

Registered number: 06429421
Charity number: 1122750

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT
FOUNDATION**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

LUBBOCK FINE LLP
Chartered Accountants
Paternoster House
65 St Paul's Churchyard
London EC4M 8AB

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

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ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS OF THE CHARITY, ITS TRUSTEES AND ADVISERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Trustees	Vincent Chevance
Company registered number	06429421
Charity registered number	1122750
Registered office	25 Brooks Mews London W1K 4DZ
Company secretary	Jean-Baptise Chevance
Accountants	Lubbock Fine LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Paternoster House 65 St Paul's Churchyard London EC4M 8AB

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

TRUSTEE'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Trustee presents the annual report, which includes the directors report, together with the financial statements of the Archaeology and Development Foundation for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020. The Trustee confirms that the Annual Report and financial statements of the Charity comply with the current statutory requirements, the requirements of the Charity's governing document and the provisions of the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019).

Since the company qualifies as small under section 383, the strategic report required of medium and large companies under The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Director's Report) Regulations 2013 is not required.

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Archaeology and Development Foundation is a company, incorporated on 16 November 2007, governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association. It registered as a charity with the Charity Commission for England & Wales on 12 February 2008.

New Trustees are appointed by the members. The Trustees may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a Trustee, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional trustee.

New Trustees are briefed on their legal obligation under charity and company law, the content of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the committee and decision making processes, the business plan and recent financial performance of the charity.

In setting the objectives and planning the activity of the charity, the Trustees have given careful consideration to the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit.

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The objectives of the charitable company as set out in the governing document are:

The Archaeology and Development Foundation has been undertaking archaeological research in Phnom Kulen since 2008. One of the objectives is to understand the extent of this first capital as well as to define the various settlements during the period of time, from pre angkorian period to the post angkorian period. Working in close collaboration with the APSARA National Authority (National Authority in charge of Angkor region), the Ministry of Environment and other institutional partners, ADF is the main institution working on both development and archaeology in Phnom Kulen.

ADF is also disseminating the archaeological knowledge of the findings. Reports and conferences are regularly given and specific publications on archaeological research are also published in specialised review.

Historically, geographically and from a hydrologic point of view, Phnom Kulen is very closely linked with Angkor World heritage site. The Royal Government of Cambodia has registered Phnom Kulen on the indicative list of the world heritage site, and ADF is working closely with UNESCO and APSARA to move toward the recognition of this site and to meet the standards of a world heritage site.

Additionally, ADF is strongly collaborating with the Ministry of Environment, in charge of the Phnom Kulen National Park, for the management of the protected areas. Others activities in the environmental protection field are implemented such as reforestation, environmental awareness campaigns, demarcation of protected areas, training and supporting to ranger patrols in the National Park, mapping etc.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Conservation and protection of the sites

In the post war years (1990's) Cambodia suffered from endless looting. It is well known that archaeological site protection goes hand in hand with an increased local awareness that arises as a result of research and conservation programmes.

The Phnom Kulen programme is providing APSARA Authority a better knowledge of the archaeological value of the plateau, in order to extend its activities on the Phnom Kulen. ADF is also helping the Ministry of Environment by providing information relative to protected area, forest cover, and illegal activities (encroaching, illegal logging etc).

The programme is also helping to define demining areas and specific archaeological protected areas. The regular cleaning of vegetation and the maintenance of the monuments can then occur. Curators and guards/workers have been appointed by APSARA in order to follow up this initiative. The Archaeology and Development Foundation is providing APSARA advice and expertise to improve the management of the sites in terms of conservation and tourism management. ADF has regularly asked APSARA to increase the human and technical resources, to fulfil these missions. For the last years, the Archaeology and Development Foundation is also sponsoring the activities from the APSARA Stone Conservation Unit (transports, salaries, materials) to restore the sandstone artefacts and bas reliefs discovered during the excavations.

Training of Khmer specialists

One of the long term outcomes of this project is the training of Cambodian specialists, in providing them with knowledge, expertise and know how to preserve these sites.

This project provides an opportunity to train the young Khmer specialists on specific search processes. All stages of the archaeological research process, beginning at the preparation phases then field work phases (prospecting to diagnostic trenches or open area excavations, conservation of monuments, inventories) all the way through to annual and final report and publication, is done working closely with ADF and APSARA archaeologists. The project also provides young students graduated from the Royal University of Fine Arts, faculty of archaeology, with their first fieldwork experience.

ADF also provide regular training to the Provincial Department of Environment of Siem Reap staff and the rangers in charge of the Phnom Kulen National Park.

Economic and social impact on local populations

Cambodia has been devastated by civil wars which were fought from 1970 through to the 1990's; this period saw one of the largest genocides in the world which killed between 1.7 to 2 million people. Fighting, aerial bombardments and minefields had a significant impact on the lives of three generations.

Phnom Kulen region was the scene of violent fighting between Khmer Rouge and government troops; the consequences are still evident today. It was one of the last Khmer Rouge strongholds to surrender in 1996.

This project is providing jobs to seasonal workers and, consecutively, full time activity to guards and specialised workers. In providing the villagers with heritage and conservation knowledge it is helping to prevent further looting and is creating a safe archaeological zone by initiating a land mine removal programme and archaeological protected areas.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

An important effort is also done towards the villagers from the Phnom Kulen region for food security/nutritional health, medical and health support, hygiene and sanitation (particularly in primary schools), alternative livelihood generating incomes, as well as environmental education and protection.

These initiatives have an important impact on the social and economic development of Phnom Kulen and especially improve the level of education and health care of the inhabitants.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Income for the year ended 31 December 2020 was \$161,801 with expenditure totalling \$262,833. At the year end, the charity was holding restricted reserves of \$88,876 and the unrestricted reserves were in a deficit position of £19,768.

As the Charitable company has minimal fixed costs therefore its policy is to hold approximately \$5,000 in reserves in order to use as much of the funds received each year for charitable purposes.

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

For the archaeological activities (maintenance and conservation program), there is no plan to coordinate demining operations in 2021 by CMAC teams. According to budget constraints and work plan, ADF will decide if excavations are possible in 2021. If possible, it would most probably take place on a site already secured over the previous years.

ADF will continue to maintain a regular coordination with APSARA National Authority and provide assistance and advices for a better heritage management of the archaeological sites in Phnom Kulen. This involves advices for the general maintenance of the sites and the control of the Archaeological Protected Areas. ADF will continue to encourage APSARA to increase the material resources for these tasks. ADF will provide any recent and old documentation on archaeological sites to be restored by APSARA in 2021.

For the Kbal Spean and 1000 linga sites, the ADF team will intend to finalize the signboards and with their text and submit them to APSARA, so information panels can be edited and set up by ADF & APSARA, providing APSARA a better tool to manage this area and a better knowledge of the site for the public. The maps and their study will also be published in a specialised review in 2021 or 2022.

In the restoration field, only small sandstone fragments from previous archaeological campaigns will require complementary restoration in 2021. As our requests from 2018 to 2019 were left unanswered, we will have to ask again if this small operation can be done.

ADF will continue to encourage the Cambodian authorities (APSARA National Authority, Ministry of Environment, Provincial Authorities) to officially recognise the Archaeological Protected Areas and to allocate more resources for their effective protection.

The archaeological research, diffusion, communication and training will continue. ADF team will also participate in two publications in the volume dedicated to the Angkorian World, published by Routledge. A third one will focus on the heritage management and the local communities. ADF will also intend to finalise the publication about the 1000 linga and Kbal Spean sites with the most recent maps of these two sites.

Further studies and analysis from previous excavations archaeological samples and artefacts could also be undertaken such as ceramic or roof tiles studies, charcoal analysis for radiocarbon dating and tree identification, or phytolith analysis.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The continuation of our collaboration with EFEO/Dharma project and APSARA will allow additional surveys for the recording, rubbing and studies of unregistered ancient inscriptions in Phnom Kulen. Additional surveys to check specific archaeological features will also be undertaken.

In 2021, ADF will also start various photogrammetric acquisitions in Phnom Kulen, in collaboration with APSARA National Authority. Previous excavations at Poeng Tbal (2009 and 2012) and Poeng Eisei (2020) allowed a publication about the rock shelters sites in Phnom Kulen (« Poeng Tbal et Poeng Eisei, ermitages angkoriens méconnus du Phnom Kulen », Aséanie 32, Décembre 2013, p. 11-76). ADF has also have surveyed a maximum of these sites over the years, to complete their inventory, documentation and the general archaeological map of Phnom Kulen. To strengthen this dynamic and complete the documentation of these sites, ADF will undertake photogrammetric surveys in Srah Damrei, Poeng Eisei and Poeng Tbal. As the nearby temple of Prasat Damrei Krap will be cleared of vegetation thanks to APSARA's restoration, the photogrammetric documentation of this temple will also be implemented. The complete photogrammetric acquisition of these site presents several interests such as documentation, an easier access to the data once acquired, measurements possible from the computer file, a facilitated sharing of the results (eventually accessible online) and a larger communication. They would of course be shared with the APSARA National Authority once completed. In the perspective on an excavation of one of these sites, this work can also be very useful.

In term of communication and collaboration with APSARA, UNESCO, UNDP and MoE, ADF will continue to participate to the ICC meetings (in January, June and December 2021), APSARA meetings, MoE and UNDP meetings and all events related to the Action Plan and the Phnom Kulen Management Program.

The ADF Facebook page as well as ADF website will continue to be regularly updated with pictures from our various operations, to share our actions and inform our donors and partners.

Regarding the development activities, the main components will continue to be reinforced and adapted, according to their results.

In ADF's operational year 2021, ADF Income Generation (IG) team will continue to monitor and support (financially and technically) every small farming production unit: chicken and pig breeders. ADF will strongly encourage them to re-invest their profit into their micro-enterprise, in order to create sustainable models, applying a 75% reimbursement rate. ADF IG team will continue to develop the IG-agriculture activities in Khnong Phnom commune villages, with the AGRISUD project, proposing alternative livelihoods to more than 180 families. All IG beneficiaries will be registered and will continue to be monitored. ADF will also encourage its IG staff to attend technical training and will encourage exposure visit for the beneficiaries. Additional beneficiaries from Khlah Khnum village interested in pig and chicken raising will be included, within the UNDP-BESD project. Families from other villages could also be involved, if additional funding is provided by UNDP within this project. The Rice bank sub-component in Thma Chruogn village will continue to be monitored, encouraging the local population and authorities to take their ownership.

Regarding the alternative livelihoods related to tourism, the CAR project will be terminated. However, ADF will continue to support and the Anlong Thom CBTC by advising and training his team. The objectives remain to offer tours with stronger sustainable and local impacts. The collaboration with our partner from the private sector Terre Cambodge will continue and Ms. Chhun Phirom will continue to be employed for these activities.

The hygiene project (WISH 2) will start in January 2021, for a 2-year period, targeting 4 primary schools (Popel, Khlah Khnum, Sangke Lak and Ta Penh), continuing to address environmental, hygiene and health issues. It will encompass the recommendations from the WISH 1 evaluation report finalised in February 2020 and will be flexible enough to be implemented within the Covid-19 pandemic.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

ADF will propose to the South-East Asian Foundation (SEAF) another project to support additional infrastructures needed in the primary schools of four villages, with others in Phum Thmey and Preah Ang Thom schools.

ADF team will continue to work closely with the local Health Centre (Anlong Thom) to assist poor people facing emergency situations. As per the previous years, an Emergency Relief Fund will be reserved within the ADF budget, in case of major emergency for the poorest of people (domestic fire or accident, illness, natural disaster...).

Finally, ADF Environmental Support will continue, as ADF is strongly committed to the environmental protection of the Phnom Kulen National Park, and as the MoE is seeking support from our organisation.

ADF will continue to contribute to the Phnom Kulen Management Plan and the Action Plan, in the framework of the Phnom Kulen working group. With the assistance of UNDP, ADF will assist the MoE for the completion of these documents and studies. ADF will continue to recommend the official recognition of the archaeological protected areas (APA). ADF will seek for donors to implement activities corresponding to the Action Plan. ADF will continue to participate to the PES studies for the PKNP, if required.

ADF will continue the BESD project, funded by UNDP and SIDA, until the 30th of June 2021, with a particular focus on continuing the monitoring of the agriculture alternative livelihood in Khlah Khmum village (pig and chicken raising), the creation of an community based eco-tourism centre in this village, with corresponding tourism offers (centre, treks, rest-houses...) and the training for the CPA members. A maximum of households should also be connected to the water system in Popel and the water committee should be properly functioning. Additional funding from HUMY French NGO could complete this project.

ADF will continue the UNDP-C.19 project with the weeding of reforested areas and the regular monitoring and forest fire prevention, until the 31st of May 2021. ADF will continue the CIRD tree growing project until June 2021.

The Popel CPA project will be finalised, similarly to the BESD project, and should be achieved in June 2021. The TREE project focusing on growing saplings in tree nurseries located in three primary schools should be continued in 2021, until august 2022.

ADF will continue to advise and assist the APSARA Authority and the MoE on large project such as the waterfall area ("Green zone project") and the road project crossing the PKNP.

ADF will assist tree-planting project with APSARA and MoE. The continuation of the Income Generation activities and the systematic report to the relevant authority of illegal activities (ex. logging, construction, land speculation) will also contributing to assist the MoE for the protection of the National Park.

ADF will possibly assist the PDoE with reinforced patrolling funds for the rangers and a special training about GPS use and basic GIS notions.

ADF will continue to stress Phnom Kulen National Park threat's at every level (local, national, international) and, if funded, to implement the demarcation of additional protected areas, within the park.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

ADF will be associated to the project entitled "Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) in the productive, natural and forested landscape of the Northern Region of Cambodia". ADF will be associated with the project entitled "Cambodia Sustainable Landscape and Ecotourism Project (CSLEP)" a partnership project between the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and World Bank Group (WBG), working to improve protected areas management and promote ecotourism in the Cardamom Mountains-Tonle Sap landscape.

All ADF activities will be implemented in accordance with the Khnong Phnom Commune development Plan. To do so, ADF will continue to attend the regular meeting with the local authorities.

ACHEIVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the ADF activities in Phnom Kulen during the year 2020. They are implemented by ADF within the framework of the MoUs signed between the APSARA National Authority and the Ministry of Environment, ADF's two principal governmental partners. Other governmental bodies are also involved on a local scale such as the Health Department (Sotr Nikum), the Educational Department, the commune Council of Khnong Phnom Commune (Svay Leu District). This report is divided in two main parts, presenting the two axes of ADF's activities: the archaeological component and the development component. The last chapter presents the perspectives and the plans for the future.

ADF/ Phnom Kulen Program team for 2020

Administration, finance and communication officer:

- Hoeung Hourapich (ADF)

Archaeological and environmental team

- Sakhoeun Sakada (ADF archaeologist, National Manager and Environmental Coordinator, MoE),
- Seng Samry (Environmental assistant)
- Yon Sokchea (Tree nursery Supervisor)

Development team

- Mien Mout (Income Generation Supervisor)
- Bis Chhoeung (Income Generation field assistant)
- Seng Samry (Hygiene and sanitation Supervisor and house manager)
- Loem Nimul (Hygiene field assistant)
- Khen Savann (Hygiene field assistant)
- Chhun Phirom (CBTC supervisor, part-time, from April 2020)
- Kong Leaksmy, (translator for the WISH project evaluation, until February 2020)

Logistic team

- Lay Thol, guard
- Som Chanthou, cook (until December 2020)

The ADF international team in 2020:

- Jean-Baptiste Chevance (Archaeologist, Phnom Kulen Program Director, full time),
- David Sandilands, (part-time Development consultant, 6 months from March to May and from October to December 2020).
- Sebastian Van Shreeb, (evaluator of the WISH project).

All fields' activities are implemented with local partners such as the Phnom Kulen National Park Rangers, the APSARA archaeologists and guards, the Community Protected Area members of Popel and Anlong Thom villages, the teachers and principals at Sangke Lak, Khlah Khmum, Anlong Thom and Ta Penh primary schools and the Anlong Thom Health Centre staff.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

ARCHAEOLOGY: FIELD OPERATIONS

The 2020 archaeological activities are a continuity of the programme launched in 2008 in collaboration with the APSARA National Authority. The 2020 activities can be summarized as below.

a. MAINTENANCE AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM:

Land Mine & UXO removal program

There was no demining campaign in 2020, as no archaeological operation was planned. The annual demining program set up by ADF, in collaboration with CMAC and APSARA, allows the regular clearing and the maintenance of the archaeological sites in Phnom Kulen. As stated in the MoU between ADF and the APSARA National Authority, and as implemented from 2008, the ADF team is selecting the sites, after approval by APSARA, and is coordinating the demining operations with the CMAC teams.

In addition to these demining operations related to archaeological research, ADF team reports and follows up the Unexploded ordnances (UXO) founded by villagers to the local authorities. It was the case in Khlah Khmum primary school in late 2018 and July 2019 (see WISH project, Hygiene and Sanitation program below)

Assistance to the APSARA National Authority for heritage management in Phnom Kulen

ADF is continuing its assistance to APSARA for the conservation and the maintenance of the Phnom Kulen archaeological sites. This concerns the ongoing maintenance and conservation of the monuments and sites and their respective Archaeological Protected Areas (APA, 800 hectares).

ADF maintains a regular coordination with the APSARA deputy director, heads of departments, archaeologists, workers and guards in charge of Phnom Kulen sites, and provides assistance and advices for a better heritage management of the archaeological sites.

In August 2020 and in the framework of the restoration of Prasat Damrei Krap (one of the most important ancient temples in Phnom Kulen) by the APSARA National Authority, ADF has provided to the governmental agency all the existing the documentation, from the most recent to the oldest:

- Excavations data (pictures, stratigraphy, plan) and pictures of the clearing of the vegetation on the main tower from 2010 (ADF),
- Sandstone artefacts restoration data (report and pictures), funded by ADF and implemented by the APSARA Stone Conservation Unit in 2010,
- JB Chevance Master Thesis chapter about Prasat Damrei Krap,
- Plan published in Dumarçay-Royère, 2001

- Excavation pictures, plan and elevation drawings from 1969 by E. Hansen (UNESCO),
- Pictures taken by Boulbet in 1960's and published in Boulbet-Dagens 1973,
- Excavation pictures from 1936-38 by Ph. Stern and P. Dupont (EFEO) and published in Stern 1938,
- Scan of drawing from Parmentier, published in 1927.

These were very useful to the APSARA architect team to restore and consolidate the brick masonry of the upper parts of Prasat Damrei Krap and the sandstone doorframe. On the 19th of January 2020 and following a Facebook post, ADF was solicited by the Department of

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Environment of Siem Reap Province for a survey at the foot of Phnom Kulen on a non-documented site with a large sculpture of a *Makara*.

The survey team identified at least 12 sandstones carved blocks scattered, some of them carved as a gutter and cover, acting as the body of the *makara*. This site is located very close to an ancient dam and the large quarries, used to build the Angkor temple. It is not clear if these blocks were originally destined to another location.

Following ADF visit to Prasat Krohom restoration, by APSARA National Authority, on the 28th of January 2020, ADF team noted that some architectural sandstone fragments unearthed during APSARA's operation could complete the ADF/APSARA 2017 inventory. The sandstone artefacts inventory and additional documentation (pictures from 1936-38, from EFEO) were also provided to APSARA to facilitate this.

On the 25th of March 2020, ADF director implemented archaeological surveys to check features to the north of Prasat O'Paong mentioned in the 1960's archives by J. Boulbet, and on the 2nd of April 2020 to the south of Prasat Krohom to check a representation of Ganesha, mentioned by Parmentier and Stern in the 1930's. If the ramp with laterite walls was spotted between Prasat O'Paong and Prasat Rong Chen, the image of Ganesha (sculpture or bas-relief) was not found, probably looted during or after the Cambodian war.

ADF was also solicited by APSARA National Authority for documentation about Srah Damrei site, for a possible excavation project. Despite its importance and popularity, this site has never been excavated. However, ADF has organised its landmine removal in 2012, discovering a third pond to the north, implemented several surveys to check if others rocks were carved with animal figures and inscriptions (recently discovered: 1 in 2014 and 2 in 2020). ADF has also funded the restoration of the carved animals by SCU in 2014. All documents were given to the APSARA National Authority, including maps with the 2015 Lidar data. In the future, ADF has the plan to excavate the site to better understand the organisation between the carved figures and the ponds and to date it more accurately.

In June 2020 and following a Facebook post about a temple and an inscription located 8 Km to the northeast of Phnom Kulen, ADF provided to APSARA National Authority the general information existing in the ancient documentation.

The temple was identified as Prasat Dambok Khpuos, north of Dambok Khpuos village and was visited and recorded by Lajonquière (late 19th century) and Parmentier (in 1932) who did the rubbing of the inscription. The inscription was later recorded under the number K.196 by Coedès who published it in 1954 (Inscriptions du Cambodge, vol.VI). In September 2020, ADF advised APSARA Kulen team for the conservation of 3 particular sites: at Poeng Eisei (regarding the water flow out of the pond through the original outlet), at 1000 Linga (to advice for a fallen tree to be removed from the carved figures on the riverbed) and at Prasat O Top, where the eastern doorjamb of the temple was presenting to sign of possible collapse. Finally, in 2020 the ADF team finalised the MoU with the APSARA National Authority for its 3-years renewal.

Following the 28th of February 2020 meeting and discussions at the Ministry and Culture and Fine-Arts in Phnom Penh, ADF Director and National Manager participated to the updating of the criteria to register Phnom Kulen as a World heritage site. This led to a text, for which ADF has been strongly involved, embracing all comments and approved in March 2020 by the Royal Government of Cambodia. The criteria of Phnom Kulen and its ancient city Mahendraparvata are now updated and registered on the tentative list of the Royal Government of Cambodia, as a potential World Heritage site (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6460/>).

Restoration of sandstone, ceramic and metallic artefacts

No ceramic or metallic artefacts required restoration/conservation in 2020.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

In February 2018, ADF requested to APSARA the participation of the Stone Conservation Unit (SCU) for the restoration of small sandstone fragments, kept at the Preah Norodom Sihanouk Museum and at ADF office. In December 2019 and after delivering the last sandstone fragments kept at ADF office to APSARA, ADF is waiting for the official authorisation to finalise this task.

Archaeological protected areas (APA)

The main objective of the APA is to protect the immediate environment of the archaeological sites in Phnom Kulen from damaging agriculture practices, including deforestation and uncontrolled fires and erosion. The identification of archaeological sites thanks to the LiDAR was also one of the outcomes, as well as to build awareness towards the population and the local authorities on their cultural heritage and the natural environment.

