

Registered number: 06429421
Charity number: 1122750

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT
FOUNDATION**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 2021

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 2021

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 2021 to 31 December 2021. 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 2021

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 2021

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 2021 was \$144,195 with expenditure totalling \$171,542. At the year end, the charity was holding restricted reserves of \$70,574 and the unrestricted reserves were in a deficit position of £28,813.

As the Charitable company has minimal fixed costs 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. The Trustee will continue to work to bring reserves to this the target level.

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

For the archaeological activities (maintenance and conservation program), there is no plan to coordinate demining operations in 2022 by CMAC teams. However, and if the budget and work plan allow it, 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 2022.

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 2022 or 2023.

In the restoration field, only small sandstone fragments from previous archaeological campaigns will require complementary restoration in 2019. As our requests from 2018 to 2019 were left unanswered, ADF 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. 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, on Prasat Rong Chen mountain-temple and on the earth mounds fields, discovered thanks to the Lidar and excavated by ADF and APSARA in 2013.

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 2021

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 and a possible excavation campaign in an Angkorian hermit rock shelter will be implemented in partnership with EFEO. A Memorandum of Understanding will be signed by EFEO and ADF, to stimulate academic exchange and cooperation in the field of South-East Asian studies.

In 2022, ADF could also continue 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. ADF will continue to complete the surveys of a maximum of these sites over the years, to complete their documentation and the general archaeological map of Phnom Kulen. A particular attention will be given to Kbal Spean where a survey should be implemented to locate precisely the previously and recently discovered inscriptions on ADF's maps, prior to the publication.

ADF will also start working with the Ministry of Fine Arts and Culture of Cambodia to gather previous documentation and submit reports on artefacts that appeared to be left on site before the Cambodian civil war and reappeared in private or public collections later on. It will allow the Cambodian government to claim the repatriation of these artefacts, strengthening the dynamic started a few years ago. ADF aims to write one report per artefact coming from Phnom Kulen and reappearing in these collections.

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, and any other project related to PKNP.

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 2022, 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, and applying a 50% reimbursement rate to ADF.

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 200 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 other donors.

ADF will seek a new donor to support this component, as Terre Cambodge and Frangipani Spa stopped its regular funding in March 2020, due to the C-19 crisis. If this is successful, ADF will continue its partnership with AGRISUD International for a 3-year period, from May 2022 to April 2025.

The Rice bank sub-component in Thma Chruogn village will continue to be monitored, encouraging the local population and authorities to take their ownership.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Regarding the alternative livelihoods related to tourism, ADF will continue to support and the Anlong Thom and Popel CBTC by advising and training his team, with possible funding from HUMY NGO, interested to support this initiative. 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) has started in January 2021, for a 2-year period, targeting 4 primary schools (Popel, Khlah Khmum, Sangke Lak and Ta Penh), continuing to address environmental, hygiene and health issues. It has encompassed the recommendations from the WISH 1 evaluation report finalised in February 2020 and is flexible enough to be implemented within the C-19 pandemic.

ADF will implement, thanks to the South-East Asian Foundation (SEAF), another project (SEAF 3) to support libraries in the primary schools of four villages (Popel, Khlah Khmum, Sangke Lak and Ta Penh). The infrastructure support to the primary school (SEAF 2) will continue with the remaining funds (SEAF 2).

ADF team will continue to work closely with the local Health Centre (Anlong Thom) to assist poor people, facing emergency situation. 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 the 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 dynamic initiated with BESD project, funded by UNDP and SIDA, regarding the Popel CBTC and the training of its members, with the funding from HUMY (HUMY 2 and its continuation in 2022, HUMY 2 bis). Anlong Thom CBTC, Anlong Thom CPA and Popel CPA will also be involved in this project to improve the management of the CBTCs, their related CPAs and the regular patrols in these 2 Community Protected Areas, as well as a support to the Phnom Kulen handicrafts producers.

ADF will make sure that a maximum of households is connected to the water system in Popel and that the water committee is properly functioning.

The TREE project focusing on growing saplings in tree nurseries located in three primary schools should be continued in 2021, until august 2022. A continuation of this project will be proposed to its donor, and an additional tree nursery should be funded by HUMY in Popel primary school (HUMY 3).

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.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

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 to 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.

Every 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.

Every MoU ending in 2022 will be with the relevant authorities renewed (MoE, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation).

ACHIEVEMENTS & PERFORMANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the ADF activities in Phnom Kulen during the year 2021. 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, Siem Reap Province).

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 2021

Administration, finance and communication officer:

- Ms. Hoeung Hourapich (ADF)

Archaeological and environmental team

- M. Sakhoeun Sakada (Part time consultant, MoE)
- M. Nicolas Josso (archaeologist, consultant for photogrammetry, April to June)
- M. Lounrn Leap (EFEO archaeologist, consultant for photogrammetry, April to June)
- M. Seng Samry (Environmental assistant)
- M. Yon Sokchea (Tree nursery Supervisor)

Development team

- Ms. Mien Mout (Income Generation Supervisor)
- Ms. Bis Chhoeurng (Income Generation field assistant)
- M. Seng Samry (Hygiene and sanitation Supervisor and house manager)
- Ms. Loem Nimul (Hygiene field assistant)
- M. Khen Savann (Hygiene field assistant)
- Ms. Chhun Phirom (CBTC supervisor, part-time)

Logistic team

- Ms. Lay Thol, guard
- Ms. Nuon Srey Nath, cook

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The ADF international team in 2021:

- M. Jean-Baptiste Chevance (Archaeologist, Phnom Kulen Program Director)

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 Community-based Tourism centre teams of Popel and Anlong Thom, the teachers and principals at Sangke Lak, Khlah Khmum, Anlong Thom and Ta Penh primary schools and the Anlong Thom Health Centre staff.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

ARCHAEOLOGY: FIELD OPERATIONS

The 2021 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 2021, 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.

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.

Restoration of sandstone, ceramic and metallic artefacts

No ceramic or metallic artefacts required restoration/conservation in 2021.

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.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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) was implemented in 2019 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 are organised since by the Ministry of Environment to control this area.

The Archaeology and Development Foundation has applied on the 30th of November 2021 to the U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation 2022 Grants Program (Concept Note for Round 1: "Preserving an Angkorian Mountain (PAM): Conservation of Phnom Kulen National Park archaeological sites"). Unfortunately, ADF's project was not selected for this 18-month project (01 September 2022 – 28 February 2023; 96, 000 US\$).

b. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, DIFFUSION/COMMUNICATION AND TRAINING:

Archaeological Excavation campaign & topographical survey, archaeological research:

Photogrammetric surveys

In march 2021, ADF requested the official authorisation to undertake various photogrammetric acquisitions in Phnom Kulen, in collaboration with APSARA National Authority.

ADF archaeological research is focusing on the ancient settlements in Phnom Kulen and one of its main's objectives is to better define them, from the early capital of Mahendraparvata (late 8th-early 9th century) to later ones during the angkorian and post- angkorian periods. Among the most important sites of these periods are the rock shelters where hermits settled and sometimes left bas-reliefs, inscriptions and traces of wooden architecture (10th to 12th century). Simultaneously to ADF excavations in Poeng Tbal and Poeng Eisei (2009, 2010 and 2012), two sites corresponding to this important tradition in Phnom Kulen, ADF team surveyed a maximum of these sites over the years, to complete their inventory, documentation and the general archaeological map of Phnom Kulen. Some of these results were published in 2015, in the journal *Aséanie*, dated from 2013 (« Poeng Tbal et Poeng Eisei, ermitages angkoriens méconnus du Phnom Kulen », *Aséanie* 32, Décembre 2013, p. 11-76).

From April to June 2021 and to strengthen this dynamic and complete the documentation of these sites by obtaining detailed 3 D models, ADF proceeded to photogrammetric surveys in Srah Damrei, Poeng Eisei and Poeng Tbal. As the nearby temple of Prasat Damrei Krap was cleared in 2020 of vegetation thanks to APSARA's recent restoration, ADF also undertook a photogrammetric documentation of this temple.

The surveys (pictures taken by camera and drones) and the 3 D model were done by Mr. Nicolas Josso, independent archaeologist and regular collaborator of the EFEO-Siem Reap center. He was assisted by Mr. Frédéric Laurent, drone operator and by Mr. Lounrn Leap (EFEO Siem Reap). The ADF team and the APSARA guards of the respective sites were also involved in the organization of the work for the transportation of the equipment and for the clearing of the small vegetation, in some cases necessary for a proper acquisition of the pictures. These clearing were completed in some case by sweeping fallen tree leaves on rocks. The complementary topographical surveys to localize the targets were done by Mr. Leng Sathya (APSARA).

A first set of pictures was taken in early April 2021 at Srah Damrei, to ensure the technical feasibility of the 3 D models. This was a necessary step considering the technical complexity of the project. The team then came back to the field to finalise the geo-localised pictures of the four selected sites. The treatment of these images was done over the summer 2021 in France by Mr. N. Josso.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The various equipment used for the photogrammetry surveys were: a digital camera (Fujifilm XT-4 with a 23 mm lens), a drone (DJI Mavic Air 2) and a laptop computer (MSI 17", Intel i9, RTX 3080, RAM 64Go). A Total Station (Zeiss) with 40 coded targets, generated Agisoft Metashape were used for the topographical surveys. The data obtained (pictures and topographical files) were processed in the Agisoft Metashape 1.7 photogrammetry software.

The final documents produced are with the following formats: .psz, .dae. An overview of these files is available on the Sketchfab website, with several links.

All files and documents, pictures as well as different stages of the 3D model project in Kulen for 2021 represent more than 700 Go. Everything is not directly workable but must be stored to eventual further work in the future. ADF is storing this entire data set on a hard disk and could provide it APSARA if needed.

ADF plans to communicate on this photogrammetry campaign. Some of its results will be shared through a selection of the SketchFab links on ADF Facebook site, mentioning the collaboration with the APSARA National Authority. The results will also be presented at the ICC session in December 2022.

On the 24th of September 2021, ADF team implemented an archaeological survey to the angkorian dike located north of Sangke Lak village, discovered thanks to the LiDAR in 2015.

On the 13th and 14th of December 2021, ADF Director attended to the methodological workshop entitled "Dating in archaeology: questions, data, methods" organised by EFEO CNRS and LAPA at EFEO centre in Siem Reap.

Excavations

No excavations were undertaken in 2021. Previous excavations provided numerous data for future publications. More specialised studies with artefacts excavated from these campaigns will be undertaken in the coming years with ceramics and radiocarbon studies.

Specialised studies

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...).

Diffusion of the archaeological research and communication:

Publications

In 2021, ADF director has participated to two other general articles to be published in a large volume on Angkor, by Routledge editor in 2022. For the next publications, ADF team is focusing on the Kbal Spean and the 1000 linga site (with additional survey in rock shelter and hermits' sites from Phnom Kulen), Rong Chen mountain temple and the ancient mound fields.

Following the 15th October 2020 lecture entitled « An overview of ADF activities in Phnom Kulen, Cambodia » within the framework of the webinar series "Indigenous Peoples, Heritage and Landscape in the Asia-Pacific: Knowledge co-production, Policy Change and Empowerment" 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 (visible online on the panel 5 at <https://dal.ucla.edu/engagedresearch/video-gallery-2/>), an article was published in 2021: "Heritage and History in Cambodia: Localizing and Empowering Communities throughout Archaeology" in *Indigenous Peoples, Heritage and Landscape in the Asia Pacific: Knowledge Co-production and Empowerment*, edited by Stephen Acabado and Da-wei Kuan, New York and Milton Park: Routledge.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Communications

As every year, ADF team presented its activity and perspectives reports for the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the historic site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor) at the 34th technical session on the 26th of January 2021, originally planned in December 2020. On the 11th of October 2021, ADF presented online a second activity report to the ICC-Angkor *ad hoc* expert committee.

Documentaries

On the 4th of November 2021, ADF Director participated to a documentary called "Lost World of Angkor Wat", produced by Windfall Films / Argonon, a 2 x 60' documentary for Channel 4, Discovery UK, France 5, SBS.

On the 16th of March 2021, ADF Director participated to a 15 minutes documentary called "Angkor, le génie aquatique", produced by ARTE, for the series of documentaries entitled "L'invitation au voyage".

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). In 2021, an important page was added to ADF website to highlight the continuous support from Terre Cambodge and Frangipani Spa to ADF with a brief report on 11 years of support for the Phnom Kulen Program (2010-2021): <https://www.adfkulen.org/adf-phnom-kulen-and-terre-cambodge.html>

An additional page was also added to define ADF's general strategy: <https://www.adfkulen.org/our-strategy.html>

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...). The 2021 field activities associated the APSARA archaeologists and workers to the photogrammetric surveys in Phnom Kulen (see above).

DEVELOPMENT: FIELD OPERATIONS

Overview:

Since its conception, the Archaeology & Development Foundation has 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 2021).

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.

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Seasonal food shortages continually affect some of 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. As in December 2021, the section of this new road, from Svay Leu to Preah Ang Thom, was requiring a few more months to be finalised. The second section, from Preah Ang Thom to the western checkpoint of the park will start in a second phase. The northern villages (Popel, Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak) remain isolated with very difficult access road.

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, poaching, illegal building and house construction, a general depletion of the environmental natural resources; 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.

For the last 30 years, 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 and hunting are still observed. However, and for the last few years, ranger patrols have been more active and these practices have reduced, at least in the southern part of the plateau, where the population is concentrated.

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, the Ministry of Environment and the APSARA Authority.

The 2021 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 2021 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). In 2021, the direct beneficiaries of ADF IG component were the same as in 2020: 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

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Phum Thmey). This was completed by numerous families reached by the two other related projects, both started in 2019 (ADF/ AGRISUD project and UNDP-BESD project; see 2020 report and below).

ADF IG team continued to monitor these animal raisers and provided material if needed. ADF also invited veterinarian (From the Agriculture Dpt, Svay Leu District) to monitor pig farmers and to vaccinate the animals 3 times for each farmer. He specifically came to check animal with issues on the 8th of March 2021.

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. From January 2019 to December 2020, ADF applied the 75% rate for the reimbursements, to encourage the beneficiaries to be responsible. From January 2021, ADF collected these reimbursements on a 50% rate again as most of farmers had difficulties to pay back a higher rate. They were collected from pig farmers, rice bank and mushroom producers (even though this last activity was stopped being supported by ADF in 2018, but some of the previous beneficiaries still had to reimburse ADF), and they were reused for the IG program.

- UNDP-Funded ADF agriculture alternative livelihood

Reminder: Since 2019 and over the year 2020, ADF received funds from UNDP Cambodia and SIDA within the BESD project 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 (see below, Environmental component).

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 in Khlah Khmum village. ADF provided technical advices and material (piglets and chicks, nets, nails, cement, bricks, water tanks and feeding tanks), with funds from the BESD project. In 2021, ADF team continued to follow up these families and extended the animal raising activities with the BESD-PES project to a total of 31 families: 2 families for chicken raising in Khlah Khmum and 29 families for pig raising (24 in Khlah Khmum and 7 in Anlong Thom). See below the UNDP-BESD-PES project (Environmental component).

- AGRISUD and ADF joint-project in Khnong Phnom Commune (IADA-2)

Reminder: The partnership between ADF and AGRISUD International 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 benefits 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,

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Provincial Department of Environment and APSARA National Authority). ADF staff gains 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 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 families started activities within this project: 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 Chruogn) 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 Chruogn), 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 Chruogn village (pepper, long pepper and black ginger).

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 2021 of vegetables, fruit trees and black ginger. In February 2021, Mr. Sros Saru (Sangke Lak village) was cultivating sugar-apple, papaya, compost (solid and liquid), bio-pesticide, banana, coconut, round eggplant, sililabuyo, bunching onion and eggfruit. Mrs. Peat Saloeum (Anlong Thom village) was cultivating papaya, sugar-apple, compost (solid and liquid), Chilli, passion, chinese water cress, pumpkin, round eggplant, long eggplant, bunching onion, sililabuyo, and red onion. In September Mr. Sros Saru (Sangke Lak village) added custard apple and black ginger and Mrs. Peat Saloeum (Anlong Thom village) added coconut, lime, pumelo, orange, custard apple, chilli and black ginger.

In October 2021, Mr. Sros Saru (Sangke Lak village) was cultivating custard apple, papaya, compost (solid and liquid), bio-pesticide, banana, coconut, round eggplant, sililabuyo, bunching onion and black ginger. Mrs. Peat Saloeum (Anlong Thom village) was cultivating coconut, lime, papaya, pumelo, orange, custard apple, compost (solid and liquid), chilli, passion, round eggplant, long eggplant, bunching onion, sililabuyo, and black ginger.

At the end of the year 2021, the joint project AGRISUD-ADF was totalising 158 families: 102 black ginger producers and 56 tree fruit farmers, 3 doing pepper or long pepper (one already doing black ginger). Combined with the UNDP-BESD / PES project beneficiaries (31 families for pig and chicken raising) and the ADF beneficiaries (13 families for pig and chicken raising), it brings the total number of ADF beneficiaries in Phnom Kulen to 202 families. Per activity and village, they are distributed as below:

- Black ginger farmers: 102 families: 49 in Anlong Thom village, 12 in Thma Chrougn village, 12 in Ta Penh village, 13 in Sangke Lak village, 16 in Khla Khmum village.
- Chicken raising families: 11 families: 5 in Anlong Thom village, 1 in Ta Penh village, 3 in Thmey village and 2 in Khla Khmum village.
- Pig raising families: 33 families: 6 in Anlong Thom village, 1 in Ta Penh village, 1 in Sangke Lak village, 2 in Thmey village and 23 in Khla Khmum village.
- Fruit trees growers: 56 families: 17 in Anlong Thom village, 10 in Thma Chrougn village, 10 in Ta Penh village, 16 in Sangke Lak village and 3 in Khla Khmum village.
- The 2 demonstration farmers from Anlong Thom and Sangke Lak villages also growing vegetables are included in the totals above. The pepper growers are also included in the list above.

