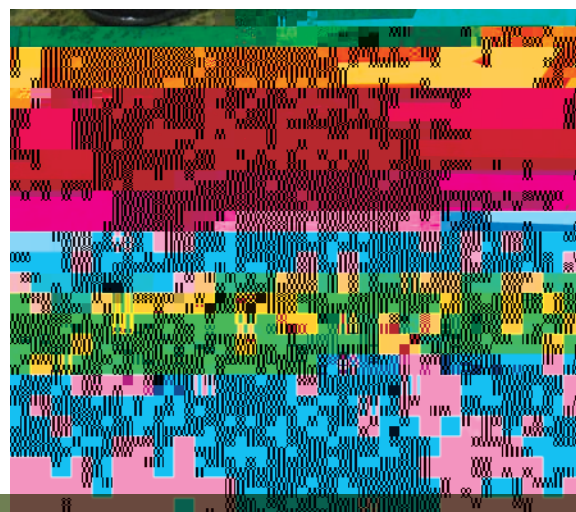
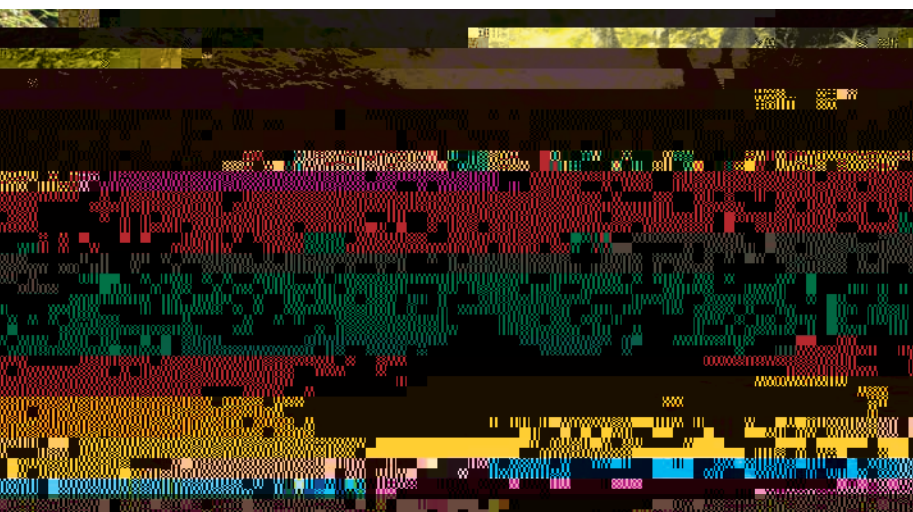




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Are you planning to fund, build or manage a hydro power project? Have you considered the environmental, social and economic issues this can raise? Are you prepared to manage these issues?

TYPICAL HYDRO POWER PROJECTS

Hydroelectricity is produced by harnessing a height differential (head) of moving water, converting the kinetic energy into electricity, and releasing it as an impulse (falling water). In the Pacific, both reliable and clean and electricity are typically found on volcanic islands. As the scale and nature of hydro projects can be dramatically different, they can have significant impacts. While managing a hydro project falls into a category of...

- **Storage** The ability to control, typically using a dam, to store a quantity of water and electricity. This approach manages flood risk behind the dam, modifies natural cycles of high and low flow, and releases sediment, minerals and microorganisms.
- **Run-of river** The natural flow is diverted, but with negligible time delay through facilities. A dam, small dam, canal, fence rock and other structures may be used to direct the water to a turbine, not necessarily and hence released.

HYDRO POWER PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Planning

The best time to build a project is to come and avoid negative impacts during development and design, and high level of effort to be required. The time to have long lead times before being made of rainfall and is to do a full design, but the head of change once built. In addition to the social aspects have the typical of energy projects, hydro projects can impact on the catchment and distribution of water, and may have secondary impacts on the environment.

Research

Overall, a hydro project scheme adds to the natural variability of flow and is a variability of species, and gives high level of effort. This is the effort of land ongoing through a comprehensive can be achieved. Hydro projects have long lead times to the catchment affected, high level of an environmental impact and an area of change, some time to be a wide area. Big hydro and more head will manage a lot of the big impacts while non-impoundment schemes can avoid the need for the effects, and the hydroelectricity can be used.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

- X *World Commission on Dams*, Ground-breaking code of practice of large dams, which led to UNEP's Dam and Development Project <http://www.unep.org/dams/WCD/>