After the 2017 assessment of each zone, ADF reminded APSARA National Authority to replace the broken posts demarcating the areas and submitted a report in Khmer to APSARA on the 1st of October 2017. It summarises the number of broken (or missing) posts for each zone. A total of 45 should be replaced, as stated in APSARA-ADF MoU, signed at the end of 2017.

After their official recognition by the APSARA, the Ministry of Environment and the provincial authorities of Siem Reap (May and June 2015), these zones still need a jurisdictional framework and a clear definition of the responsible authority. Presently, the APSARA National Authority, in charge of the archaeological sites in Siem Reap Province, manages them. Their exact status should be defined within the framework of the Management Plan of PKNP, implemented with the Action plan since 2018 and onward.

The additional APA (799 hectares demarcated in the Phnom Kulen National Park) in 2019 was implemented within the UNDP-BESD project around the Prasat Krohom 1 and 2 temples, the dike Thnal O' Srae, and a group of earth mounds, north of Khlah Khmum village (see below, Environmental program, UNDP-BESD project). Patrols by MoE rangers were organised regularly to control this area.

b. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, DIFFUSION/COMMUNICATION AND TRAINING:

Field verification of features from the 2012 and 2015 Lidar campaign:

The Phnom Kulen 2012 Lidar Campaign was undertaken within the KALC project, covering Angkor and Koh Ker archaeological sites, and 30 km² in Phnom Kulen, funded by ADF. The 2015 Lidar campaign was initiated by EFEO under the CALI project and was covering 5 major archaeological sites in Cambodia. The largest acquisition area was the entire range of the Phnom Kulen National Park (975 km²), from Varin district to Beng Mealea temple.

From 2012, ADF was responsible for the field verifications, focusing on the top of the plateau, in close collaboration with the CALI/EFEO project. ADF team, in association with the APSARA Authority archaeologists, finalised the ground verifications and the inventory of the archaeological features revealed by the 2012 and 2015 Lidar campaigns in March 2017. The final report in Khmer was submitted to APSARA in May 2018. In total, 600 features were inventoried. The digitization of discovered features was finalised and made coherent with the CALI team in 2017. In total, more than 3200 archaeological features have been identified and digitized. Punctual and additional surveys were implemented in 2020 to verify key archaeological points (see above).

The final objective was to create a comprehensive archaeological map of Phnom Kulen and to disseminate these results. This was finally done in a publication summarizing these findings, entitled "Mahendraparvata: An Early Angkor-Period Capital Defined through Airborne Laser Scanning at Phnom Kulen" by Chevance, Jean-Baptiste, Damian Evans, Nina Hofer, Sakada Sakhoeun, and Ratha Chhean, published online by Cambridge University Press on the 15th of October 2019 in *Antiquity*, a peer-reviewed journal of world archaeology (<https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2019.133>).

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

This publication was completed by a second one in 2020, published by Dumbarton Oaks (Trustees for Harvard University, Washington D.C), following the participation of JB Chevance to the Garden and Landscape Studies Symposium (May 4 – 6, 2017) on “Landscapes of Pre-Industrial Cities” (see below).

Archaeological Excavation campaign & topographical survey, archaeological research:

Excavations

No excavations were undertaken in 2020 as in March and April 2018, when ADF team undertook an excavation campaign on the Royal Palace (Banteay/Pteah Kruh Chas) of the former 9th century capital in Phnom Kulen. The data from these excavations are providing additional information for a publication. More specialised studies will be undertaken in the coming years with ceramics and radiocarbon studies.

Artefact inventories

The complete list of artefacts kept for studies at ADF office was provided to APSARA (on the 4th of April 2019; 109 boxes and baskets, containing mostly roof tiles and ceramic fragments but also soil samples, bricks samples, charcoal samples and slag samples).

Considering further studies should be undertaken and according to the MoUs signed between ADF and APSARA and the Angkor Code of Conduct, ADF has kept these artefacts in 2020.

Specialised studies

- **Flotation of soil samples**

No further studies were undertaken in 2020, following the 2019 flotation of soil samples from the 2014 and 2016 excavations. Further archaeological studies will be done in the future.

- **Ancient inscriptions/ CIK/ DHARMA Project**

In 2020, the collaboration with EFEO (DHARMA Project, ERC 809994), APSARA and ADF continued with surveys to document ancient hermit sites and inscriptions. On the 22nd of January 2020 and together with the APSARA team, ADF and EFEO members implemented a survey in a few rock shelters sites (Srah Damrei, Peng Ta Roet, Wat Chas). On this occasion, 2 unknown inscriptions were reported on the northern and southern side of the carved elephant at Srah Damrei, later recorded as K.1452.1 (north side) and K.1452.2 (south side). On the 6th of February 2020, no inscription was discovered at Wat Phnom Bay but traces of old occupation were noted (small carved pond), as well as modern hermit practices. Additional surveys in rock shelter sites were done in collaboration with Ms Chloé Chollet, PhD student at the EPHE-PSL/EFEO at Poeng Eisei n.2 (7th of February 2020) and Phnom Aksar (13th of February 2020). At this last site, known for 2 inscriptions, three pedestals and one previously non-documented inscription was found on the rock holding the known inscription.

Further specific archaeological studies and publications concerning previous excavations undertaken by ADF are ongoing. More publications will reveal particular aspects of the ancient city in Kulen for the coming years (water management, main sites, industries...).

For the next publications, ADF team is focusing on the Kbal Spean and the 1000 linga site, Rong Chen mountain temple, the ancient mound fields, and two other general articles to be published in a large volume about Angkor by Routledge editor.

Diffusion of the archaeological research and communication:

Following the publication in 2019 of the LiDAR results entitled (“Mahendraparvata: An Early Angkor-Period Capital Defined through Airborne Laser Scanning at Phnom Kulen” by Chevance, Jean-Baptiste, Damian Evans, Nina Hofer, Sakada Sakhoen, and Ratha Chhean), published online by Cambridge University Press in October 2019 in *Antiquity*, <https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2019.133>), a second article was published in 2020, after its submission in 2018 to the Dumbarton Oaks (Trustees for Harvard University, Washington D.C) and following the participation of JB Chevance to the Garden and Landscape Studies Symposium (May 4 – 6, 2017) on “Landscapes of Pre-Industrial Cities”.

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It is entitled "The Phnom Kulen Capital, A Singular and Early Case of Landscape Construction in Ancient Cambodia" in Dumbarton Oaks Colloquium on the History of Landscape Architecture (41st: 2017: Washington, D.C.) Landscapes of preindustrial urbanism / Georges Farhat, editor. Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, 2020, p. 173-192.

In November 2020 the archaeological guide of the Angkor region was published, (excluding Angkor main site). ADF Director took an important participation on the Phnom Kulen region part. It is now available under the following references: « Les Marches d'Angkor », Guide archéologique du Cambodge, Tome VI, 841 pages, Phnom Penh by Bruno Bruguier, Jean-Baptiste Chevance and Olivier Cunin.

On the 5th of June 2020, ADF director presented ADF general activities and perspectives to the Provincial Department of Environment, in charge of Phnom Kulen National Park, provincial authorities and others stakeholders in the area (other NGO and local authorities).

ADF team presented an activity and perspectives reports for the 34th technical session of the ICC-Angkor (June 2019 to June 2020). This session was cancelled due to the C-19 pandemic. The 34th ICC technical session and the 27th Plenary Session of the ICC, originally scheduled for December 2020, were postponed to in January 2021.

On the 4th of March 2020, ADF Director participated to a documentary called "Ancient Superstructures - Angkor", directed by Pernel Production, to be broadcasted by RMC Découverte and Histoire channels in 2021.

On the 3rd of June 2020, ADF Director and National manager proposed a presentation and training to the Anlong Thom Community-based Tourism centre (CBTC) and Community Protected Area (CPA) members. This session was focusing on presenting the general history of Phnom Kulen, presenting the archaeological sites of the plateau during the angkorian and post-angkorian periods. This comes to reinforce the capacities of the CBTC members, to welcome the visitors at the centre (see Development chapter below) and to train the local guides. A bullet point list per site will be developed in the future so they can present shortly each site, in Khmer and English.

On the 15th October 2020, ADF director gave a lecture entitled « An overview of ADF activities in Phnom Kulen, Cambodia » within the framework of a webinar series entitled "Indigenous Peoples, Heritage and Landscape in the Asia-Pacific: Knowledge co-production, Policy Change and Empowerment". The webinar was organised and co-hosted by the University of California (USA) UCLA Department of Anthropology, UCLA Center for Southeast Asian Studies, UCLA Asia Pacific Center, University of Hawai'i-Mānoa Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement (SITMo), Ifugao State University, and the Partido State University. The webinar can be visible online on the panel 5 at <https://dal.ucla.edu/engagedresearch/video-gallery-2/>. This will lead to a publication in 2021.

ADF team regularly update our website (www.adfkulen.org) and our Facebook page where the last pictures of our main activities are displayed (www.facebook.com/adfkulen).

Training of Cambodian archaeologists

There is a close collaboration between the APSARA Authority and ADF archaeologists. This is providing a platform for field training to the APSARA local staff (archaeologist and local workers) during all activities (excavations, surveys, APA surveys and management, site management...). However, the activities of this component were reduced due to the limited amount of archaeological fieldwork in Phnom Kulen during the year 2020.

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DEVELOPMENT: Field operations

Overview:

The Archaeology & Development Foundation has, since its conception, closely linked the two axes of its action on the field. The beneficiaries of the development activities, the population of Phnom Kulen, have suffered from a dark chapter in Cambodia history and civil war. The side effects are still very tangible today: lack of trust, lack of public infrastructures, lack of access to healthcare, food, nutrition and sanitation, lack of education and awareness, difficulties to bring products to market, low resources from the governmental bodies (Health dpt, Education dpt, Police, Ministry of Environment...).

Some of the schools are facing an important turn over as qualified teachers are reluctant to work in Khnong Phnom commune, and facilities are poor as compared to other communes in Siem Reap province. This results in inadequate education for the children rendering yet another generation that is very likely to fall into the poverty. There is only one secondary school and one health centre for nine villages of the commune (Khnong Phnom, 4750 inhabitants in 2020).

For a significant percentage of this population, peace and stability is enough and they don't see the need for further change and development. Breaking the poverty cycle in any context is challenging. For this population located on a remote plateau with a difficult access, it is even more problematic. An important proportion of the population in Khnong Phnom commune live in extreme poverty or poverty, surviving on 'day to day' bases. Others are now wealthier thanks to the illegal cultivation of cashew nuts.

Seasonal food shortages continually affect the population of Phnom Kulen. The ramifications of food shortages are numerous, the most notable are family health and wellbeing. Sickness exacerbates the multitude of issues that poor families have to endure, further interning them into the poverty cycle. A large proportion of the poor people are suffering from the lack of liquid assets. They are subsistent farmers and have little to no money to buy the basic necessities to attain the very basics of life: soap for personal and family hygiene, fundamental household materials, cooking pots and/or basic repairs to their dwellings and/or basic farming tools.

However, the new road being built from Svay Leu to the checkpoint on the west side of Kulen is now changing this general dynamic. The southern villages of Anlong Thom, Thma Chruogn and Ta Penh are now accessible by car. Tourist (national or foreigners) can now visit these villages and the archaeological sites nearby. The C-19 pandemic has stopped all international tourism in Cambodia but many Cambodians are now able to travel to national parks and sites in their country.

Other government bodies, for example the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the police, have limited resource. The result of this is a lack of law enforcement, illegal logging, illegal building and house construction, a general depletion of the environmental natural recourses; which are having serious consequences for the water of Angkor Park and Siem Reap town, as Phnom Kulen is the natural water tank of the region.

The Phnom Kulen National Park faced a very important deforestation mostly due to the slash and burnt practice; combined with the illegal cultivation of cashew nut. Illegal logging of large trees is still observed.

Under the development program, ADF has set up four main components to address these issues: 1) Income Generation/alternative livelihoods, 2) Hygiene and sanitation/Emergency Relief, 3) Educational support, and 4) Environmental component. They are all tailored-made to the Kulen problematic and are implemented in coordination with the Khnong Phnom Commune Development plan.

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The 2020 activities are presented below.

C. INCOME GENERATION (IG)/ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

Agriculture alternative livelihood

The objective remains the same as the previous years: to enhance and develop alternative income generation activities, with the purpose of encouraging the Phnom Kulen population to move away from their current unsustainable, illegal and destructive practices (mono-culture of cashew nuts and slash-and-burn) to sustainable and environmentally friendly income generation activities. As behaviour change is a process taking time, this component has to aim towards positive examples and repetition. It is therefore the most challenging component of ADF within the development component.

ADF agriculture alternative livelihood

Reminder: As for the previous 11 years (since 2010), ADF continued in 2020 the support to local communities and villagers from Khnong Phnom commune. ADF propose technical assistance and materials for the families to undertake animal raising (chicken, pig). However, ADF stopped supporting families previously growing seasonal vegetables (during the cool season, from the end of October to the end of February) as the beneficiaries claimed results were too hard to obtain. Similarly, ADF stopped supporting the fish raising activity as some beneficiaries did not require further assistance. One other reason was the lack of water during the dry reason, preventing any fish raising activities. The 2 farmers raising butterflies with the technical support of the Bantey Srey Butterfly Centre also stopped in 2020, as the centre was closed due to the C-19 pandemic.

Following the annual review of the IG activity summarised in a report entitled "Income Generation (I.G.) Review & Report", covering the period from August 2017 to June 2018 several decisions taken and implemented in 2019 were continued in 2020. It was decided to increase the beneficiary's contributions for equipment and materials to 75% from January 2019 onwards; to better monitor, evaluate and draw lesson learned from both successes and non-successes of each activity; to establish a warning system for the farmers who are not following the ADF "step by step". As mentioned in ADF 2019 report, ADF has also developed the small-scale pig raising with 2 families and extended it to 2 other families in 2020.

In 2020, the direct beneficiaries of ADF IG component were 9 families raising chicken (1 in Ta Penh, 5 in Anlong Thom, 3 in Phum Thmey), 4 families raising pigs (1 in Ta Penh, 1 in Sangke Lak and 2 in Phum Thmey). Some pig and chicken raisers, after being warned in 2019, were not follow up any more by ADF team, as they stopped to comply to the team recommendations and advices. This explains the lower number of beneficiaries in 2020 compared to 2019 (19 families were raising chickens and 6 were raising pig) for this sub-project. This was largely compensated by the higher number of families reached by the two other related projects (ADF/ AGRISUD project and UNDP-BESD project; see below).

ADF IG team continued to monitor these animal raisers and provided material if needed.

With the objective to transform these producers into independent local entrepreneurs, ADF encouraged them to contribute with their incomes to the costs. This allows taking ownership for their business, ensuring sustainable alternative incomes. Beneficiaries were previously asked to repay back to ADF's IG accounts 50% of the amount spent for the materials and equipment they received from ADF. As in 2019, ADF applied the 75% rate for the reimbursements, to encourage the beneficiaries to be responsible. ADF collected these reimbursements over the year 2020, and they were reused for the IG program.

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- UNDP-Funded ADF agriculture alternative livelihood

Reminder: Since 2019, ADF has granted funds to provide alternative livelihoods to Khlah Khmum villagers in Kulen, in relation with the creation of a protected area to the north of the village, from UNDP and SIDA, within the BESD project (see Environmental component, below in this report). In 2020, ADF team has proposed alternative livelihood activities to the villagers of Khlah Khmum. They selected chicken and pig raising. At the end of the year 2020, 2 families were raising chicken and 11 families were raising pigs. ADF provided technical advices and material (piglets and chicks, nets, nails, cement, bricks, water tanks and feeding tanks), with funds from the BESD project.

- AGRISUD and ADF joint-project in Khnong Phnom Commune

Reminder: The partnership between ADF and AGRISUD International officially started in may 2019 with a signature of a Memorandum of Understanding and the beginning of the field activities. AGRISUD International is active in Cambodia since 1995 on supporting family farms to improve their activities for a better and sustainable livelihood. The project "Agroecological and diversification family farming in peri-urban of Siem Reap Province" (IADA-2) is ongoing since May 2016 supporting 820 small agricultural family enterprises to help them increase their income and living conditions.

The concept developed with ADF and AGRISUD is to expend this project to more beneficiaries offering various alternatives to the population, adapting it to the commune of Khnong Phnom specificities, and including ADF existing direct beneficiaries.

The partnership of both organizations commenced in June 2019 with a joint rapid assessment, closely followed by an introduction and dissemination meeting in the 5 legal villages of Anlong Thom, Thma Chrougn, Ta Penh, Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum. The main purpose of the village meetings was to explain to the existing beneficiaries and the potential new beneficiaries the partnership of ADF and AGRISUD, the benefit of the new synergy of the combined experience of both organizations, and finally the strategy for new agriculture / IG activities. The agreement between ADF and AGRISUD consists in a partnership where both organisations join their funds in the same project. ADF continues to pay for the costs of ADF IG component (salaries of both Ms. Mien Mout and Ms. Bis Cheung, their operational cost: transportation costs, monitoring / reporting costs, stationery, material for ADF beneficiaries, etc...). AGRISUD covers their staff operational costs, all material for the new 120 families, and AGRISUD staff salaries. AGRISUD will benefit from ADF's extensive knowledge of Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP), its population and their local agricultural habits, the local network of influential people and local authorities (village chief, Commune chief), the provincial authorities and the national authorities (Ministry of Environment, Provincial Department of Environment and APSARA National Authority). ADF staff will gain in professionalism, learning from AGRISUD long experience in this field of agro-ecology, from the producers, to the group then to the market linkage. The beneficiaries will benefit with AGRISUD approach of organizing the farm families into groups / cooperatives, with prospective new products: black ginger, premium fruit trees and possibly pepper. These new products have a higher value per kilogram, and markets in Siem Reap and Phnom Penh are willing to purchase them. The project aims to set up a marketing chain, from the family to the market.

From June 2019, 120 additional families have started activities: 70 for the black ginger growing (27 in Anlong Thom, 16 in Khlah Khmum, 8 in Sangke Lak, 9 in Ta Penh, 10 in Thma Chrougn) and 50 for fruit tree growing (16 types, about 1450 trees distributed, 13 families in Anlong Thom, 3 in Khlah Khmum, 16 in Sangke Lak, 8 in Ta Penh and 10 in Thma Chrougn), bringing the total of families benefiting from this project to a total of 150. In 2020, the number of families benefiting from the project was extended to 28 additional families (5 families in Sangke Lak, 3 in Ta Penh and 20 in Anlong Thom) for the black ginger growing, and to 6 families for fruit tree growing. Later in the year 2020, a black ginger producer also agreed to grow long pepper (Anlong Thom village) and 3 new farmers accepted to enrol the project: 1 family in Anlong village (black ginger) and 2 families in Thma Chrougn village (pepper, long pepper and black ginger).

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The 2 demonstration farmers who started in 2019 (1 in Sangke Lak and 1 in Anlong Thom and included in the figures above) continued their production in 2020 of vegetables, fruit trees and black ginger.

At the end of the year 2020, the joint project AGRISUD-ADF was totalising 158 families: 99 black ginger producers and 56 tree fruit farmers, 3 doing pepper or long pepper (one already doing black ginger). Combined with the UNDP-BESD project beneficiaries (13 families) and the ADF beneficiaries (13 families), it brings the total number of ADF beneficiaries in Phnom Kulen to 184 families.

In 2020, more than 4 tonnes of black ginger were distributed to start their production as well as 2000 fruit trees. ADF and AGRISUD team continued to monitor all beneficiaries to ensure the quality of the practices and collect data about their incomes. The black ginger value is 14,000 riels (3.5 us\$/Kg. A group of 3 farmers per village was formed to buy the production from all producers. In 2020, it was stocked at 2 locations in Anlong Thom village. During the planting season, it was then redistributed to the producers for the equivalent of the borrowed amount. The surplus of production is bought by the AGRISUD project. A local donor was identified by AGRISUD in March 2020 to fund a drying unit house will be set up in Anlong Thom village in 2021 for collecting and processing all the black ginger production.

Contracts were signed between ADF-AGRISUD and each beneficiary. They present the roles and responsibilities of each parties (ADF/AGRISUD and the beneficiary), in order to engage the beneficiary to take responsibilities. The organisations commit to provide trainings on strengthening agricultural techniques (production of vegetable crops and fruit trees) and marketing to farmers; to facilitate planning, implementation, revenue recording, production costs, and marketing; to provide assistance, technical advices and regular monitoring; to provide materials to farmers according to the project possibilities and upon request. The beneficiaries must comply with the status of the organization and group of farmers, must collaborate with agri-businesses and agricultural extension officers, have to participate in training programs and follow the instructions from the NGO technicians on agriculture, must follow the best instructions from the technicians and share good techniques with other farmers, must commit to grow crops and fruit trees on their farms regularly and until the end of the project, must record their amount of products borrowed and produced and must allow the visit of international and national guests and provide brief explanations. It is agreed that if a beneficiary does not comply with this agreement, he should pay back the cash equivalents of the investment with equipment.

One trainer per village was assigned (or master farmer) for each group of producers (fruit trees and black ginger). Distribution of material (watering can, shovels, hoes, green shade nets...) was also organised for each farmer. T-shirts of the project were also distributed to the farmers to promote it.

Despite all the efforts, the 2020 rainy season affected the black ginger production. The September survey indicated that 60% of the black ginger production was damaged and that 36% of the fruit trees were lost, because of the lack of water in dry season, and the roaming animal eating them.

Training was ongoing over the year 2020 (with numerous sessions from 8th to 11th and 16th to 18th and 23rd to 25th of June 2020), with courses about weeding, fertilizing and pruning. This project also brought 15 farmers (including 11 women) at Kandek commune for a 1-day visit to learn about vegetable growing on tables. Other trainings proposed to learn the drying techniques for the black ginger producers and the grafting techniques for the fruit tree producers. One of them included a visit to Pursat Province.

On the 21st of January 2020, ADF team participated to the workshop about the development plan of agriculture in Khnong Phnom Commune, at Department of Commerce in Siem Reap, organised by AGRISUD. The team also participated to meeting to summarize the work results of the year 2019 and the scope direction for 2020 with the Siem Reap Safe Vegetable Growers Association

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and to the workshop “Think together, act together” at the Khnong Phnom commune.

The team also organised meetings to improve the external communication of the project such as gathering fruit tree farmers with the AGRISUD photographer for interviews and photo shoots.

- **ADF- AGRISUD collaboration project with CIRD**

ADF was approached by the Cambodia Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD). After several exchanges, preliminary meetings were held between CIRD, ADF and AGRISUD (28th of September 2020), then ADF and CIRD (20th of November 2020), it was decided to coordinate the respective activities of each NGO in Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP), in order to avoid overlapping and to complement each other, for the benefit of the local population. CIRD is implementing alternative livelihood in PKNP villages such as Ta Penh, Thma Chruogn and Sangke Lak (vegetable farmers and chicken raisers). CIRD had secured an agreement with AGRISUD (partner of ADF for the implementation of alternative livelihood activities) to implement these activities in PKNP. CIRD provide seeds and small fruit trees as well chicks and ADF and AGRISUD provide additional training to the beneficiaries.

