

**Registered number: 06429421**  
**Charity number: 1122750**

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT  
FOUNDATION**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**LUBBOCK FINE**  
**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 2019**

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

# **ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**

## **TRUSTEE'S REPORT**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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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 2019 to 31 December 2019. 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.

## **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.

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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.

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.

#### **ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE**

This report presents the ADF activities in Phnom Kulen during the year 2019. 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).

# ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

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### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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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 2019

##### Administration, finance and communication officer:

-Hoeung Hourapich (ADF)

##### Archaeological and environmental team

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

##### Development team

- Mien Mout (Income Generation Supervisor)
- Bis Chhoeurng (Income Generation field assistant)
- Seng Samry (Hygiene Supervisor and house manager)
- Loem Nimul (Hygiene field assistant)
- Khen Savann (Hygiene field assistant)
- Sebastian Van Shreeb, evaluator for the WISH project, mid-November 2019 to mid-February 2020
- Kong Laksmy, translator for the WISH project evaluation, mid-November 2019 to mid-February 2020

##### Logistic team

- Lay Thol, guard
- Som Chanthou, cook

##### The ADF international team in 2019:

- Jean-Baptiste Chevance (Archaeologist, Phnom Kulen Program Director, full time),
- David Sandilands, (Development consultant, from mid-March to early September 2019).

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

## **ARCHAEOLOGY: Field operations**

The 2019 archaeological activities are a continuity of the programme launched in 2008 in collaboration with the APSARA National Authority. The 2019 activities can be summarized as below.

### **MAINTENANCE AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM:**

#### **Land Mine & UXO removal program**

There was no demining campaign in 2019, 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.

Additionally to these demining operations related to archaeological research, ADF team reports and follows up the Unexploded ordnances (UXO) founded by villagers to the local authorities. It was the case in Khlah Khmum primary school in late 2018 and July 2019 (See Education support below).

#### **Assistance to the APSARA National Authority for the 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).

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

In May 2019, ADF as provided to the APSARA National Authority a report on the 2013 excavation campaign on the ancient mound fields in Anlong Thom village. The new road crossing the entire plateau directly threatened these mounds and ADF and APSARA required in 2017 a bypass to avoid them. However, the old section of the road had to be widened and some of these mounds could be partially destroyed. Prior the preventative excavations done by APSARA, ADF provided a report summarising the 2013 results, including maps, sections, pictures, and a list of radiocarbon results from charcoal samples collected in 2013.

ADF is waiting for APSARA to print the complete sandstone artefacts inventory for the Phnom Kulen archaeological sites (finalised by ADF in 2017 and handed over to APSARA). ADF and APSARA also agreed for the replacement of the broken cement posts around the APA (after the assessment done by ADF and APSARA team in August and September 2017, and the submission of the report in Khmer to APSARA on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2017). Finally, ADF is regularly checking the temples presenting risks of collapsing (Prasat O Top, Prasat Krol Romeas, Prasat Damrei Krap, Prasat Rong Chen) and reporting to the Department of the Conservation of the Monuments Outside the Angkor Park/APSARA, underlining the urgent construction of wooden supporting structures.

ADF director attended in September 2019 to a consultative workshop on Heritage and Tourism management organised by the APSARA National Authority (H. E. Sok Sangvar).

#### **Restoration of sandstone, ceramic and metallic artefacts**

No ceramic or metallic artefacts required restoration/conservation in 2019.

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

#### **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 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2017. It summarises the number of broken (or missing) posts for each zone. A total of 45 should be replaced, as stated in APSARA-ADF MoU, signed at the end of 2017.

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

One additional APA of 799 hectares was demarcated in the Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP) during the year 2019. It was implemented within the UNDP-BESD project around the Prasat Krohom 1 and 2 temples, the dike Thnal O' Srae, and a group of earth mounds, north of Khlah Khmum village (see below, Environmental program, UNDP-BESD project).

