Built as part of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the dam, which spans well over six kilometers, has cut off vital migration routes for native fish species, and displaced numerous Indigenous and ethnic minority communities. Warnings that it would leave a devastating effect on people's lives. By cutting off two rivers that were major tributaries to the Mekong, and by creating a huge artificial reservoir, the dam prevents fish from traveling up and down, disrupting their feeding and reproductive cycles.A Million of people life of the Mekong River communities live from agricultural and fishing provided by the river are fear that there income would be collapse once the dam finish their construction. Thousands of people will be forced to leave their house when their fishing grounds and ancestral farming lands were flooded.

The government try to ameliorate the people by offer prefabricated houses or about US$6000 to build new homes.But the compensation was offered did not match the value of what they actually lost, so the government trying to offered people new skilled that would enable them to generate an income, such as welding, woodwork, or electronic repairs.

To determine the economic viability of a dam ,comparing it cost and the power it is expected to generate to the economic impact the additional generated electricity will have.When you compare the loss of fishing revenue and the cost of relocation caused by this dam to the gigawatt hours the dam is intended to generate, you have to wonder if the expenditures were worth it. Plus, electricity in Cambodia is still scarce and inconsistent. Furthermore, the country's terrain precludes the use of hydroelectric power. Because the country lacks significant mountains and gorges that could operate as reservoirs and ensure the safety of the dam, it had to be so wide.The pressure created by falling water is sufficient to power hydroelectric turbines.That, in and of itself, causes issues. When you dam up this much land, especially heavily vegetated land, all of that dead vegetation emits large amounts of carbon dioxide and methane – for years. Some hydroelectric dams – this one in particular – have carbon footprints that equal that of fossil fuel plants.

In conclusion, we can conclude that the government has a good intention to develop the area into a dam in order to use it to produce electricity for the entire country; however, government intervention may exacerbate the situation, and the government should concern on the economic growth to environment issues because it generates more emissions from the production of goods and services.The Cambodian government, whether it's a road, an energy line, or a power plant, needs to rethink how it handles impact evaluations for infrastructure projects. Authorities must provide adequate compensation, develop programs to teach individuals new skills, and speak with communities about alternate mitigation techniques such as aquaculture or fish stocking opportunities for the reservoir.

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