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

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us\$)/Kg. A group of 3 farmers per village was formed to buy the production from all producers. 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.

In 2021, 4,756.5 Kg of black ginger were bought from producers in Phnom Kulen (1,646.5 Kg bought by AGRISUD and 3,110 Kg bought by Templantation company). The total production of black ginger for the year 2021 was 5,483 Kg, from the Phnom Kulen farmers. 2,146.5 Kg of this total was bought by Templantation company and 3,336.5 Kg was bought by the farmers committee.

The same local donor identified by AGRISUD (Templation Hotel) funded a drying unit facility. It was built in Anlong Thom village (at Mr. Ann Ravuth's house) from February to April 2021 for collecting and processing all the black ginger production, roselle and other spices. This facility is divided into different spaces: storing, processing and packaging and drying buildings.

In July 2021, AGRISUD and ADF teams finalised the construction of a water reservoir (AGRISUD-funded) in Sangke Lak village (12 ring wells surrounded by fence, 8400 litres), capturing water at a source at 1.5 Km to the north of Ta Penh CPA village ("Teuk Tao" source), providing water to about 60 families.

For each beneficiary of the project, contracts were signed between ADF-AGRISUD and each farmer. 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/MF) 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.

Production

The Dry Spice Producer group of Khnong Phnom was set up on the 23rd of September 2020 with 15 members (including 12 women). Its objectives are to create additional incomes for villagers, to guarantee quality and high value products all year long, and to raise capacities and skills of local producers. Their first market is the Siem Reap Green Farmers Association. The production is following the good hygiene practices, the 5S system (see below) and is monitored.

The dry house facility has produced from February to November 2021 398 Kg of dried roselle, 560 Kg of fresh black ginger, 57 Kg of Black ginger tea. In December 2021, the group produced 121 Kg of dried roselle from 1,987 Kg of fresh roselle. 53.5 Kg of Black ginger tea were sold to the Green Farmer association, as well as 58.8 Kg of dried roselle. In December, there was 91.6 Kg of dried roselle (from the previous stock) and 121 Kg of dried roselle (from the new stock). The main problem

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was the lack of capital for the new production in 2022 and the reinforcement of the marketing with packaging and label.

Follow up of producers in Khnong Phnom:

The follow up of the results as well as technical advises and progresses made by every farmer is summarised by AGRISUD and ADF teams, using the KoBo data collection tool. It is done 2 times per month by the Master Farmers of each village, on a sample of families. The details of the frequencies of these follow up are available in AGRISUD monthly reports.

AGRISUD and the Green Farmers Siem Reap association is planning to set up a sale point in Phnom Kulen for the locally produced items. It would be managed by this association and would be built in Phnom Kulen. AGRISUD asked an architect to design the project for further request to the Ministry of the Environment.

Meetings and trainings

On the 11th of February, 2021, AGRISUD and ADF teams provided a training to grade the 5 and 6th grade students from Sangke Lak primary (31 students including 17 females), and Ta Penh primary school (25 students including 16 females) about agricultural life skill and school gardening, under the coordination of the school principle. On the 13th of February, school animations were organised about nutrition at Sangke Lak and Ta Penh primary schools gathering 62 students (including female 35 students).

On the 26th of February, AGRISUD and ADF teams participated to the Khnong Phnom Commune authorities meeting, organized to monitor and evaluate the activities of relevant partners implementing projects in Khnong Phnom commune. There was 17 participants from ADF, AGRISUD, commune council, villages chef, APSARA Authority, district agriculture staff and representatives from Khnong Phnom community

On the 12th of March 2021 was organised a meeting with the black ginger farmer group to prepare for the next planting season. AGRISUD also organized a refresh training about black ginger growing on the 12th and 13th of May 2021, for 35 participants from 3 villages (Thma Chrougn, Sangke Lak and Anglong Thum).

The construction of the Dry Spices Production Facility in Anlong Thom village begun in February and was achieved in April 2021. From the 18th to 21st of May 2021, Ms. Chey Narun and Ms. Tann Dinary, agro-processing and business officers from AGRISUD began the training for 15 team members (including 12 women) of the black ginger processing group about food safety, good hygiene practices (GHP), "5S" principles system (sort, set in order, shine, standardize and sustain) and how to use solar dryers in order to boost production. This was repeated from June 8th to 10th 2021. The GHP rules are the following: before production 1) leave personal items in the changing room, 2) clean hands, 3) wear production coat, hair net, gloves, mask and shoes; during production 4) clean material and equipment and 5) clean production.

On the 9th of July 2021, AGRISUD and ADF teams to train the Master Farmers in the method of grafting citrus plants. On the 21st of July 2021, Chef Eric Berrigaud from Sofitel Hotel went to visit producers on the Phnom Kulen National Park to discover local products.

To diversify the range of products, AGRISUD initiated tests on vanilla growing in Kulen from the 4th of August in a beneficiary farm in Anlong Thom village. The same day was carried out a training for 6 Master Farmers (including 4 females from 5 villages) on how to control diseases via biological controlled agents (Trichoderma) for the black ginger production.

On the 5th of November 2021, following the motivation of some farmers from Phnom Kulen about pepper cultivation with ancestral and endemic pepper varieties, AGRISUD and ADF organized a training session (12 participants, including 6 women).

Fruit trees

Within the AGRISUD funded project ("A tree for you") project, AGRISUD and ADF teams distributed in May 2021, 5568 fruit and forest trees (bought from ADF tree nurseries) to 85 families from Khnong Phnom commune. There was 15 species distributed (Burmese grape=477, Lychee=559, Jambulan plum=449, Jack fruit=352, Coconut=1183, Mulberry=15, Pumelo=301, Lime=258, Orange=207, Citrus rootstock=180, Yeang=419, Kranhong=547, Beng=286, Koki=235 and Chan Kresna=100)

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divided between Anlong Thom beneficiaries (2800 trees), Sangke Lak beneficiaries (1021 trees), Ta Penh beneficiaries (568 trees), Khlar Khmom beneficiaries (310 trees) and Thma Chroun beneficiaries (869 trees).

In July 2021, 780 Neem trees were distributed to the same villagers and this was repeated in October 2021 with 512 neem trees provided to 11 farmers from Anlong Thom village (180 trees), 10 farmers from Ta Penh village (154 trees), 4 farmers from Sangke Lak village (60 trees) and 3 farmers from Thma Chroun village (118 trees).

In November 2021, 265 papaya trees were distributed in Anlong Thom village (Mrs. Phann Lon: 48 trees, Mrs. Lay Thol: 40 trees, Mrs. Heng Channak: 32 trees, Mrs. Peat Loeum: 35 trees), in Ta Penh village (Mr. Khen Savann: 10 trees, Mr. Tol Kreum: 20 trees) and in Sangke Lak village (Mr. Sombo Vanna: 80 trees).

The same month, AGRISUD and ADF teams distributed 150 passion fruit plants in Anlong Thom village (Mrs. Phann Lon: 20 plants, Mrs. Heng Channak: 10 plants, Mrs. Peat Loeum: 20 plants) and in Sangke Lak village (Mr. Sombo Vanna: 100 plants).

- ADF- AGRISUD collaboration project with CIRD

In 2020, 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 Chroun 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 Thma Chroun, 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.

In 2021, CIRD was also interested in buying trees from ADF tree nurseries (see Environmental component below).

In 2021, 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 2018-2020),

Reminder: A new road crossing Phnom Kulen National Park now reaches Anlong Thom, Thma Chroun and Ta Penh villages and allows car access to these previously remote 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 create a CBTC and 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 incomes from tourism. ADF and Terre Cambodge (travel company, ADF partner and donor) were closely associated to train the Community Protected area (CPA) members, and to design and set up tourism products. The community-based tourism centre (CBTC) in Anlong Thom was built from June until November 2019. 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 is designed to 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. The final report was sent to the donors in January 2021.

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2020 Anlong Thom CBTC activities:

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 structure 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 2020 and continued over a few months in 2021 (see below). Others CBTC members would be paid on 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 17.5 US \$ to 58 US\$ per person, according to number of guests. These prices are calculated based on costs and include a margin for the CBTC.

A Facebook page has been created (<https://www.facebook.com/PhnomKulenCommunity>) 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 managed by Ms. Chhun Phirom (ADF/TC-CBTCs supervisor), Mr. Heng Puthea (Anlong Thom CBTC manager), M.

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Laurent Holdener (Terre Cambodge Director) and Mr. Rath Roeuy (CPA manager in PKNP). 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 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 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) and to HUMY's support (see 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. 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).

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.

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.

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In December 2020, a report was submitted to ECM, TDS and TC (in French) to detail all activities and expenses of the CAR project. The remaining funds (1,312 US\$) were requested to be used for the follow up of the Anlong Thom CBTC over the following year.

The Along Thom CBTC was operational in 2021. It was nevertheless necessary to continue training his team, and to continue to ensure his promotion. The Covid-19 crisis allows this centre to run it with local or expatriate visitors but they were still improvement to do, including:

- Improve 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.
- Present the tours in Khmer on the FB page with descriptions, photos, prices, etc.
- Promote the centre to local travel agencies.
- Ensure good camping conditions, while respecting the quality of service and the environment.

Community-based tourism centres (CBTC) in Anlong Thom and Popel in 2021: CAR project, UNDP-BESD project, HUMY 1 and HUMY 2 projects.

The activities from the AT-CBTC were strongly impacted by the C-19 pandemic, as very few visitors came and booked tours from the centre. ADF and TC took this opportunity to reinforce the CBTC members capacities and to better organise the centre management.

During the year 2021, ADF reinforced the capacities of the AT CBTC with different projects. From January to June 2021 and thanks to the UNDP-BESD project and the Popel CBTC support, ADF supported the 2 centres with the salary of Ms. Chhun Phirom, two salaries of the CBTC leaders and the training of their teams by TC and ADF. The remaining funds of the CAR project (1,312 US\$, see ADF 2020 report) were used for the payment of ADF/TC CBTC supervisors (Ms. Chhun Phirom, from July to September 2021) as well as 2 CBTC managers (from January to June 2021). Later in 2021, ADF secured some funds with HUMY French NGO to support Anlong Thom and Popel CBTCs from October 2021 to March 2022 (HUMY 2 project). These funds ensured numerous trainings, forest patrols and payments to ADF/TC CBTC supervisors (Ms. Chhun Phirom) as well as 2 CBTC managers (see below for more details on each projects).

Over the year 2021, several documents and guidelines were designed to facilitate and better organised the AT-CBTC: the receipts note books, the safety check list for moto driver before taking visitors, the emergency contact numbers, the rules for CPA/CBTC members, ID Cards for each CBTC members, a signboard outside indicating the location of the centre from the main road, the CBTC accounting system, a general guideline for the local guide for Anlong Thom and Popel CBTC, an archaeological summary guide for Anlong Thom CBTC and the prices of the tours offered by both CBTCs. Numerous meeting between ADF and the two CBTC teams were organised over the year 2021 to coordinate and agree on these documents.

○ **UNDP-BESD-PES project for Popel CBTC**

Please refer to the UNDP-BESD-PES projects below (environmental component).

○ **HUMY 1 project**

From May to June 2021, HUMY NGO supported a project exclusively dedicated to Popel CBTC (1,170 US \$ received on the 22nd of April 2021). This project comes as complementary project to the UNDP-BESD-PES one.

The main objective of this project was to provide the last infrastructures and material necessary for the community-based tourism centre (CBTC) related to the Popel Community Protected Area (CPA). ADF and its private partner Terre Cambodge set up a CBTC managed by the Popel CPA members. The centre objective's is to offer general information and tours to local and international tourists, and to bring economic benefit for the villagers. It also allows a shared knowledge and an increased protection of the Phnom Kulen bio-diversity. The Popel CBTC was set up by ADF with

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the support of the UNDP-BESD project. It was meant to open in April 2021. However, the Covid 19 pandemic has delayed the opening and additional light infrastructures and materials were necessary to have a fully operational centre. It was finally open in December 2021 (see UND-BESD-PES project).

The project supported by HUMY 1 provided:

- The construction of a kitchen for Popel CBTC, used by Popel CBTC trained cooks, in order to provide lunch for visitors. It was built by a local builder and has a cement slab, brick wall up to 1,2m, metallic structure and a teen sheet roof. It is large enough to provide space and hygienic conditions to cook meals for the tours.
- 2 checkpoint booths: The first one was built by a local builder at the entrance of the CPA on the Preah Ang Thom/Popel main road with a cement slab, a metallic structure, wooden wall and a tin sheet roof. The second one at Veal Ta Lo was built buy the CPA members with concrete basis for the 4 pillars, wood from the CPA (under the approval of the PKNP rangers, dead tree cut on site in pillars, boards and beams) and a locally-made thatch roof. The objective of these 2 checkpoints is to control the access of the CPA and to facilitate the sale of the CBTC tours.
- The costs for one short video (3'), shoot by a young team of Cambodians, promoting the PP CBTC. The Covid-19 pandemic has prevented ADF to open the Popel CBTC in April 2021 and to promote it by posting this video on the Facebook page of the Popel CBTC (<https://www.facebook.com/PopelCommunityProtectedArea>). The Popel CBTC was finally open officially on the 12th of December 2021 and the video was posted on the 22nd of December 2021.

○ **HUMY 2**

The main objective of this project, implemented from October 2021 to March 2022 (6,771.2 US\$ on the 16th of Sept 2021), was to provide the necessary training for the two Community-based Tourism Centres (Popel and Anlong Thom CBTCs) members and their related Community Protected Area (CPA) members in Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP). The project aimed to develop the capacities of these villagers by providing training sessions regarding tourism management, environmental education; protection, law enforcement and patrolling.

The training of the CPA members was divided between thematic provided by various partners: a Terre Cambodge Cambodian guide, familiar with PKNP for tourism and hospitality training, PKNP rangers and PDoE staff for forest patrolling, and long-experienced and successful community-based centres in other provinces, for management of CBTC and patrolling.

For both CBTCs, a first training was given by Mr. Ratana from the 2nd to the 4th of November 2021 about tourism and hospitality.

A second training was given by the Provincial Dpt of Environment (PKNP Director) and Park rangers about patrolling and law enforcement (theoretical and practical), on the 10th and 11th of November (for Anlong Thom CPA members) and 24th and 25th of November 2021 (for Popel CPA members). The 2 CPA members were trained to develop local patrols to better protect their CPA from the identified threats: illegal logging, poaching and hunting, encroachment and deforestation for farming. Trainings focused on use of the applications for patrolling (Timestamp, Avanza maps, GPS test, Google map, Google earth), a simplified knowledge of the Protected Area laws and CPA rules, the law enforcement with the recording of illegal activities and procedures for reporting to MoE (form to fill, phone call, Telegram group...). Field sessions were organised to practice the use of the applications and the reporting system.

For both CBTC and CPA members, a two-day exposure visit was organised by ADF on the 7th and 8th of December 2021 to the Be Treed Eco-tourism centre in Phnom Thnaot / Phnom Pok Wildlife Sanctuary, Preah Vihear province, run by Mr. Ben Davis and his wife Sharyn. The program of the visit and training entitled "Patrolling in Protected areas by local communities" was divided between theoretical and practical parts. The first part allowed the presentation of the respective projects and teams and their conservation issues, the main fauna/flora species in each area, the different methods of surveillance (camera traps for wildlife, drones and satellite imagery...), the patrolling and law enforcement (basic rules of patrolling, use of applications (Timestamp, Avanza maps, GPS test, google map, google earth, sentinel-hub), communications (Icom...), simplified knowledge of the Protected Area laws and CPA rules, protected area zoning and demarcation, the recording of illegal activities and procedures for reporting to MoE (form to fill, phone call, Telegram group...). Discussions also involved the community involvement, environmental awareness/Education,

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community-based tourism centres, tourism revenues, CPA members Training, NGO and Gvt support. The practical training (day 2) focused on patrolling (divided in 2 groups) with discussions about field problematics.

These patrolling training sessions were organised from October to December 2021 and field patrols in PKNP only started in January 2022. Regular funded patrolling allows CPA members from Popel and Anlong Thom and a PKNP rangers from the MoE to visit their respective protected area on a weekly basis, to prevent illegal activities. The reporting system was organised with patrol and attendance forms, pictures, recording treks on Avenza software with smartphones. This trekking application was chosen rather than GPS, requiring a computer. It can be completed by other application georeferencing pictures, in case of illegal activities. Since January 2022, patrols are organised randomly (not the same day every week and not the same area within each CPA) one to twice a week and monitored by ADF-PDoE teams, with a systematic report for each patrol (track location, time of departure and arrival, form to complete with participants, reporting form, pictures...) sent to two specially created Telegram groups (one for each CPA) and addressed to all partners involved (MoE, PDoE, Park direction, CPA and CBTC Members, ADF, TC, HUMY...).

As for the HUMY 1 project, ADF worked in close collaboration with local authorities and the Ministry of Environment (in charge of Phnom Kulen National Park) and particularly with the Phnom Kulen National Park rangers and the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE).

A promotion video (3') was also ordered to promote the Anlong Thom CBTC. However, it was not posted before the end of 2021, as the C-19 pandemic restrain to promote the centre. Six walkie-talkies were bought for Popel CPA and CBTC teams.