In partnership with CIRD, the ADF-AGRISUD team led the Phnom Kulen village trainers to train the farmers of CIRD beneficiaries in 3 villages (9 demonstration farmers and 105 regular farmers in Thmor Chruogn, Ta Penh, and at the bottom of the Phnom Kulen, Bit Phka). These villagers also benefiting from this organisation with chicken raising, fruit tree and vegetable growing activities.

On the 20th of August 2020, ADF team organise the visit for the APDRA organisation, for their assessment of the feasibility of fish raising activities in Siem Reap province, within the DéFiP project. A one-day tour was organised with their partner TCO (Trailblazer Cambodia Organization) to visit previous fish farmers from the ADF project in Phnom Kulen and present the Phnom Kulen context and its challenges.

In 2020, ADF continued to be part of the “ALiSEA”, the Agroecology Learning alliance in South East Asia, a network of Agroecology practitioners and supporters (sharing and supporting common goals on agroecology) that actively engages its members into information/knowledge sharing and vibrant collective actions promoting an agroecological transition, and providing meaningful benefit for all participants.

Eco-tourism alternative livelihood

- **Community-based tourism centre (CBTC) in Anlong Thom (CAR project)**

Reminder: A new road crossing Phnom Kulen National Park now reaches Anlong Thom, Thma Chruogn and Ta Penh villages. The archaeological sites close to Anlong Thom are now easier to access.

The objective of the CAR project, designed by ADF team (submitted to the donor ECM travel agency in May 2018 and accepted in August 2018) is to ensure that the centre will be used by and for the benefit of the Anlong Thom CPA members, as a tool to create alternative income from tourism. ADF and Terre Cambodge (travel company, ADF partner and donor) and were closely associated to train the Community Protected area (CPA) members, and to design and set up tourism products. A preliminary meeting with the local authorities and the CPA members took place on the 19th of September 2018. A first location was decided in Anlong Thom village. However, the location turned out to be unfit for the centre, as it belongs to the police. The final choice for a proper location has slowed down its construction but was finally agreed on the 24th of April 2019, with the Commune chief and the Community Protected Area (CPA) members. The community-based tourism centre (CBTC) in Anlong Thom was built from June until November 2019 and turn into this. Funds from TDS travel agency were added in December 2019 to this project, as both travel agencies are working with ADF private partner, Terre Cambodge. This centre will allow additional incomes to villagers from the local tourism and a shared knowledge and increased protection of the Phnom Kulen historical sites and its natural environment.

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From January to October 2020, the Anlong Thom CBTC was finalised and opened. Roles and responsibilities of the CBTC members were defined together with the CPA members, TC and ADF. The CPA is the villager's organisation in charge of the preservation of 365 ha of preserved forest by Anlong Thom village. Because of the long-lasting history of this structure, ADF was inclined to use it for the management of the CBTC.

It was also recommended by the MoE. However, the CBTC was requiring more and various positions (moto drivers, cook, guide...) than the CPA and therefore the 2 structures are closely linked but their organisation charts slightly different. Anlong Thom CPA is hosting the CBTC and the CBTC team manages the centre.

TC was providing technical help to define the CBTC touristic offers, the training of the CBTC members and ensured the promotion of the centre. ADF was proving the general follow-up of the project and technical assistance and specific trainings. The organisation of this structures was done progressively during the year 2020, together between CBTC, TC et ADF members. ADF has hired on a part-time basis from April to December 2020 Ms. Chhun Phirom, TC staff, as a manager for this project. She was in charge of setting up the centre and its organisation. This includes the trainings of the CBTC members and the definition of the good practices and security measures for visitors and staff, the hygiene and environmental rules for visitors and staff, check-up lists and security regulation for moto-drivers, hygiene rules and menu lists with environmentally-friendly packaging and internal rules of the CBTC. Several documents were designed such as the visitor recording system, receipts and invoices from CBTC and parking, motorbike check-list for moto drivers, emergency contact list, contract for cooks, drivers and local guides.

ADF has also hired a person on a part-time basis contract to run the centre from October to December 2021 and continued over a few months in 2022. Others CBTC members would be paid a task-basis according to their responsibilities: 2 local guides, 3 cooks, 14 moto drivers. Other responsibilities were defined such as CBTC fund manager, secretary, maintenance, tree nursery and vegetable garden, camping manager, tools and equipment manager, for a total of 17 persons. Activities such as tree nursery and vegetable garden were requested by the CBTC team to provide additional incomes. They benefitted from ADF experience and training in vegetable farming and tree nursery to start these activities. The centre also displays local handicrafts products (mats, baskets, knives...). These traditional objects are crafted by elders in villages. This know-how is threatened to disappear if it is not transmitted and supported by a larger market. The centre aims to encourage their production and sales, bringing additional incomes to this vulnerable population. The CBTC will provide direct income to the associated team and handicrafts producers but also indirect incomes to the animal raisers and vegetable farmers providing food for the lunch packages, and others such as gasoline and mechanic shops.

From April to June 2020, Ms. Chhun Phirom and the CBTC staff undertook surveys to define the tours that could be offered to the visitors, particularly to the south and east of Anlong Thom village where there are more archaeological remains. Three tours were defined and include ancient sites, preserved forested areas, and cultivated areas. Services are offered on a daily basis as visitors come for a day from Siem Reap. Walking tours were preferred to tours with mototaxis; others are combining both. Drivers take turn so every one of them can get incomes. The prices for each of these tours have been calculated by Terre Cambodge and include the local guide, the price of mototaxis, meals, water and a snack. They range from 25 US \$ to 30 US\$ per person. These prices are calculated based on costs and include a margin for the CBTC.

A Facebook page has been created (<https://www.facebook.com/anlongthom.cbtc.5>) to promote the CBTC. The rules for "post" have also been defined jointly between the CBTC and TC, in order to avoid selfies, ensure consistency and a quality of service. This page is run by two members of the CBTC, Ms. Chhun Phirom and Mr. Laurent Holdener of TC. It promotes the centre via Facebook, a very popular social network in Cambodia.

A welcome booklet has also been designed to be presented to visitors upon arrival at the CBTC. It presents the predefined maps and routes. These routes have not been indicated on the general

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map so they can not to be photographed or copied, and thus avoid going through the services of the CBTC.

Following the start of Covid-19 crisis in March and April 2020, and the reactions to it, some Cambodians camped near the river passing just north of the Anlong Thom CPA, at three distinct points (Peam Kre, O'Ta Chok, O'Chup Thnal). The Anlong Thom CPA members therefore tried to organize these areas to take advantage of the economic benefits of these campsites. They invested in buying tents, building toilets and doing some clearing by the river to set up the tents. It was not the intention of TC or ADF to encourage the practice of camping in these conditions, but with no choice regarding this situation, ADF and TC provided their advice to improve these camping conditions. On a fourth location, the Angkorian dyke of Thnal Dac, members of the CPA had previously built picnic kiosks. ATC and ADF helped define the prices for the rental of kiosks, equipment, security and parking, and finally the prices of the meals offered.

The training of the CBTC team has been continuous since May 2020. It is provided by Ms. Chhun Phirom and has been focused on the reception and management of groups of visitors, training in hygiene rules for cooks and rules safety for mototaxis, and finally the preservation of the environment and waste management. A water filter was purchased by ADF out of the project budget. It allows CBTC members to fill their aluminium gourds. These, as well as a garbage bag, were provided free of charge by Terre Cambodge for each member of the CBTC. Mr. JB Chevance also provided two introductory sessions to the archaeology and history of Phnom Kulen to members of the CPA and the CBTC (June 3rd and November 18th, 2020). The training and support to CBTC members of Anlong Thom by Ms. Chhun Phirom continued over 6 months, between January and June 2021, thanks to another similar and simultaneous project in the village of Popel (CBTC of Popel), funded by the UNDP (United Nations Development Program, see ADF environmental component below). ADF also provided training for CBTC members for the nursery and vegetable garden.

The CBTC also aims to increase awareness of the natural and archaeological sites of the Anlong Thom region to visitors and local population. This included designing the information panels and maps presented in the centre. The centre and its interior volumes were designed in part taking into account the existence of information panels. Several were designed, printed and installed:

- A large map of Phnom Kulen with as much information as possible. It includes the location of main roads and paths, villages and archaeological sites. Protected areas within the National Park and its outer limits are also indicated.
- 4 general information panels (double-sided and bilingual: Khmer and English, 1m x 1.6m, suspended), relating to Phnom Kulen (1: Geography, hydrology and landscapes, 2: History, archaeology and heritage conservation; 3) Local life and crafts, 4) Fauna and flora.
- 3 other information panels (bilingual: Khmer and English relative and in the centre: 1) Context of the creation of the centre, its objectives, funders and partners (80 x 150 cm); 2) Code of conduct for visitors (80 x 150 cm); this panel summarizes in several simple points the rules to be observed in matters of safety, preservation of the environment and general attitude; 3) Organizational charts of Anlong Thom's CPA and CBTC (80 x 60 cm).
- A double-sided sign on the main road directing visitors to the centre, 80 meters away.

All of these panels were designed by Mr. JB Chevance and Ms. Chhum Pirom. The English texts were translated into Khmer by Mr. Sakhoeun Sakada and Ms. Hoeung Hourapich (ADF). Once the texts and design were validated by ADF and TC, they were printed in Siem Reap then transported and installed in the building the days before the official opening of the centre. A volunteer photographer (Mr. Keo Kosal) was kind enough to take several photo shoots to illustrate some of the information boards (agricultural activities, livestock and local crafts, identity photos of the CBTC members).

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The centre was officially opened on the 11th of November 2020, in presence of Mr SUN Kong, Provincial Director of the Environment (Ministry of the Environment), of the team of CBTC and CPA of Anlong Thom, of the team of ADF and Terre Cambodge (Mr. Laurent Holdener), representatives of local authorities and villagers. In total, about a hundred people were present. This ceremony included the prayers and blessings of the bonzes of Anlong Thom Pagoda, a series of speeches (Mr. SUN Kong, Mr. PHANN Phin, Mr. JB Chevance) followed by the official opening, the visit from the centre and a meal. These speeches gave the occasion to present the objectives of the centre to a greater number of villagers. Two sets of T-shirts / polo shirts were designed and distributed to each of the CBTC members.

The CBTC is operational. It is nevertheless necessary to continue training his team, and to continue to ensure his promotion. The Covid-19 crisis allows this centre to run in with local or expatriate visitors. there are still a number of areas for improvement, including:

- Clearer access to the centre's accounts with its income (in particular the number of people for each of the tours, the selling prices, the costs and profits per month) and its expenses, with a monthly return to ADF and TC.
- Better establish the responsibilities and refining the positions of each member of the CBTC and replacing / modifying them in the event that some members are not competent.
- Seek funding to ensure the continuity of Miss Chum Phirom's half-time for the months of June to December 2021, and possibly that of the two officials of the CBTC.
- Present the tours in Khmer on the FB page with descriptions, photos, prices, etc.
- Present a marketing model of the centre for travel agencies.
- Ensure camping conditions worthy of the name, while respecting the quality of service and the environment.

On November 4th 2020, H.E. SAY Samal, Minister of Environment of Cambodia, presented the third prize for the best CPA in the country to the Anlong Thom CPA. This was an encouraging sign. However, the success of the CBTC depends on its good management and on maintaining the quality of the tourist offer. AT and TC committed to remain in support from January to April 2021 (thanks to the UNDF-BESD project and its CBTC in Popel village), with the commitment of Ms. Chhun Phirom, the maintenance of the two salaries of the CBTC and the training by TC and ADF teams. However, it was recommended that this support should be extended until the end of 2021.

- **Development of eco-tourism and presentations to visitors from Terre Cambodge travel agency**

Reminder: In order to create another source of income for the villagers, ADF previously helped Terre Cambodge to select families who are willing to develop home stays in Anlong Thom and Sangke Lak villages. Terre Cambodge built toilets for the beneficiaries and they received cooking and hygiene training. The tour organiser can also buy the products farmed by the villagers (vegetable, mushrooms, fish, chicken). ADF has also advised Terre Cambodge to select motivated villagers to join the group of visitors, as a local guide. Having westerners' visitors in their households, or being a local guide, also provide an opportunity for a unique cultural exchange, for both visitors and villagers.

From January to March 2020, this Income generation/agriculture project (IG) component was still supported by Terre Cambodge travel Agency and Frangipani Spa. Due to the C-19 pandemic, international tourism has completely stopped in Cambodia in March 2020 and these donors were no longer able to support any longer ADF. From March 2020 onward, it was no longer funded by these two donors but financial reserve of funds was made over these years of regular funding and ADF was able to go through the year 2020 by using them. ADF continued to receive the financial support another associated tour operator (Chamäeleon Stiftung, November 2020), to sustain the Income generation (IG)/alternative livelihood program. The regular donation from a faithful private donor (Mr. Eric Bettens) was also fully allocated to the Income Generation Component.

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In return, ADF provides presentations to the visitors from these tour operators about the ADF activities. Visitors are encouraged to give private donations in cash to ADF, which are dedicated to the IG budget. In some cases, if the tours are long enough, visitors can also participate in the IG activities with the beneficiaries (ex: help the farmer to maintain his vegetable farm).

There were only a few presentations done from February to March 2020 (07th of February 2020 presentation to 14 guests at Sangke Lak, 17th of February 2020 presentation to 8 guests at Anlong Thom, 21st of February 2020 presentation to 11 guests at Anlong Thom, 02nd of March 2020 presentation to 3 guests at Preah Ang Thom) as no more visitors came later on.

Rice Bank in Thma Chruogn village

Reminder: The ADF input and support for the Rice Bank, set up in 2013 in Thma Chruogn village, is now mainly of a technical nature, guidance, monitoring and recording. The objective of this project is to alleviate food insecurity amongst the target population.

The concept is similar to a bank: beneficiaries can borrow rice when they have a shortage of supplies and have to give it back with a low interest, after the harvesting season (usually in November each year).

The beneficiaries are divided into 8 groups of household members, an equivalent to 34 families. The rice bank committee consists of 4 permanent members who are organizing in-house activities, ranging from administration to the maintenance of the rice bank. They are also responsible for lending to and collecting rice from the household members. 18 families borrowed rice in 2019, 24 families borrowed rice in 2018, 27 families in 2017, 39 families in 2016, 23 families in 2015 and 34 families in 2014.

On the 09th of January 2020, the rice bank collected rice from farmers for a total of 6456 Kg. Some farmers pay back in cash which was used for paying villagers who participated to the storing of the rice in the rice bank. The remaining was kept to rice bank's committee. The number of borrowers in 2020 was 13 families (total of 201 persons, including 97 female). 3800 Kg of rice were distributed to villagers, and the remaining 801 Kg were kept in rice bank. Some was later sold for a total of 1,755,600 Riel (=438.90 us\$). Later in 2020, the committee sold 252 Kg of rice paddy, leaving 549 Kg at the end of the year.

Additional support consists in minor repairs and maintenance of the Rice Bank building, trying to make it as pest proof as possible. From 2020, ADF IG program stopped paying additional rice to compensate the loss from the pest infiltration and weather impact on the total rice weight.

d. HYGIENE AND SANITATION PROGRAM/EMERGENCY RELIEF

Hygiene and sanitation program: the WISH project

Reminder: The WISH project, focusing on Hygiene and sanitation, was designed and proposed to the Almayuda Fundación (Spain) in March 2018 and started in June 2018.

The Water In-environmental Sanitation & Hygiene (WISH) project is based on the Karolinska Institute report from the assessment of the SMU project, but also on the activities undertaken by ADF in Sangke Lak primary school, with the KURERE project (KUlén REhabilitation & REgeneration project), from September 2016 to February 2018.

The objective of the project is to promote and disseminate correct personal hygiene behaviour change, building and expanding on the successful KURERE primary village school project executed in Sangke Lak village. The project aims to promote and develop Water Sanitation and Hygiene facilities in two primary schools on the plateau of Phnom Kulén National Park (Klah Khmum, Sangke Lak). The project is combining hygiene and environmental awareness practices. Both interventions will foster preventative healthy behaviour to primary school children, resulting in affirmative life skill behaviours. A third intervention is to rehabilitate or built efficient water systems and hygiene facilities in the primary school of Ta Penh, Sangke Lak and Klah Khmum.

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The project started in June 2018 with an assessment or baseline survey until August 2018 (See ADF 2018 activity report). The year 2019 was focusing on improving the work done started in June 2018. In order to reinforce the participation of the primary school teachers from Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum, ADF had a contract signed with each of them to insure their roles and responsibilities.

Additionally, ADF management staff set up a check-up list for ADF hygiene assistants to fill randomly, to determine if all infrastructures related to hygiene were functioning and to monitor the hygiene standards of the school facilities. Almayuda Fundación representatives visited the Phnom Kulen schools with ADF team late February 2019.

Two reports were submitted to the donors (in April 2019, covering the period from June 2018 to March 2019 and in June 2019, covering the period from April 2019 to June 2019). These project reports narrate the activities implemented during the first 12 months of the WISH project (June 2018 to June 2019), presenting every activity, challenges met and solutions found, as well as plans for the futures and expenses and were summarised in the 2019 ADF report for the Charity Commission.

The WISH project was originally planned from June 2018 to May 2020 (24 months). Due to the Covid-19 crisis and the closure of all schools in Cambodia on the 17th of March 2020, it was decided with Almayuda Fundación to shorten it until the end of April 2020, one month prior to the original closing date. The remaining budget would be used for an adapted project (C-19 WISH) which started in May 2020 and lasted until December 2020. Before the end of the C19-WISH project, another project (WISH 2) would be proposed for funding to Almayuda Fundación. Any remaining funds of the C19-WISH project should be integrated into the new project (WISH 2).

The final report for the WISH 1 project was submitted to Almayuda Fundación in May 2020 and is summarised below.

The inception of WISH project started with an explanation to key stakeholders of planned activities, to work towards the objectives of the project. This concerned the school teachers and principals, the local authorities (village, commune and district), the Health Centre of the commune (Khlong Phnom). This activity went off smoothly and in accordance with the WISH activities plan. Formal and semiformal meeting were held to all stakeholders, and continued throughout the project duration, to remind stakeholders of their respective roles and responsibilities, and to keep them fully engages.

The Baseline survey of the WISH project was also conducted according to the Activity Matrix. The objective of the survey was to determine the conditions, situations, beliefs and behaviours of the two-targeted primary schools. This included the students, teachers and all other relevant stakeholders as well as the facilities. The first activity of the WISH project was to conduct a baseline survey. The results of the survey would act as key measuring tools, to determine if all subsequent activities and implementation of the project would be successful and if the expected results and objectives achieved. According to the Independent External Evaluation report, results improved substantially, tooth brushing for example increased by a factor of seven (7) fold. The External Evaluation report summarizes the comprehensive details.

The construction (and where required rehabilitation) of the WASH (Water and Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities and related infrastructures in the 3-primary school on the Phnom Kulen plateau (Khlah Khmum, Sangke Lak and Ta Penh) have all been completed, as detailed in the WISH project proposal.

The WASH facilities included spring water catchment systems, including brick pond collecting water from the springs, several concrete ring wells holding water tanks, pipes buried over 600 to 900-meter-long distances. They were completed by the construction of a protected wash bay, the renovation of the toilets, the setting up of drinking water filters, the rehabilitation of an existing but non-functional solar panel and the construction of an incinerator in Khlah Khmum school.

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This was completed by a playground, 3 rubbish bins and 1 concrete table. Sangke Lak primary school's WASH facilities were constructed during the former project to the WISH project, the KURERE project. However, WISH project allowed to upgrade them with the completion of 600-meter-long buried pipe system and fixed a 100-meter-long destroyed section due to illegal slash and burn farming, with a financial and labour contribution from the villagers responsible for the fires.

Delays in construction and renovation were encountered, due to extreme raining episodes during the monsoon and the discovery of several Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) at Khlah Khmum primary school. The UXO were safely removed and the whole school compound was carefully secured. ADF is pleased to announce that Khlah Khmum School compound is now an UXO-free area, thanks to the collaboration between ADF team, the local authorities and the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC).

The other setback for the rehabilitation and the maintenance of the WASH facilities was the destruction by fire of the water system at the Sangke Lak School. The ADF team fixed both constraints, after time consuming negotiations and subsequent approvals with the local authorities. All pipes are now buried. Vegetable garden were implemented in both schools, with the technical and material support of the ADF alternative livelihood/ Income generation team.

Sanitation and Hygiene information signboards, and Information, Education & Communication (IEC) materials. Both of these resources have been developed and tailored to add and aid the prime activity of the WISH project. They involve preventative health care education and awareness combined with environmental education. In both schools, signboards have been placed in key locations to assist the ADF's Hygiene assistants (Ms. Nimul & Mr. Vann) and the respective teachers. These materials help to disseminate the proper hygiene procedures, including appropriate timing, and the benefits of personal sanitation and hygiene, alongside with a clean and thriving environment.

The Preventative health care education and awareness was the prime activity of the WISH project, with an emphasis on Preventative Health Care / Sanitation and Hygiene. It was combined with environmental education. This was implemented in the two primary schools of Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum with various activities such as: Daily washing hands, at least 3 to 4 times per day, under the supervision of teachers and ADF staff; daily brushing teeth, twice a day; regular nail-cutting; weekly training session from ADF staff and teacher to the school young students. Each child has his own toothbrush and a special hanging place was design to store it, by name, in each classroom. Preventative health care has been incorporated into the school curriculum. During the school public holidays (30th August to 1st of November 2018 and 2019), ADF WISH team members organized training sessions about hygiene for the children and their mother at their households.

The independent finding of the External Evaluation report shows that the WISH's prime activity has been an overwhelming success. "Results showed that student's hygiene has improved substantially during the project. Daily handwashing practices increased more than a threefold and toothbrushing increased by a factor of seven. Now, all children brush their teeth and wash their hands at least twice daily. Almost all children have learned that diarrhoea is caused by germs. Many can give examples of preventive measures, such as handwashing, drinking clean water and washing vegetables before cooking..." (External Evaluation Report, p.3). More generally, "The daily hygiene practice is a major strength of the WISH-project. The large effort made by ADF staff have resulted in a visibly higher hygienic level among the school children." (External Evaluation Report, p.10). From January 2019 and along the WISH project, it appeared essential to closely link the Commune Health centre staff with the WISH activities. Various activities were therefore organized such as monthly training sessions from the Head of the Nurse (Mr. Ngey) and one nurse assistant from Anlong Thom Health centre, in the 2 targeted schools to disseminate health and hygiene messages.

