

How a China-Build Dam Destroyed an Ecosystem and Livelihood

China wanted to build the dam, so The Cambodian village was relocated. The lives, livelihoods, employment, crops, and agriculture of river villages are impacted by this circumstance.

This village's food supply and income used to come from a variety of sources. Their main source of revenue came from selling fish. Then, along the river's floodplains, rice, vegetables, forest goods, and fruit grew. All of this was lost when the village was submerged; the residents were poor but independent. However, the Government actually gave the affected communities \$6,000 in compensation, which was insufficient to make up for the value of the things they truly lost, such as fruit trees that were decades old, villages that they and their families had lived in for centuries, fields, tombs, etc. After construction of the dam. It is possible to demonstrate that the water was poisoned by talking with a fisheries and environmental specialist about hydroelectric power and greenhouse gas issues. Environmentalists and economists also opposed it because, when losses were compared to fishing income and displacement costs, the costs were not justified. Furthermore, the lack of significant mountains and gorges that may create enough pressurized hydroelectric turbines makes the country's geology unsuitable for the generation of hydroelectric electricity. However, despite the various effects mentioned, the Cambodian government still supports this project since it promotes growth and progress.

Building the dam will benefit the government by promoting growth and progress, but it will have an impact on the village's residents' ability to find jobs and homes, as well as their ability to make money.