A second component within the HUMY 2 project aimed to support and promote the PKNP handicrafts producers. Traditional objects (mostly mats, baskets, cutlasses and knives) are crafted by vulnerable elders in Phnom Kulen villages and this know-how is threatened to disappear, if it is not transmitted and supported by a larger market. The project aims to transmit this knowledge of making these environmentally friendly products to younger generation and to promote them at the CBTCs and other selling points in Siem Reap of Phnom Penh, offering additional incomes to the artisans. A video, a banner, a leaflet and a catalogue were produced, distributed and promoted on social media. A distribution name was created with its logo (*Kulen Crafts* with a Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/Kulencrafts>). The item list was defined, with their corresponding prices. A traditional mat weaver from Sangke Lak village was identified for her advanced skills (Ms. Chheun Tev) and selected as a trainer for other women willing to join the training sessions. From October to November 2021, and over 6 days (20th, 21st, 27th and 28th of October; 3rd and 4th of November 2021), 8 women from Sangke Lak village (from 33 to 68 years old) joined a first training, producing 42 mats. The trainings sessions were organised as follow: a general discussion about the experiences of weaving mats, learning techniques to mix the pigments with pandan leaves and to mix the pigment to get different colour, learn weaving with different patterns, and finally, exchanging on each trainee final product. Every trainee expressed the desire to continue to produce mats and to be helped to sell their products.

The training of the mat weaver from Anlong Thom village was organised for January and February 2022. The training of the basket weaver and blacksmiths could not happen due to the difficulty of finding trainees willing to learn these ancestral techniques. This will be attempted again in 2022.

Development of eco-tourism and ADF 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

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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 years 2020 and 2021 by using them. ADF continued to receive the financial support another associated tour operator (Chamäeleon Stiftung, November 2020 and April 2021), to sustain the Income generation (IG)/alternative livelihood program. The regular donation from a faithful private donor (Mr. Eric Bettens and his friends) was also fully allocated to the Income Generation Component.

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 as no more visitors came later on.

This situation remained the same over the year 2021 with the exception of one group which came in February 2021 (a private visit of the French Ambassador in Cambodia and her friends). It was guided by ADF director using Terre Cambodge and the Anlong Thom CBTC services in Phnom Kulen.

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. 13 families borrowed rice in 2020, 18 families in 2019, 24 families in 2018, 27 families in 2017, 39 families in 2016, 23 families in 2015 and 34 families in 2014. Less families tend to borrow over the years. This shows food security in this village is less a problem than before.

On the 12th of January 2021, the rice bank collected rice from farmers for a total of 4,484 Kg. The number of borrowers in 2021 was 10 families (total of 60 persons, including 27 female). 2,900 Kg of rice were distributed to villagers, and the remaining 1,584 Kg were kept in rice bank. On two occasions during the year 2021, the borrowers who could not reimburse by rice reimbursed the bank with the equivalent of the rice market price (1Kg=0.3 US\$) in cash: on the 20th of Jan 2021 (283.5 US\$, 1.134.000 Riels/945 Kg) and on the 30th of November 2021 (172 US\$, 688.000 Riels/574 Kg). These sums were integrated into the ADF IG component, together with the reimbursement of farmers (ex-mushroom producers and pig raisers). The 65 Kg left correspond to the loss due to the pest infiltration and weather impact on the total rice weight. Hygiene and sanitation program/Emergency Relief

Hygiene and sanitation program: the WISH 2 project

Reminder: The WISH (Water In-environmental Sanitation & Hygiene) 1 project, focusing on Hygiene and sanitation, was designed and proposed to the Almayuda Fundación (Spain) in March 2018 and started in June 2018. The WISH 1 project was based on the Karolinska Institute report from the assessment of the Start Me Up (SMU) project, but also on the activities undertaken by ADF in Sangke Lak primary school, with the KURERE project (KULen REhabilitation & REgeneration project), from September 2016 to February 2018.

The objective of the project was to promote and disseminate correct personal hygiene behaviour change, building and expanding on the successful KURERE project. The project aimed to promote

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and develop Water Sanitation and Hygiene facilities in two primary schools on the plateau of Phnom Kulen National Park (Klah Khmum, Sangke Lak). The project was combining hygiene (multiple daily hand washing and teeth brushing, regular nail-cutting, weekly training sessions) and environmental awareness practices (regular school cleaning). Both interventions will foster preventative healthy behaviour to primary school children, resulting in affirmative life skill behaviours. The third intervention was to rehabilitate or built efficient water systems and hygiene facilities in the primary school of Ta Penh, Sangke Lak and Klah Khmum.

The project started in June 2018 with an assessment or baseline survey until August 2018 (See ADF 2018 activity report). 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 activity report for the Charity Commission.

The **WISH 1** project was originally planned from June 2018 to May 2020 (24 months). Due to the C-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 was used for an adapted project (C-19 WISH, see below). Before the end of the C19-WISH project, another project (WISH 2) extended to additional schools, was submitted for funding to Almayuda Fundación.

The final report for the WISH 1 project was submitted to Almayuda Fundación in May 2020 and was summarised in the ADF 2020 report. The C19-WISH report was also summarised in this report and submitted to the Almayuda Fundación in January 2021 and is summarised below.

The WISH 1 external and independent evaluation started in November 2019 until February 2020. It assessed how the project performed and provided 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 project). 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 1 project.

The Evaluation report encapsulated some very positive results and findings, alongside with 17 recommendations. They included 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. Some of them were piloted from February 2020 but had to stop from the 17th of March 2020, as all school in Cambodia were closed due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

Others recommendations, such as the expansion of the project in the nearby schools of Ta Penh and Popel (as requested by their teachers and where ADF has an important level of Involvement for the development of the villages: agriculture alternative livelihoods, tree nursery, forest zoning and protection, CBTC, water systems), where water and sanitation facilities were missing and with numerous children registered, required a larger project and were therefore included into the WISH 2 project. Other challenges remained and should also be addressed in a future project: For instance, the evaluation found high levels of faecal contamination in the tap water the children drink from. 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.

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The COVID 19 Water In-emergency Sanitation & Hygiene (**C-19 WISH**) project was adapted from the WISH 1 project, after the C-19 global pandemic struck the world in the first quarter of 2020. It started in May 2020 and lasted until December 2020. The predominate effect on ADF's WISH 1 project was the closing of the Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak primary schools. Like all schools in Cambodia, they were closed to contain the spread of the C-19, from 16th of March to 7th of September 2020. From 30th of November 2020 to 11th of January 2021, a second closure of all schools in Cambodia was decided by the government.

Due to these extraordinary circumstances and after communications in late April 2020 with the Almayuda Foundation, the donor supportively agreed to change the WISH 1 project into an emergency COVID 19 Awareness & Avoidance Campaign and to support the under-resourced Khnong Phnum Commune / Phnom Kulen's Health Centre. The objective of this project was to help fighting the pandemic in the villages of Phnom Kulen with C19 preventive activities. It was combining C-19 awareness sessions with environmental education, hygiene sessions for hundreds of Khnong Phnom Commune villagers and preventative health care equipment and materials distribution (posters, disinfectant, cleaning materials and soap). Additional donations allowed to distribute more hygiene materials.

From the project inception (in partnership with the Anlong Thom Health Centre staff) to the procurement of all equipment and materials and their transportation to Phnom Kulen, ADF-WISH team has hold 57 C-19 preventative sessions, organized in 9 villages and involving 708 participants. ADF team insisted on getting the right information (from the World Health Organization and from the Cambodia Ministry of Health as opposed to rumours), on being safe by following the basic health precautions (social distancing, repeated hand washing, distribution of 180 sealed water buckets with a tap to every households in Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak village and numerous hygiene related items, all listed in ADF 2020 report.

Cambodia has been -on a sanitary point of view- very little affected by the virus, compared to other countries in the world. However, the economic consequences are very important, with a total shut down of the international tourism for example. 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 C-19 WISH team, adjusting activities on a need's bases. If the C-19 pandemic in Cambodia is not as dramatic as in other countries, the C-19 WISH project in Phnom Kulen has given the opportunity to raise awareness towards villagers about the risks of a pandemic and to reinforce 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, should be associated, as much as ADF can, within the WISH 2 project, starting from January 2021 onward. Overall, the final incomes and expenditures are balanced and all the funds allocated for the C-19 WISH project were spent.

WISH 2, 2021 (=year 1) summary report

Reminder

Proper personal water-based hygiene practices (washing hands and body with soap, tooth brushing) are positive habits vitally important, for both individual's health and for the community in general. It is now even more vital in stopping the development and spread of illnesses, infections or viruses such as the COVID 19 pandemic.

The purpose of the WISH 2 project (2021-2022, with a possible 2-year extension) is the expansion of the Water In-environment Sanitation and Hygiene (WISH 1) project. It was formulated in the WISH 1 project's 16th and 17th recommendations, from the external independent End-Line evaluation. The WISH 1 project addressed basic hygiene practices and infrastructures in Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak primary schools. The WISH 2 project aims to develop them in Popel and Ta Penh villages and to address issues observed in the WISH 1's external evaluation.

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Many schools still do not provide access to toilets with running water, wash bays and waste facilities in Cambodia. Open defecation is still very common in rural areas (Water, sanitation and hygiene UNICEF Country Programme 2019–2023). Providing children with clean drinking water and adequate toilets, and instilling in them the need to wash their hands are the most effective ways of reducing illness, ensuring they develop into healthy adults. Diarrhea, which often results from poor sanitation and hygiene, is a major cause of children's illnesses. Anaemia and worm infections is impeding mental development and lead to a loss of physical and mental energy. Heavily infected children will not grow as expected for their age and in more severe cases, it leads to stunting and impaired brain development.

At the inception of the project, Popel primary school had no piped water, Popel and Ta Penh toilets schools were not functioning and had no rubbish bins and waste disposal. On the other hand, Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum primary schools where the WISH 1 project was implemented had functioning hygiene equipment and children had very regular hygiene practices.

In light of the Coronavirus and such as in 2020, when the WISH 1 project was modified into a C-19 WISH project, ADF expected particular circumstances challenging the WISH 2 project's implementation. In 2021, the WISH 2 project was very disturbed by the closure of the schools. However, ADF team adapted to the pandemic situation with a clear communication with all project key stakeholders (health centre staff, teachers, parents, local authorities) and the donors, Almayuda Fundaci3n. As the challenges imposed by the pandemic eased in Cambodia and the schools reopened in November 2021, ADF was able to relocate the project as originally conceived in these 4 primary schools of Khnong Phnom Commune.

Activities of the WISH 2 in 2021

1) Arrange & schedule a meeting venue & inform all stakeholders

On the 8th of January 2021, ADF organized the WISH 2 launching meeting at Ta Penh school. Were present the commune chief, the 4 village chiefs, the Department of Education representative (Svay leu district), ADF WISH and management teams, all principals and teachers involved (6 persons). The project was presented followed by exchanges. Teachers from WISH 1 project expressed the benefit and issues. For the 2 new targeted schools, each principal expressed the lack of hygiene infrastructures or water. The contact list of all involved teachers and principals was established. A visit of Ta Penh (missing, failing) infrastructures was done at the break time. All local authorities are aware of the WISH 2 project and can help, in particular during dry season when there are sometimes problems with piped-water systems with families taking advantages of the existing infrastructures.

2) Develop a baseline survey methodology along with questionnaires

The Baseline survey was designed to revisit the accomplishments from WISH-1, to constitute the assessment of new baseline, to lay groundwork for WISH-2 Logical Framework Matrix (LFM), and to track the progress of WISH-2 objectives.

A total of 103 interviews were conducted during the course of this Base-line survey, from November to December 2020. 60 students were interviewed across the 4 villages (Ta Penh, Sangke Lak, Khlah Khmum and Popel), as well as 30 parents at the household level. The baseline survey team also consulted with 10 teachers (3 from Sangke Lak, 2 from Khlah Khmum, 4 from Popel and 1 from Ta Penh primary schools). Three of the ADF/WISH team were consulted on a daily basis. Water samples were collected at water sources and at the wash bays and brought to Siem Reap laboratory for tests.

The baseline stated 7 recommendations on increasing sanitary toilet usage, water quality, hygiene sessions, hygiene related infrastructures or material and C19 knowledge and prevention, detailed below:

• Recommendation # 1

To get a holistic understanding of the evaluation of ADF's WISH projects, this Base-line report should be read in conjunction with the External WISH-1 evaluation report (February 2020) and the WISH 1 Final report (May 2020), the ADF's Water Field Assessment (September 2020), the WISH-2 Project proposal (October 2020) and the WISH-C19 final report (January 2021).

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- **Recommendation # 2**

To reduce the practice of open defecation, the ADF WISH team with the parents, school teachers and key stakeholders should collaborate together and pursue realistic solutions to promote an increase in sanitary toilet usage among the community.

- **Recommendation # 3**

As proven from the water test results, chlorine is a cost-effective method to eradicate E-Coli and other water pathogens detrimental to human health.

However, if a systematic, safe and controlled method of purifying the water meeting WHO standards on Phnom Kulen can NOT be 100% implemented, aquatic pathogens will inevitably recur. Without an expensive water purification facility, which is outside the resources of the WISH-2 project, harmful pathogens will persistently return.

Therefore, the Base-line survey team proposed the following recommendations:

1. To extend the use of robust water filtration units, used in conjunction with solar – ultraviolet light water filters, that can kill up to 90% viruses and germs. These should be installed in strategic locations.

2. Budget permitting, to test the water quality on regular intervals, preferably every four months. The WISH-2 budget has no budget line for this; thus, this may not be feasible. However, ADF will be seeking additional funds for this.

In the circumstance that, these two recommendations DO NOT attain acceptable drinking water (below WHO's recommended levels of water borne pathogens) the survey team recommends that the WISH -2 project purchase 50- or 100-liter water holding tanks and add Chlorine doses, to reach WHO standards.

"For normal domestic use, residual chlorine levels at the point where the consumer collects water should be between 0.2 and 0.5 mg/l (Milligrams per Litre)" (Source: WHO). Higher level will be close to disinfection levels and can be harmful to human health. The WISH-2 implementation team should verify the proper quantity of chlorine to attain a safe drinking water from the professional team of Water for Cambodia.

- **Recommendation # 4**

Where practically possible, the WISH-2 project should procure soap and other cleaning materials from Naga earth Company (<http://www.nagaeearth.org/community-soap-program>) or Eco-Soap Bank (<https://ecosapbank.org>). They are environmentally friendly cleaning products, appropriate for a National park, and at a reasonable cost or free. However, the C-19 pandemic has affected these potential suppliers and their volume of production is smaller.

- **Recommendation # 5**

To continue and up scale the menstrual hygiene training to all four targeted primary schools. When possible and to assist ADF's WISH team, the WISH 2 team should include the educational skills of ADF's National consultant Ms. Chhun Phirom, together with the health professionals from the Phnom Kulen health centre.

- **Recommendation # 6**

To optimize the WISH-2 hygiene and sanitation infrastructure budget, the team should use some of the existing infrastructure to maximize its effectiveness. For example, the currently disused water holding tank at Ta Penh primary school should be included in the future wash bay water system.

- **Recommendation # 7**

The WISH 2 project should implement a maximum of the 17 recommendations made by the end line survey (February 2020), respecting the overall budget.

This baseline survey was implemented from November 2020 to January 2021 by ADF / WISH team (Mr Dave Sandilands, Mr. Seng Samry (WISH supervisor), Ms. Loem Nimul (WISH officer) and Mr. Khen Savann (WISH officer). The corresponding report (31 pages) was sent to Almayuda Fundaci3n, together with the C19-WISH report on the 20th of January 2021. A rapid water assessment was also sent (6 pages) with the conclusions from a visit from the Water for Cambodia Director of Operations, Mr. Massimo Maio, to springs and primary schools' facilities, on the 16th of September 2020.

3) WISH 2 Project Management, Oversight & Accountability

ADF has several internal meetings in January and February 2021 to establish the list of material

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necessary to purchase, material purchased. The action plan was designed with all teachers stating roles and responsibilities of each parties. Each teacher is responsible to implement the hygiene activities for his class, with regular follow up and advices from ADF/WISH team. The coordination of the WISH 2 project is ensured by Mr. Seng Samry assisted by Ms. Loem Nimul and Mr. Khen Savann (Hygiene assistants) and its management by Mr. Seng Samry, Mr. David Sandilands, Mr. JB Chevance and Ms. Hoeung Hourapich (Admin, finance and comm officer). Expenses are recorded on a weekly basis and controlled by the ADF finance and management team on a monthly basis. ADF team exchanges on a daily basis about every important activity of the WISH 2 project, thanks to a Telegram group. There is a very regular coordination of ADF staff with the Health centre staff in Anlong Thom.

The training of all teachers about the hygiene sessions to be implemented and expected results took place at Ta Penh primary school, on the 11th of February 2021. The teachers started the hygiene sessions to the children from the following week in every school and ADF team followed up and advised. A workplan was produced with hygiene training sessions on a daily basis and assets, materials and equipment were purchased at the best quality/price ratio.

Unfortunately, all schools in Cambodia closed from the 20th of March 2021, due to the Covid outbreak. From the end of March, the WISH 2 project was relocated into households of the 4 villages and more than 84 sessions about hygiene and C-19 prevention were organised. This reached 947 participants including 201 women (Ta Penh, Sangke Lak, Khlah Khmum and Popel but also two additional villages: Thma Chruogn and Thmey). This was done in collaboration with Anlong Thom Health Centre governmental staff. These sessions were also done during vaccination campaigns by the Health centre, jointly with ADF. This was not possible from the end of May 2021 and a few weeks in June, due lockdown and travel restrictions in Siem Reap town and Phnom Kulen. Only a few trainings for menstrual hygiene were done in February 2021 in Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum schools (42 girls attended from grade 4 to 6). Because of the school closure, it was not possible to do more sessions and not possible to start them in Popel and Ta Penh schools.