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This was also ensuring a regular checking of children who might have health problems and not being able to go to the Health Centre, located at Anlong Thom village, 4 Km away from the two schools. ADF team was also participating to the monthly meeting of the Anlong Thom Health centre. The evaluation team has also assessed this activity and has, after a request from the Health centre, compiled a document with health information from trusted sources, covering 12 topics relevant to Phnom Kulen's health context. It has been translated into Khmer. The Independent External Evaluation report provides a comprehensive view of the results and findings of the WISH project.

The environmental activities were divided in two parts.

- Educating and highlighting the correlations and the relationships between water, sanitation, hygiene, and personal / household health; promoting a cleaner and healthier environment. This environmental activity was termed as "Clean-Up" day. This event normally occurred once a week where all the students from the 2 schools, teachers, the ADF team and some of the parents, worked in groups to collect all the rubbish and burn it in the school incinerators. One or two times per month, the "Clean-Up" day extended to the villages of Sangke Lak village and Khlah Khmum.
- Creating synergies with other ADF projects, for example the tree growing project in primary schools and reforestation, the environmental zoning, and more generally the environmental preservation. Connecting the WISH project with the tree nursery at Sangke Lak primary school is a prime example of this dynamic. This tree-growing project is not funded by Almayuda Fundación but by Kulara Water Cie/Eau Kulen mineral water. This second environmental activity was held all year long as children are in charge, with their teachers and ADF team, to maintain the tree nurseries. During the monsoon season, ingenious trees grown in the school tree nurseries were planted by the students, teachers, parents and the villagers, alongside with the Provincial Department of the Environment (PDoe) and the ADF team, in designated areas of Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP).

The most notable constraints and challenges encountered during the WISH project were:

- The presence of Unexploded Ordnances (UXO's) discovered at Khlah Khmum School. This very unfortunate event put human safety at risk and delayed the construction and the rehabilitation of the water systems, sanitation, hygiene and playground infrastructures.
- The local authorities were very slow and excessively bureaucratic in ratifying and signing documents, allowing the demining operation in Khlah Khmum School by the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC).
- A delay was due to inclement weather and a particularly strong period of heavy rain, which impeded the delivery of construction materials and equipments.
- The head teacher at Khlah Khmum School did not have a strong work ethic and was not working as well as expected. Fortunately for the WISH and Khlah Khmum primary school, he was demoted and removed from the school.
- From early time during each dry season (from early March 2019 and 2020), severe droughts were observed and threatening the supply of water for the schools and the other reservoirs of the targeted villages. This phenomenon, clearly increasing over the last years, is a main challenge as it is impeding water supply, necessary for any WASH-related project in the Phnom Kulen villages. It is clearly due to the largely but illegal main farming activity, the cultivation of cashew nut in Phnom Kulen National Park.
- The local authorities (Village chiefs and Commune chief) are clearly not proactive for the management and the maintenance of the water systems. Malevolent persons are redirecting pipes from the sources to their houses, capturing the small quantity of water left during the dry season. Moreover, water being free of charge, no one feels responsible for it. Villagers and school teachers are counting too much on ADF to fix the water systems when they come to fail.

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- The Independent Evaluation has highlighted the human or animal faecal water contamination in both primary schools. As the pipe systems are buried, the origin of the contamination was suspected to be at the sources of each water system, both being opened. The WISH project has addressed the issue by providing individual metallic cups and water filters, campaigning for their use for toothbrushing at school and building a closed and covered shelter above each of the source providing water for the 2 schools. Further tests will help to determine if these actions were effective.
- However, trying to get E. coli down to zero is probably not possible as the situation is very different from more advanced economies, where water systems are passed through water purification systems and treated with fluoride and chlorine, before they reach school, homes and other establishments. Despite the shelters above the sources, obtaining pure water from a spring water catchment in a national park (where wildlife is in and around the water springs), is difficult and there will undeniably be a degree of E. coli in the water system. ADF is committed to test again the water to determine the levels of E. coli. Water testing will depend on the possibility of collecting samples and having them tested. The use of robust water filters at the schools is still recommended.
- The Covid-19 crisis has led to the schools closing, from 17th of March 2020, across the country. Daily hygiene sessions and monthly health-related (health centre disease training) and environmental-related ("Clean-up" day) activities were halted. It was decided not to distribute the tooth brushes and toothpaste to each child involved, and normally kept at school, as other members of the family could use it. This would have been counterproductive in term of hygiene and sanitation. ADF has reassessed these measures during the C-19 WISH project, in order to keep the benefit acquired and the behaviour built during the WISH project.
- Finally, the Cambodian Government has imposed a lockdown from the 10th to the 16th of April 2020, to avoid all travels between provinces and districts during Khmer New Year. Additionally, ADF office in Siem Reap was closed from the 25th of March to the 4th of May 2020, forcing the management staff to work from home. From the 6th of April, ADF management team has decided to limit the movement of the team members, opting for a delegation of responsibilities from the ADF Siem Reap-based team to the ADF Phnom Kulen-based staff. ADF Kulen staff was given instructions from Siem Reap by phone.

The last activity of this project was to conduct an external and independent evaluation, which started in November 2019 until February 2020, aiming to assess how the WISH-project is performing, and to provide recommendations for further action. It was done by medical student Mr. Sebastian Von Shreeb and his assistant Ms. Kong Leaksmy (at no cost for the WISH project, as the evaluator was a volunteer and the evaluator paid the translator). It was presented to all ADF team on the 6th of February 2020. A mixed methods approach was applied, including research-administered surveys, semi-structured interviews, site inspection, microbiological testing and analysis of health centre admission data. The result was a high-quality report, evaluating positively the methodology and the results of the WISH project. The Evaluation report encapsulated some very positive results and findings, alongside with some interesting recommendations.

Results showed that student's hygiene has improved substantially during the project. Daily handwashing practices increased more than threefold and toothbrushing increased by a factor of seven. It has directly benefit 82 students in Khlah Khmum schools (40 females) and 113 children in Sangke Lak (56 females). At the time of the survey, all children brush their teeth and wash their hands at least twice daily.

Almost all children have learned that diarrhoea is caused by germs. Many can give examples of preventive measures, such as handwashing, drinking clean water and washing vegetables before cooking. The team also found that children talk about hygiene with their parents.

However, challenges remain for the WISH project. For instance, the evaluation found high levels of faecal contamination in the tap water the children drink from.

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Also, a large majority still practice open defecation, which contaminates soil and water sources. Project staff lack basic education in the concepts of water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as the principles of health behaviour change. Moreover, girls largely lack access to any information about menstrual hygiene management. Finally, there is a large risk that achieved improvements will be lost if involvement in the schools ends abruptly.

To address these issues, as well as the other issues presented in the report, the evaluation team have compiled 17 recommendations, along with detailed instructions on how to implement them. Recommendations include: a filter water campaign, a module on menstrual hygiene, a review of hygiene teaching methods, fact-checked health information for monthly teaching sessions and educational opportunities for staff-training. If the WISH follows the suggestions in this review, it was also recommended that the project should be expanded to the nearby schools in Ta Penh and Popel.

The main reasons to select these 2 schools is the request from their teachers and principals to benefit from a Hygiene and sanitation project in their school, the existence of a water system set up by ADF, the important level of ADF's involvement for the development of the villages at various levels (agriculture alternative livelihoods, tree growing in the school tree nursery, forest zoning and protection and Community-based Tourism Centre at Popel, water system for the village in Popel and for the school in Ta Penh, lack of hygiene facilities at Popel School), the numerous children registered in these 2 schools (Ta Penh school is the third most frequented school in the Commune with 144 students, including 79 females; Popel schools has 100 students, including 43 females; Commune data, 22 Nov. 2019). In the two schools where WISH is currently active, it was recommended a future project to gradually transform activity into providing a minimum level of involvement during an extended period of time, in order to enhance sustainability.

Some of the recommendations were piloted from February 2020 but regrettably they had to stop from the 17th of March 2020, as all schools in Cambodia were closed due to the Covid 19 global pandemic. Others require a larger project.

C-19 WISH project

Due to the extraordinary circumstances of the global Covid-19 pandemic, ADF requested to the Almayuda Fundación in late April 2020 that the WISH project should be adapted and transformed into a Covid-19 preventative health project (C19-WISH project) to support the under-resourced Khnong Phnum Commune / Phnom Kulen's Health Centre. To address this new challenge, the project has commenced at the beginning of May 2020. The objective of this project would be to help fight and contain this virus in the villages of Phnom Kulen. When schools reopen, ADF should also be able to turn the project back to the WISH original project, together with C19 preventive activities. After completion of this C-19-WISH project, a WISH 2 project, extended to additional schools, could be implemented.

The predominate effect on ADF's Water In-environment Sanitation, and Hygiene (WISH) project was the closing of the Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak primary schools, the projects target schools. Like all schools in Cambodia, they were closed to contain the spread of the COVID 19, from 16th of March to 7th of September 2020. Later on, from 30th of November 2020 to 11th of January 2021, a second closure of all schools in Cambodia was decided by the government to avoid the spreading of the C-19 virus, after a limited outbreak in Phnom Penh capital.

Due to time and budget constraints, it was agreed with the donor that the C-19 WISH project would focus on water supply and fundamental preventative health care equipment and materials. As an example, COVID 19 posters, disinfectant, cleaning materials and soaps were distributed and numerous preventative COVID 19 information awareness sessions were organized by ADF team staff in the 9 villages of Khnong Phnom Commune. The objective was to communicate the knowledge of preventative measure to COVID 19 with health care behaviours, to the communities of Phnom Kulen.

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The project's starting date was 04th of May 2020. The original duration of the project was six (6) months, until the end of October 2020. In October, it was decided in accordance with Almayuda Fundaciòn to extend the project until the end of the year (31st of December 2020), so all remaining funds would be spent at this date. If agreed by the Almayuda Fundaciòn, a new project (WISH 2) could then started from 2021, for a 4-year period.

Project Inception: Explain to the key all stakeholders, especially the Health Centre head nurse, health centre staff, ADF's Hygiene assistance's the purpose of the C19 WISH project. From then, convey another meeting to explain to the other key stakeholders (commune office, police). Thereafter, role and responsibilities assigned to the personnel &/or groups were determined. This activity started immediately after the Almayuda Fundaciòn agreed with ADF the implementation of the C19 WISH project. The first step was to orientate and train the ADF staff of how to protect themselves and others not to contract the Corona C-19 Virus. Following this crucial step, procedures were explained if someone contracted COVID 19 (who to contact and where to take the patient, etc.).

A meeting was organized with Mr. Cheab Ngey, the head nurse and his Staff at the Khnang Phnum Commune / Phnom Kulen's Health Centre, at Anlong Thom village. The purpose of this meeting was to strategize and plan the most effective approach to implement the COVID 19 project, how and when to involve the other main stakeholders such as the Police members, the commune and village chiefs etc..., and to determine the role and responsibilities of these actors.

Purchase / procurement of all necessary equipment & materials and transporting them by the ADF car to the target area. This second activity consisted in the purchase of all necessary project equipment and materials, and to transport them by the ADF car and moto to the various target areas on Phnom Kulen. This activity was ongoing throughout the project duration and was adjusted on a needs and budgetary bases. Additional donations of soaps, disinfectant material, masks and gloves were given by external and complementary donors of the project (see below), to complete the core materials provided by the C19-WISH project.

Dissemination of preventative COVID 19 health information & practices through sessions in households, in 9 villages of the Khnong Phnom Commune. This activity has been repeated until the end of the project. Repetition of these activities have worked towards the project purpose, obtaining positive behaviour change. 57 sessions were organized in 9 villages involving 708 participants.

Adjustments to the project were made & based upon update and/or new information from the Ministry of Health, or new emergency laws from the Government of Cambodia. For example, the school reopened in Cambodia in September 7th of 2020 but a second closure of all schools of Cambodia was decided from the 30th of November to the 11th of January, due to a limited outbreak of C-19 cases in Phnom Penh. The ADF team adapted to the situation by proposing accordingly C-19 awareness sessions in villages and/or hygiene activities in Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum schools.

The activity was the nucleus of the C 19 WISH project, giving preventative advices and information on how to protect yourself, families and the communities. The preventative advice and information were centred on three fundamental, clear and easy themes.

- Be Informed & ready: Listen / read and follow factual information from your local health centre, and from the WHO (World Health Organization) and from the MoH (Ministry of Health). Avoid unreliable information, especially rumours from platforms like Facebook. Listening to factual informed advice is very important in the Phnom Kulen context as a significant majority of the population is unable to read Khmer. ADF did a lot of repetitive advocacy and awareness campaigns in numerous households' sessions. Be ready and know what, where and who to go if you anyone you know have any symptoms. Know how to call and seek care immediately.

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- **Be Safe:** Follow as many of the precautions as possible. Wash your hands for at least 20 seconds, and as frequently as possible, avoid touching your mouth, nose and eyes, maintain personal and domestic hygiene. Other preventative safety precautions in poor communities, like social distancing, are difficult as many people live in one household and sometimes sleep under one mosquito net. Hand washing and maintaining personal hygiene was also difficult to promote in some households, as access to clean water is in some cases far away or not always available. For this reason, ADF distributed over 180 sealed water buckets with a tap to every households in Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak village on the 3rd of September 2020, and trained the villagers on basic hygiene measure related to the C-19 pandemic. 57 sessions were organized in 9 villages, involving 708 participants, raising Covid 19 awareness, but also hygiene practices and environmental education (stressing the risks of using and burning plastic for the environment and the health, addressing recommendation #8 from the WISH 1). ADF team also follow up and assisted the Health Centre team to village sessions and had regular training about 12 local diseases (intestinal worms, dengue, pneumonia, diarrhoea, infected wounds, dental caries, malaria, typhoid fever, anaemia, mosquito, cold, influenza) and their prevention, implementing the recommendation of the WISH 1 project, and particularly the annex 2 of the evaluation report. There was a close coordination with the Health Centre team during the vaccination campaigns in the village, so the hygiene sessions could be held at the same time, with both teams. In addition, the ADF team distributed over 200 bars of soap in the village of the Kulen plateau (9 in Khnong Phnom commune). Budget constraints prevented ADF team to distribute more items but it was completed by external donation such as the important one from Ms. Lisa Arensen (School of Field Studies) and friends (see below) in March 2020.
In this context, this is always insufficient. However, the main purpose of the C19 WISH project was to spread preventative awareness information to the population of Phnom Kulen which was done through the household sessions.
- **Be Kind:** Be kind and supportive to your neighbours and the community at large. Share the latest facts and updated information and do not share misinformation.

With a limited budget, ADF was only able to facilitate the distribution of several external donation, helping directly the Phnom Kulen population and listed below. These donations were directly complementing the C-19 WISH project and were therefore facilitated by ADF Hygiene and sanitation team.

- The EcoSoap Bank Organization (<https://ecosoapbank.org>) donated to ADF one box of fifty soap bars for every box that the C-19 WISH project bought.
- Dr. Lisa Arensen family and friends donated on the 30th of March 2020 USD \$ 2000 worth of prevention, C.19 protection and control materials and equipment. It was distributed by ADF team to the local authorities and families. The donation consisted in almost 3000 soap bars, mask (150/12 boxes), gloves (500/4 boxes), thermometers (50), hydro-alcoholic gel (32 bottles), alcohol (8 sprays and 9 bottles) and floor cleaner (5L) for the Khnong Phnom Health centre.
- An additional donation from Dr. Lisa Arensen family and friends of USD \$ 960 was made on the 19th of May 2020 to increase the capacity of the recently built water holding tanks at Popel village, opposite the primary school (see the details in UNDP-BESD Popel project, Environmental component below).
- On 20th of August 2020, Ms. Chhun Phirom friends (from Terre Cambodge) donated food (rice, tin-fish, fish sauce, salt, soya sauce, oil, sugar, garlic, noodle) to 14 families in Sangke Lak and uniforms to 14 students. Several light bulbs were also given to village chiefs, teachers and ADF house. These donors also provided a water purification unit to a very poor family in Khlah Khmum village, whose mother is affected by a very severe skin disease. ADF is team is regularly following up her health conditions, to insure she can receive her medical treatment from the Health Centre.
- This family also received on the 13th of August 2020, milk powder and food from the Svay Leu District authorities. and USD \$ 50 to contribute to the emergency food provisions to this impoverished family.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Cambodia has been -on a sanitary point of view- very little affected by the virus in 2020, compared to other countries in the world. However, the economic consequences were very important, with a total shut down of the international tourism for example. The C-19 WISH project was implemented during 8 months from May to December 2020, combining C-19 awareness sessions with environmental education and hygiene sessions for hundreds of Khnong Phnom Commune villagers. Additional donations allowed to distribute more hygiene materials.

As the general pandemic is evolving, facts and mitigation / prevention measures were also evolving and updating. Consequently, clear communications, flexibility in planning and activity implementation were essential in implementing this emergency projects. The Anlong Thom health centre and the Svay Leu district authorities were very supportive in working with the ADF C19 WISH team, adjusting activities on a need's bases.

If the C-19 pandemic in Cambodia is not as dramatic as in other countries in the world, the C-19 WISH project in Phnom Kulen has given the opportunity to raise awareness towards villagers about the risks of this pandemic and to reinforce the messages on general hygiene practices in households. Lessons learned from this project, and particularly the fact that hygiene practices at home are not always respected as in schools, will be associated, as much as ADF can, within the WISH 2 project, from January 2021 onward.

Emergency Relief support

In 2020, ADF decided to allocate the left over from SEAF extra donation in 2018-2019 from the Educational support (see below) to fund this component. On the 20th of November 2019, a meeting with the Health centre staff was hold to determine the needs of the centre (both material and financial) and to agree on following the emergency relief for the year 2020.

The funds allowed to pay the transportation costs of the Village Health Facilitators to meetings in Anlong Thom Health Centre, the transportation costs for nurses to the villages for the vaccination campaigns, and the transportation costs for poor people presenting severe health cases to the Health Centre or hospitals (Sotr Nikum or Siem Reap) and back. In most cases, these poor families have no transportation mode to travel this distance, the roads are in bad conditions, and don't have enough financial resources to buy food while in town. In 2020, 35 persons benefited from this emergency fund. They came from Phum Thmey, Ta Penh, Khlah Khmum, Popel, Preah Ang Thom and Sangke Lak, suffering from severe traffic accident, broken leg, childbirth issues, diarrhoea, eye surgery, dengue fever, cold, animal bites (dog, snake) and were sent to Kantha Bopha Hospital, Angkor Hospital for Children, Damdek Referral hospital or Siem Reap Referral hospital, depending on the cases.

ADF also supported the vaccination program by joining the Health centre staff and providing extra health education into villages. This represents a total of 2,353 persons reached. ADF Hygiene staff joined to the Anlong Thom Health Centre monthly meeting. With the same funds, a material support to the Anlong Thom Health Centre was also decided. It allowed the purchasing of a generator and the complete painting of 3 rooms as well as the outside walls of the Anlong Thom Health Centre.

Finally, ADF was also given clothes by friends to redistribute to the poorest families on regular occasions.

e. EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

The objective is to enhance local school facilities and resources, to provide a favourable educational environment in Khnong Phnom commune. If appropriate, facilities are built to create a conducive learning environment that entices the children to come to school and learn, as opposed to staying at home and/or working on the subsistence farms. ADF provide infrastructures according the teacher's needs.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Reminder: In February 2018, ADF finalised the “Kurere” (for Kulen Rehabilitation and Regeneration) project, started in late 2016. This project was focusing one sole primary school, corresponding to the needs of the most neglected school of the plateau: Sangke Lak primary school. The “Kurere” project, defined and approved by the teachers, the village chief and the commune, enhanced the school facilities and encouraged good hygiene and environmental practices. The WISH project started in June 2018 is a continuation of the hygiene activities in Sangke Lak, with an expansion to Khlah Khmum and Ta Penh primary school (see above: Hygiene and sanitation program). The TREE project (funded by Kulara Cie/Eau Kulen mineral water, see below: environmental program) is also focusing in Sangke Lak primary school on the field of environmental education with a tree nursery (as well as Ta Penh and Anlong Thom schools).

To reinforce ADF actions and to answer additional and basic needs in these two primary schools (Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak), ADF approached in August 2018 the South-East Asian Foundation (SEAF), a US charity, to provide basic missing infrastructures to other primary schools. The original project (funding the construction of a single storeroom in September 2018 at Sangke Lak school) was expanded to a larger project, benefiting the 2 schools of Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum. Sangke Lak School had, at the time of the inception of the project, 119 students (64 girls), 5 teachers, 3 classroom (1 without doors/windows), for 6 levels (1 to 6) and Khlah Khmum School had 86 students (40 girls), 4 teachers, 2 classroom, for 6 levels, (1 to 6). In November 2018, ADF and SEAF teams visited these schools and were presented to the teacher's needs, in term of missing infrastructures. A priority list was later established by both principals and was sent in December 2018 to the SEAF board, for approval. Accepted and mostly supported by SEAF (with additional support from M. Vernier, Ms. Chhun Phirom and friends, Ms. A. Drache and smaller donation transferred from ADF Paypal Account to ADF bank in Cambodia), this additional program started in January until November 2019.

A participatory approach was developed; asking to every principal and teachers what missing infrastructures should be built, with a priority list. ADF team, working in close collaboration with these teachers and principals, had to involve, as much as possible and where/when possible, students, teachers, local communities, to participate to these construction activities, so they can take ownership of the new facilities. The secondary objective is to increase the quality of education to the pupils and teachers of the two targeted village primary schools. The pupils and teachers are the direct beneficiaries. The pupil's families and the village communities are the secondary beneficiaries.

Numerous buildings, construction were built and set up at Sangke Lak primary school: 1 building for 1 classroom with a metallic structure, fully equipped with 50 tables and benches for kids, 3 tables for teachers; 1 building for a library furnished with 3 metallic shelves (books were already in the school); 1 building for a storeroom equipped with 1 shelf; 1 hut to cover the cement table; a fence around the entire school compound (260-meter perimeter, 4600m²), with the school land size defined and officialised with a map given to local authorities; 1 playground item fixed; the sewage system of the wash bay fixed; the upper part of the water system, partially destroyed by illegal slash and burn fires in March 2019, was upgraded with reservoirs and pipes were replaced and buried on 600 meters. Funds were also allocated for additional salaries for 2 teachers to teach English. For Khlah Khmum primary school, the following items were set up or built: 1 building for 2 classrooms, one of them also used as a library (fully equipped with 4 shelves), fully equipped with 50 tables and benches for kids, and 4 tables for teachers and 2 black boards; 1 building for a storeroom equipped with 1 shelf; 1 hut to cover the cement table; 1 metallic mast for the flag; 1 Incinerator; 1 fence around the entire school compound (411-meter perimeter, 10,521m²), with the school land size defined and officialised with a map given to local authorities; 2 illegal houses inside the school compound were moved out of the school compound; demining of the entire school compound, after the discovery of several unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Dec 2018. The existing solar panel, funded by Kulen Outreach NGO, was fixed with this NGO funds. It was moved to the teacher house to the north of the main building. The main school building was repainted and trees from UNEP were planted in the school compound.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

On the 5th of December 2019, several meetings were held between ADF team, the principal of Preah Ang Thom school and the principals and teachers of Anlong Thom, Ta Penh, Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum schools. The objectives of these meetings were to evaluate the existing collaboration (TREE and WISH projects) and to assess the needs for each school in term of infrastructures and materials. A detail list was established for a further project.