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, DIFFUSION/COMMUNICATION AND TRAINING:**

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

The Phnom Kulen 2012 Lidar Campaign was undertaken within the KALC project, covering Angkor, Koh Ker and 30 km<sup>2</sup> in Phnom Kulen, funded by ADF. The 2015 Lidar campaign was initiated by EFEO under the CALI project and is covering 5 major archaeological sites in Cambodia. The largest acquisition area was the entire range of the Phnom Kulen National Park (975 km<sup>2</sup>), from Varin district to Beng Mealea temple.



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ADF was in charge of the field verifications, focusing on the top of the plateau, in close collaboration with the CALI/EFEO project from 2015 to 2017. ADF team, in association with the APSARA Authority archaeologists, finalised the ground verifications and the inventory of the archaeological features revealed by the Lidar campaigns from 2012 and 2015 in March 2017. The final report in Khmer was submitted to APSARA in May 2018. In total, 600 features were inventoried. The digitization of discovered features was finalised and made coherent with the CALI team in 2017. In total, more than 3200 archaeological features have been identified and digitized. Punctual and additional surveys were implemented in 2019 to verify key archaeological points.

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

#### **Archaeological Excavation campaign & topographical survey, archaeological research:**

##### **Excavations**

No excavation was undertaken in 2019 as in March and April 2018, ADF team undertook an excavation campaign on the Royal Palace (Banteay/Pteah Kruh Chas) of the former 9<sup>th</sup> century capital in Phnom Kulen. The data from these excavations are providing additional information for a publication. More specialised studies will be undertaken in the coming years with ceramics and radiocarbon studies.

##### **Artefact inventories**

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of April 2019, ADF has provided to APSARA the complete list of the artefacts kept for studies at ADF office. It consists in an inventory of the 109 boxes and baskets, containing mostly roof tiles and ceramic fragments but also soil samples, bricks samples, charcoal samples and slag samples. According the MoUs signed between ADF and APSARA and the Angkor Code of Conduct, every international team should send the artefacts found during their excavation at Angkor after the inventory and study have been made. ADF has requested to APSARA the authorization to keep these 109 boxes for further studies, and to deliver them once each study per type or site is concluded.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2019 and following an APSARA request (from the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May 2018), ADF delivered several artefacts from the 2008 to 2016 excavations to the APSARA compound. These artefacts were the precious and semi-precious ones (very small gold leaf, semi-precious stone, glass fragments, pearls...), the metallic artefacts (mostly iron), the ceramic objects (not containers), the small sandstones fragments to be transferred at the Norodom Sihanouk Museum (no restoration required) and the small sandstones fragments to be transferred and restored at the Norodom Sihanouk Museum, as some of them should be reattached to bigger fragments previously delivered by ADF to the museum. At the end of 2019, the authorisation of restoration was not granted yet by APSARA. A complete inventory of these 5 types of objects was provided together with five documents presenting the pictures of each object per type. The metallic objects previously restored and requiring specific conditions of storage on a long-term basis, were placed in glass jars containing rice, to reduce the risk of corrosion and insure their better conservation.

##### **Specialised studies**

###### **• IRANGKOR project**

ADF continued its collaboration with the IRANGKOR project. This project aimed to evaluate the role of iron (production, trade and consumption) in the expansion of the Khmer empire (9<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century). After the APSARA's authorisation, it was agreed in 2017 between ADF and IRANGKOR team that 14 samples would be taken off for scientific analysis. They were sent to France in 2017 and the analysis was carried out during 2018, with results obtained in 2019. The samples are providing dates corresponding to the Angkor period, from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century AD (samples: POT.10.4100.1; PTB.12.19007 and PTD.08.8002).

###### **• Flotation of soil samples**

Flotation of soil samples from the 2014 and 2016 excavations was also done, thanks to EFEO team (Mr. Leap), in the perspective of further archaeological studies.

###### **• EFEO/Langau**

ADF also collaborated with EFEO and APSARA (Langau/Casting for the King project) for the non-destructive analysis of the composition of nine metallic objects. Mr. David Bourgarit (Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France) and Mr. Brice Vincent (EFEO) provided results to ADF.