4) Procurement of WISH 2 supplies, provisions, materials

The materials necessary for the new hygiene related infrastructures was done by ADF team. Depending on the materials, shops are located in Siem Reap (office supply), Banteay Srey or Svay Leu town (pipes, taps, glue, tiles, cement and bricks). Sand is usually collected on Phnom Kulen trails. Suppliers, builders and transporters checked for the best quality/price ratio.

ADF used its own car when possible to transport materials. For heavy ones (bricks and cements), local trucks were hired from the shop (Svay Ley or Banteay Srey) or locally to the schools. ADF advised and followed the construction of the new hygiene related infrastructures at Popel and Ta Penh schools. Every procurement was done by Mr. Seng Samry and controlled by Ms. Rapich (Admin, finance and comm officer).

5) Rehabilitation, construction & maintenance of the WASH facilities in the targeted schools
ADF staff communicated and checked on a daily basis with teachers and builders for the construction of the hygiene infrastructures at Popel and Ta Penh schools.

In Ta Penh primary school, there are listed below:

- Construction of a tin sheet covered wash bay (5 metallic taps, with tiles) with a cement slab, to the west of the main building, using the existing reservoir (funded by Caritas). Connection with the existing water pipe system with pipes, inlet and outlet.
- Rehabilitation of the existing wash bays to the east of the main building and to the north of the existing PLAN toilets (4 metallic taps), covering it with teen sheet and cement path to the main building, and connection to the existing water system, with pipes, inlet and outlet.
- Rehabilitation of the existing old Caritas toilets (new roof, door, tiles, repainted...) and connection to the existing water system with pipes.
- Cleaning of the existing water filter and change the sand and gravels inside.

In Popel primary school, there are listed below:

- Construction of a covered wash bay with 5 metallic taps and tiles, with a cement slap and path to toilets, and connection to the existing water system, with pipes, inlet and outlet.
- Purchasing of 2 water filters from Water for Cambodia NGO and 3 rubbish bins.

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- In Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum primary schools, the existing wash bays were covered with tiles to enhance hygiene. In Sangke Lak school toilets, tiles were added at the base of the walls to improve hygiene.
- Popel, Khlah Khmum, Sangke Lak and Ta Penh, footsteps were painted from toilets to the wash bays in each of the 4 schools and wood frames were set up and decorated to hold the tooth brushes of the children.

All these interventions took place in January and February 2021. The Popel, Ta Penh, Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak wash bays and toilets were built or rehabilitated and are now operational and hygienic, with running water. Hygiene infrastructures were used a few weeks only before the closure of the schools on the 20th March 2021, following the outbreak of C-19 in Cambodia. Due to the closure of all schools, activity 8 (environmental education, see below) was not implemented as many times as scheduled: 1 time per month in each of the 4 schools from February to March 2021.

6) Preventative sanitation hygiene (WASH) health care educational training

The objectives of this main activity are to improve the preventative sanitation, hygiene and health care education teaching and training in all of the project targeted schools, to improve the school attendance and to facilitate the hygiene sessions by the teachers in practical hygiene and sanitation practices with Information, Education and Communication materials (IEC). This is expected by the realisation of the following activities: the development of training material & WASH resources, the planning & coordination WASH campaigns, the use of friendly teaching of personal hygiene and health practices, the repetition of practical hygiene session and the girl personal hygiene (including menstruation health training).

Tooth brushes were distributed to every kid in the 4 targeted schools at the inception of the project. Tooth paste were given to teachers and kept in class and shared between students under supervision of a kid as a team leader. Soaps were given to teachers (6 bars at a time) and repeated when necessary. ADF team designed and printed of IEC materials. Among them, posters were set up at strategic location, notably above the wash bays in the 4 schools. The previous ones from the WISH 1 project were replaced in Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak. A work plan for each school was defined with teachers for each school: brushing teeth sessions (2 per day: 1 after breakfast, 1 after class) and hand washing sessions (3 times per day, before and after breakfast, after class). It is repeated more times, if necessary. The implementation of these training sessions by the teachers of each school and ADF staff (each teacher responsible of his class), using the functioning wash bays and toilets is the core of the project. These training sessions are repeated on a daily basis, 6 days per week.

Due to the closure of the school, they were stopped from March 20th 2021. The female personal hygiene sessions (including menstruation health training) was possible to implement only in Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak (by the health centre female nurse + Ms Nimol; 42 girls attended from grade 4 to 6) in February 2021. The children of the 2 new schools (Popel and Ta Penh) got a better knowledge and practices of personal hygiene but this dynamic was stopped in March 2021. This period was too short to produce substantial results. However, teachers of each school delivered hygiene sessions for 2 months (February and March) and the hygiene related infrastructures are functional.

From the 20th of April to October, kids were allowed to come at school to get their homework. ADF take this opportunity to train again kids for hygiene sessions. They were provided with toothpaste and were allowed to bring tooth brushes at home. The WISH-2 project was re-orientated from mid-march 2021 with several hygiene and C-19 related activities: regular toothpaste and toothbrush distributions to child (from 31st may to august 2021), informal hygiene sessions in schools (from 20th of April to October) on a weekly-basis for each class of the 4 schools, soap distribution to school principals on a needed-basis (6 soap at a time). Other activities such as household outdoor sessions on C-19 prevention and soap distribution to villagers (see below) also contributed to these outcomes.

The previously defined work plan with teachers for each school were reactivated in November 2021 when they reopened. A coordination meeting between ADF team and all teachers involved was organised on the 4th of November 2021 to reactivate all WISH 2 activities in the four schools. It was

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decided to keep the tooth brushing activities at home because of the numerous holidays during November and December (last 10 days of November for the water festival, and from 19th December 2021 to 11th January 2022). If the toothbrushes would have been kept at school, the children would not have used them. Apart from a specific donation (M. Armelle Darche toothpaste donation distributed to TP and SL children), ADF team pushed the families to purchase toothpaste from their own funds during this period. It was decided that tooth brushing sessions in schools will resume in 2022. During the same period, every school had to count the number of students (as some left for secondary school) and newly appointed teachers joined. These new figures are reflected in the table below.

When all schools reopened in November 2021, ADF continued the soap distribution to teachers of the 4 targeted schools (6 bars at a time) and repeated when necessary. Hand washing sessions (3 times per day, before and after breakfast, after class) were organized from November so teachers can follow up daily activities.

From November to December 2021, the implementation of these sessions was done by the teachers of each school and ADF staff (each teacher responsible of his class), using the functioning wash bays. These training sessions are repeated on a daily basis, 6 days per week. During November and December 2021, presentations were designed by ADF team to facilitate the 12 disease prevention sessions relevant to Phnom Kulen's health context (compiled by the WISH 1 evaluation team: intestinal worms, dengue, pneumonia, diarrhea, infected wounds, dental caries, malaria, typhoid fever, anaemia, mosquito, cold, influenza) and menstrual hygiene sessions. They will be organized in 2022, in coordination with the Health Centre staff.

7) Environment Education in the targeted schools

The objective of this activity is to incorporate environmental education into the primary schools' activities, to enhance their sanitation. Cleaner schools will entice student's attendance and will help the students to understand the values of conserving the environment for the benefits of their health and wellbeing. Due to budget constraints for the implementation of the WISH 2 project, it was not possible to include the construction of the incinerators for the 2 new targeted schools. ADF managed to get funds from the SEA Foundation for this (see below). However, 3 rubbish bins were purchased and installed at Popel primary school.

Due to the closure of all schools, the clean-up days were not implemented as many times as scheduled and was only organized normally in the 4 schools from Jan to March 2021 (ex: 5th of January in Sangke Lak and Ta Penh, 16th march in Khlah Khmum). This event normally occurred once a week where all the students from each school, teachers, the ADF team and some of the parents, worked in groups to collect all the rubbish and burn it in the school incinerators. The regular burning of the garbage in the incinerators of the schools was managed by the teachers. One or two times per month, the clean-up day extended to the villages. The gathering of people was not allowed and it was therefore not possible to organize it again after march until the end of October 2021.

From October 2021, just prior to their opening, this activity started again for each of the four schools. It was then continued on a weekly basis, during "labour day". However, ADF team pushed the teachers to implement it 5 minutes per day, so the cleanliness of the school becomes a norm. Classes are divided in areas within the school and can also take turn. This organisation turns out to be more effective.

WISH 2 beneficiaries Numbers, 2020 and 2021 figures

Direct Beneficiaries

Number of pupils at Klah Khmum school	Number of pupils at Sangke Lak school	Number of pupils at Popel school	Number of pupils at Ta Penh school	Total number of pupils + teachers
2020: 97 students + 3 teachers	2020: 73 students + 5 teachers	2020: 118 students + 4 teachers	2020: 119 students + 4 teachers	2020: 407 pupils and 16 teachers=423
2021: 69 students + 4 teachers	2021: 98 students + 3 teachers	2021: 98 students + 4 teachers	2021: 107 students + 5 teachers	2021: 372 pupils and 16 teachers=388

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2022: 61 students + 4 teachers	2022: 92 students + 4 teachers	2022: 94 students + 4 teachers	2022: 127 students + 5 teachers	2022: 374 pupils and 17 teachers=391
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Over the years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, the number of children attending primary schools has dropped in the 4 targeted schools (407-372=35). The last figure (January 2022) show a stagnation in the total number of children (374). After checking with teachers and principals, the two reasons identified are the departure of children to secondary schools (from grade 7) to the Anlong Thom secondary school and the lower number of children in kinder garden.

It is important to note that the third reason for this lower number of children attending school is the closure of schools in 2020 (from 16th of March to 7th of September 2020, then from 30th of November 2020 to 11th of January 2021) and in 2021 (from 20th of March to 1st November). From the year 2020-2021 to the year 2021-2022, 7 children stopped attending school in Ta Penh, 11 in Sangke Lak, and 6 in Popel and none in Khlah Khmum. ADF will do his best for getting these 24 kids back to school, with the help of each principal.

ADF team has encouraged the parents and motivated the teachers to bring these children back to school. They have reintegrated their curriculum and now benefit from the WISH 2 project.

Indirect Beneficiaries – Pupil's parents, relatives and neighbours

Population of Klah Khmum village	Population of Sangke Lak village	Population of Popel village	Population of Ta Penh village	Total beneficiaries
311	431	404	646	1792

Source: Khnong Phnom Commune – 1st of August 2021

COVID 19 PANDEMIC, restrictions for the WISH 2 project

The closure of every school in Cambodia from the 20th of March to the 1st of November 2021 and the general restrictions (forbidding group of people to gather) really disturbed the WISH 2 project's implementation. However, the situation was similar in 2020 with a long period of school closure (from 16th of March to 7th of September 2020, then from 30th of November 2020 to 11th of January 2021).

The ADF WISH 2 team had to adapt to these extraordinary circumstances. The hygiene daily sessions and the monthly cleaning-up day were not possible any more, neither were the complementary monthly Health Centre lessons (SEAF-funded, see below). In order to mitigate the effects of the school closure, the ADF WISH team implemented hygiene related activities taking in consideration this particular context:

- Regular toothpaste and toothbrushes distribution to children on the schools, from the end of April to October 2021, on a weekly-basis.
- Hygiene sessions at school when school were closed (April to October), on a weekly-basis.
- Soap distribution to school principals, on a needed-basis.
- Soap distribution to villagers, when possible.
- 84 Outdoor C19 prevention sessions in households in April and May, on a weekly-basis, reaching in total 947 participants, including 201 women. Due to the gathering restrictions, there was a small number of participants for each session. This was implemented in the villages of Khlah Khmum, Sangke Lak, Popel, Ta Penh, Phum Thma Chruogn and Phum Thmey, in collaboration with Health centre staff.

Due to the important vaccination campaign in Cambodia, the C-19 pandemic slow down and the schools in Phnom Kulen reopened from the 18th to 22nd October 2021, involving children for labour work (clearing grass and cleaning the school facilities). Children from grade 3 to 6 finally went back to school for learning from the 25th of October 2021, and from the 1st of November 2021 for the children in Kinder garden, grade 1 and grade 2.

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From November 2021, schools were normally functioning in Cambodia, as children from 6 to 12 were mostly vaccinated against C-19. They had to wear masks and show their certificate of vaccination. Despite a small percentage of contamination with the C-19 Omicron variant (mostly in Phnom Penh), the governmental instructions from this date avoid complete lockdown and closure of schools. The country has to learn with the pandemic. This is good news for the WISH project since its implementation in functioning primary schools is at its base. January 2022 will see more activities back to schools such as the tooth brushing, veggie gardens and complementary hygiene activities and sessions (menstruation hygiene and 12 diseases prevention), and infrastructures (see below).

Emergency Relief support and collaboration with Khnong Phnom Health Centre in Anlong Thom

The Khnong Phnom Health Centre Centre in Anlong Thom is the only public health facility for the population of this commune (4,750 inhabitants in Aug. 2021). ADF hold monthly meetings to coordinate activities. The Wish 2 project is implemented in close collaboration with the centre. As every year, a coordination meeting with the Health centre staff and ADF team was hold (on the 8th of January 2021) to determine the needs of the centre (both material and financial) and to agree on following the Emergency Relief support.

In 2021, ADF continued its support to the centre by allocating the left over from SEAF 1 (from the Educational support, see below) and a part of the TREE 2 project to fund ADF's for the Emergency Relief support.

For the year 2021, the funds allowed to pay the transportation costs of the 18 Village Health Facilitators to meetings in Anlong Thom Health Centre (228 participations), 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 2021, 8 persons benefited from this emergency fund to reach hospitals. They came from the villages of Thma Chruogn, Anlong Thom, Ta Penh, Khkah Khmum and Popel and were suffering from high blood pressure (x2), childbirth issues (x2), rare skin disease, breast surgery, severe burn and severe chest pain. They 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 Health centre staff by supporting the transportation costs of the nurses to the villages during the vaccination campaigns (10 US\$ x 9 villages every month). During these monthly campaigns where villagers get injections/vaccinations for family planning, tetanus, and blood tests for malaria and dengue fever, villagers were also given hygiene, C-19 and health prevention lessons by ADF staff. This represents a total of 2,218 persons who participated to these meetings in the 9 villages of Khnong Phnom Commune (231 persons in January, 233 in February, 168 in March, 170 in April, 199 in May, 164 in June, 166 in July, 186 in August, 165 in September, 165 in October, 157 in November and 214 in December 2021). No material support nor equipment to the Anlong Thom Health Centre was purchased in 2021.

Finally, ADF was also given on regular occasions some clothes by friends to distribute to the poorest families identified by the team.

d. 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.

Reminder: In February 2018, ADF finalised the "Kurere" (for Kulen Rehabilitation and Regeneration) project, started in late 2016, focusing one sole primary school, corresponding to the needs of the

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most neglected primary school of the plateau: Sangke Lak. It allowed to enhanced the school facilities and encouraged good hygiene and environmental practices. The WISH 1 project started in June 2018 and evolved into the C-19 WISH project from May until December 2020). It was 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 1 project from 2018 to 2020 (funded by Kulara Cie/Eau Kulen mineral water, see below: environmental program) was 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 proposal (funding the construction of a single storeroom in September 2018 at Sangke Lak school) was expanded to a much larger project (SEAF 1), benefiting the 2 schools of Sangke Lak (119 students (64 girls), 5 teachers) and Khlah Khmum school (86 students (40 girls), 4 teachers). This project started in September 2018 until November 2019 and had seen numerous buildings, and construction in both school (see ADF report 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 the global context of the Pandemic did not allow to fund it.

The SEAF 2 project

This project was reviewed, adapted and submitted in February 2021 to SEAF. SEAF accepted it and proceeded to the transfer (SEAF 2: 21,738 US \$ on the of 9th of March 2021). This project aims to build upon the activities started by ADF by providing basic hygiene and learning infrastructures, for three primary schools (Sangke Lak, Anlong Thom and Ta Penh), located in Phnom Kulen National Park. It is targeting 5 primary schools (Popel, Khlah Kmum, Sangke Lak, Anlong Thom, and Ta Penh), with additional minor infrastructures in 2 others (Phum Thmey and Preah Ang Thom). English classes and hygiene sessions are also provided.

As per the SEAF 1 project, 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 of the project. This represents 98 children (including 50 girls) and 3 teachers at Sangke Lak primary school, 107 children (including 56 girls) and 5 teachers at Ta Penh primary school, 69 children (including 31 girls) and 4 teachers at Khlah Khmum primary school, 98 children (including 42 girls) and 4 teachers at Popel primary school, 311 children (including 172 girls) and 10 teachers at Anlong Thom primary school.

Additional smaller infrastructures were built in 2 other primary schools benefiting 47 children (including 23 girls) and 2 teachers at Phum Thmey primary school, and 300 children (including 156 girls) and 10 teachers at Preah Ang Thom primary school.

The Total number of beneficiaries is 719 children (including 358 girls) and 38 teachers (including 16 female) (Source: Preah Ang Thom school, supervisor for primary school for Khnong Phnom Commune, Svay Leu District, 2020-2021). Indirectly, the project had repercussion on basic hygiene habits and learning environment for the children and families of the 9 villages, totalling 4728 persons

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(data: Jan 2021, Khnong Phnom commune data). The pupil's families and the village communities are the secondary beneficiaries.

