

<b>Name:</b>	<b>37. TONLE SAP</b>		
<b>Region</b>	Asia	<b>Country</b>	Cambodia
<b>Ecosystem</b>	Forest & woodland; Inland water		
<b>Nature of approach</b>	Assessment of vulnerability; Improvement in capacity, design and policy measures (identifying and/or developing adaptation approach); Implementation of EBA measures (natural resource management)		
<b>Description of approach</b>	<p><b>Objective/Expected outcomes</b></p> <p>Tonle Sap is the largest freshwater lake in South East Asia. The lake and flooded forest, which cover more than 479,000 hectares (about 1 million acres) in the wet season, face tremendous threats, including the construction of several hydroelectric dams and high levels of deforestation. In the Tonle Sap's floating villages, all life is dependent on the flooded forests, which provide everything from fish to fuel wood. In total, 1.2 million people directly depend on Tonle Sap for food and freshwater.</p> <p>Climate change is already altering rainfall patterns in both China and Laos, resulting in a longer, hotter dry season for Tonle Sap, causing the lake's floodplain to shrink and adversely affecting fishery yields and freshwater availability. In order to increase the resilience of the ecosystem to altered precipitation patterns and reduce the vulnerability of the people who depend on them, the project is restoring and protecting the region's freshwater ecosystems.</p> <p><b>Actions</b></p> <p>The project involved analysis of climate change scenarios to determine which areas of the region's ecosystem were predicted to flood the most in the future, in order that management activities were focused on areas most likely to be able to continue to deliver ecosystem services. A range of restoration measures to enhance the flooded forests included replanting schemes and community fisheries.</p> <p><b>Results achieved</b></p> <p>Replanting of the flooded forests, along with training of community rangers helps to increase the resilience of the ecosystem. Community fish sanctuaries have been established to protect the lake's biodiversity and benefit the local people. The project also worked with locals to encourage alternative income projects, including floating chicken coops, piggeries and gardens, ecotourism and handicraft production.</p> <p><b>Lessons learned</b></p>		
<b>Type of organisation</b>	NGO; Government	<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Conservation International; Government of Cambodia (Fisheries Administration)
<b>Further information and contact details</b>	<a href="http://www.conservation.org/learn/climate/strategies/field/pages/projects.aspx">http://www.conservation.org/learn/climate/strategies/field/pages/projects.aspx</a> <a href="http://www.conservation.org/FMG/Articles/Pages/a_welcome_flood_cambodia.aspx">http://www.conservation.org/FMG/Articles/Pages/a_welcome_flood_cambodia.aspx</a>		