On the 14th of January 2020, ADF team met the SEAF Director to discuss further project. It was decided to submit a project in February to SEAF, including the school's needs identified in December 2019. This project was unfortunately not funded. It was then decided to propose it to the swiss NGO Don d'un Choeur but due the global context of the pandemic they did not agree to fund it. It will be review and resubmitted in 2021.

Ms. Nguon Rothsopha, a senior former director and lecturer at the Paññasastra University of Cambodia (Siem Reap branch), also supported with her friends (more than 60 persons) this component in 2020. The objective was to provide bicycles to secondary school students living in the remote villages of Thma Chruogn, Ta Penh, Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak, so they can go to the secondary school in Anlong Thom, 4 to 5 Km away from their villages. Funds were also allocated for the maintenance of the bicycles and a mechanic was selected. ADF did not receive the funds directly as they were purchased by Ms. Nguon Rothsopha but the team participated to the identification of the 25 students in late December 2020. A financial contribution from each parent was asked (10 US\$) so the families take ownership and responsibilities for their maintenance. The bicycles were distributed on the 21st of January 2021.

Ms. Nguon Rothsopha also supported a tree-planting event organized on the 21st of September 2020 (see Environmental component below). 1,260 trees were purchased to the 3 tree nurseries developed by ADF at Khlah Khmum, Sangke Lak and Anlong Thom schools. 1.2 hectares were planted of forest trees near the Halo Trust bridge. 180 person participated: 1 Chief of Commune, 2 villages chiefs (Phum Thmey and Preah Ang Thom), 20 police and security representatives, 3 representatives from tourism police, 15 PKNP rangers, 20 donors, 4 ADF staff (Mr. Seng Samry as organiser of the event), 10 Apsara team, 6 CPA team members (Popel and Anlong Thom), 6 teachers and 45 students of schools participated.

Funds were used to provide snacks, purchase the saplings and transport them to the area to be reforested. They were used directly and not integrated into ADF accounting system.

f. ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

Environmental and social studies

During the year 2020, ADF continued to define and facilitate the studies implemented by the School of Fields Studies (SFS), with a research collaboration program focusing on natural resource governance and management; livelihoods; and the environment interface in the Phnom Kulen National Park. However, and because of the pandemic, no student was able to come to Cambodia and no studies were implemented.

ADF and SFS continued to collaborate and exchange about these subjects. ADF was provided the SFS Taxonomy of Medicinal Plants in use in Phnom Kulen, as of May 2020. This document has 360 entries including, 241 verified and 119 still to be identified. ADF was also provided with the summary of research on Natural and Cultural Resource Heritage, including the list of the local spirits from the Phnom and the complete list of plants identified along the Kulen Nature Trails, in Popel CPA.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The ADF team participated, in association with SFS, to an online conference with a presentation entitled "Two Roads and Three Towers: A Photographic Essay of Technology, Power and Access on Kulen Mountain". This conference paper was included into the panel "Shifting Technologies, Mines, and Rituals of Relatedness: a Multimedia Montage of Post-war Cambodia and Laos" and was presented at the conference Asia at the Crossroads: Solidarity through Scholarship, hosted by the Association of Asian Studies in Asia in Kobe, Japan, from August 31st to September 4th 2020.

ADF kept regular contacts with the two Canadian PhD candidates who started their studies related to Phnom Kulen in 2019 (Ms. Leah Marajh from the University of Toronto, Department of Geography & Planning and Mr. Remy Chhem from the University of Ottawa, International Development and Global Studies).

ADF was also involved in the environmental protection by combining data to the geo-database about the environmental threats, and by disseminating them to the relevant authorities (Ministry of Environment, APSARA Authority, District and commune authorities...). ADF continued in 2020 to integrate in our GIS system all illegal-logging points and recently burned plots of forest for cultivation purposes within the Phnom Kulen National Park and has reported them to the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and APSARA.

ADF team has continued to be one of the main actors to provide information from the field for the implementation of the Phnom Kulen Management Plan, and the Phnom Kulen action plan both under the supervision of the MoE, with the assistance of UNDP experts.

Meetings, workshops and events

ADF management team met representatives from the Ministry in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, and attended to various meetings at national level, organised by the PDoE, the MoE or the National Council of Sustainable Development (NCSD).

- On the 5th of June 2020, ADF director presented ADF general activities and perspectives to the Provincial Department of Environment, in charge of Phnom Kulen National Park, provincial authorities and others stakeholders in the area (other NGO and local authorities).
- The Forum on Natural Resources Protection and Conservation under the theme: "Enhancing Local Food Production to Attract Tourists", 31st of July 2020, Siem Reap, organised by the MoE and the Ministry of Tourism.

-The validation workshop of "Biodiversity expenditure review and financial needs assessments" on the 13th of October 2020 in Siem Reap, within the biodiversity financial Initiative in Cambodia" (BIOFIN) project, organised by the National Council of Sustainable Development (NCSD) and MoE.

- Following the National Dialogue on "Payment for Ecosystem Services in Cambodia", on the 17th and 18th of September 2019, several meetings were attended by ADF team, with MoE, PDoE and UNDP. On the 14th of October 2020, ADF attended a meeting on PES at PDoE.

TREE project

Reminder: In June 2018, ADF started an environmental project, supported by Kulara Water Company, producing the only mineral water in Cambodia, Eau Kulen, based at the bottom the plateau. The project is entitled the "Tree Recourse combined with Environmental Educational project" (TREE). The 2-year project's (June 2018- May 2020) goal is to provide young indigenous trees from ADF tree nurseries to the Kulara Water Company facilities at the base of Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP), and for others areas within the PKNP selected for reforestation by the Ministry of Environment, the Provincial Department of Environment and the PKNP management team.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The project's goal is also to implement a practical environment awareness program for the students and the teachers of Sangke Lak, Anlong Thom and Ta Penh, village primary schools, where the tree nurseries are located. This participatory tree-growing project allows the involvement of the teachers and students from each school to grow young saplings, and the tree nurseries acts as educational tools to promote environmental awareness and conservation.

A list of native trees was established according to the bio-diversity assessment of PKNP (2013, Hayes and al.) and seeds are regularly searched in forested areas of the park to provide for the 3 tree nurseries. Trees are sold by the schools to the reforestation project and the incomes is given back by ADF to each school principal and is divided as following: 30% for the maintenance costs of the tree nurseries, 30% for the maintenance and upgrading of the school facilities and material, 40 % shared by the teachers as personal income and incentive. This system was changed after the meeting hold on the 4th of November 2020 (20% for the maintenance costs of the tree nurseries, 40% for the maintenance and upgrading of the school facilities and material, 40 % shared by the teachers as personal income and incentive).

In October 2019, a report was produced by ADF to summarize activities done since the project inception. The first phase of the project consisted in orientating the village schoolteachers in all aspects of the project and purchasing project recourses, mainly tree seeds and other necessary tree nursery tools. During the year 2019, each tree nurseries were upgraded on a needed basis with proper tools, equipment and gravity-fed water systems, tree seeds were purchased or collected.

In 2019, more than 13,000 trees were grown from 17 indigenous species, and more than 10,400 were sold for reforestation. The Anlong Thom water system was design and set up from March to May 2019. An 800-meter system with buried PVC pipes and reservoirs was set up to provide water system all year long for this tree nursery. Students and teachers were strongly involved as they dug the trench from the angkorian dyke (Thnal Dac) to the tree nursery. The upper part of Sangke Lak water gravity fed water system for the school (and the tree nursery) was rehabilitated in March and April 2019. The PVC pipes were damaged on 600 meters by fires due to illegal slash and burn. 2 additional cement reservoirs were added (funded by SEAF, see above Educational Support). A training was organized in Along Thom on the 24th of January 2019, by a forestry expert, Mr. Neab Keng, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries. It was designed for all the teachers of the 3 schools, with a technical then a practical session in Anlong Thom tree nursery where kids participated. The seed preparation and the composition of the soil for the plastic bags were greatly improved thanks to this training.

All children are participating to the activities: regular maintenance, manual weeding, transplanting of very small saplings to plastic bags, mixing components for the plastic bags and planting activities on the plateau. Teachers are leading the activities, with the collaboration of ADF staff, fully dedicated to this project (Mr. Yon Sokchea).

For 2019, 22.9 hectares were planted with 31,179 saplings, 10,500 of them from ADF tree nurseries on 14 hectares (north of Sangke Lak village), and additional areas close to Ta Penh village. 1,100 trees were bought by Kulara Water to reforest their compound around the plant.

In June 2019, Kulara Water received the CSR Award in the "Large Companies" category at the first Eurocham CSR Awards Ceremony, partially thanks to this project. This led to a media delegation on the 30th of October 2019.

As the project ended in August 2020, a final report was submitted to Kulara Cie/Eau Kulen at that date. The initial project duration was twenty-four month. However, and as agreed with Kulara Company, it was agreed in May 2020 that this phase could be extended until the end august 2020, as funds were still available to implement activities, including the 2020 planting activities. The final report narrates the implantation, progress and impact of the of 27-month project, from June 2018 to August 2020.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The successes of this 27 months project are:

- more than 45,700 saplings grown in the 3 tree nurseries (about 9,000 tree saplings were grown in 2018, 13,036 in 2019 and 23,666 up to August 2020).
- The project has contributed to plant 63.3 hectares in PKNP. This equates to 2.3 hectares per every month of the project. In most occasions, the trees produced by ADF tree nurseries were added to additional saplings from other tree nurseries, brought to Kulen, for the reforestation projects sponsored by MoE/PDoE, UNEP or UNDP. Other smaller reforestations operations were also organized by ADF (archaeological sites, sources, watershed...). In some cases, other saplings were sold to other beneficiaries.
 - 2018, 21.4 hectares planted with 73,000 saplings, about 9,000 of them from ADF tree nurseries,
 - 2019, 22.9 hectares planted with 31,179 saplings (lower density per hectare), 10,500 of them from ADF tree nurseries on 14 hectares (north of Sangke Lak village), and additional areas close to Ta Penh village,
 - 2020 (end of august), 19 hectares planted with 20,200 saplings, 11,239 of them from ADF tree nurseries, in numerous locations,
 - TOTAL=63.3 hectares, with 30,739 trees planted from ADF tree nurseries.
 - The difference between the total of trees grown over 3 years (47,500) and the total planted in PKNP (30,739) is explained by 1) the trees grown in 2020 but still to be planted in 2020 (12,400) and 2) the trees sold to other beneficiaries outside PKNP (2561).
- Some trees were provided and planted in the grounds of the Kulen water factory:
 - Prior to the beginning of the project, on the 2nd of April 2018, 500 young (*dipterocarpus alatus*) were purchased by Kulara Water Cie from ADF existing tree nurseries.
 - For 2019, 1,100 trees (beng, yeng, koki, kulen, popel, kor koh, tep porou, krahounng) were bought by Kulara Water Cie to reforest their compound.
 - For 2020, 200 Chan Crassna (*Aquilaria Crassna Pierre*) were delivered to Kulara Water compound. The total for the 3 years is therefore 1800 trees.
- A total of 22 different tree species, proposing an important variety of trees for reforestation, all indigenous from PKNP.
- The project raised environmental awareness for 584 children and 20 teachers from the 3 primary schools, divided as follows: 144 children and 5 teachers in Ta Penh, 113 children and 5 teachers in Sangke Lak and 327 children and 10 teachers in Anlong Thom.
- All children and teachers from these 3 schools were regularly participating to the activities: regular maintenance, manual weeding, transplanting of very small saplings to plastic bags, mixing components for the plastic bags and planting activities on the plateau.
- Pupils, teachers and engaged parents residing on the plateau of Phnom Kulen have learned about the interconnection between a robust and thriving environment and their families' health and wellbeing.
- Teachers of the 3 schools, rangers from PKNP and Kulen Water Company staff have been trained on tree growing techniques, with two 2 days-sessions from a Cambodian forestry expert from the Forestry Administration (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), Mr. Neab Keng, in January 2019 and in January 2020.
- The project allowed supplying water to 2 of the 3 primary schools (Sangke Lak and Anlong Thom).
- With the funds raised from the sale of trees (2019= 12,459 trees for a total of 3,240 US\$; 2020= 13,338 trees for a total of 2,423,6 US\$, saplings cheaper per unit), these 3 schools of Phnom Kulen plateau were able to see both the economic and the environmental benefits. For example, a significant proportion of the money raised by Sangke Lak School in 2019, the principal was able to propose compensation to a neighbour to gain back a portion of land, increasing the school compound area by over one third. A fence, funded through another of ADF project, is now properly enclosing the school's land, ensuring better safety and hygiene. In Ta Penh School, the teachers bought additional furniture (cement benches) in 2020.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

- This was a genuinely participatory project, including stakeholders from the private sector (Kulara Water Company), through governmental institutions (Ministry of Environment), implemented by ADF, a non-profit and non-governmental organization with the pupils and teachers of the three schools.
- During the reforestation process, a broader array of partners have been associated to the activity such as the engaged villagers and local authorities from Phnom Kulen (village chief, commune chief, Community protected areas members), district chief or representative, Provincial representatives, police representatives, park rangers, MoE, PDoE staff, Army region n. 2 and 4 representatives, APSARA National Authority staff in Phnom Kulen and representatives, the tourism sector (staff of the Terre Cambodge tour company); students and lecturers of the Paññāsāstra University of Cambodia in Siem Reap, FAO and UNDP representatives, Kulara Water Company representatives and staff, members of the Union of Youth Federation of Cambodia, staff from NGO School for Field Studies and AGRISUD International (ADF partners), Red cross representatives, Scouts members, and of course teachers and students from PKNP schools.
- The TREE project is the first long term project addressing environmental awareness and reforestation in PKNP. Smaller reforestation operations took place from 2015 to 2018 but this project has created a strong dynamic, reinforced by stronger law enforcement from the MoE and the PDoE, in charge of the park. The availability of trees has pushed the authorities to take actions and to take over illegally burned plots for reforestation.
- More generally, the positive benefit that trees have on mitigating climate change is by capturing Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). A typical hardwood tree can absorb as much as 48 pounds of CO₂ per year. This means it will sequester approximately 1 ton of carbon dioxide by the time it reaches 40 years old.
- In June 2019 and in relation with this project, Kulara Water Company received the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Award in the "Large Companies" category, at the first Eurocham CSR Awards Ceremony (European Chamber of Commerce in Cambodia). Numerous local media covered this prize by a visit on-site on the 30th of October 2019, to promote the TREE project, ADF activities and the Kulara Water Company in the regeneration of PKNP natural environment.
- With these numerous successes, an extension of the TREE project was submitted to the Kulara Water Company at the end of August 2020. The TREE 2 project, a two (2) year duration, should consolidate the successes of the first TREE project.

Divided per activities, the TREE project unfolded as followed:

Orientation of key stakeholders: The first activity of the project was the presentation of the project's main activities & components to the key stakeholders: the teachers and pupils of the three (3) schools, interested village beneficiaries, key staff in the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the ADF team. This activity went off smoothly, in accordance with the project's activities plan. Formal and semi-formal meetings were held throughout the duration of the project to all stakeholders. These ensured that all stakeholders were reminded of their respective roles and responsibilities, and kept them fully engaged. The other component of activity 1 was the procurement of all initial materials and equipment. It all mainly remained under the excepted expenses.

Collecting / obtaining indigenous tree seeds; Upgrading the tree nurseries:

The upgrading of the three (3) school tree nurseries was organized with the project's main stakeholders and the ADF team. Their maintenance was maximized so the tree growing capacity was increased over the 27 months duration project: proper gravity-fed water systems were set up (in Anlong Thom and Sangke Lak), better fences and doors were installed and the roof in Anlong Thom and Ta Penh were lowered for an easier maintenance. Strong winds before or during heavy rains were quite often damaging the green shade roof and the tree leaves on the top are easier to remove if they fall on the lowered roof. This activity continued until project funds are depleted. The collection of indigenous tree seeds was slightly more problematic as trees species do not provide seeds at the same period of the year.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The ADF team and the teachers had to learn the different seedling period for each species, as well as the particular techniques to grow each tree seed species.

To follow up the quantity of trees grown up in each tree nursery over the 27 months of the project, the ADF team set up a table summarizing important information. The format of this table has evolved and improved over the course of the project. The last version of this format includes: the number of saplings per tree nursery, per species, the English name, the Khmer name and the scientific name for each species, the seedling period for each species, the average price of seeds per Kg per species, the processing time for each tree seeds species, the average number of seeds per Kg.

Environmental and tree growing education:

The environmental and tree growing education activity has also been a success, based on the results and verified by the qualitative and quantitative monitoring and evaluation checks. The three primary reasons for the success of this activity are as follows:

- ADF engaged with the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MoAFF), and the Forestry Administration (FA), to hire their expert Provincial Tree Nursery Growing trainer (Mr. Neab Keng). The expert tree trainer came to Phnom Kulen and taught the ADF team, schoolteachers and Park rangers the appropriate theoretical and practical practices of growing tropical trees. This worthy and well-valued training occurred on two occasions: Once in the first year of the project, January 2019, and it was followed up by a refresher training on the 9th and 10th of January 2020. This technical session took place at Ta Penh school and was attended by all the teachers of the 3 schools, members of CPAs, Kulara Cie Staff, and PKNPark rangers. It was followed by a practical session in Ta Penh (Anlong Thom in 2019) tree nursery where kids participated. A backup support from the expert trainer was conducted via the Internet and mobile phone.
- The theoretical and practical tree propagation training was equipped and then built upon, by the enthusiasm of the ADF team and other key stakeholders to grow quality trees for the environment. The success of this outcome is based on the evidence, numbers, and project photographs enmeshed in the annexes of this final TREE report.
- The 2 training were completed by a visit to the Forestry Administration Tree nursery in Kantuot village (Kronhung tree nursery) on the 28th February 2020, to the north of Phnom Kulen National Park. 6 ADF staff, ADF partners NGO (1 person from AGRISUD), 9 school teachers (3 per school) and 2 Kulara Water Company staff joined this one-day visit. The objective was that all participants exchanged experience about the management and the development of a tree nursery.
- The tree species selected for growing in the tree nurseries, and subsequently to be planted in the targeted areas, were known and documented tree species that are native to Phnom Kulen and therefore well adapted to the environmental conditions of the National park.

School children have practical lessons in tree cultivation:

It was a logical progression from activity 3; putting into practice the theoretical and practical training disseminated by the tree nursery-growing expert. This activity was about strengthening and amplifying the interest of all beneficiaries. It was especially noted that the majority of participants keenly engaged with the enthusiastic teaching style of the tree trainer and his well practice hands. This activity was the core of the TREE project; replicating tree growing in the tens of thousands (10,000s) with a wide range of quality indigenous trees for the greater benefit of Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP). Teachers are leading the activities, with the collaboration of ADF staff. One ADF staff is fully dedicated to this project (Mr. Yon Sokchea). Together with ADF team and the teacher's engagement, the combination of the teachings and the practical lessons learned from the expert tree trainer was the principal reason for the success of this project.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Reforestation of target areas:

This was the achievement of the TREE project. The reforestation campaigns started every rainy season (from June to September) by transporting tree sapling from the three (3) schools tree nurseries to the designated target areas. Planting sites were selected by the PDoE, in cooperation with all of the project's stakeholders.

The priority-selected sites were the recent slash & burn plots, the badly degraded areas, and the water catchment areas. The other priority locations were the grounds around the Kulara water company.

In the year 2018, 21.4 hectares planted with 73,000 saplings, 9,000 of them from ADF tree nurseries. In the year 2019, 22.9 hectares planted with 31,179 saplings (lower density per hectare), 10,500 of them from ADF tree nurseries on 14 hectares (north of Sangke Lak village and close to Ta Penh village). In the year 2020 (end of august), 19 hectares were planted with 20,200 saplings, 11,239 of them from ADF tree nurseries. The total corresponds to 63.3 hectares. As the end of the project (August 2020), there was more than 12, 400 saplings in ADF tree nurseries to be planted by the end of the 2020 rainy season.

Main constraints encountered during the implementation of the TREE project:

- After plots have been deforested by illegal slash & burn", the growing plants are often invasive and the most common species is similar to the Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), a non-native of S.E. Asia. This grass causes considerable constraints for young native / indigenous saplings to grow and thrive, as the grass absorbs what little moisture remains and cuts out vital sunlight for photosynthesis to occur, making it challenging for indigenous tree saplings to mature. The mitigation solution for this constraint is to hire day labour to cut the weeds around the saplings, to give them the light and moisture they need.
- The Covid-19 pandemic direct constraint for the TREE project was the closure of the schools in March 2020. However, ADF dedicated team ensured the maintenance of the tree nurseries while public gatherings were not allowed (March and April 2020). The teachers and some volunteer students started to help again from May onwards, so that saplings could be ready by the end of June 2020. The dynamic created around the tree nurseries in each school allowed to keep a high level of motivation for the teachers and the students, even during these particular circumstances.
- The other Covid-19 pandemic constraint was the impossibility of having the teachers and some students to visit the Kulara Water Cie factory and reforested area. Equally, it was not possible to invite the Kulara Water team in Phnom Kulen nurseries. This could be possible if the project is extended and if the rules related to the Covid-19 pandemic are more flexible.