Infrastructures built in 2021:

- Incinerators were built at TP, PP schools but also in Phum Thmey, Anlong Thom and Preah Ang Thom primary schools. All schools in Phnom Kulen have now this facility. For each of them, a slab divided in 2 areas was added. Its purpose is to store the plastic garbage before burning and the remaining waste after burning. These toxic wastes will be collected and brought to the larger incinerator set up in Phnom Kulen by the Ministry of Environment and funded by UNDP. Other similar wastes are stored there.
- The entire roof at Ta Penh school was replaced, cement slab redone and floor tiles placed in the library room, iron bars installed on windows and shutters repaired and repainted.
- The entire roof at Anlong Thom school (ADF building from 2010) was replaced, and the damaged window frames were replaced.
- Popel school: an additional water reservoir was built, doubling the water storage capacities of this school, 2 robust playgrounds were installed.
- Sangke Lak school: a roof extension was built for a 2-classroom building (with a corresponding slab on the ground), floor tiles placed in the library room, metallic gate set up for the school compound.
- Distribution of a bucket per family + tap (preparation in July): distribution in 22th of July in Popel and on the 4th of August 2021 in Ta Penh.

A number of activities planned in TP, KK, PP, SL could not take place during the year 2021 because of C-19 pandemic and the closing of the schools:

- Health Centre staff monthly lessons to students.
- English teaching (in these 4 schools as well as in Anlong Thom school).
- Setting up of UV Light purification systems to improve the water quality, with the technical assistance from Water for Cambodia NGO.
- Maintenance of the equipment of the water systems for primary schools, piped, taps...from springs.
- Replacement/ fixing of playgrounds at Ta Penh and Anlong Thom schools.

The implementation of these activities was organized by ADF in December 2021 and will be implemented from January 2022 onwards.

The SEAF 3 project

Late in 2021, the SEA Foundation had the opportunity to fund a small project proposed by ADF: "Quick Impact Library Project, Phnom Kulen Primary Schools" or SEAF 3. Building on the existing infrastructures supported by SEAF previous project, this project aims to quickly improve the existing libraries in Phnom Kulen schools (at Ta Penh, Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak) and to set up one in Popel primary school. It corresponds to a demand from the principals of the targeted schools and it is building upon the activities started by ADF and funded by SEAF: providing basic hygiene and learning infrastructures for the primary schools (Popel, Sangke Lak, Khlah Khmum and Ta Penh), located in Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP), Siem Reap Province, Cambodia.

For this project, ADF received from SEAF 2,249 US\$ on the 10th of December 2021. The construction of a library in Popel primary school and the other related activities were planned from January 2022.

Bicycle donation

Ms. Nguon Rothsopha, a senior former director and lecturer at the Pannasastra 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

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was asked (10 US\$) so the families take ownership and responsibilities for their maintenance. The bicycles were distributed on the 21st of January 2021.

Complementary projects for the Educational support

ADF - AGRISUD International project

Since 2019, the joint project with AGRISUD International (see above, AGRISUD and ADF joint-project in Khnong Phnom Commune) has been encouraging primary schools to grow vegetable gardens. In the schools of Ta Penh and Sangke Lak, this involvement was higher with distribution of equipment, seeds and a technical training. In 2 others schools (Khlah Khmum and Popel), only seeds were given. These vegetables are associated to the morning breakfast distributed by the World Food Program in rural areas, and in the case of Khnong Phnom Commune (except Khlah Khmum village), with the help of PLAN NGO. The school also purchase vegetables from local producers trained by AGRISUD-ADF team. These activities were very disturbed by the long school closure in 2021. They will resume and will be implemented from January 2022 onwards. In Ta Penh, the land to the back of the schools has already been prepared.

ADF - Eau Kulen tree nurseries:

Three primary schools are the beneficiaries of the parallel project funded by Kulara Water factory (producing Eau Kulen): Anlong Thom, Ta Penh and Sangke Lak primary schools. Implemented by ADF since 2018 (Tree 1 and tree 2 projects), this project provides thousands of forest saplings every year for reforestation operations in Phnom Kulen National Park. The water system set up by ADF in these schools are providing water to both tree nurseries and hygiene facilities.

These tree nurseries also act as environmental educational tool, as they are managed by the teachers and students. They are complementary of the WISH 2 project as they built awareness about environmental protection and regeneration. Additionally, they provide incomes to the schools. Please refer below for this project.

e. ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

Environmental and social studies

During the year 2021 and due to the C-19 pandemic, ADF paused its collaboration with the School of Fields Studies (SFS) for defining and facilitating the studies in the Phnom Kulen National Park. The research collaboration program is focusing on natural resource governance and management; livelihoods; and the environment interface. No students were able to come to Cambodia and no studies were implemented.

ADF kept regular contacts with the Canadian PhD candidates who started their studies related to Phnom Kulen in 2019 and in particular Ms. Leah Marajh from the University of Toronto, Department of Geography & Planning. ADF director was solicited for reviewing parts of this academic work.

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 2021 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

In 2021, 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 27th of January 2021, ADF Director participated to the joint ministerial Second National

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Ecotourism Forum, in Siem Reap.

- On the 28th and 29th of January 2021, ADF Director participated to the Annual Learning Forum on "Building an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development" in Cambodia in Siem Reap with a presentation entitled "Sustainable Livelihood Activities and conservation in Phnom Kulen National Park", organised by the National Council of Sustainable Development (NCSD) and the MoE.
- On the 11th of November 2021, ADF Director participated to the online meeting Cambodia Sustainable Landscape & Ecotourism Project (CSLEP).
- On the 21st of December 2021, ADF director got from the Ministry of Environment an honorific distinction ("Certificate of Appreciation of Environmental friendliness") from the Ministry of Environment (signed by H.E. Say Samal, Minister, on the 4th on November 2021) to acknowledge the work done by ADF in PKNP for its Environmental Protection, Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood.
- On the 23rd of December 2021, ADF Director participated to the meeting in Kompong Thom town about the participated Cambodia Sustainable Landscape & Ecotourism Project (CSLEP).

TREE 1 project

Reminder: From June 2018 to August 2020, ADF implemented a 27-month environmental project, supported by Kulara Water company producing the only mineral water in Cambodia (Eau Kulen), based at the bottom Phnom Kulen. The project's goal was to provide young indigenous trees from tree nurseries to the Kulara Water company facilities, and for others areas within the Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP) selected for reforestation by the Ministry of Environment, the Provincial Department of Environment and the PKNP management team.

The project's other goal was to implement a practical environment awareness program for the students and the teachers of Sangke Lak, Anlong Thom and Ta Penh, village primary schools (584 children and 20 teachers), where the tree nurseries are located. This participatory tree-growing project allowed the involvement of the teachers and students from each school including regular maintenance, manual weeding, transplanting of very small saplings to plastic bags, mixing components for the plastic bags and planting activities on the plateau. The tree nurseries acted as educational tools to promote environmental awareness and conservation. Trainings about tree growing and tree nursery maintenance were given by forestry expert to all the teachers of the 3 schools. Each tree nurseries were built and upgraded on a needed basis with proper tools, equipment and gravity-fed water systems (also used for water and sanitation facilities in schools), tree seeds were purchased or collected regularly in forested areas of the park, according to the biodiversity assessment of PKNP (2013, Hayes and al.), allowing to grow up to 22 different indigenous tree species. ADF team set up a table to follow up the quantity of trees species grown up in each tree nursery over the project length.

During this project, more than 45,700 saplings were grown in the 3 tree nurseries (about 9,000 tree saplings were grown in 2018, 13,036 in 2019 and 23,666 in 2020). It has contributed to reforest 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 (1,800 trees were provided and planted in the grounds of the Kulen water factory).

Trees were 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: 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 2019 and 2020, a total of 5,660 US\$ was earned by these 3 schools.

It was a 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 public schools. During the reforestation process, every rainy season, a broader array of partners was associated.

The TREE 1 project was the first long term project addressing environmental awareness and reforestation in PKNP. It has created a strong dynamic, reinforced by stronger law enforcement

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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.

With these numerous successes, an extension of the TREE project was submitted to the Kulara Water company at the end of August 2020. The company agreed to support the TREE 2, a two-year project, to consolidate the successes of the first TREE 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, it includes the main constraints encountered during the implementation of the TREE 1 project and the recommendations stated in the final report:

- To introduce a field maintenance component employing members of the community to cut the weeds around the tree saplings planted 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.
- To maintain and upgrade (where necessary) the water systems to the three tree nurseries.
- 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 monitor the survival rate of the trees and replace the dead ones in reforested area.
- To diversify as much as possible the tree species but only with trees represented and identified within the 2013 PKNP bio-diversity survey.
- To increase as much as possible, depending on the number of saplings produced, the number of reforested areas within PKNP, focusing on the water catchment areas within PKNP. This 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 company compound.

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 started on the 1st of September 2020, for a two-years duration.

Activities and results:

- 1) Orientate the village school teachers in all aspects of the project outlining roles & responsibilities and purchase project resources (tree seeds and other tree nursery tools).

The accounting system for the project was set up by ADF accounting officer and expenses were updated on a weekly basis for a better financial monitoring of the project. An introduction meeting was held between all teachers involved and ADF team at Anlong Thom school on the 4th of November 2020 to introduce the TREE 2 project to all stakeholders. Teachers active during the previous project shared their experiences and talked about the benefits of having tree nurseries with the new ones and ADF team, exchanging about water issues, benefits, prices. A new system of percentage for the benefits of the tree sales was established: 20% for the tree nursery

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maintenance, 40% for the school maintenance, 40 % for the teachers as an incentive. Previously the system was divided as such: 30 % of the income was devoted to the tree nursery maintenance, 30% for the school's general maintenance, and 40% is an incentive for the teachers. The sale of sapling represents a substantial income for each school. For example, Ta Penh primary school was able to build in the school compound a meeting shelter. It was also decided that the cash generated by the sales of saplings and destined to the tree nursery maintenance would be managed by ADF (third recommendations from the TREE 1 final report). ADF team has set up a planning over the calendar year, from January to December, to visualize and monitor the main tasks to be implemented by all stakeholders. All project resources were purchased and tree nurseries were included in the daily life of the 3 schools.

- 2) Continue collecting indigenous tree seeds; Upgrade the tree nurseries at Sangke Lak, Ta Penh and Anlong Thom primary schools, ensuring they are efficiently and effectively producing strong healthy saplings; plant the tree seeds and nurture the tree saplings until they are ready to be planted into designated areas.

The tree nurseries were upgraded on a needed basis with proper tools, equipment and gravity-fed water systems. The previous signboards at each tree nursery were changed in 2020, during the first TREE project, with Eau Kulen and ADF logos. Anlong Thom, Ta Penh and Sangke Lak water system were designed and set up during the first TREE project, requiring several hundred-meter-long buried and connected PVC pipes; collecting, intermediary and storage reservoirs, providing water all year long for these tree nurseries. Students and teachers were strongly involved in their constructions, so they can take ownership of these water systems.

These water systems also serve the hygiene facilities (toilets, wash bays) built or renovated by ADF in these 3 schools, and allow the implementation of a complementary Hygiene project (WISH project, funded by Almayuda Fundaciòn, ongoing since 2018) in 4 primary schools (Sangke Lak, Ta Penh, Khlah Khmum and Popel).

Ta Penh water system from the source to the school was originally included in the first TREE project proposal. However, the WISH project was able to fund it, and it was decided that funds from Kulara Cie for this water system would be used for the setting up of the Anlong Thom tree nursery water system.

From September 2020 and during the year 2021, only minor fixings were done to these water systems and more generally, to the tree nurseries: fixing broken pipes for the Sangke Lak Water system; arranging the 3 collecting pipes at the Ta Penh source, so they are all at the same level.

ADF team paid a particular attention so each tree nursery and school have a permanent access to water. During the dry season, this becomes more and more critical due to climate change and deforestation. However, the tree nursery water systems are conceived so they can capture and hold just enough water reserve until the end of the hottest season. Future upgrades could enlarge the storage capacities as this situation becomes harder to sustain every year, particularly in Ta Penh and Anlong Thom.

Other upgrades were the replacement of a wooden door by a metallic one at Sangke Lak tree nursery, on the 4th of April 2021, the covering of the vertical upper part of the 3 tree nurseries with green shade nets, allowing a better protection from the sun and from the football games, often played closed to the tree nurseries.

From April to June 2021, a complementary UNDP funding (UNDP-BESD-PES, see below) allowed ADF to upgrade the tree nurseries: 1) low bricks enclosures sealed with cement to place the saplings. This facilitate the counting of the trees per species as they are in rows and lines, and maintain them in a vertical position (see pictures). Species can now be easily separated and identified. 2) Smaller similar spaces were reserved for seeds to be planted in the ground before their transplant to the bags (see pictures). 3) additional equipment purchased: wooden posts (8 per tree nursery), green-shade material (1 roll per tree nursery), metallic fence (30 Kg per tree nursery), water pipes (5 per tree nursery), irrigation tank (2 per tree nursery), black plastic bag for young trees (10 Kg per tree nursery), and tree seeds.

Later on, in 2021, other upgrades were implemented. The sprinklers were lowered to facilitate the water distribution at Anlong Thom tree nursery. The Sangke Lak tree nursery was slightly extended

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to the west until the school fence. This tree nursery is the smallest and an additional space was needed to store trees once they are big enough to be planted, before the rainy season. The leaking water reservoir at Ta Penh was fixed in October 2021. Whites reusable bags given by Fauna in Focus NGO, as well as about 500 saplings, were introduced in each tree nursery (November 2020) as an alternative to the black plastic bags. The larger ones were cut and sewed to obtain several out of them.

- 3) Village schoolteachers & children are taught in fundamental aspects of tree planting & tree growing, nurturing & raising trees.

The trainings organized by ADF and provided by a forestry expert from the Ministry of Forest and Fisheries in Along Thom (January 2019) and Ta Penh (January 2020) were designed for all the teachers of the 3 schools, with a technical then a practical session where kids participated. The seed preparation and the composition of the soil for the plastic bags were greatly improved thanks to this training. These recent trainings did not need to be repeated in 2021. Only advices were asked by phone to this trainer on a needed-basis.

ADF has set up two Community-based tourism centres (CBTC) in Anlong Thom and Popel villages. They are managed by the Community Protected areas (CPA) members and offer tourism products (daily trips with local tour guide and food). The Anlong Thom CBTC members have requested to ADF to set up a forest tree nursery and a vegetable garden. The forest trees can be sold to Cambodian visitors and allow the centre to increase its income (1 US\$ per tree). The CBTC team received training from the ADF team on seed collection, pre-treatment, bag preparation for seedlings and nursery maintenance (October 1st, 2020). In addition, the ADF has made its tree species registration system available to the centre.

- 4) Village school children have practical lessons in tree cultivation & it becomes part of their school activities.

The 3 targeted schools have operational tree nurseries growing trees and all children from grade 1 to 6 are participating to the activities: planting seeds in plastic bags and transplanting of very small saplings to bags, mixing components and filling the plastic bags, regular water system maintenance, manual weeding, manual watering with watering can, when necessary, planting activities on the plateau. The project is raising environmental awareness for 516 children and 18 teachers from the 3 primary schools (2021 Commune data), divided as follows: 107 children and 5 teachers in Ta Penh, 98 children and 3 teachers in Sangke Lak and 311 children and 10 teachers in Anlong Thom. Teachers are leading the activities, with the collaboration of ADF staff. One ADF staff is fully dedicated to this project (Mr. Yon Sokchea).

However, 2020 and 2021 were particularly difficult as the C-19 pandemic imposed the closure of all schools in Cambodia. ADF staff was also more solicited for this task, as teachers and students were less present at schools during these long closing periods (see dates below). However, some motivated school teachers and students kept coming for the regular work to do in the tree nurseries, demonstrating their involvement in the process of growing trees for reforestation.

The closure of schools in Phnom Kuken happened during the following periods: in 2020, from 16th of March to 7th of September 2020, then from 30th of November 2020 to 11th of January 2021; and in 2021, from 20th of March to 1st November.

To follow up the quantity of trees grown up in each tree nursery over the project, the ADF team continued to use the table summarizing important information used during the first TREE project. This table includes the number of saplings per tree nursery, per species, the English name, the Khmer name and the scientific name (in Latin) 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. Thanks to this project, the villagers were aware of the existence of the tree nurseries and a network of seed collectors was developed.

- 5) Indigenous tree saplings are transported to designated target areas: Kulara Water company land, PKNP protected areas (APA's, CPA's) or other designated areas of PKNP and trees are planted appropriately, reforesting the target areas.

Tree seeds were purchased or collected in 2020 and 2021 and grown in the 3 tree nurseries. In 2020, 23,660 trees were grown from January to June. An additional 16,175 were grown after the

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planting season. They correspond to seeds that are only available later during the year. From June to October 2020, 5 institutions/clients/projects bought almost 13,300 trees from the 3 tree nurseries. The Kulara Water company required 200 trees (Sental wood/Chan Crassna) in 2020, to be planted on the factory land. 1020 saplings were sold to 2 clients in Siem Reap and Svay Leu.

For the 2020 rainy season, the trees produced by ADF-Eau Kulen tree nurseries were planted, jointly with other trees bought outside PKNP in 24 locations within PKNP corresponding to a total of 32.47 ha reforested with 33,100 trees. Among these reforestations, the PDoE bought 10,100 trees to reforest 4 areas: to the south of Ta Penh village (2 areas in July), near the Preah Ang Thom ranger station and inside Anlong Thom CPA. Mrs. NGUON Rothsophal from Panasatra University and friends bought 1,260 trees to be planted to the west of Spien Halo, on the 26th of September 2020.

