

Field Visit to Kampong Phlouk Village

4th Regional Forum on the Mekong
IWRM-based Basin Development Strategy
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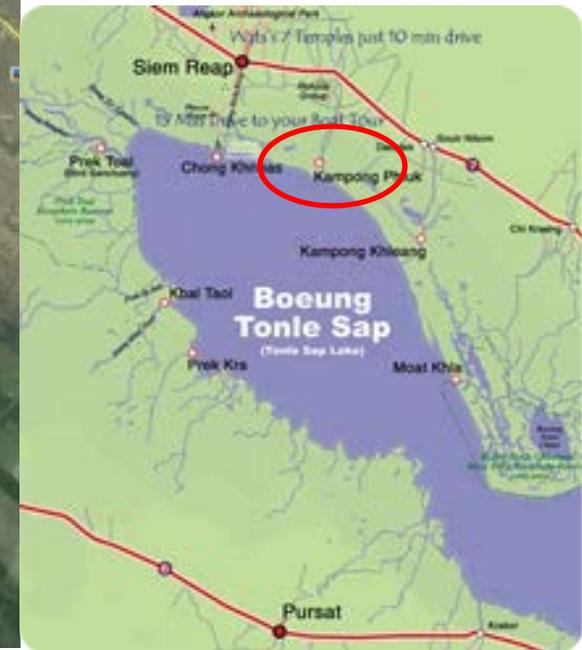
Tonlesap Lake: Unique and Significant Freshwater Ecosystem in region and world

- 1) Flooded Forest:** the largest continuous areas of natural wetland habitats remaining in the Mekong basin and the largest permanent freshwater body in South-East Asia;
- 2) Hydrological regimes:** (reverse water flow)
- 3) Fish:** about 60% inland fishery production
- 4) Birds:** the largest colonies of endangered water-birds in South-East Asia
- 5) Snake:** the world's largest water snake harvest

Location of Kampong Phlouk Village



- 16km from Siem Reap
- Flooded forest
- about 3000 inhabitants
- Khmer hold Buddhism



Bird View of Kampong Phluk Village



Importance of the Tonle Sap Lake/Kampong Phlouk since historical time till now

- Ancient Time: feed in fish and aquatic products to nearly one million of Ancient Angkor population (who were temple builders). Thus, there should be an immense food supplies in that time.
- There have been three main ports along the northern coast of TLS Great Lake (Kampong Phlouk, Kampong Khleang (the largest port) and Kampong Svay. They were trading ports with outside world and also fishing port.

Importance of the Tonle Sap Lake/Kampong Phlouk since historical time till now

- Highway by that time was high up: Boeung Mealea, Prasat Preah Khan, Staung and North Baray-Phimay. Along this highway and ports, mainland navigation connecting to maritime navigation to overseas for trading purpose should had been developed.
- The term “*Phlouk*” in Cambodia means Ivory. “*Kampong Phlouk*” means Ivory Port. It is believe that in the past there were Ivory trade and other items like animal skins, etc.

What can be explored at present?