At the end of this twenty-seven-month project and based on the successes, concerns, challenges and constraints identified at the conclusion, ADF team have proposed 11 recommendations, as follows:

- To compose another project proposal (TREE 2) to submit to Kulara water Company for a two (2) year time period, to build upon the successes of this project.
- To continue the environmental education and awareness of stakeholders, especially pupils and teachers, building upon the education component of the TREE 1 project.
- To better monitor the revenue of each school, to insure their proper maintenance.
- To introduce a better monitoring system where trees from ADF tree nurseries can be counted and localized within each reforestation activity.
- To introduce a field maintenance component in a future project, employing members of the community as day labour, to cut the weeds around the tree saplings planted in the target areas, enabling them to grow and thrive. This activity can also be done in the previously planted areas. It will help defining the loss rate for each reforested plots and replanting, if necessary.
- The drought faced by the ADF team during 2019 and 2020 dry seasons will very probably occur over the coming years. It is recommended that the new project allocates funds to mitigate against this problem.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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- To enhance the monitoring and the evaluation of this project by a better tracking and scheduling of all key events, it is recommended that the TREE 2 has a suitable computer to further improve and amplify success.
- To diversify as much as possible the tree species but only with trees represented and identified within the 2013 PKNP bio-diversity survey. For example, in September 2019, new seed species were grown in the tree nurseries such as Pro Hut, Ta Trao, Tep Porou, Trabek Prey, Chan Crassna.
- To increase as much as possible, depending on the number of saplings produced, the number of reforested areas within PKNP. This also depends on the PDoE capacity of re-taking illegally deforested plots for reforestation. Additional saplings will also be allocated on demand and according to their species to Kulara Cie compound.
- These reforestation activities could be done in 2020 onwards, within a reforestation project, funded by UNDP-Cambodia, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and the PDoE. This project would help to support the PKNP population facing drought and consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic (lower incomes, returnees from Thailand...).
- It was finally suggested that the remaining funds of 474.4 US\$ should be added to the next TREE 2 project.

TREE 2 Project

The fundamentals of this TREE 2 project are very similar to the initial TREE 1 project and therefore, the goal, objectives and activities matrix are similar. However, they reflect the current and the predicted issues of the TREE 2 into the future.

The threats to the water catchment areas are unfortunately worse than they were at the beginning of the initial projects. This is due to two main reasons. Most provinces in Cambodia are enduring drought conditions. Siem Reap province and Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP) are no exception. This is a serious concern as the National Parks is the main sources of the Siem Reap River. A reduced water volume in the Siem Reap River will severely affects agricultural outputs and people's livelihoods in the entire province. Even though the TREE 1 project produced about 45,700 trees and reforested over 2.3 hectares of indigenous forest per month, this was not enough to rejuvenate the water springs catchment areas of PKNP.

The successes of the TREE 1 project were well defined, with thousands of trees produced and planted in priority areas. The environment practical training and awareness raising was also successful as a significant number of children had a heightened awareness of the linkage between a healthy forest and human well-being. However, positive environmental behaviour change is a process, it is not a singular phenomenal or even and therefore, the TREE 2 project was built upon the heightened awareness and all other successes of the initial TREE project. The TREE 2 project continues to address all of the issues outlined above.

The objectives of the TREE 2 project remain the same:

- To grow and nurture indigenous trees that can be planted in priority areas in and around Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP).
- To promote the regeneration of the natural forest with indigenous trees of PKNP, restoring the environment and the resources that a thriving environment provides, increasing the amount of surface water.
- To increase environmental awareness and conservation to the pupils and teachers of the three targeted village primary schools (Anlong Thom, Ta Penh and Sangke Lak). The pupils and teachers will be the direct beneficiaries. The pupil's families and the village communities and the MoE Park Rangers will be the successive beneficiaries.

The TREE 2 project starting date was the 1st of September 2020, for a two-years duration. An introduction meeting was held with all stakeholders at Anlong Thom school on the 4th of November 2020. The main changes from the TREE 1 project are that more funds are allocated to maintain and upgrade (where necessary) the water systems to the three tree nurseries, ensuring that the tree saplings are adequately watered, particularly during the dry season.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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Additionally, funds are allocated for the maintenance activity of the reforested areas, employing local villagers as day labour, to cut the weeds around the small tree saplings that have been planted out in the target areas, giving them a “fighting” chance to grow and develop into mature forest. It will also allow to better monitoring the reforested areas, the survival rate of the trees, and eventually to replace the dead ones.

An improved monitoring system will also be set up to inform on the exact number of hectares reforested by the ADF tree nurseries within all the reforested areas in PKNP. This respond to the recommendations of the TREE 1 project (see above).

At the end of November 2020, there was 13,675 saplings in the three tree nurseries, covering 14 species.

KEEP Project

The first phase of a large reforestation project was initiated with a project proposal developed for We Forest Organization (The Keep Project). Numerous discussions with this potential new partner were engaged, as well as with the MoE. The project's objectives were to reforest about 5000 hectares in PKNP, thanks to the construction of a large tree nursery for indigenous saplings. The project also included the maintenance of the reforested area in PKNP, a law enforcement component, aiming to support training, material and financial resources to ranger patrols, and an alternative livelihood program, to propose alternative and environmentally friendly solutions to farmers impacted by the project. This would have represented 6,5 million trees planted during the entire project. Due to the C-19 pandemic, the We Forest Organization faced difficulties to fund it. Additionally, the possibility of having to relocate some of the farmers impacted by the project did not play in the favour of funding the project.

Popel CPA project

Reminder: There are 5 Community Protected Area (CPA) in Phnom Kulen National Park. Because of the extension of the cashew nut cultivation, there are now the only remaining forested area in the south part of Kulen plateau. They are meant to be preserved for the benefit of the local population where they can collect non-timber forest products. ADF is helping the Ministry of Environment and the committees to protect, maintain and eventually enlarge these CPA. Since July 2018, ADF worked on the enlargement and the better protection of the Popel CPA, thanks to the financial support of a private donor, Mr. Deroo.

The project started in June 2018 with meetings at local level to introduce the project and by December 2018, the survey of the area was done (October 2018), including the complete inventory of the cashew nut farms, which will be integrated in the new zone. All stakeholders were aware of the project: CPA members, local authorities (Commune and District Chief), the Provincial Department of Environment and the Ministry of Environment.

Originally thought to be extended to the south until Siem Reap River, the Popel CPA committee and villagers have asked to extend the protected area to the north, in order to include the O'Thom river and its various waterfalls, one of the main tributaries of the Siem Reap river, downstream from the main Kulen waterfall. This could bring the new CPA to a total of 800 hectares. The idea is also to develop treks for visitors to generate income for the CPA committee, and in the long term. A map of the proposed extended CPA was produced and about 100 Popel villagers agreed to support the project, with a document bearing every signature. An assessment of the project by the MoE Phnom Penh is also planned in early 2019. The project should then have to be approved by the provincial (Governor of Siem Reap Province) and national authorities (Minister of Environment).

In 2019, several meeting with CPA members, villagers, MoE and PDoE representatives were organised to continue this project (27th February and 7th march 2019). During these months, the administrative process of extending a CPA was ongoing, with approved signatures from villagers, village chief, commune chief, district chief, Governor of province and departments of the MoE in Phnom Penh. Surveys were done and maps created to identify the limit of the future CPA.

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From May 2019, this project was integrated in the BESD project (see below), funded by UNDP (United Nation Development Program) and SIDA (the Swedish International Development Agency).

In 2020, the last funds due for this project were sent by the donors to ADF in March 2020, and integrated within the UNDP-BESD project (see below), within the ADF's environmental component.

CIRD TREES project

As developed in the Income generation (IG)/alternative livelihood program (Agriculture alternative livelihood) chapter above, ADF was approached by the Cambodia Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD) for a collaboration on agriculture alternative livelihood activities at the end of 2020.

CIRD was also interested in funding trees growing from ADF tree nurseries from Anlong Thom, Sangke Lak and Ta Penh primary schools. After several discussion between CIRD and ADF representatives, it was decided that the amount provided by CIRD would be dedicated to grow 3,000 trees, provide tools for the ADF tree nurseries and would cover tree plantation costs.

As the transfer was done at the very end of 2020, all these activities would be undertaken in 2021. The trees seeds will be collected and grown into saplings, from the 1st January to the 31st of June 2021. The trees will be planted during reforestation operations that will take place in PKNP, under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE). They will be under the responsibility of CIRD. ADF will collaborate to ensure these saplings are planted during the next rainy season from June to September 2021.

Fauna in Focus donation

A Siem Reap-based environmental organisation, which was forced to closed due to financial difficulties, approached ADF in September 2020 to provide tree nursery equipment, seeds and about 600 saplings (from 4 species, all indigenous from Phnom Kulen: Beng, krahoun, Neang Nuon, Thnong). They were collected by ADF team at the end of September and progressively brought to Phnom Kulen tree nurseries, until December 2020. Saplings were equally shared between the 3 tree nurseries and will be planted in 2021.

UNDP-BESD Project

Reminder: The UNDP-SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency) funded project entitled "Building an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development" (BESD) was granted to ADF in May 2019. The duration of the project was originally 1,5 year from 1st May 2019 to 31st December 2020, focusing on two villages of Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP). In December 2020, it was extended until the 31st of May 2021. Extra funds were added by UNDP in March 2021 and the project was slightly re-oriented.

These two interlinked projects, Khlah Khmum and Popel Projects, seek to address the deforestation issues and contributing to the reforestation and rehabilitation of PKNP by demarcation and zoning, by supporting community based natural resources management through alternative and sustainable livelihood options and by supporting for payment for ecosystem services (PES) by setting up a water system for Popel village, for the benefit of the local population. The overall objectives are to preserve areas of ecological and archaeological significance, to promote community based Natural Resources Management, and to operationalize Payments of Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme for PKNP.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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Khlah Khmum Project (within the UNDP-BESD project)

The purpose of the grant was to contribute to the protection of the threatened natural environment and the rich archaeological heritage of the PKNP by designing and demarcating one Archaeological Protected Area (APA) around Prasat Krohom temples, the Angkorian earth mounds, dam and reservoir (Tamnup O' Srae), with visible concrete posts and informative signboards installed at strategic locations, based on a consultative process.

This new protected area should protect the archaeological sites, the natural environment and wildlife, and three local watersheds, tributaries of O'Thom river. It should prevent from deforestation, erosion, poaching; involve and inform the population and the visitors about the protected area and its environmental significance and provide environmental awareness to the local population.

This should be combined with the offering of alternative livelihood options to the Khlah Khmum villagers (292 persons, including 142 women, 60 households; Ministry of Interior, 2017) and the setting up of a water system for Popel village (379 persons, including 190 women, 89 households; Ministry of Interior, 2017). The integration of the ancient reservoir and related local watershed in the APA should ensure the protection of the forest cover, enabling to provide permanent water to the watershed-linked village of Popel.

Results for 2019 and 2020:

Consultation, organisation and surveys

A meeting was held on the 24th of June 2019 at Preah Ang Thom commune office with 18 persons (ADF director, ADF Development Manager, ADF National Manager, Commune chief, Commune council, village chief of Popel and Khlah Khmum, Popel CPA members, rangers, 2 PDoE representatives and a Svay Leu district representative, a Heritage Police representative), to present and launch the project to the local authorities and to present the main objectives (alternative livelihoods, water system for Popel and protected area at Khlah Khmum), and to get their endorsement). All local authorities encouraged and endorsed the project and a consensus was generated to implement the project. Three consultative meetings were also held during the third week of June at PDoE, then on 5th of July (in Siem Reap, APSARA Angkor Hotel) during the meeting about zoning in PKNP, then on 23rd of August (at Phnom Kulen Ranger station). As a result, the local authorities and the Ministry of Environment globally endorsed the project, requesting for a close collaboration during its implementation, to insure sustainability.

These meetings about the project were held in Khlah Khmum village on the 25 June 2019 and the 6 November 2019 with the village chief, 48 villagers including 28 women, ADF director, ADF National Manager, PKNP rangers, 2 Police representatives, 2 PDoE representatives, 2 commune council representatives. As a result, these all-inclusive and participatory meetings allowed all parties involved to share views on the project and exchange and advantages and inconvenient. All parties have a good knowledge about every aspects of the project and can share information and request more if necessary.

Meetings were also held with the Popel CPA members and Khlah Khmum villagers and other key stakeholders on the alternative livelihood/ income generation options and APA demarcation. Six group discussions were held with 5 CPA members, 48 villagers and 16 local authorities. Fruit trees and black ginger were selected as agricultural alternative livelihood for Khlah Khmum, as well as eco-tourism for the future protected area. Later on, in November 2019, other beneficiaries were identified to raise pigs and chicken from a meeting in Khlah Khmum village who gathered 54 persons, including 32 women. Discussions were held to hear the propositions of the communities, to submit the project and to get their feedback.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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The ADF National Manager implemented the ground coordination of the team and organized the field verifications for the Protected Area in Khlah Khmum. PDoE staff (rangers), APSARA workers, CPA members, chief of 5 CPA, chief of commune, commune council members and village security staff were associated, on several occasions, to ensure the maximum participation of the local authorities and local population on the 26th and 27th July and on the 14th of August 2019. The demarcation was conceived to follow natural boundary (cliff and streams) or anthropogenic boundary (trails), rather than artificial shape. This rule was proven to be more efficient when ADF was previously establishing PA in PKNP. Based on the ground verifications, drone images, GPS coordinates, combined with elevation points, a strategic and logical route for the gravity-fed water system can be identified and clearly marked and demarcation of a water catchment and archaeological protected area (APA) at Khlah Khmum village.

ADF staff (Director, Development Manager, National Manager) and PDoE staff (Director, 8 persons, 3 Rangers in charge) initiated the project with the local authorities and APSARA Authority. The team also organized meetings and consultations with the villagers from both Popel and Khlah Khmum. ADF and PDoE staff monitored the project over the months in a participatory manner and capacity building. A planning and work plan were set up. Rangers and CPA members from Khlah Khmum CPA (Chup Ta Sok) and Popel CPA (Prey Thom Popel), APSARA workers, Khlah Khmum village chief participated to the surveys for the protected area, north of Khlah Khmum villages. Rangers were trained on the use of GPS, as well as demarcation rules and process. Villagers and CPA members were associated to every step. ADF Finance officer continually monitored the project expenditures, in close relation with UNDP finance team. All budget lines were spent accordingly.

MoE and UNDP representatives including the UNDP-SGP program representative visited the Popel water system and the Khlah Khum PA on the 28th of Jan 2020 to clear any misunderstanding, in particular regarding the previous unfinished water system. A meeting was organised with Popel villagers that same day to understand and exchange about all previous and current activities.

UNDP representatives and Swedish Embassy representatives visited the Popel water system and the Khlah Khum PA on the 27th of February 2020. MoE representatives (led by H.E. Sao Sopheap) visited the Popel water system on the 6th of June 2020.

Protected area In Khlah Khmum

The demarcation of a water catchment and archaeological protected area at Khlah Khmum village started on the 09/10/2019. The cement posts were brought on site and a team of rangers and CPA members started to install the post on the ground. The preparation of the track surrounding the protected area was done (4th, 9th, 10th of October) and a total of 101 posts were marked from the 16th to the 19th of October. Every post is geo-referenced and marked with a legend ("Prasat Krohom and O Srae source protected area" in Khmer) and a number. An average of 70 meter separates each post. A clear track is now surrounding the protected area, where posts were placed and red paint marks on the trees were painted. In 2020, 4 informative signboards were set up at the entrance of the zone on the main tracks and one in the village. The next step will be the official ratification of this PA by the Ministry of Environment, within the general zoning of PKNP. ADF and PDoE are closely involved in this process to make sure that this new PA will be included into the protected of the park.

Water system in Popel

ADF and PDoE, jointly with the Popel community members and local authorities have conducted a study on drinking water harvesting and water distribution in Popel village. More than 8 rangers and 3 persons from PDoE, 5 CPA members and 1 village chief participated to these surveys. Popel Water actual situation was surveyed and discussed on several occasions on 25th of June, 25th and 26th July, 9th of September, 12th September, 3rd October, 7th and 9th of October with PDoE representatives, rangers, CPA Popel and Khlah Khmum members, commune council members, ADF director, ADF National Manager, Popel school principal and solar expert.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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The existing system was not delivering water to all parts of Popel village and the system built by OOO local NGO (Our Objectives Organization was granted in January 2017 with a Small Grant through the GEF/SGP project to enhance Popel water system), using a solar panel was not functioning because the associated reservoir was broken. ADF's original plan was to bring water from O'Srae dyke, 3 Km northeast of Popel village. However, the surveys conducted by all stakeholders indicated that this point was 10m lower than the village. Numerous other sources were surveyed but all appeared to be higher and the only higher source was dry. Surveys on water sources indicated that the only solution was to pump water to a high location in Popel village (primary school), using an existing solar panel funded by SGP. The water would be then distributed with a network of pipes and water meters per household.

This solution is requiring maintenance costs. Consecutively, ADF national Manager and PDoE staff suggested setting up a Popel water management committee, in charge by village chief and CPA chief.

The implementation of a water system for Popel Village started on the 08th October 2019 to mid-December 2019. The topography of the area with the altitudes and the entire system was carefully studied before implementation. After surveys, all sources appear to be lower than the village; therefore, a gravity-fed system was impossible to set up. Items from the existing system including a solar panel and black rigid pipes (from OOO local NGO not functioning system) were reused for this project. A first reservoir (comprising 15 cement ring wells on a slab) was built by a source and filled by gravity. A pump was installed in it, so water can be pumped to a second reservoir. The pump is functioning thanks to the solar panel that was brought from the village to that location and a small hut was built nearby to protect the electric facilities and a generator, used as a secondary device in case of failure of the solar system. The black rigid pipe (unused by the previous project) was used to connect the two reservoirs, 700 meters away from the reservoir n.1 (620 m in straight line). This pipe was buried to protect them from degradation (vandalism, roaming animals...). The second reservoir was built at the highest location in the village, opposite the Popel primary school. There is 20 meters difference of altitude between the reservoir 1 and 2. This second reservoir was built with 14 cement ring wells on a slab. From this reservoir 2, a 49 mm diameter PVC pipe was installed and buried in the village on 831 m section, going through Popel village. This pipe is fed by gravity, as the reservoir 2 is on the highest location of the village. Villagers can connect to this pipe by requiring a water meter to the village chief. Villagers will pay for the pipes leading to their house, if they want to connect to the water system. A water management committee was set up and in charge of collecting the money and to insure its proper maintenance. The objective is to manage the system when it is operational, and to collect the fee from households to maintain the system. Fee was set up at 1500 riels per cubic meter (1000 riels/0,375 US\$ for the first 3 months). On the total amount collected, it was agreed that 20 % is allocated for the maintenance the water system, 20 % for committee, and 60% incentive for committee members.

In 2020, the Popel Village water system installed was functioning. An additional donation from Dr. Lisa Arensen family and friends of USD \$ 960 was made on the 19th of May 2020 to increase the capacity of the recently built water holding tanks at Popel village, opposite the primary school. 13 additional ring wells were installed in June 2020 (6 at the lower reservoir and 7 at the higher one). This represents a total of 14,700 litres for each of the two reservoirs, with a total of 29,400 litres for both reservoirs. As in December 2020, the Popel water system was providing water to 27 families (130 population, 66 Female) and the primary school (93 students, including 43 girls plus 4 teachers, temporary closed due to Covid 19 pandemic). Another 10 families are also collecting water from the reservoir n.2, bringing their own water container. The total of these families is therefore 37, including 88 females and 3 widows.

During the last phase of this UNDP-BESD project (Dec. 2020 to May 2021), ADF plans to connect a maximum number of families in Popel village (92 households), by mobilising the water committee and encouraging families to connect their houses to the main pipe. The school will also be better connected as ADF will start a hygiene and sanitation program in this school in January 2021 (WISH 2 project).

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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Alternative livelihood

Additional agricultural alternative livelihood directly funded by the UNDP-BESD were built upon this ADF project. To prepare this phase, a second meeting hold on the 6th of November 2019 has identified a total of additional 25 families where 17 have expressed the will to raise pigs, and 8 have expressed the will to raise chicken. On the 8th of January 2020, an additional meeting was organised to exchange with the villagers and from the 9th to the 11th of March 2020, a training was organised by ADF and AGRISUD where only 13 families were finally interested in implementing these two activities. As of December 2020, 2 families were raising chickens and 11 are raising pigs. Out of these 13 families, 8 women (including 5 widows) are in charge of these raising activities, all of them raising pigs.

This represents a total 95 persons (50 of them female) and more than 33% of the household village population (303 persons) affected by the new protected area.

After the initial training, AGRISUD and ADF team are providing a continuous follow up on these activities. A contract has been drafted and signed for each family. It stipulates that every beneficiary must follow the guidelines related to the training, must cooperate and work closely according to the planning with ADF/AGRISUD, must record their expenses and incomes, must follow additional training, must take care of their animals, and allow visit when required.

From June 2019, ADF proposed and offered alternative livelihood options to 19 families from Khlah Khmum village, together with AGRISUD International, on our joint project: 3 families growing fruit trees, 16 families growing black ginger out of a total of 60 households (see above, agriculture alternative livelihoods).

The total number of beneficiaries in Khlah Khmum village (UNDP-BESD and ADF-AGRISUD projects) is therefore 32 households including 18 females. This represents 50 % of the households in Khlah Khmum village as there are 64 families for a total of 307 persons, including 154 females (Commune data, 9th of June 2020).

ADF and AGRISUD team is monitoring these households on a weekly basis. The beneficiaries have been trained to take care of the piglets and pigs and are followed up by ADF and AGRISUD teams. In case of sickness, the team provided medicine to cure the pigs. 3 female pigs had piglets, bringing extra incomes for each family, 8 were still waiting for piglets. Gestation of pigs usually 115 days (3 months and 25 days).

For the chicken beneficiaries, the exact number of chickens raised and sold should be accounted. These alternative livelihoods activities represent complementary incomes for the families. Results are obtained in a slow process, making sure the beneficiaries are trained well enough and are able to be self-sufficient.

Popel Project (within the UNDP-BESD project)

The purpose of the grant is to contribute to the protection of the threatened natural environment and the rich archaeological heritage of the PKNP by proposing livelihood options pertaining to the expansion of Prey Thom Popel CPA within Govt partners, CPA members, relevant stakeholders and Popel villagers (379 persons, 89 households; Ministry of Interior, 2017).

After an appraisal on environment friendly sustainable livelihood and eco-tourism, income generation options, a study on drinking water and water distribution in Popel village should be undertaken. It should include the finalization of the extension of the Prey Thom Popel CPA demarcation (see Popel CPA project, above), to include O'Thom River, one of the main tributaries of Siem Reap River on the Phnom Kulen plateau, as its secondary waterfalls represent great assets for the development of eco-tourism in this CPA. It should also reinforce the capacities of CPA members, PKNP rangers and other key stakeholders for the management of the Prey Thom Popel CPA.

The last phase is to develop alternative livelihood options, based on eco-tourism services, and to finalize the gravity-fed water system for Popel village, which is facing water distribution issues.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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The integration of the ancient reservoir and related local watershed in the protected area (Khlah Khmum project) should insure the protection of the forest cover, enabling to provide permanent water to the watershed-linked village of Popel.