For the end of the year 2020, the trees produced by ADF-Eau Kulen tree nurseries, too young, could not be planted within the UNDP/C-19 project (see below), implemented by ADF. This large reforestation project started in October 2020, allowed to plant trees on a much larger scale than the average per year: 54.43 ha with 36,000 trees planted. Numerous operations of reforestation and maintenance took place from October to November 2020 then again in May 2021, benefitting 1899 persons with "cash for work". Cumulated to the other reforestation activities in 2020, the total for this year was 90.86 ha planted (with 87,100 trees) within PKNP and Chankran Roy Community Forestry.

In 2021, 13,221 trees were grown from January to June. An additional 18,360 were grown after the planting season. They correspond to seeds that are only available later during the year. From June to August 2021, 3 institutions/clients/projects bought 11,100 trees from the 3 tree nurseries. The Kulara Water company did not require any trees in 2021.

For the year 2021, the trees produced by ADF-Eau Kulen tree nurseries were mostly planted, jointly with other trees bought outside PKNP within the UNDP-BESD-PES project, implemented by ADF, with a total of 20.9 ha (13,525 trees) planted. The tree plantations at Spien Pring was done from the 5th to the 7th of June and from the 8th to 10th of June 2021 (6 days) and the tree plantations at O'Srae was done from the 5th to the 7th of June, 8th to 10th of June and on the 11th of June 2021 (6 days) at O'Srae, involving 322 villagers from both villages. Trees were purchased from the ADF/Eau Kulen Sangke Lak tree nursery and from the UNEP/CPA Chup Ta Sok tree nursery in Khlah Khmum for the reforestation of O'Srea areas. For the reforestation of Spien Pring areas, trees were purchased from the Ta Penh and the Anlong Thom ADF/Eau Kulen Sangke Lak tree nurseries (with additional trees bought in Siem Reap). Details of the total number of trees, species and hectares reforested are the following: 13,525 trees were planted in the 2 areas (6575 for Spien Pring and 6950 for O Srae). Summing the 2 areas, the total of the tree planted per species are the following: 6735 *Beng*, 45 *Kronhoung*, 43 *Thnong*, 2548 *Koki*, 354 *Yeang*, 1807 *Kulen*, 777 *Kor Koh*, 171 *Pring*, 774 *Phnav*, 135 *Neang Nuon*, 45 *Chres* and 100 *KhnoI Prey*.

The objective of this pilot project was to get agreement of behavioural changed with villagers for leaving from old cash nut plantation. 13 families accepted to give their land located in 2 sensitive watershed areas back for reforestation (O'Srea area north of Khlah Khmum village and Spien Pring, south of Anlong Thom village), as long as they can harvest the existing crops (almost exclusively young cashew nut farms). It was signed between each family and the commune chief. As these 13 families (7 from Khlah Khmum villahe and 6 from Anlong Thom village) give their lands back for reforestation, they have benefited from alternative livelihood options proposed and implemented by ADF. They all selected pig raising. Two other locations within PKNP were planted with trees brought from outside the ADF-Eau Kulen tree nurseries: behind the Orchid Ranger station (3,2 ha; 1500 trees) and O Pring Soutnikom (1,1 ha; 1100 trees).

AGRISUD International and CIRD NGO, both partners of ADF for their project in PKNP, bought trees from the ADF-Eau Kulen tree nurseries. They respectively bought 1600 trees (*Beng, Yeng, Koki, Kulen, Kronhoung, Neang Nuon, Chan Crassna, Phneav*) and 3000 trees (*Beng, Koki, Kulen, Kor Koh, Kronhoung, Trobek Prey, Chres*). Agrisud distributed them to families who received fruit trees from the joint project AGRISUD-ADF in Khnong Phnom commune and CIRD trees were planted inside Popel CPA on 2.5ha (see below CIRD Trees project).

The total of reforested areas within PKNP for 2021 is 27.70 ha with 20,725 trees (19,125 planted during reforestation activities + 1,600 distributed).

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The general incomes for the schools were in 2020 12.094.400 riels=3,023.6 US\$ (941.2 US\$ for Anlong Thom school; 1,021.2 US\$ for Ta Penh; 1,061.2 US\$ for Sangke Lak) and for 2021 8.877.600 riels=2,219.4 US\$ (531.4 US\$ for Anlong Thom school, 911.4 US\$ for Ta Penh, 776.6 US\$ for Sangke Lak).

- 6) Tree site maintenance, employing local villagers to cut the weeds around the newly planted young tree saplings in the degraded areas, enabling them to get the moisture and sunlight they need to grow and thrive.

As recommended in the final report of the TREE 1 project (recommendations n.5), the maintenance of the reforested areas was introduced during this second project. This requires the employment of local villagers as day labour, to cut the weeds around the small tree saplings planted in the target areas. This allows to give trees the light and moisture they need, giving them a "fighting" chance to grow and develop into mature forest. It also allows to better monitoring the reforested areas, the survival rate of the trees, and eventually to replace the dead ones.

In October 2021, 3.3 ha were maintained (2 sites) by 30 workers during 5 days of work. These areas were planted to the south of Ta Penh village in July 2020. The maintenance has shown that the tree survival rate is very good and some trees are now between 1,5 to 2 meters high. Other recently reforested areas will be maintained in 2022.

On the 22nd of December 2021, ADF toured a visit from the Kulara Water company team in the three tree nurseries as well as on reforested areas for a promotion video and pictures.

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 barring 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. 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. No additional funds were sent from this donor for this project in 2021, as it was finalised in December 2020.

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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 of 3,120 USD provided by CIRD would be dedicated to a reforestation project, integrated into the ADF ongoing TREE 2 project developed by ADF in the 3 tree nurseries (located in 3 primary schools: Anlong Thom, Sangke Lak and Ta Penh) (see above, environmental component), which has 3 main goals:

- 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.

The transfer from CIRD was done at the very end of 2020, and all these activities were undertaken in 2021. The funds were used from the 1st of January 2021 to the 31st of June 2021 to purchase the 3,000 trees seeds grown into saplings, additional material (spades, hoes, black plastic bags), to monitor the growing of the saplings, to maintain the facilities (pipped water systems, broken taps, PVC pipes, sprinklers, etc...) and to cover tree plantation costs. A short report was produced for CIRD on the 19th of February 2021. The trees purchased by CIRD were planted during the reforestation operations and the rainy season, from June to September 2021, under the supervision of ADF team and the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE), in PKNP.

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 (Khlah Khmum and Popel) in Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP).

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.

Most of the deliverables of both Klah Khmum and Popel projects were achieved from June 2019 to December 2020. However, a few activities were delayed because of the implementation of another UNDP funded project granted to ADF from September 2020 to May 2021 ("Reforestation & building COVID-19 resilience for Phnom Kulen National Park's population and Chankran Roy Biodiversity Corridor"; or UNDP/C-19 project, see below). ADF also faced delays, particularly in obtaining the official recognition from the Ministry of Environment for the enlarged Popel CPA, and implementing the tourism facilities for alternative livelihood in Popel village. In December 2020, ADF therefore requested to UNDP a non-cost extension of the project until the 31st of May 2021, in order to implement the remaining following activities:

- For the Klah Khmum project, the following up on the chicken and pig breeders was still ongoing and required an extension. The number of beneficiaries for the Popel village water system should also be increased and the Popel Water Committee (PWC) reinforced.

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- For the Popel project, the tourism facilities were under construction or definition (Prey Thom Popel CPA centre, optional rest huts at secondary waterfall and toilets, trek routes) and the tourism offers were under study. The CPA was enlarged and demarcated to 798 ha and 3 informative signboards were set up. The previous signboards and posts should be removed, to avoid confusion.
- In April 2021, UNDP completed this project with additional funding and it was slightly re-oriented towards PES related activities.

Most of the activities implemented from May 2019 and during 2020 within this project were presented in ADF 2020 activity report. However, in order to present their full extent until June 2021, we have kept in the following pages the activities done during these first 20 months and added or inserted below and for each project, the ones implemented from January to May 2021.

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 from 2019 to 2021:

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 advantages and inconveniences. 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

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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.

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.

Protected area In Khlah Khmum

The demarcation of a water catchment and archaeological protected area at Khlah Khmum village started on the 09th of October 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 separate 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.

In 2021, the ADF pushed for the official ratification of this PA by the Ministry of Environment, into a Community Protected Area (CPA), eventually managed by the Khlah Khmum CPA members (Chup Ta Sok) and within the general zoning of PKNP. ADF and PDoE were closely involved in this process to make sure that this new PA will be included into the protected areas of the PKNP. However, this step depends on the administrative process of PKNP zoning, which is complex and has been ongoing for years now.

The patrolling activities were delegated and supervised by PDoE and the PKNP management team. The patrols are organised in 2 different teams, on specific areas within PKNP. These areas are designated by the PKNP management team and change over the course of the year, according to the information collected and illegal activities suspected. The team of rangers is divided in 2 groups: a first group with 15 rangers is patrolling for 5 days, 2 times per month; the second group with 6 rangers is patrolling for 3 days, 1 time per month. During the last phase of the project, ADF has worked in close collaboration with PDoE and the rangers to patrol this area. During these patrols in April and May 2021, one illegal logger was caught next to the post n.1 of the PA and was given a warning. Patrols were performed from the 5th to the 7th April, 8th to 11th April, 17th to 20th April, 19th to 21st April, and 22nd to 25th of April 2021. In May 2021, they were performed from the 9th to 12th, 10th to 13th, and 12th to 15th of May 2021.

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.

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

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functioning because the associated reservoir was broken. ADF 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 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 BESD project (Dec. 2020 to May 2021), and even though a durable and functioning water system was installed in Popel Village during the first phase of this project, ADF has reorganised the Popel village Water committee (PWC) to connect a maximum of families in Popel village (97 households, 404 persons including 204 women), by mobilising the water committee and encouraging families to connect their houses to the main pipe.

Several meetings were hold between ADF team and the water committee (10th and 17th of march and in May 2021) to remind the roles and responsibilities of each members and to ensure the proper management of the system. The PWC is placed under the authority of the Khnong Phnom

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Commune chief, and managed by Popel village chief and an assistant. The outcomes of these regular meetings were:

- the reorganisation of the PWC with 2 new members (1 old member was excluded),
- the cleaning of the ring well at the source and fixing the leak between the ring wells,
- the cash collection system reinforced, with an invoice system set up and a printed receipt book,
- the training to read counter and write invoices (calculation of the cubic meter spent between 2 meter-reading),
- the plan to extend number of beneficiaries,
- the submission to the commune council of an agreement to officialise the PWC and its members at the commune level.

As in 31st May 2021, the Popel water system was providing water to 28 families (127 persons and 65 Female) and the primary school (98 students, including 42 girls, 4 teachers, closed from 30th of November 2020 to 11th of January 2021, due to Covid 19 crisis). The school was also connected as ADF started the hygiene and sanitation program in this school in January 2021 (WISH 2 project, see above). ADF has doubled the water storage capacities in Popel primary school by building additional reservoirs in march 2021 with funds from SEAF foundation (SEAF 2 project, see above). Another 10 families (50 persons including 29 female) are also collecting water directly and free of charge from the reservoir n.2 (bringing their own water container to a tap) as these households are located higher than this reservoir. The total of these families is therefore 38, including 94 females and 3 widows.

However, this objective is limited by the length of the pipe along the road where households can be connected. This pipe, due to limited budget, does not reach the western part of the villages. Also, the reservoir n.2 should be extended to provide a sufficient storage for this increased number of households. Additional funding could allow to develop the project further to the west in the village.

In the future, the main points to follow up are to convince the PWC to extend the number of beneficiaries (sometimes reticent to pay) and to ensure that the committee is properly managing the collected funds (from the connected households) and the PWC expenditures for the maintenance of the system.

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.

As of 31st of May 2021, 18 families benefited from alternative livelihood options offered by the project. Among them, 2 families were successfully raising chickens and 16 were raising pigs. Out of these 18 families, 13 women (including 5 widows) are in charge of these raising activities, all of them raising pigs. During the implementation of the project, one chicken raiser stopped as he decided to leave to Thailand but one family decided to start breeding chicken.

After the initial training, AGRISUD and ADF team provided a continuous follow up on these activities. ADF alternative livelihood team implemented this component by selecting families, checking and advising for the necessary infrastructures (small shelters and fence, built over a slab for the pigs/chickens), facilitating the purchasing of the piglets. ADF and AGRISUD team monitored these households on a weekly basis. In case of sickness, the team provided medicine to cure the pigs.

A contract was drafted and signed with 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

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take care of their animals, and allow visit when required. The same principles were applied to the BESD/PES project (see below).

Gestation of pigs is usually 115 days (3 months and 25 days). The families raised pig successfully. Incomes from pig are quite significant for a family as they can sell each pig at 100 US\$ per head. The average income per family for the families raising pigs in KK depends of the outcome for each pig raiser. For the 11 families raising pigs in 2020, 4 of them received a first income equivalent to 2400 US\$ (selling Price 100 US\$ each baby pig), as they were 24 piglets born and sold, 4 more pig raisers did not get piglet yet as the pig did not grow well and did not get pregnant. Another 3 families encountered issues with piglets dying at young age. For 2 of these families, the project funded them again. 4 additional families started to raise piglets in 2021 and did not get incomes yet at the end of the project. ADF team continued to monitor and train these beneficiaries after the end of the project. For the chicken beneficiaries, the 2 families implementing this activity have eaten their own production and sold 20 chickens, for a total of 90 US\$ (selling price at 5 US\$ per Kg). These alternative livelihoods activities represent complementary incomes for the families. Results are obtained on a long term, making sure the beneficiaries are trained well enough and are able to be self-sufficient.

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

This component was reinforced by the UNDP additional funding (PES-March to June 2021, please see details below), complementing this project. One of the 2 areas selected for this project was the Khlah Khmum protected area. After ADF and PDoE surveys, the reforestation areas were selected together with the Khlah Khmum villagers who could benefit from additional alternative livelihoods (pig and chicken raising, fruit trees and black ginger growing). Within this project, 7 additional families were identified and agreed to give back their land with a reforestation activity and alternative livelihood (pig raising exclusively).

For the UNDP (BESD and PES project), the total number of beneficiaries in Khlah Khmum village is 24 households including 18 females. This represents 37 % of the households in Khlah Khmum village (65 families for a total of 312 persons, including 155 females; Commune data, 1st of February 2021). To summarise, the numbers of all household's beneficiaries in Khlah Khmum village were 18 households with the BESD/UNDP project, 6 households from PES/UNDP project and 19 households from AGRISUD /ADF project. These 43 families represent 66 % of the 65 households in Khlah Khmum village.

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

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Results from 2019 to 2021:

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 allowed the reinforcement of 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 farmers 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.

Extension and demarcation of Popel CPA

The expansion of Popel CPA was approved and signed by the Minister of Environment and other representatives, in a new *praka* on the 19th of October 2020. The ADF and PDoE teams organised the demarcation which started on the 21th of October 2020 by the clearing of the surrounding track by CPA members. From November 2nd until November 23rd 2020, 170 geo-referenced and marked cement posts were installed by the Popel CPA members, under the supervision of 2 rangers and ADF national manager. The result is an enlarged CPA of 798 ha. 3 informative signboards were designed and placed at strategic locations. The removal of the old CPA signboards and cement posts was requested to the MoE which replied it was not necessary. However, ADF will ask again in the future, as it is confusing to leave this information to the public and villagers.

Water system for Popel

The UNDP-BESD Popel project has also a component to improve the Popel water system. To avoid

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repetition, it is 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, with complementary surveys in January and February 2021, 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 homestays initially considered were not chosen as a viable option as villagers preferred a Community centre. 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. In May and June 2021, ADF completed this infrastructure with the construction of kitchen. Materials for this were funded by UNDP and day labour was funded by HUMY NGO, a complementary donor for this project (see Humy 1 project above).

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). 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.

From January to May 2021 and together with the CPA members, ADF and TC set up the CBTC organisation and define the tourism offer of the Popel CBTC, operated by the Popel CPA members. The design of the tracks, the eco-tourism facilities and the tours packages 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 was advised by its private sector partner, Terre Cambodge tour company (TC) to set up the Community centre organisation, the tracks and the services provided, with the half-time position of Ms Chhun Phirom.

A meeting to select the 2 responsible persons and to expose the different activities and positions (local guides and cook) was hold on the 13th of January 2021. The 2 responsible persons were elected by the CPA members. An important criterion is the ability to write Khmer and to use Facebook and Telegram. Unfortunately, very few people in Popel could response to these.

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A Facebook page was created to promote the centre: <https://www.facebook.com/PopelCommunityProtectedArea>.

A Telegram group was created to facilitate the communication between all actors. 3 rest-stop facilities (wood huts) were built near the of Anlong Run waterfall in August 2020. In December 2020, a toilet (with 2 units) with a septic tank and a water reservoir was built, in the vicinity of these facilities, but hidden in the forested area. Small wooden stairs and handrails were built where necessary on the waterfall trekking path. A wooden gate was installed at Veal Ta Lo, to forbid motorbike to take the path from this place to Poeng Gnogneat. All wood used for these facilities was taken from fallen and dead trees from the CPA. The trekking routes options were studied during the previous surveys and were cleared (from 1m. to 2m. width) in January 2021 (from Poeng Gnogneat to Preah Ang Thom/Popel main road) and in February 2021 between Anlong Run waterfall to Tiep waterfall, Sman Teang and Thnous Pok waterfall. 2 large fallen trees have been cleared by CPA members at the Tiep waterfall in March 2021, with the participation of the ADF staff and the help of 2 rangers. All CBTC members received 2 shirts with CBTC mention and logos.