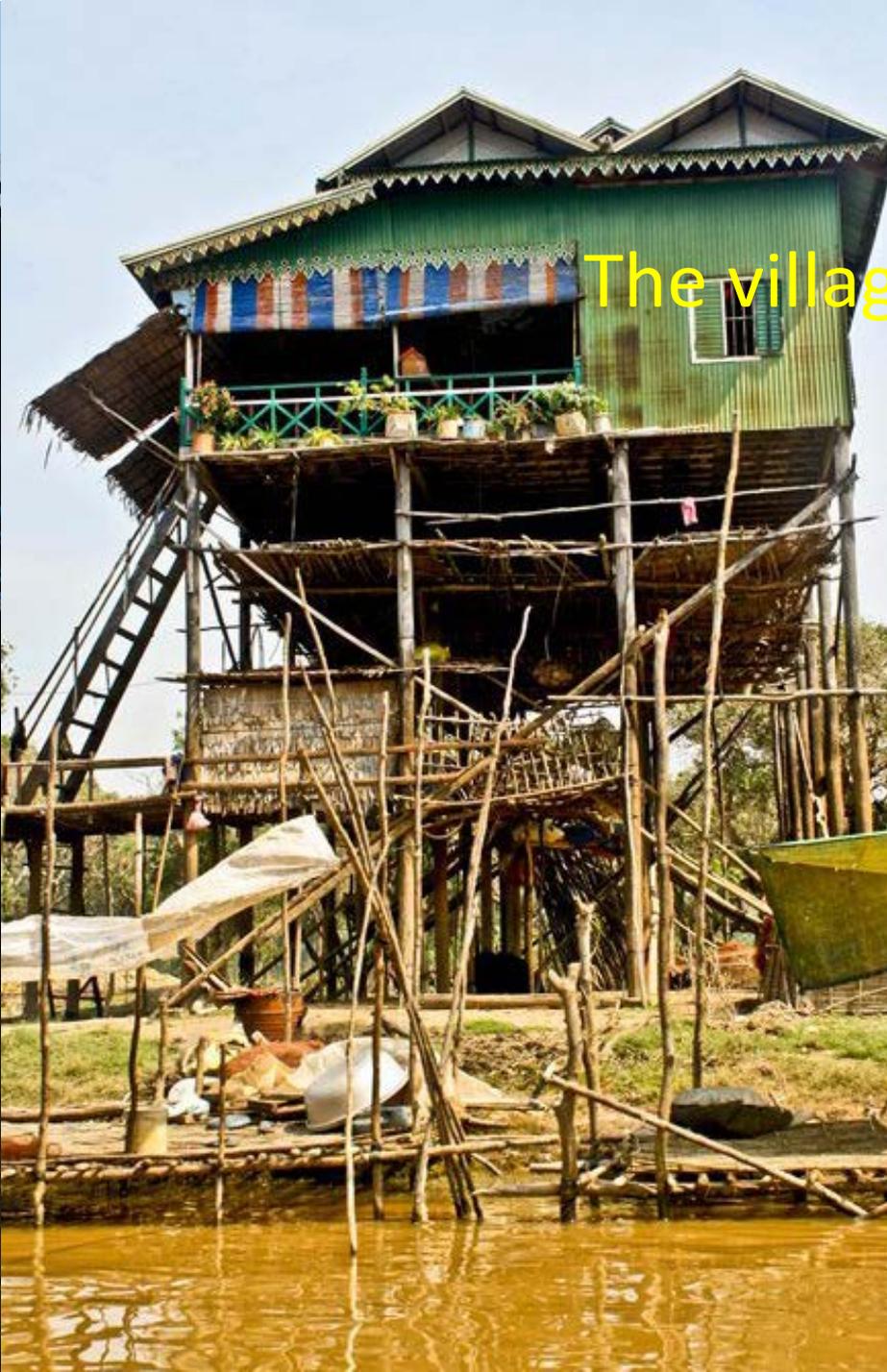
- The flooded forest
- Perhaps high way is still there (present canal)
- The growing village and the fisheries community

The Fisheries Community

- Formed in November 2006
- Agreement was endorsed in May 2007
- Objectives are to:
 - set up and conserve a 48 ha flooded forest,
 - protect a pond-fish sanctuary, and
 - form a revolving fund and practice an integrated agriculture.
- Engaged 552 households
- Administrated by a committee



Flooded Forest, Freshwater Mangrove



The village where houses are installed on the tall posts



A photograph of a village built on stilts along a river. The houses are multi-story structures with corrugated metal roofs and wooden frames. In the foreground, several traditional wooden boats are docked at the riverbank. The water is brown and murky. The sky is clear and blue. The text "Fishing and farming are main Livelihood Activities" is overlaid in yellow on the image.

Fishing and farming are main
Livelihood Activities

Public Infrastructure and Facilities



View behind the Buddhist Pagoda

Scenarios to predict the impact of Upper Stream Development on the Tonle Sap ecosystem

1) Changes in reverse flow regime:

- **Reversal flow volume** will reduce (from 7-8% in the Definite Future Scenario to 12-13% in the 20-Year Plan Scenarios and to 16% in Long-Term development Scenario);
- **Reversal flow time** will start 3 days earlier in the Definite Future Scenario in average and 6-8 days earlier under the 20 Year Plan Scenarios and 12 days in Long-Term Scenarios
- **Flooded areas** in October will reduce upto 3-7% (300 – 800 km²) of the Tonle Sap total area

Scenarios to predict the impact of Upper Stream Development on the Tonle Sap ecosystem

2) Wetland Values:

- Loss of valuable wetland due to reducing of flooding time particularly in Definite Future scenario;
- Reduced flooded areas significantly around Tonle Sap floodplain;

Scenarios to predict the impact of Upper Stream Development on the Tonle Sap ecosystem

3) Flagship Species

- Mekong Giant Catfish
- Siamese Crocodile
- Eastern Sarus Crane

Thanks for your attention!