Results for 2019 and 2020:

Consultation, organisation and surveys

This CPA extension project was started in 2018 with funds from an ADF private donor (see Popel CPA project above). This UNDP project allows reinforcing this first initiative, adding an alternative livelihood component and the setting up of a water system for Popel village.

A meeting was held on the 24th of June 2019 at Preah Ang Thom commune office with 18 persons: ADF director, ADF Development Manager, ADF National Manager, Commune chief, Commune council, village chief of Popel and Khlah Khmum, Popel CPA members, rangers, 2 PDoE representative and Svay Leu district representative, Heritage Police representative, to present and launch the project to the local authorities and to present the main objectives (alternative livelihoods, water system for Popel and protected area at Khlah Khmum), and to get their endorsement). These consultations were also held during the third week of June 2019 at PDoE, then on the 5th of July 2019 (in Siem Reap, APSARA Angkor Hotel) during the meeting about zoning in PKNP, then on the 23rd of August 2019 (at Phnom Kulen Ranger station).

The official request for the expansion of Popel CPA was followed up by ADF National Manager at every administrative level (Commune, District, Province, Ministry) from June 2018 to December 2019 and is waiting for the approval of the Minister of Environment.

A participatory consultation meeting with the affected farmers for the expansion of Prey Thom Popel CPA; seeking sustainable livelihood options such as eco-tourism, income generation activities was held in Popel village on the 24th of June 2019 with village chief, villagers, ADF director, ADF National Manager, ADF National Manager, rangers, PDoE representative.

After meetings with 47 villagers from Popel population, it appears that an eco-tourism through a community-based organization was largely preferred as alternative livelihood / income generation activity. Previous inquiries and meeting organized by ADF in late 2018 (within the Popel CPA project, see above) have received the support of 96 villagers (out of 219 persons over 18 years old from Popel), to support the enlargement of the existing CPA and the alternative livelihood options with an eco-tourism orientation.

The large majority of the Popel villagers and CPA members has approved the idea of benefiting from tourism through the setting up of tracks, facilities and a community-based organization for the extended CPA. The extended CPA could include non-visited waterfalls. This requires the setting up of tracks, rest hut and home stays, managed by a newly created community-based tourism organization, comprising the CPA committee. These activities were undertaken within this project, from January 2020.

The map of the extended CPA was finalized, and all 66 cashew nut famers identified. The result shows that 45% of them are living in Preah Ang Thom, 41% are living in Popel. The population from Preah Ang Thom is mostly living from tourism at the waterfall site, and is not originally from Phnom Kulen. This proposed extended CPA zone is consistent with the Phnom Kulen Management plan and the Phnom Kulen Action plan, seeking alternatives to deforestation with incomes generated activities through eco-tourism, and the demarcation of protected areas within the boundaries of the park. It is also in line with the Cambodian PA laws, as the process of extending the Popel CPA, has been strictly complying with the CPA guidelines issued by the MoE.

ADF staff (Director, Development Manager, National Manager) and PDoE staff (Director, 8 persons, 3 Rangers in charge) initiated the project with the local authorities and APSARA Authority. The team also organized meetings and consultations with the villagers from both Popel and Khlah Khmum (see above, Khlah Khmum project). ADF and PDoE staff monitored the project over the months in a participatory manner and capacity building. A planning and workplan were set up.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

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Rangers and CPA members from Khlah Khmum CPA (Chup Ta Sok) and Popel CPA (Prey Thom Popel), APSARA workers and Khlah Khmum village chief participated to the surveys for the protected area, north of Khlah Khmum villages. Rangers were trained on the use of GPS, as well as demarcation rules and process. During all ongoing aspects of the projects the key stakeholders and particularly the Popel villagers and Popel CPA members were actively consulted. ADF's Finance officer continually monitored project expenditures, in close relation with UNDP finance team. All budget lines were spent accordingly.

MoE and UNDP representatives including the UNDP-SGP program representative met the Popel CPA members and village chief on the 28th of January 2020. A meeting was organised with Popel villagers that same day to understand and exchange about all previous and current activities. UNDP representatives and Swedish Embassy and SIDA representatives visited the Popel village and the stakeholders of the project on the 27th of February 2020. MoE representatives (led by H.E. Sao Sopheap) visited the Popel village and stakeholders of the project on the 6th of June 2020. Later on, the C-19 pandemic has forced to cancelled all field visit from UNDP to the field.

Extension and demarcation of Popel CPA

The expansion of Popel CPA was approved by the Minister of Environment and other representatives, in a new parka on the 19th of October 2020. The ADF and PDoE teams organised the demarcation in the following days. The first steps were the setting up on a surrounding track of the 170 geo-referenced and marked cement posts. This was done from November 2nd to November 23rd 2020. The team was formed the Popel CPA members, under the supervision of 2 rangers and ADF national manager. The result is an enlarged CPA of 798 ha. The last step was the design and setting up of 3 informative signboards. They were placed at strategic locations. The removal of the old CPA signboards and previous cement posts should finalise it.

Water system for Popel

The UNDP-BESD Popel project has also a component to improve the Popel water system. To avoid repetition, it was described above in the Khlah Khmum project.

Alternative livelihoods

During the early phase of the project (under the sole Popel project funded by Mr. Deroo, see above), the local community (CPA members and villagers) requested eco-tourism options as an alternative livelihood, when the demarcation of the CPA was considered. The Popel CPA ("Prey Thom") and the 4 non-visited secondary waterfalls could be encompassed into an enlarged Prey Thom Popel CPA and were identified as sources of incomes via eco-tourism services. The combined UNDP-BESD and Popel project allowed to implement this with a clear demarcation of the CPA and capacity building of CPA members.

Surveys with ADF team and CPA members to identify potential areas for eco-tourism facilities (boulders, forest, secondary waterfalls) were undertaken from April to December 2020, inside the existing Prey Thom Popel CPA but also in areas encompassed into the enlarged Popel CPA.

Eco-tourism facilities were defined between CPA members, ADF and PDoE and set up: a Community-Based Tourism Centre (CBTC) at Popel village (with maps, signboards and tourism offer); rest-stop facilities near Anlong Run waterfall (3 wooden rest huts, in August 2020), 2 toilets (with 2 units with a septic tank and a water reservoir hidden in the forested area nearby, in December 2020), trekking route traced (max 1 m width) from one waterfall to the other and according to the defined tours, linked to the existing "Nature trails" established in 2015 by the PDoE and the Popel CPA. The Popel CBTC was built on a land donated by the Popel village chief, along the main road of Popel village. The construction started from August until December 2020 but was slow down by the heavy rains in October. It was completed by a water reservoir in early December 2020. A kitchen will complete it 2021.

All informative material to be presented in this centre were designed by ADF team from August to October 2020. They were printed and set up after the centre was fully completed (January 2021).

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They are similar to the ones in Anlong Thom CBTC; minor modifications were made (pictures) and the texts were adapted for the Popel context.

As for the Anlong Thom CBTC, they are divided as followed:

- 4 signboards both in Khmer and English presenting general information about PKNP on 1) history, archaeology and heritage conservation; 2) geography, landscapes and hydrology; 3) fauna, flora and environmental protection; 4) Local life and handicrafts.
- Popel CPA rules for visitors
- Popel CPA centre context and actors.
- A Large map of the Phnom Kulen area.

The design of the tracks, the eco-tourism facilities and the future tours were discussed between all stakeholders (ADF team, PDoE, CPA members, village chief), taking into account the options for a viable system. The CBCT should charge visitors to ensure the maintenance of the facilities (centre, rest-stop areas) and to prevent and act against the dissemination of garbage in this part of the forest. ADF is being advised (at no costs so far for this UNDP-BESD funded project) by its private sector partner, Terre Cambodge tour company (TC) to set up the Community centre organisation and centre, the tracks and the future services provided, with the half-time position of Ms Chhun Phirom. Together with the CPA members, ADF and TC will set up of the tours and define the tourism offer for the Popel CPA team, from January to May 2021.

UNDP-BESD Lessons learnt

- The setting up of a water system is definitely a plus for Popel village. Its management is under the authority of the Popel Water committee members, under the supervision and authority of the local authorities (Commune, Police) in case of conflicts. Such a system could also be integrated in the Commune and District Development plan, and developed and replicated to other PKNP villages, if any similar projects are considered.
- Existing water systems are never maintained and inevitably break, unless beneficiaries are charges for water and a committee is managing it. Charging for water a low price allows the committee to take ownership and responsibilities of such water system, whereas free water systems do not belong to anyone and malevolent persons tend to connect themselves between the source and the main reservoirs, depriving water beneficiaries below the distribution reservoir.
- Capacity and knowledge building with key stakeholders have greatly increased, for example using drone and GPS technology has amplified the project partner's ability to better manage the PA (PKNP rangers, CAP members). This has helped the implementation of the BESD / UNDP project. However, further capacity building in future projects, particularly to the CPA members, is recommended.
- More environmental projects, linking the benefit of forest protection/regeneration and villager's general health and income (build on the success of this BESD project), would be extremely beneficial to maintain the key stakeholder's enthusiasm and to maintain the bonds between the implementation partners.
- An extension of the BESD project duration may be required due to the unforeseen global pandemic of COVID 19, which has slightly delayed some of the project's activities, particularly in March and April 2020, when large meetings were not permitted.
- Communities in PKNP can benefit from alternative livelihood options that are environmentally friendly such as eco-tourism for Popel CPA. However, they are still farmers, and cashew nut is still their main source of income. To minimize this, ADF is precisely and in the framework of this project, proposing eco-friendly agriculture options such as black ginger, fruit trees, pig and chicken raising in Khlah Khmum village. Changing destructive agricultures practices to new behaviour is the most challenging aspect of this project as the process is very long. Bringing in the PES concept would be a way to change the villager's behaviour.

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- A global approach, combining environmentally friendly alternative livelihoods and demarcation/ law enforcement, is required to stop the trend of deforestation and better protect PKNP forest, as well as to build environmental awareness and enhance the economic development for the benefit of the local population.

UNDP-C.19 project

Another project was granted from UNDP to ADF 2020: "Reforestation & building COVID-19 resilience for Phnom Kulen National Park's population and Chankran Roy Biodiversity Corridor".

The purpose of the grant is to reforest and to build COVID-19 resilience for Phnom Kulen National Park's population and Chankran Roy Biodiversity Corridor in Siem Reap Province, Cambodia. PKNP has one of the few remaining evergreen forest areas in the northern region of Cambodia, with a majority of forest cover consisting of evergreen and semi evergreen forest, combined with small patches of deciduous dipterocarp forest. In 2017, the UNDP land use study of the park estimated that its forest cover could be estimated to 20 to 23%, (from 7300 to 8500 ha). The deforestation of PKNP is mostly due to the extension of the cashew nut cultivation on the Kulen plateau, population growth and encroachments in the lowlands. In the remaining part of forest, large to middle size tree are subject to illegal logging. PKNP has an essential hydrological significance, at the source of the regional watershed.

The Ministry of Environment and the PDoE in charge of the park, have still insufficient financial and human resources to monitor, manage and to enforce the environmental laws that govern and protect the national park. The local population has limited to no knowledge of the environmental laws and the importance forest protection, environmental preservation, and the effects of deforestation on water catchment and climate change. The Covid 19 crisis has a serious impact to the low-income communities of PKNP. This project would bring additional cash to these struggling populations.

The absence of well-defined and cohesive park management, zoning and demarcation and law enforcement has contributed to the destruction of the forest. The approved Phnom Kulen National Park Management Program and Action Plan, (2018-2022), under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment (MoE), are aiming to tackle the identified issues. This project (BESD 2) is in direct line with these milestones' documents.

The project objectives are to:

- Plant about 36,000 trees corresponding to 48 to 55 hectares reforested with indigenous trees (with an average of 750 trees per hectare) during the 2020 rainy season, within water catchment and protected areas of the PKNP: Prasat Krohom PA, 5 CPAs, Chankran Roy Corridor and other degraded water catchment areas of PKNP.
- Using practical facilities (tree nursery) in Khlah Khmum village with trained local staff.
- Maintenance of the reforested areas, ensuring that trees are properly growing.
- Patrolling to a maximum of 60 times the reforested areas by PKNP rangers and communities
- At least 50% of the project budget is set aside for cash-for-work income for PKNP low-income and returnee population, during the hard time of the Covid 19 crisis.
- Provide emergency response to 690 COVID-19 and vulnerable villagers (at 50% women) through the tree planting and expected results need to be updated
- Build environmental awareness for the local communities (villagers, CPA members) and local authorities (village and commune chief, PDoE rangers) by involving them in all aspects.
- Enhance key stakeholders' knowledge (local population, PKNP rangers, PDoE staff, MoE), regarding the reforestation process and the importance of a protected natural environment in PKNP, linked with the importance of water for health, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Rehabilitate the PKNP and Chankran Roy Corridor forest, with the following effect of a restored natural environment and resources, notably rainwater, biodiversity.

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To achieve the above objectives, the following expected results are:

- 48 to 55 hectares in PKNP and Chankran Roy Corridor should be restored, which is divided as follow:
- Reforestation of selected areas [to be determined after field verification and risks assessment] within the 5 CPAs by GDANCP.
- Reforestation of selected areas within the PA north of Khlah Khmum village (Prasat Krohom water catchment area) by ADF [to be determined after field verification and risks assessment]
- Reforestation of selected areas within Chankran Roy Corridor by ADF [to be determined after field verification and risks assessment].
- A tree nursery at Khlah Khmum village for indigenous saplings (seedling, preparation) strengthened
- A maintenance program to protect the tree growth from invasive species (grass and shrubs) developed
- A law enforcement component, aiming to support training, material and financial resources to ranger patrols of the reforested areas.
- 690 COVID-19 and vulnerable villagers (aiming to reach 50% of women) selected and benefiting from the tree planting and maintenance of planted trees.

Implemented activities

Site assessments

Several site assessments were undertaken for the 2 selected sites for this project (Phnom Kulen National Park {PKNP} and Chankran Roy Biodiversity Corridor {CRBC} (or Community Forestry, {CF})), through observation of recent satellites images and field visits. These assessments were done in August and September 2020, prior to the reception of the funds into ADF/Environment account (on the 25th of September 2020) and continued in PKNP in October. They were done by the ADF national manager and the PDoE staff, including rangers of PKNP.

In PKNP, the field verification and risks assessment on biodiversity focused on degraded plots of young forest, illegally cut and burn in 2018 and 2019 by local farmers. Since 2019, the PDoE and the PKNP authorities have warned the population that slash and burn agriculture is no longer permitted and that every plot illegally deforested using this technique should be seized for reforestation.

The deforestation of PKNP is due to this slash and burn practice for cashew nut faming, usually corresponding to one of two hectares per plot. Large surfaces for reforestation are usually not existing but fragmented into several of these illegally farmed areas. This means the surveys are longer, the access to these plots are often problematic as they are disseminated in multiples areas with small access tracks and the transportation of saplings requires several rounds trips.

After observation of satellite images and additional field verification by PKNP staff and rangers, a selection of these recently deforested plots was established, prioritizing the local watersheds (streams and river banks) and water sources. The reforestation of these areas will mitigate the soil erosion and flash floods, and will help to maintain surface water and regenerate the aquifer. The area selected for reforestation are completely deforested and only present high grasses growing.

In CRBC, the field assessment was done in conjunction with the Community Forestry leader, CF members and PKNP rangers, selecting two separated area on 11.5 and 17.1 hectares within the CRBC. These two areas appeared as forested on the recent satellite images. However, they were recommended by the CF team as they were previously burn a few years ago (2016, 2017). As a result, the large trees died and field assessments and field verification indicated that they were covered with grass and low vegetation. A third area of 10.2 hectares was selected after a meeting hold between CF members, ADF and PdoE staff and PKNP rangers.

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Beneficiaries selection and arrangement:

The beneficiary's selection was done after several meetings.

For PKNP, two meetings were organized on the 24th of September and on the 6th of October 2020, at the Phnom Kulen Preah Ang Thom ranger station. On the 10th of October, another meeting was organized at the Phnom Kulen Preah Ang Thom ranger station to comfort the beneficiary list. A field survey was done afterwards until nighttime to assess the selected areas to reforest. A last meeting was organized on the day after (Sunday 11th of October) to finalize the findings of the previous meetings and surveys and set up the action plan.

For CBRC, two meetings were organized on the 2nd of October at the Varin District hall and on the 9th October 2020, at the Srey Noy commune hall. In both occasions, the deputy governor of Varin district, Mr. Both Vibol was the chairman).

All meetings were following UNDP criteria for this project. These meeting gathered the ADF Director and National Manager, the PDoE Director and staff, rangers of PKNP, the local authorities (Districts deputies of Varin and Svay Leu districts, commune chiefs and village chiefs), the CF chief and members of CRBC and the Community Protected Areas (CPA) chief and members in PKNP.

The entire project involved the populations from one commune in Svay Leu district (Khlong Phnom) and 5 communes in Varin district (Lovea Krang, Srey Noy, Svay Saa, Prasat, Varin).

These meetings presented the project to all parties involved and helped to determine the respective roles and responsibilities. For the PKNP area, it was decided that the national park rangers would survey the areas and that the village chiefs would provide the list of people corresponding to the project criteria. For CRBC, it was decided that the local authorities would help to determine the identity of the beneficiaries corresponding to the project criteria and that the CF team would determine the area to select for reforestation.

In both target areas, a draft list of beneficiaries was requested from the local authorities taking into account the level of vulnerability and the criteria for engaging workers in the cash for work project: people who lost their jobs in cities and neighbouring countries due to the ongoing COVID-19 crises, local people who directly or indirectly impacted by the COVID-19 through losing of jobs or income in the tourism sector, households that have returnees, including local migrant members, local people who are classified as poor members in the village or commune with holding ID poor 1 and 2 labels, members of CPA or Community Forest communities, women headed households, an additional criterion was added by the commune chief = the poor villagers with no ID label yet, but sanctioned by the commune chief.

For the criteria concerning the local people who are classified as poor members with holding ID poor 1 and 2 labels, ADF and PDoE could not always quantify this parameter as: some beneficiaries have "poor ID cards" 1 and 2, as indicated in the payment forms, some beneficiaries are poor without "poor ID card" yet but came and got paid, some beneficiaries have "poor ID cards" but did not come (even if we announced this opportunity) as they have no transportation ways to reach the plantation areas. These problems happened in both target areas: PKNP and CRBC and for both reforestation and maintenance operations.

For the C-19 affected criteria, the people from these rural areas have seasonal employments, when they have one, and are most of the time farmers. Therefore, it was not possible to quantify these criteria, in the limited amount of time we had. Due to time constraint, ADF was not able to record the women headed household criteria. However, the difference of sex was recorded for each beneficiary during the project.

These lists of payment were signed and stamped by the two commune chiefs involved for PKNP and CRBC, the representative of PDoE or ADF, and the Director of the Provincial Department of Environment.

ADF, in collaboration with the local authorities, has organized village meetings in Popel village on the 6th of October 2020 inviting people in the draft list and key community people to participate. Due to time constraint, no other meeting was organized in PKNP/Khlong Phnom commune.

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For the CRBC, meetings were organized by the Varin District and the commune chiefs, notably at the Srey Noy commune hall, and at the CF station by the FC team to inform the population about the project. Villagers were briefed about the project objectives and activities including payments they can receive and they were explained about selection criteria as listed above for selecting cash for work participants.

Due to time constraint, ADF/PDoE was not able to send the final list and submit it to UNDP for review and endorsement prior to kick off the field activity implementation. The funds were received 3 weeks after the official starting date of the project (1st of September 2020), on the 25th of September. Due to this delay, the land preparation had to be done quickly and workers for this task were selected according to the UNDP criteria.

Dissemination and awareness raising on reforestation/ Signboards setting up and mapping of the reforested areas:

These meetings were also giving the occasion to disseminate and bring awareness on reforestation. Every reforested area has been mapped and each map is presented on each signboard. The signboards for each reforested area were designed and set up from the 26th of November to the 3rd of December 2020. Each signboard presents a title in Khmer ("Reforestation" + the name of the project), the map of the reforested area, the UTM coordinates of the area, and the logo of all stakeholders. For PKNP, 5 signboards were set up: 1 at each location (4) and 1 general (presenting all 4 areas), close to the "Halo Trust" bridge, close to the first location and on the main road from Preah Ang Tom to Anlong Thom village. For CRBC, 6 signboards were set up: 1 at each location (3) and 3 general (presenting all 3 areas), at the difference entrances of the area.

Tree purchasing

The saplings from ADF 3 tree nurseries (in Sangke Lak, Ta Penh and Anlong Thom tree nurseries, PKNP) were too small to be planted within this project. The saplings from Chup Ta Sok CPA tree nursery in Khlah Khmum village (PKNP) were counted and only 3600 Beng (*Azelia xylocarpa* (Kruz.) were available. They were not used for this project yet as this village is difficult to access and it would have raised the transportation costs. They may be used for future reforestation activities in PKNP, if a selected area is located in the vicinity of this tree nursery. A quotation from each potential tree provider was done comparing the prices of purchasing saplings and transportation. The private tree nursery in Kompong Thom, located in the same province had sufficient saplings to reach the project target (36,000). However, transportation costs were too high to respect the project budget constraint.

Most of the trees (24,200) were therefore purchased from the Forestry Administration (FA, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) tree nursery ("Khna nursery") in Phum Khna Krew, Svay Leu district, Kantuot commune, Siem Reap province. From early October to the 6th of November, 36,000 saplings were purchased and transported in 3 different occasions to the selected areas. On the 6th of November, 6000 last saplings were purchased to finalize the reforestation area in CRBC and transported the following day.

11,000 were purchased in Siem Reap from 3 different places.

Sapling available for reforestation from this tree nursery were Beng (*Azelia xylocarpa* (Kruz.) Craib), Koki (*Hopea helferi*), Yeng (*Dipterocarpus alatus*), Kronghoung (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis* Pierre) and Thnong (*Pterocarpus Macrocarpus Kurz*). These species were selected as they are already present in CRBC and PKNP (Hayes and al 2013, and Mould and al 2014).

Site preparation, seedlings transportation:

The plantation of the different areas could only start when they were cleared from high grass or small bushes. The cash for work planting budget line (2.2 of the deliverable of this project; "Undertake reforestation activities") was partially used to implement this task.