The CBTC grand opening was planned on the first week of April 2021 but it was cancelled due to the C-19 outbreak in February 2021. As up to the 31st of May (the end date of the BESD project) and due to the pandemic situation in Cambodia, the centre was not officially opened until the 12th of December 2021 (see below).

Within the Humy 1 project and from May to June 2021, additional facilities related to Popel CBTC and its tracks were built and activities done (see above, Humy 1 project), complementing this UNDP funded project: 2 checkpoint booths at the entrance of the CPA on Preah Ang Thom/Popel main road and at Veal Ta Lo, a kitchen at the CBTC, with cooking materials and a short video (3') to promote the CBTC, posted after its opening, on the 22nd of December 2021. A survey about the local handicrafts was implemented to localise producers and identify products. The objective is to have a few of them on display and for sale in the CBTC, in order to offer additional incomes for the producers, the centre and to promote this threaten know-how and tradition, only done by the elders of the villages.

The ADF management team (Director, Development Manager, National Manager, Alternative livelihood staff, CBTC supervisor) combined with the PDoE staff (Director, 8 persons, 3 Rangers in charge) initiated the project with the local authorities and APSARA Authority. During all ongoing aspects of the project, other key stakeholders and particularly the villagers from both Popel and Khlah Khmum were actively consulted. Capacities were built upon and their ideas were enmeshed into all of the project activities, as they would be the beneficiaries at the project conclusion. 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 the village. Rangers were trained on the use of GPS, as well as demarcation rules and process. A planning and workplan were set up. ADF's Finance officer continually monitored project expenditures, in close relation with UNDP finance team. All budget lines were spent accordingly. Risks analysis for Popel and Khlah Khmum projects with their corresponding mitigation measures were done and submitted to UNDP.

ADF, MoE and UNDP representatives including the UNDP-Small Grand Program representative visited the Popel water system and the Khlah Khmum PA, met the Popel CPA members and visited the Popel water system with the village chief on the 28th of January 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 Khmum 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. A visit to Popel water system and a meeting with Popel CPA and PWC members was hold during the visit of UNDP and SIDA representatives on the 24th of February 2021. Lunch was organised at Anlong Run waterfall by the ADF and provided by the other CBTC set up by ADF in PKNP (not UNDP funded, Anlong Thom CBTC). The visit was interrupted by the C-19 outbreak in Phnom Penh. Additional meetings were hold with

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Popel CPA members and PWC in February and March 2021. The C-19 crisis from March 2021 did not allow to have further visits.

Four monitoring reports were handed over to UNDP in November 2019, June 2020, December 2020 and March 2021. The final report was submitted in June 2021. All project partners and stakeholders were involved in all aspects of the project. Project solution derived in a consensual conduct. The evidences and records of the involvement of all partners are the lists of attendees for large meetings, the systematic pictures taken for each activity updated to ADF, TESC/NRM/UNDP and PKNP Telegram groups.

ADF team worked and exchanged on a weekly basis on this project, to make sure the expected results were achieved on time and to solve the inevitable issues implementing such a project. Pictures were sent to ADF, TESC/NRM/UNDP and PKNP Telegram groups document each step of the project, with associated dates and comments. This allowed following up the activities and facilitates the writing of this report. All expenses were closely monitored, recorded and checked within 2 different accounting systems (ADF and UNDP), by ADF Finance, admin. and communication officer.

This tourism centre is now operational and offers half day or one-day trek tours, including local guide, local food with hygiene and eco-friendly standards. The Popel CBTC and Popel CPA consists in:

- A team of 14 members lead by 2 persons, in charge of offering trekking tours to visitors to the scenic points of Popel CPA (Poeng Gnogneat and 4 secondary waterfalls), with guides and guards, and 4 cooks in charge of cooking local lunch with environmentally friendly packages (not using plastic).
- A recently extended CPA (from 188 ha to 798 ha), demarcated by 170 robust concrete posts one placed every 80 meters, each of them marked and geo-referenced, with additional signboards for villagers and visitors at strategic locations.
- An information centre in the middle of Popel village, with information signboards and facilities (toilets, wash bay and water system),
- A kitchen and cooking equipment for Popel CBTC: cooking pan and pots mostly, no plate as the food provided by the CBTC is wrapped up in banana leaves (from Humy 1 project above).
- A network of trails for treks to the scenic points mentioned above,
- 3 wooden kiosks and toilets at Anlong Run Waterfall,
- A wooden gate (at Veal Ta Lo, one of the entry points of the Popel CPA) to prevent motorbikes to go to Poeng Gnogneat, one of the most spectacular point of the area with giant sandstone boulders,
- 2 checkpoints at the west entrance of Popel CPA and at Veal Ta Lo (from Humy 1 project above), to control the access of the CPA and to facilitate the sale of the CBTC tours.
- Several small wooden stairs and handrails where necessary on the waterfall trekking path to facilitate the walk on the tracks between the waterfalls,
- A selection of local handicrafts products. The CBTC also provide an opportunity to promote and sell traditional handicrafts, a know-how threatened to disappear as usually done by elders of the villages. Selling these items at the CBTC will encourage the elders of the Phnom Kulen villages to transmit their unique know-how of environmentally friendly crafted products, and will provide incomes for these vulnerable villagers and the CBTC (see Humy 2 project above).

After on long delay due to the C-19 pandemic and the related restriction in Cambodia, the centre was officially opened on the 12th of December 2021, in presence of Chhean Ratha, Acting Director for the department of the Monument outside the Angkor Park, APSARA National Authority, Mr. Chueum Tang, Khnong Phnom Commune Chief, Mr. Jérôme Humy, HUMY representative in Cambodia, Mr. Sakhoeun Sakada (ADF consultant and PKNP Director-PDOE), all CBTC and ADF team, representatives of local authorities and villagers. No representative from UNDP could join. In total, about a hundred people were present. This ceremony included the prayers and blessings of the bonzes of Preah Ang Thom Pagoda, a series of speeches followed by the official opening, the visit from the centre and a meal. These speeches gave the occasion to present the objectives of

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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 previous day, on the 11th of December 2021, a cleaning operation was organised by ADF and the PDoE team to collect garbage on the road from Preah Ang Thom to Popel village today. Apsara National Authority guards, Park rangers, Popel Community Protected Area members, teachers and pupils from Popel primary school and ADF team participated. More than 30 large bags collected and brought to the Preah Ang Thom incinerator.

UNDP-PES project

In April 2021, UNDP completed the BESD project with additional funding to ADF (UNDP-PES) and it was slightly re-oriented towards PES related activities.

- 1) The first activity was intending to get a partnership agreement for PES financing for PKNP, such as private sector companies taking resources from PKNP and to create a CBTC PES fund and if possible, a provincial PES sub-account.

ADF conducted a short study on the 12 companies or activities extracting natural resources directly from Phnom Kulen National Park. A distinct report was prepared and is in annex of this final report. This report gives details about the exact location of each company with a location map, and its activity. A list of 18 high standard hotels and resorts, generally promoting the environmental protection, was also proposed. Due to time constraint and the Covid outbreak in Cambodia (including lock down and curfew), it was not possible to organize meetings and to get any agreements signed. However, the potential payers are identified and they could be approached to be convinced in participating in the PES project, in a next phase.

- 2) The second activity was to deliver a monitoring report of forest cover and land use of two selected areas.

ADF prepared a monitoring report on the forest cover changes and land use (with maps and legends) on both selected areas: Khlah Khmum PA and Popel CPA, both areas being either extended or created by the BESD project. The calculation of forested areas, cashew nut farms, grass and shrub areas were done by analysing several satellite pictures of these 2 zones over the year 2019, 2020 and 2021, the project being implemented between these years. Polygons were added to each type of land use on ArcGIS software and areas were calculated. Overall, the forest cover does not show changes over these 3 years, the cashew nut farms integrated inside the 2 PA being still maintained and harvested.

- 3) The third activity was sub-divided into:

- a. Conducting consultations on livelihood option pertaining to the reforestation of 2 watershed areas within cashew nut farms with Anlong Thom villagers, Govt partners, PA members, relevant stakeholders in PKNP.

The project was introduced to the local authorities during meetings hold in May 2021 at Preah Ang Thom commune office. ADF team, commune staff, PDoE and 2 villages chiefs (Anlong Thom And Khlah Khmum) were present.

- b. Holding discussions with the affected farmers for the reforestation of 1 watershed area within cashew nut farms with Anlong Thom villagers and Khlah Khmum villagers and other key stakeholders seeking alternative livelihood/ income generation options derived from the participatory meeting described in the above activity.

Surveys were done after in the farms next to the springs and all Information were collected. Some of the villagers were participating to these surveys. The 2 pre-selected watershed areas for the project were Spien Pring (south of Anlong Thom village) and O'Srae, inside the Khlah Khmum PA, north of Khlah Khmum village.

For Anlong Thom village and at Spien Pring, 5 families agreed to give back their land for reforestation, totalizing more than 5 ha. 1 additional family from Anlong Thom agreed and another land was added in the process (Veal Sambour), about 2 ha.

For Khlah Khmum village, and after numerous surveys and discussions with villagers, 7 families agreed to give back their land at O'Srae for reforestation.

The total of the 2 areas is 20,9 ha: 8,3 ha for Spien Pring and Veal Sambo and 12,6 ha for O' Srae. The total for the 2 areas involved 13 families. The original objective of 30 families was not achieved because the beneficiaries all chose the most expensive (and more profitable option) of pig raising.

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The original calculation of 30 families was based on the implementation of less expensive activities such as chicken raising or ginger farming.

Maps of the reforested areas were finalized and 13 small signboards were installed at each reforested location. Each family signed an agreement together with the chief of Commune, stating that the existing plantations (cashew nut, banana, potato...) can be collected, but each owner agreed 1) to have forest trees planted on his plot, 2) to maintain these trees from growing grasses and, 3) to receive alternative livelihood compensation.

- c. The reforestation by planting forest trees in old and agreed cashew nut plantations located in critical locally identified watershed areas, to become reforested area in PKNP (saplings and related reforestation costs). Based on 10 ha. with 650 trees planted per ha. (a lower number as there are cashew nut) at 0,55 US \$/tree (including transportation to site=3,575 US \$) and 3,425 US \$ for cash for work.

The tree plantations at Spien Pring was done from the 5th to the 7th of June and from the 8th to 10th of June 2021 (6 days) and the tree plantations at O'Srae was done from the 5th to the 7th of June, 8th to 10th of June and on the 11th of June 2021 (6 days) at O'Srae, involving 322 villagers from both villages.

Trees were purchased from the ADF/Eau Kulen Sangke Lak tree nursery and from the UNEP/CPA Chup Ta Sok tree nursery in Khlah Khmum for the reforestation of O'Srae areas. For the reforestation of Spien Pring areas, trees were purchased from the Ta Penh and the Anlong Thom ADF/Eau Kulen Sangke Lak tree nurseries (with additional tree bought in Siem Reap). Details of the total number of trees, species and hectares reforested are the following: 13,525 trees were planted in the 2 areas (6,575 for Spien Pring and 6,950 for O Srae). Summing the 2 areas, the total of the tree planted per species are the following: 6,735 *Beng*, 45 *Kronhoung*, 43 *Thnong*, 2548 *Koki*, 354 *Yeang*, 1807 *Kulen*, 777 *Kor Koh*, 171 *Pring*, 774 *Phnav*, 135 *Neang Nuon*, 45 *Chres* and 100 *Khnot Prey*.

- d. The support to the law enforcement by PDoE within this reforested area and along the cliffs and boundaries of the PKNP.

As for the BESD/KK project, the patrolling activities were delegated and supervised by PDoE and the PKNP management team. The patrols were organised in 2 different teams, on specific areas within PKNP. These areas were designated by the PKNP management team and change over the course of the year, according to the information collected and illegal activities suspected. The team of ranger was divided in 2 groups: a first group with 15 rangers is patrolling for 5 days, 2 times per month; the second group with 6 rangers is patrolling for 3 days, 1 time per month. In June 2021, within the PES project, ADF worked in close collaboration with PDoE and the rangers to patrol PKNP. During these patrols in June 2021, one illegal logger was caught and the chainsaw was confiscated. Patrols were performed on the 7th and 8th June (1 day), from the 8th to the 11th June 2021 (4 days).

- e. The implementation of alternative environmentally friendly livelihood activities to the affected cashew nut farmers (chicken and pig raising; vegetable, black ginger and vegetable farmers).

All 13 farmers chose pig raising among the other options proposed: chicken raising, fruit trees, vegetables or black ginger farming. All these 13 beneficiaries are female, including 1 widow. ADF alternative livelihood team implemented this component, by selecting families, checking and advising for the necessary infrastructures or items delivered to each household (piglets, small shelters and fence, built over a cement slab for the pigs, water and feeding tanks, pipes), facilitated the purchasing of the piglets, and training the beneficiaries. This activity obtains results on a long term, with dedicated farmers following training. Each of the 13 families from the BESD/PES (6 in Khlah Khmum village, 7 in Anlong Thom village) has signed an agreement letter, as the others (18 families) from the BESD/alternative livelihood from the KK/ BESD project (see above). The agreement letter is stating that each beneficiary is committed to follow ADF technical assistance, to record incomes and expenses, to participate to training and donors/guests' visits, to take good care of all pigs and other materials given to them, and to inform ADF in case they have some problems related all those activities.

The training was postponed due to the C-19 pandemic. Material was bought and stored in advance at ADF's house in Phnom Kulen, and was delivered later in the year to each beneficiary.

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The circumstances (C-19 outbreak) and the reticence of the villagers to give back their land were the 2 main difficulties to overcome for ADF team. With a longer time, additional farmers could have been reached for an agreement to give their land back for reforestation, with an alternative livelihood activity as a compensation. However, this project showed that the formula works and should be developed in the future.

- f. To continue reinforcing the cash-for work project (BESD-C19) to maintain the reforested areas in PKNP and CRBC (within the BESD-C19 or previously reforested in PKNP, see C-19 project below).

The cash for work was used to pay workers who prepared, planted and maintained the reforested areas within the PES project.

- g. To develop and support the existing tree nurseries set up by ADF and supported by Eau Kulen/Kulara Water company, and run by Anlong Thom, Sangke Lak and Ta Penh primary schools' students and teachers, in order to get additional seedlings for the target area of this project.

The 3 ADF/Eau Kulen tree nurseries in Sangke Lak, Ta Penh and Anlong Thom primary schools were upgrade with lines of bricks sealed with cement to maintain the saplings bags in order and in lines. Species can now be easily separated and identified. Small extensions, used temporarily when the tree nurseries are full and before the first plantations, were being built. Additional material was purchased: wooden posts (8 per tree nursery), green-shade material (1 roll per tree nursery), metallic fence (30 Kg per tree nursery), water pipes (5 per tree nursery), irrigation tank (2 per tree nursery), black plastic bag for young trees (10 Kg per tree nursery), and tree seeds.

- h. To set up signboards (in the ground) for reforested areas at Spien Pring/Anlong Thom village and Prasat Krohom/ Khlah Khmum village.

Signboards (in the ground) were installed for each reforested area at Spien Pring and Prasat Krohom PA.

- i. To purchase equipment (1 computer) and office supplies.

One computer and office supplies were purchased by ADF admin. and finance manager, according to regulations.

- j. To ensure the maintenance of equipment (motorbikes).

The maintenance of equipment (motorbikes) was done regularly during the project to allow the best implementation of the project.

Overall, the UNDP-BESD-PES allowed a few 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, CPA 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 would have been positive, 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.

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- 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 agriculture practices to new behaviour was 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.
- 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.
- The PES approach was developed towards several families in Anlong Thom and Khlah Khmum villages and beneficiaries were keen to give their cultivated plots for the reforestation, in exchange of an alternative livelihood activity (exclusively pig raising). This is an encouraging result and it shows this concept can be developed in the future.
- Approaching private partners for PES implementation require a longer time and has been extremely challenging during the C19 pandemic. A continuation of the project would help to finalize this first phase and to approach a maximum of targeted companies extraction resources from PKNP.

UNDP-C.19 project

Reminder:

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

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The project objectives were 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.

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

The original project was planned from the 1st of September to the 31st of December 2020. However, due to the late first transfer from UNDP and the heavy rains slowing down the project's implementation, it was extended at no cost until the 31st of May 2021. The report of this project presents the results from 2020, completed with the 2021 activities and results.

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

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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 farming, 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.

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 night time 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 (Khnong 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, and 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

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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/Khnong Phnom commune. 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 2020. Due to this delay, the land preparation had to be done quickly and workers for this task were selected according 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.

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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).

With the remaining budget, it was decided in agreement with UNDP on the 4th of May 2021, to replace the dead trees in PKNP. 3912 trees were purchased from Teukville tree nursery (Siem Reap) and Vireak tree nursery (Trapeang Seh village) on the 14th and the 17th of May 2021, for the reforestation activities in two areas next to Sangke Lak village, and one area next to Anlong Thom village (see below, tree planting). The saplings from ADF tree nurseries in Phnom Kulen were too small to be purchased and planted.

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 was partially used to implement this task.

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. Additional trees were planted along the track.
 - 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 2020.
 - Total planted for PKNP=15.4 hectares, 12,000 trees planted by 873 persons, including 467 women (406 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

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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.

Where the survival rate from 2020 reforestation was low, the replanting activities in PKNP were undertaken from the 19th to the 22nd of May 2021.

- In the first area of Sangke Lak village (4,7ha), 1400 trees were planted, divided as followed: 500 *Beng* (*Azalia xylocarpa* (Kruz.) Craib), 400 *Yeng* (*Dipterocarpus alatus*), 300 *Koki* (*Hopea helferi*), 100 *Kronghoung* (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis* Pierre) and 100 *Thnong* (*Pterocarpus Macrocarpus* Kurz).
- In the second area of Sangke Lak village (O' Ong, 4,5 ha), 1300 trees were planted, divided as followed: 400 *Beng* (*Azalia xylocarpa* (Kruz.) Craib), 400 *Yeng* (*Dipterocarpus alatus*), 300 *Koki* (*Hopea helferi*), 100 *Kronghoung* (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis* Pierre) and 100 *Thnong* (*Pterocarpus Macrocarpus* Kurz).
- In the area next to Anlong Thom village (north of Thnal Dac), 1212 trees were planted, divided as followed: 300 *Beng* (*Azalia xylocarpa* (Kruz.) Craib), 300 *Yeng* (*Dipterocarpus alatus*), 300 *Koki* (*Hopea helferi*), 150 *Kronghoung* (*Dalbergia cochinchinensis* Pierre) and 162 *Thnong* (*Pterocarpus Macrocarpus* Kurz).

These reforestation activities do not modify the total area planted in 2020, as these are replacement of dead trees planted in the same areas.

- Planting technique: the 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 plantation project in 2020 involved for both areas 1336 persons including 685 women: 463 persons (including 218 women and 54 widows) in CRBC and 873 persons (including 467 women and 207 widows) in PKNP. In 2020, the objective of 690 persons (300 for PKNP and 390 for CRBC) was therefore reached and exceeded. The total of women involved was 51.27%.
- In 2021, 155 persons participated to the reforestation activities (only implemented in PKNP) with 81 persons during 2 days for the 2 areas at Sangke Lak, and 74 persons during 2 days for the area north of Anlong Thom village. More persons were hired for tree maintenance operation in 2021 (see below).

Payment Method and extension of the project

As indicated by the ADF-UNDP agreement, "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. This 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.

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TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

The non-cost extension was agreed in December 2020. The maintenance operations of the planted areas already started in November 2020 (see below). They were able to be continued from January 2021, until the end of the project in May 2021. Due to the low survival rate in PKNP reforested areas, ADF requested to UNDP to use some of the remaining budget for maintenance to purchase sapling, in order to replant saplings in the plots where the survival rate was low (2 areas next to Sangke Lak village, 1 area next to Anlong Thom village).

36,000 trees were planted in the two selected areas: 12,000 (+3912 additional for replacement) in PKNP and 24,000 in CRBC. These operations, including land preparation and plantation involved 1336 persons in 2020, including 685 women (51.27%). For 2021, 155 were involved in preparation and plantation, all in corresponding to the UNDP criteria for this project.

Weeding of reforested areas

Due to the late start of this project, this activity has started in December 2020 until May 2021, as the non-cost extension was approved by UNDP. C-19 affected workers and CF members were 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 were implemented by ADF and PDoE staff together with the PKNP rangers and the CF members.

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.

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.

During the period covering December 2020 to 31st of May 2021, the maintenance operations took place at the following dates: In CRBC it was started in January 29th, 30th, 31st and 1st of February 2021. It was resumed on the 23rd, 24th, 25th February 2021, then again 3 days from the 25th to 27th of March 2021 and finally 4 days from 19th of May to 22nd of May 2021. In PKNP, it was implemented on the 6th and 7th, 11th and 12th, 16th and 17th and 24th of February 2021 (4 days at Phum Thmey location), and in March 29th, 30th and 31st (3 days in Sangke Lak area n.1), and finally 4 days from 19th of May to 22nd of May 2021.

All maintenance operations took place under the responsibility of ADF and PKNP rangers. Maintenance operations continued with the same sequence, from the 1st of December 2020 to the 31st of May 2021.

In CRBC, 276 persons were involved in these maintenance activities, including 138 females, 138 head of families, 28 CF members, 1 disable and 25 widows. In PKNP, 287 persons were involved in these maintenances and planting activities, including 167 females, 144 head of families, 9 CPA members and 59 widows. For the PKNP, these figures combine the number of participants replanting trees in the areas where the survival rate was low (2 areas in Sangke Lak and 1 area in Anlong Thom, all in PKNP) and regular maintenance.

For both areas (CRBC and PKNP), this represents a total of 563 persons, including 305 females (54.17%), 282 head of families, 37 community members, 1 disable and 84 widows. The selection

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

of the beneficiaries was validated by the Khnong Phnom Commune Council for the PKNP reforested areas and by the Community Forestry in CRBC, respecting the UNDP criteria.

A visit to the Phum Thmey reforested area in PKNP was done during the visit of UNDP and SIDA representatives on the 24th of February 2021, while the maintenance operation was undertaken. The visit was interrupted because of the C-19 outbreak in Phnom Penh and the visit scheduled for the 25th of February 2021 in CRBC was cancelled. An additional visit by UNDP team took place on the 21st of May 2021 in CRBC.

Regular monitoring & forest fire prevention

In 2020, patrolling of the reforested areas was started in CRBC only. It was started in January 2021 in PKNP. The regular surveys of the different reforested areas were implemented by ADF and PDoE staff, together with the PKNP rangers and the CF members.

The survival rates for the different reforested areas were the following: 90% alive in Chankran roy (in the 3 areas); in PKNP (4 areas): Phum Thmey area =40%, Sangke Lak 1 and 2 areas=10%, AnlongThom area=10%. The low survival rate in PKNP is due to 1) Late plantation in PKNP and lack of rain (whereas there were a few late rains in Chankran Roy) 2) the villagers were still cultivating the reforested areas (with beans) while trees were planted. They might be responsible for the loss of trees. PDoE (PKNP rangers) and ADF monitored the situation with the farmers of these 3 locations with a low rate of survival (10%). An agreement was concluded (on the 3rd of April 2021) with 1 farmer (at Sangke Lak), stating that the trees (planted forest trees and young cashew nut) should be preserved in this particular area. The farmers who illegally cut plots of forested area (for slash and burn cultivation then cashew nut farming) were employed by the project for their reforestation and maintenance. No other agreements were signed with the farmers of the other low survival rate areas, as they all agreed to give back these deforested plots. This has ensured that the reforested areas were well maintained. The weeding of these areas has also prevented fire to destroy these newly reforested areas.

The patrolling activities were implemented in April and May 2021, when the villagers are usually cutting forest for the slash and burn agriculture. ADF and PDoE teams selected the areas to be patrolled in PKNP. Each area was georeferenced and given a name corresponding to the high point, a stream, or a rock formation. They include 34 rangers, divided in 7 groups. The patrols took place during 3 to 4 days, from the 5th to 7th of April, from the 8th to 11th of April, from 17th to 20th of April, from the 19th to 21st of April, 22nd to 25th of April 2021. In May 2021, they took place from the 9th to 12th, from the 10th to 13th, and from the 12th to 15th of May 2021.

The rangers have stopped illegal wood cutting and transportation, confiscated hunting weapons and animal traps, educated the persons they caught, marked dozens of trees with the letter "Don't" (cut the tree). During, these patrols, 7 persons were taken into court by PDoE staff through the legal procedure and are waiting for a judgment.

The maintenance operations have started from November and December 2020 in the reforested areas using the remaining tree planting cash for work funds as well as the maintenance and patrolling funds. The non-cost extension for this project, focusing on the maintenance and the patrolling activities during the next 5 months (from January to May 2021) was approved in December 2020. It has ensured a better survival rate of the planted trees, prevent grass fires during the dry season, and allow to involve more beneficiaries. The maintenance and patrolling budget were used for this.

The funds not used for reforestation were reallocated to the maintenance of the reforested areas. The financial report and the budget lines were redefined accordingly, in concertation and with the agreement of the UNDP team.

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

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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.

During the entire project, there was a regular coordination between PDoE-ADF and UNDP to adapt the project to the evolving circumstances. For example, the ADF team have requested to use some of the remaining maintenance funds to purchase trees to allow reforestation where the survival rate was low (PKNP).

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.

Overall results

There were 1899 (1336 in 2020 and 563 in 2021) selected COVID-19 affected and/or vulnerable people selected (52,21% of women) for this project. The objective of 690 was largely exceeded as 1899 persons benefitted from the project. These lists were sent by ADF/PDoE to UNDP as supporting documents, together with the receipts.

Mobile transfer was not practically possible as not every villager has mobile phone and cash withdraw offices are not easily accessible nor existing for workers in the 2 selected areas. 11 signboards were set up for each location and at strategic locations for both target areas.

54.2 ha of degraded areas were reforested trees with almost 40,000 trees planted.

The 2 maintenance programs to protect the tree growth was set up and defined in January 2021, after the second trench was transferred from UNDP to ADF. The maintenance program of the 2 areas (PKNP and CRBC) was undertaken every month (except April 2021 because of C-19 lockdown), for 3 to 7 days.

Four monitoring reports (15th of November 2020, 30th of November 2020, 18th of February 2021, 30th of March 2021) were sent to UNDP as well as and 1 final report at the completion of the project.

Risks analysis for the project with their corresponding mitigation measures were done and submitted to UNDP.

Overall, the UNDP-C-19 allowed a few lessons learnt:

- Funds for the implementation of the project should not be transferred too late after the signing of the LVGA between the parties, particularly when the project involves reforestation activities at the end of the rainy season.
- Reforestation activities should be undertaken at the beginning or at the mid-term of the rainy season rather than at the end. This would ensure a maximum rainfall for the planted trees and an easier access to the areas to be prepared and reforested. Some of the reforested areas were extremely difficult to access due to heavy rains in October 2020 and the process of bringing the saplings was slow down.
- Reforestation in PKNP is sometimes problematic as the land selected is not completely retaken by the government (MoE-PDoE). The use of the plots, even though for illegal farming, is often claimed by the villagers. An administrative procedure, quite often long, is necessary to guarantee that the villagers are officially ready and agree to give up the plot for reforestation.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

This procedure is not preventing reforestation activities but it should be anticipated, particularly during the dry season, so the land can be available for reforestation during the rainy season.

- Reforested areas can sometimes be used by farmers to cultivate crops. This can also explain the low survival rates in some reforested areas in PKNP. A better communication and engagement between the PKNP rangers and the farmers should be initiated before reforestation happen. A stronger involvement of the farmer's family for the reforestation and maintenance activities should be considered.
- Payment by Wing or other similar ways for workers should not be considered as a payment solution for these villagers. The withdraw offices are not easily accessible for these remote areas. Additionally, they do not always have smart phone and even though, they are not familiar with these ways of payments. The payment of every workers through these transfers would have required additional time to teach them how to get paid through this way. Due to time constraint, it was not possible.
- The general budget should include some budget lines for the transportation of saplings and material to support the tree planting and maintenance.

Reforestation activities (others than the UNDP-C19 project)

Reminder: Since 2015, 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. As an example, 23 hectares were planted with 31,200 saplings in 2019 within PKNP. 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.

In 2021, within the UNDP-BESD, 20,9 hectares were planted within cashew nut farms (see above, UNDP-BESD project). 6,8 additional hectares were planted in 3 different locations with a total of 5,600 trees (including 3000 trees on 2,5 hectares within the Popel CPA thanks to the CIRD project, see above). Apart from the UNDP-C-19 project (2020-2021), 27,7 hectares were therefore planted in 2021 in PKNP.

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 this donor, this project was not continued in 2021. It has been integrated in 2021 within the Humy 2 project (see above). The patrolling training sessions were organised from October to December 2021 and field patrols in PKNP only started in January 2022. 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 2021.

f. ADMINISTRATION

In March 2021, ADF finalized and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with HUMY NGO. It formalizes all responsibilities of the two parties. It was signed for a 3-years period, from March 2021 to March 2024.

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TRUSTEE'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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: 21 October 2022

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 2021.

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:



Dated: 21 October 2022

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 2021

	Note	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total funds 2021 £	Total funds 2020 £
Income from:					
Donations	3	34,035	110,083	144,118	161,613
Investments	4	-	77	77	188
Total income		34,035	110,160	144,195	161,801
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	5	43,080	128,462	171,542	262,833
Total expenditure		43,080	128,462	171,542	262,833
Net movement in funds		(9,045)	(18,302)	(27,347)	(101,032)
Reconciliation of funds:					
Total funds brought forward		(19,768)	88,876	69,108	170,140
Net movement in funds		(9,045)	(18,302)	(27,347)	(101,032)
Total funds carried forward		(28,813)	70,574	41,761	69,108

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

The notes on pages 69 to 79 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2021 £	2020 £	2020 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		5,667		9,944
Current assets					
Debtors	11	-		10,001	
Cash at bank and in hand		42,655		52,440	
		<u>42,655</u>		<u>62,441</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(6,561)		(3,277)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current assets			36,094		59,164
Total net assets			<u>41,761</u>		<u>69,108</u>
Charity funds					
Restricted funds	13		70,574		88,876
Unrestricted funds	13		(28,813)		(19,768)
			<u>41,761</u>		<u>69,108</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: 21 October 2022

The notes on pages 69 to 79 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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.

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 2021

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 sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling 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 2021

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 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total funds 2021 £
Donations	34,035	110,083	144,118

	Unrestricted funds 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Total funds 2020 £
Donations	11,313	150,300	161,613

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4. Investment income

	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total funds 2021 £
Bank interest	77	77
	<u>77</u>	<u>77</u>

	Unrestricted funds 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Total funds 2020 £
Bank interest	9	179	188
	<u>9</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>188</u>

5. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities

Summary by fund type

	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total 2021 £
Charitable costs	43,080	128,462	171,542
	<u>43,080</u>	<u>128,462</u>	<u>171,542</u>

	Unrestricted funds 2020 £	Restricted funds 2020 £	Total 2020 £
Charitable costs	68,987	193,846	262,833
	<u>68,987</u>	<u>193,846</u>	<u>262,833</u>

6. Analysis of expenditure by activities

	Activities undertaken directly 2021 £	Support costs 2021 £	Total funds 2021 £
Charitable costs	166,632	4,910	171,542
	<u>166,632</u>	<u>4,910</u>	<u>171,542</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6. Analysis of expenditure by activities (continued)

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

Analysis of support costs

	Charitable costs 2021 £	Total funds 2021 £
Accountancy fees	1,784	1,784
Independent examination fees (governance)	1,500	1,500
Foreign currency loss	144	144
Bank charges and interest	1,482	1,482
	4,910	4,910

	Charitable costs 2020 £	Total funds 2020 £
Accountancy fees	2,513	2,513
Independent examination fees (governance)	750	750
Foreign currency gain	2,256	2,256
Bank charges and interest	1,646	1,646
	7,165	7,165

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

7. Staff costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Wages and salaries	49,570	69,850
	<u>49,570</u>	<u>69,850</u>

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

	2021	2020
	No.	No.
Average number of employees	11	12
	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>

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

8. Trustee's remuneration and expenses

During the year, no Trustees received any remuneration or other benefits (2020 - £NIL).

During the year ended 31 December 2021, no Trustee expenses have been incurred (2020 - £NIL).

9. Taxation

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

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	28,288	19,590	21,828	69,706
Additions	-	-	662	662
Disposals	-	(2,500)	-	(2,500)
At 31 December 2021	28,288	17,090	22,490	67,868
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	22,413	17,777	19,572	59,762
Charge for the year	2,829	743	1,367	4,939
On disposals	-	(2,500)	-	(2,500)
At 31 December 2021	25,242	16,020	20,939	62,201
Net book value				
At 31 December 2021	3,046	1,070	1,551	5,667
At 31 December 2020	5,875	1,813	2,256	9,944

Motor vehicles sold in the year resulted in a profit on disposal of \$850 which was been included in direct costs of charitable activity.

11. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year		
Prepayments and accrued income	-	10,001
	-	10,001

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Accruals and deferred income	6,561	3,277

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

13. Statement of funds

Statement of funds - current year

	Balance at 1 January 2021 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Balance at 31 December 2021 £
Unrestricted funds				
General Funds	(19,768)	34,035	(43,080)	(28,813)
Restricted funds				
Hygiene and sanitation project	2,616	73,932	(40,993)	35,555
Income Generation project	26,663	2,535	(11,715)	17,483
TREE project	20,345	7,963	(17,328)	10,980
UNDP	39,252	25,730	(58,426)	6,556
	<u>88,876</u>	<u>110,160</u>	<u>(128,462)</u>	<u>70,574</u>
Total of funds	<u>69,108</u>	<u>144,195</u>	<u>(171,542)</u>	<u>41,761</u>

ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

13. Statement of funds (continued)

Statement of funds - prior 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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.

Environment Reforestation - Projects to reinforce ADF activities towards the reforestation of the Phnom Kulen National Park and the Chankran Roy Community Forestry.

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 and includes the HUMY 1 & 2 project and CIRD project which are explained below.

HUMY 1 & 2

Relates to a project providing infrastructures and materials necessary for a Community-based Tourism Centre (CBTC) in a Popel Community Protected Area (CPA). Also provides for training for CPA members.

CIRD

Relates to a project to implement tree growing and tree planting in 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 prior year, a transfer was made from general funds to the restricted Environment Reforestation project totalling \$3,817 to cover the underspend.

During the prior 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.

14. Analysis of net assets between funds

Analysis of net assets between funds - current year

	Unrestricted funds 2021 £	Restricted funds 2021 £	Total funds 2021 £
Tangible fixed assets	5,667	-	5,667
Current assets	(27,919)	70,574	42,655
Creditors due within one year	(6,561)	-	(6,561)
Total	(28,813)	70,574	41,761

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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14. Analysis of net assets between funds (continued)

Analysis of net assets between funds - prior year

	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

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 \$9,993 (2020 - \$4,575) which was donated by the trustee / close family member of the trustee.