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In CRBC, 27 ha were identified in 2 separated areas (17.1 and 11.5 hectares). For the first area, the land preparation has started from 8th October and it was ready to plant on the 26th of October 2020. For both areas, the trees (5 species above) were transported from Kantuot commune tree nursery between the 23rd and the 25th of October to the two areas to reforested. The main challenge for the reforestation of the CRBC was the access to the area. It was extremely difficult because of the access road conditions. The hand tractors transporting the saplings got stuck many times in the muddy track and could barely cross a river. They had to be pulled quite often by a tractor. It took 3 days for 5 hand tractors and 2 trucks to bring saplings on site. On the 6th of November, 10 additional hectares started to be cleared for planting at Phnom Chan Krohom. In PKNP, the land preparation was done during October and November, previously or simultaneously to the area to be reforested. As mentioned above, this required more time and organization because of the fragmentation of areas to reforest and the small size of each plot (1 to 2 hectares in general). The access to the areas to reforest in PKNP was blocked for trucks transporting the saplings due to heavy rains.

The Siem Reap River could not always be crossed at "Spian Halo", as the main bridge was not finished. ADF/PDoE had to wait several days until the river could be crossed by truck to bring the saplings to resume the reforestation activities. At the time of the writing of this report, the new "Spian Halo" bridge is now open for cars and trucks. In all cases, the high grass on each selected plot had to be cut by workers using brush cutters. They were selected according to the UNDP.

Tree planting:

- In CRBC:
 - 28.6 hectares were planted on the 27th and 28th of October 2020 (in only two day) with 18,000 saplings (FA Kantuot tree nursery). This represents an average of 81 tree planted per person and 630 trees planted per hectares.
 - From the 6th to the 10th of November, 10.2 additional hectares were planted with 6,000 trees at Phnom Chan Krohom.
 - These planting operations, including the preparation of the lands, some maintenance and patrolling, benefited to 405 persons (including 190 women).
- In PKNP, several areas were planted on different dates.
 - 3.2 hectares (2600 trees) were planted next to Phum Thmey, on the 06th of October 2020.
 - 4.7 hectares (3600 trees) were planted on the trail from Anlong Thom to Sangke Lak village on the 14th of October 2020.
 - 4.5 hectares (3400 trees) were planted next to Sangke Lak village (O'Ong) on the 28th of October 2020.
 - 3 hectares (2400 trees) were planted on the north of Thnal Dac (east of Anlong Thom village) on the 5th of November.
 - Total planted for PKNP=15.4 hectares, 12,000 trees planted by 326 persons, including 184 women (142 male), including the preparation of the lands and some maintenance.
 - 9 additional hectares were identified in PKNP and the administrative procedures are proceeded by PDoE. However, some plots still pose problem as their retribution to the PKNP was not acknowledged and signed by the farmers. In order to avoid social issues and conflicts, it was therefore decided to complete and reach the target's project with the 10 additional hectares in CRBC.
- The TOTAL for the 2 selected zones (PKNP and CRBC) is therefore 15.4 hectares for PKNP + 38.8 hectares for CRBC = 54.2 hectares planted.

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- Planting technique: workers were divided in groups corresponding to tasks. In PKNP, one group was pulling ropes on the ground with markers every 5 meters (a red string) to indicate the space between the trees to be planted, one group was digging holes at the location of these markers and last one group was planting trees in these holes. Lines were set up parallelly, in order to facilitate the future maintenance of these reforested areas. In other occasions, saplings were planted without using these ropes but respecting lines. In CRBC, a wood stick was added next to each planted tree to facilitate its location for the maintenance operation. No fertilizer or nutrient were applied in the holes as there is no budget nor time for this. However, PDoE and ADF previous experiences of reforestation in PKNP have shown that this is not necessary to ensure the normal growth of the trees.
- The project involved 731 persons including 374 women: 405 persons (including 190 women) in CRBC and 326 persons (including 184 women) in PKNP. The objective of 690 persons (300 for PKNP and 390 for CRBC) was therefore reached and exceeded. The total of women involved is 51.16%.

Payment Method and next steps

As indicated by the LVGA, "the payment for the selected beneficiaries should be done in mobile transfer where the technology is contextually available at the village. If impossible to use those means of transfer the grantee must have a clear evidence of justifying to change of means of payments in consultation with UNDP team". ADF and PDoE could not guarantee that the payment could be done by mobile transfer as not all the beneficiaries have mobile phone. It was also decided to proceed to a cash payment as the local people specifically requested it, arguing that they would have difficulties to reach any withdrawal office (*Wing...*) next to their home. These kind of facilities are not always available in PKNP or in Varin District. The payment by cash was therefore preferred to ensure transparency and actual payment of each worker present on the day of the planting. Each worker was usually paid at the end of each planting day, according to the activities. Please refer to the financial performances and report as well as the payment lists with thumbprints and signatures provided when signed and stamped by the various commune chiefs.

As requested by UNDP, ADF and PDoE continued the reforestation activities until the 15th November 2020 as the rain have stopped. The objective of ADF/MoE/PDoE is to reforest 48 to 55 hectares in total. At the time of the writing of this report, 54.2 hectares were planted with 36,000 saplings. ADF and PDoE consider that the objectives are reached and that the remaining funds should be allocated to implement the maintenance operations for the reforested areas, during the coming month.

If a non-cost extension is possible, maintenance of the planted areas by weeding could be undertaken until May 2021.

Weeding of reforested areas

Due to the late start of this project, this activity started in December 2020 until June 2021, if a non-cost extension is approved by UNDP. C-19 affected workers and CF members should be hired on a regular basis to clear grass re-growing around each tree, insuring a better survival rate. Regular surveys and patrols of the reforested areas should be implemented by ADF and PDoE staff together with the PKNP rangers and the CF members. However, due to the high numbers of trees planted in a limited amount of days (for example, 18,000 trees planted in only two days in CRBC), the tree planting cash for work funds were not fully spent. Maintenance operations started from the 1st of November 2020 in CRBC.

In CRBC, a wood stick was installed next to each planted tree and grass cleared (29-30th of October 2020). This is facilitating the future clearing of grass as trees will be easily visible with these markers. Maintenance started on the 12th of November in PKNP and continued on the 17th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th and 1st of December, in both target area, with a large number of participants. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic risks, the maintenance had to stop after this date.

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The maintenance operations consisted in placing a wood stick next to each planted tree (to spot easily the tree in the grown grass during the next maintenance phase), weeding, watering if water was available closely and, in some cases, digging around the tree, to set up a circular dike to retain water.

Regular monitoring & forest fire prevention

Patrolling were started in CRBC only. Regular surveys of the different reforested areas will be implemented by ADF and PDoE staff, together with the PKNP rangers and the CF members. This will ensure that the reforested areas are well maintained. The weeding of these areas will also prevent fire to destroy these newly reforested areas.

Coordination with GDANCP and between PDoE, ADF, local authorities and CF

The GDANCP staff was supposed to oversight the planting activities. However, and due to time constraints, ADF and PDoE had to start the reforestation activities urgently. ADF and PDoE will require their visit during the maintenance operations, in order to present the entire project in both areas (PKNP and CRBC).

The PDoE staff coordination and support was ensured by one staff from PDoE, with the help of the Park director and the deputy park director (mostly for meetings, surveys and logistic), and involved more than 40 rangers.

The ADF staff coordination and support was done by the ADF Director and ADF National Manager who attended launching meetings in PKNP, Varin and CRBC. ADF National Manager is in charge of the implementation of the project together with the staff from PDoE. ADF Accounting and Administration officer was in charge of recording every expense, making sure all budget lines were not overspent and finalizing the financial reports.

The UNDP-C.19 project, originally scheduled to end on the 31st of December 2020, was extended until the 31st of May 2021 with the weeding of the reforested areas and regular monitoring and forest fire prevention. This delay with no additional funds was mostly due to the late transfer of the funds and the heavy rains in October 2020, slowing down all activities.

Reforestation activities

Reminder: In 2019, ADF participated and facilitated several activities related to tree planting activities in PKNP: selection of the area to be planted, organisation and logistic on the field, design of signboards, plantation, mobilisation of person to plant.

In 2019, 23 hectares were planted with 31,200 saplings in 4 different areas within PKNP. Three of these plantations were undertaken within the framework on the UNEP-Adaptation Fund project ("Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Rural Communities living in Protected Areas of Cambodia"). ADF also combined the list of all replanted area from 2015 to 2019 in PKNP. The total of saplings planted reaches 241,500 for 97.5 hectares during this 5-year period.

In 2020, this total figure was largely expended due to the UNDP-C.19 project (see above). The total number of reforested hectares, including the ones from the UNDP-C.19 project, reached almost 90 hectares. 87,100 trees were planted in 32 different locations. These combined figures include projects in which ADF was the main actor, and projects where PDoE was the main implementing partner. A large majority of these projects have been supported by UNDP.

Additional Support to PDoE/ Ranger patrol support funded by Terre Cambodge

Due to the financial difficulties encountered by the donor, this project was not continued in 2020. ADF continued to support the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) with mapping for specific projects such as around Phnom Hop area (Orchid centre), or the PKNP general zoning.

Road construction project across PKNP

As per the previous years, ADF has participated and advised PDoE and APSARA about the road construction project across the national Park. ADF also advised the APSARA Authority and the UNESCO-ICC sustainable development experts in June and December 2020.

On the 9th of January 2020, ADF finalized and signed the renewal of the Memorandum of

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
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TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Understanding (MoU) with the APSARA National Authority. Started in 2008, this is fifth renewal of this partnership. It formalizes all responsibilities of the two parties. It was signed for an additional 3-years period, from January 2020 to January 2023.

In preparing this report, the trustees have taken advantage of the small company exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006

This report was approved by the Trustees and signed on their behalf by:



Vincent Chevance
Trustee

Date: 30 September 2021

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
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INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustee of Archaeology and Development Foundation
('the Charity')

I report to the charity Trustee on my examination of the accounts of the Charity for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Responsibilities and Basis of Report

As the Trustee of the Charity (and its directors for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ('the 2006 Act').

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Charity are not required to be audited under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of the Charity's accounts carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ('the 2011 Act'). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent Examiner's Statement

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention in connection with the examination giving me cause to believe:

1. accounting records were not kept in respect of the Charity as required by section 386 of the 2006 Act; or
2. the accounts do not accord with those records; or
3. the accounts do not comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the 2006 Act other than any requirement that the accounts give a 'true and fair' view which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
4. the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice for accounting and reporting by charities [applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)].

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

This report is made solely to the Charity's Trustee in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. My work has been undertaken so that I might state to the Charity's Trustee those matters I am required to state to them in an Independent Examiner's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Charity and the Charity's Trustee for my work or for this report.

Signed: *Lee Facey*

Dated: 30 September 2021

Lee Facey

Lubbock Fine LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
Paternoster House
65 St Paul's Churchyard
London
EC4M 8AB

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCORPORATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	Unrestricted funds 2020 \$	Restricted funds 2020 \$	Total funds 2020 \$	Total funds 2019 \$
Income from:					
Donations	3	11,313	150,300	161,613	244,724
Investments	4	9	179	188	-
		<u>11,322</u>	<u>150,479</u>	<u>161,801</u>	<u>244,724</u>
Total income					
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	5	68,987	193,846	262,833	196,505
		<u>68,987</u>	<u>193,846</u>	<u>262,833</u>	<u>196,505</u>
Total expenditure					
Net (expenditure)/income					
Transfers between funds	13	(57,665) (3,817)	(43,367) 3,817	(101,032) -	48,219 -
		<u>(61,482)</u>	<u>(39,550)</u>	<u>(101,032)</u>	<u>48,219</u>
Net movement in funds					
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		41,714	128,426	170,140	121,921
Net movement in funds		<u>(61,482)</u>	<u>(39,550)</u>	<u>(101,032)</u>	<u>48,219</u>
Total funds carried forward		<u>(19,768)</u>	<u>88,876</u>	<u>69,108</u>	<u>170,140</u>

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

The notes on pages 59 to 69 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$	2019 \$
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		9,944		13,590
Current assets					
Debtors	11	10,001		80,233	
Cash at bank and in hand		52,440		82,687	
		<u>62,441</u>		<u>162,920</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,277)		(6,370)	
Net current assets			59,164		156,550
Total net assets			<u>69,108</u>		<u>170,140</u>
Charity funds					
Restricted funds	13		88,876		128,426
Unrestricted funds	13		(19,768)		41,714
Total funds			<u>69,108</u>		<u>170,140</u>

The Charity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The Trustee acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Trustee and signed on their behalf by:



Vincent Chevance

Trustee

Date: 30 September 2021

The notes on pages 59 to 69 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

Archaeology and Development Foundation is a charitable company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office address and place of business is 25 Brooks Mews, London, W1K 4DZ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102) - Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (effective 1 January 2019), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Archaeology and Development Foundation meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy.

2.2 Going concern

The Charity is in the main reliant on donations and the support of related parties to meet its running costs. Due to the nature of its activities, the majority of the Charity's expenditure is incurred directly on charitable projects and so the Charity is able to control its direct charitable expenditure based upon the level of donation income that it has received and the anticipated ongoing support of related parties.

The Trustee considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis on the assumption that sufficient incoming resources will be generated to meet the Charity's running costs. The financial statements do not include any adjustment which would result if there were insufficient funds available in respect of the Charity's operations. In forming this conclusion, the Trustee has taken into account the impact of Covid-19.

2.3 Donations and gifts

All income is recognised once the Charity has entitlement to the income, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount of income receivable can be measured reliably.

Donations and gifts are included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when receivable.

2.4 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefit to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Expenditure is classified by activity. The costs of each activity are made up of the total of direct costs and shared costs, including support costs involved in undertaking each activity. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs which contribute to more than one activity and support costs which are not attributable to a single activity are apportioned between those activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources. Central staff costs are allocated on the basis of time spent, and depreciation charges allocated on the portion of the asset's use.

Expenditure on charitable activities is incurred on directly undertaking the activities which further the Charity's objectives, as well as any associated support costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Expenditure (continued)

All expenditure is inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

2.5 Interest receivable

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the institution with whom the funds are deposited.

2.6 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into dollars at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Activities.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets costing \$200 or more are capitalised and recognised when future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. All costs incurred to bring a tangible fixed asset into its intended working condition should be included in the measurement of cost.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of tangible fixed assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Freehold property	- over 10 years straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line
Office equipment	- 33.33% straight line

2.8 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

2.9 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short-term highly liquid investments with a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition or opening of the deposit or similar account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities are recognised when there is an obligation at the Balance Sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably.

Liabilities are recognised at the amount that the Charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt or the amount it has received as advanced payments for the goods or services it must provide.

2.11 Financial instruments

The Charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Fund accounting

General funds are unrestricted funds which are available for use at the discretion of the Trustee in furtherance of the general objectives of the Charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The costs of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Investment income, gains and losses are allocated to the appropriate fund.

3. Income from donations

	Unrestricted funds 2020 \$	Restricted funds 2020 \$	Total funds 2020 \$
Donations	11,313	150,300	161,613
	=====	=====	=====
	Unrestricted funds 2019 \$	Restricted funds 2019 \$	Total funds 2019 \$
Donations	83,771	160,953	244,724
	=====	=====	=====

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4. Investment income

	Unrestricted funds 2020 \$	Restricted funds 2020 \$	Total funds 2020 \$	Total funds 2019 \$
Bank interest	9	179	188	-

5. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Summary by fund type

	Unrestricted funds 2020 \$	Restricted funds 2020 \$	Total funds 2020 \$
Charitable costs	68,987	193,846	262,833

	Unrestricted funds 2019 \$	Restricted funds 2019 \$	Total funds 2019 \$
Charitable costs	63,068	133,437	196,505

6. Analysis of expenditure by activities

	Activities undertaken directly 2020 \$	Support costs 2020 \$	Total funds 2020 \$
Charitable costs	255,668	7,165	262,833

	Activities undertaken directly 2019 \$	Support costs 2019 \$	Total funds 2019 \$
Charitable costs	193,094	3,411	196,505

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

6. Analysis of expenditure by activities (continued)

Analysis of support costs

	Charitable costs 2020 \$	Total funds 2020 \$
Accountancy fees	2,513	2,513
Independent examination fees (governance)	750	750
Foreign currency loss	2,256	2,256
Bank charges and interest	1,646	1,646
	<u>7,165</u>	<u>7,165</u>

	Charitable costs 2019 \$	Total funds 2019 \$
Accountancy fees	2,373	2,373
Independent examination fees (governance)	750	750
Foreign currency gain	(923)	(923)
Bank charges and interest	1,211	1,211
	<u>3,411</u>	<u>3,411</u>

7. Staff costs

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Wages and salaries	69,850	73,948
	<u>69,850</u>	<u>73,948</u>

The average number of persons employed by the Charity during the year was as follows:

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Average number of employees	12	12

No employee received remuneration amounting to more than \$60,000 in either year.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8. Trustee's remuneration and expenses

During the year, no Trustees received any remuneration or other benefits (2019 - \$NIL).

During the year ended 31 December 2020, no Trustee expenses have been incurred (2019 - \$NIL).

9. Taxation

The company is a registered charity with the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. It is not liable to corporation tax on any surplus arising from its charitable activities.

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property \$	Motor vehicles \$	Office equipment \$	Total \$
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	28,288	18,640	21,348	68,276
Additions	-	950	480	1,430
At 31 December 2020	<u>28,288</u>	<u>19,590</u>	<u>21,828</u>	<u>69,706</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	19,585	17,133	17,968	54,686
Charge for the year	2,828	644	1,604	5,076
At 31 December 2020	<u>22,413</u>	<u>17,777</u>	<u>19,572</u>	<u>59,762</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	<u>5,875</u>	<u>1,813</u>	<u>2,256</u>	<u>9,944</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>8,703</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>3,380</u>	<u>13,590</u>

11. Debtors

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Due within one year		
Other debtors	-	515
Prepayments and accrued income	10,001	79,718
	<u>10,001</u>	<u>80,233</u>

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Accruals and deferred income	3,277	6,370

13. Statement of funds

Statement of funds - current year

	Balance at 1 January 2020	Income	Expenditure	Transfers in/out	Balance at 31 December 2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Unrestricted funds					
General Funds	41,714	11,322	(68,987)	(3,817)	(19,768)
Restricted funds					
Hygiene and sanitation project	24,154	593	(22,131)	-	2,616
Income Generation project	48,926	6,703	(28,966)	-	26,663
Environment Reforestation	(3,817)	-	-	3,817	-
TREE project	9,795	23,120	(12,570)	-	20,345
Popel project	5,347	-	-	(5,347)	-
UNDP	44,021	120,063	(130,179)	5,347	39,252
	128,426	150,479	(193,846)	3,817	88,876
Total of funds	170,140	161,801	(262,833)	-	69,108

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

13. Statement of funds (continued)

Statement of funds - prior year

	Balance at 1 January 2019 \$	Income \$	Expenditure \$	Transfers in/out \$	Balance at 31 December 2019 \$
Unrestricted funds					
General Funds	16,728	83,771	(63,068)	4,283	41,714
Restricted funds					
Hygiene and sanitation project	40,452	34,308	(50,423)	(183)	24,154
Income Generation project	30,788	36,935	(27,447)	8,650	48,926
Educational support	(183)	-	-	183	-
Environment Reforestation	(3,817)	-	-	-	(3,817)
CAR project	8,650	-	-	(8,650)	-
TREE project	18,005	-	(5,911)	(2,299)	9,795
Popel project	11,298	(290)	(5,661)	-	5,347
UNDP	-	90,000	(43,995)	(1,984)	44,021
	<u>105,193</u>	<u>160,953</u>	<u>(133,437)</u>	<u>(4,283)</u>	<u>128,426</u>
Total of funds	<u>121,921</u>	<u>244,724</u>	<u>(196,505)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>170,140</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Statement of funds (continued)

Hygiene and sanitation project - Project to develop accessibility to water, sanitation and hygiene, combined with environmental awareness, in two primary schools of Phnom Kulen.

Income Generation project - Provision of technical and other assistance to farmers to replace destructive farming practices. This fund also covers the CAR project which is to develop a community based tourism centre to develop incomes from the local community. The separate CAR project fund was reallocated to the Income Generation project to combine projects with concurrent aims. This also includes the rangers patrol project.

Educational support - Projects to support education through infrastructure improvements in schools. The separate educational support project fund was reallocated to the hygiene and sanitation project to combine projects with concurrent aims.

Environment Reforestation - Projects to reinforce ADF activities towards the reforestation of the Phnom Kulen National Park.

CAR project - To construct a durable, welcoming, community owned and operating tourist visitor center that will act as a platform from which paid community guided tours would bring tourists to see the historical and environmental sites of Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP). This will distribute the revenues from the predicted influx of tourism that the new road will bring in to the communities of Thmor Chroun and Anlong Thom villages. The separate CAR project fund was reallocated to the income generation project to combine projects with concurrent aims.

TREE project - This relates to a participatory tree growing project to be implemented in three village schools on the plateau of Phnom Kulen National Park.

Popel project - This relates to the expansion of a Community Protected area within Phnom Kulen National Park, to protect the remaining forest from the expansion of the illegal cashew nut farming.

UNDP - This relates to a project to demarcate and enlarge forest areas, to set up a water system and to propose alternative livelihoods to villagers through agriculture and a community based tourism centre.

Transfers

During the year a transfer was made from general funds to the restricted Environment Reforestation project totalling \$3,817 to cover underspend.

During the year a transfer was made from the restricted Popel project to the UNDP project totalling \$5,347 to represent the end of the first phase of the Popel project and the start of the UNDP project, projects with concurrent aims.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

14. Analysis of net assets between funds

Analysis of net assets between funds - current period

	Unrestricted funds 2020 \$	Restricted funds 2020 \$	Total funds 2020 \$
Tangible fixed assets	9,944	-	9,944
Current assets	(26,435)	88,876	62,441
Creditors due within one year	(3,277)	-	(3,277)
Total	(19,768)	88,876	69,108

Analysis of net assets between funds - prior period

	Unrestricted funds 2019 \$	Restricted funds 2019 \$	Total funds 2019 \$
Tangible fixed assets	13,590	-	13,590
Current assets	34,494	128,426	162,920
Creditors due within one year	(6,370)	-	(6,370)
Total	41,714	128,426	170,140

15. Members' liability

Each member of the charitable company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up while he/she is a member, or within one year after he/she ceases to be a member, such amount as may be required, not exceeding £10 for the debts and liabilities contracted before he/she ceases to be a member.

16. Related party transactions

Included within incoming resources is an amount of \$4,575 (2019 - \$nil) which was donated by a related party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

17. Post balance sheet events

At the time of preparing these financial statements, the Covid pandemic was ongoing. Whilst the full impact on the charity's finances and operations will not be known with certainty for some time, since the year end there have been delays to projects as a result of lack of international tourism, modifications to projects due to school closures and no costs extensions where projects cannot be completed in the agreed timeframes. Management have been in close contact with existing and new donors to raise funds to cover this period of uncertainty. The Trustee is monitoring the situation and will take the necessary steps to mitigate against any adverse impacts of Covid.