- **Ancient inscriptions/ CIK/ Dharma Project**

In collaboration with EFEO (Dharma Project) and APSARA, ADF participated to the surveys for the rubbing of ancient inscriptions newly discovered in ancient hermit sites in Phnom Kulen. Poeng Ta Thlang only presented modern inscriptions (from 1960's hermit settlements) and Phnom Bey had none. However, two additional unknown inscriptions were discovered at Wat Chas (with the previously known K.1324 and K.1342) and the rubbing of these 4 inscriptions was organised and implemented. They will be given an inventory number by the CIK/EFEO program.

Further specific archaeological studies and publications concerning previous excavations undertaken by ADF are ongoing. More publications will reveal particular aspects of the ancient city in Kulen for the coming years (water management, main sites, industries...). For the next publications, ADF team is focusing on the Kbal Spean and the 1000 linga site, Rong Chen mountain temple, and an archaeological guide in collaboration with EFEO.

**Diffusion and communication:**

The main result for the year 2019 is the publication of the LiDAR results entitled "Mahendraparvata: An Early Angkor-Period Capital Defined through Airborne Laser Scanning at Phnom Kulen" by Chevance, Jean-Baptiste, Damian Evans, Nina Hofer, Sakada Sakhoeun, and Ratha Chhean, published online by Cambridge University Press on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October 2019 in *Antiquity*, a peer-reviewed journal of world archaeology (<https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2019.133>).

A second similar publication is also expected in 2020, after its submission in 2018 to the Dumbarton Oaks (Trustees for Harvard University, Washington D.C), following the participation of JB Chevance to the Garden and Landscape Studies Symposium (May 4 – 6, 2017) on "Landscapes of Pre-Industrial Cities".

In 2019, ADF set up a media policy, in order to ease and facilitate the collaboration with media. The project area and the extraordinary context of the Phnom Kulen National Park attracted numerous media projects from Cambodia and abroad. ADF is now proposing a Media policy and a Media Request Form. This approach allows to better define the collaboration between the media project and ADF team, to better answer the media project expectations, and to avoid staff mobilisation without any financial compensation (<http://www.adfkulen.org/media.html>).

On the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of January 2019, ADF Director participated to a documentary about Cambodia from the French TV M6 channel within the show entitled "Enquête exclusive". The team focused on both the recent archaeological discoveries and the development activities implemented by ADF in the villages.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2019, ADF director presented an introduction to archaeology and a summary of ADF archaeological and development activities in Phnom Kulen to the students of the secondary school from the French School of Siem Reap.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December 2019, ADF management team gave a lecture entitled « Phnom Kulen: past and future » to the public, presenting the latest findings from the archaeological research in Phnom Kulen, with a particular focus on results from the LiDAR project. Development activities were also introduced, to illustrate the problems the National Park is facing, and the possible solutions proposed by ADF.

In 2019, ADF archaeological work and the LiDAR results publication was the subject of an article in the press with *Science et Avenir* magazine (France).

ADF team presented its activity reports (June 2018 to May 2019) and perspectives at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Technical Committee on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of June 2019. ADF representatives also attended to the 33<sup>rd</sup> ICC technical session on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December 2019 and to the 26<sup>th</sup> Plenary Session of the ICC on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2019, during which important recommendations were issued for the PKNP and ADF team continued to report and advise the ICC UNESCO experts about Phnom Kulen issues.

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### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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From the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> of February 2018, ADF director and national manager participated to Workshop on Sustainability and Tourism Management at Archaeological and Heritage Sites, organised by the SEAMEO (Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization) Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SPAFA) and APSARA National Authority, in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Following this participation and the ADF presentation about the tourism situation in Phnom Kulen entitled "Sustainability and tourism management on Phnom Kulen", the proceedings from the workshop were published online on the SPAFA website in 2019 (<https://www.spafajournal.org/index.php/spafapub/issue/view/132/showToc>).

The TREE project (see Environmental Component below) was subject to an important from the Cambodian media (TV, newspapers and Internet) after ADF participated to a press conference and hosted and guided a delegation of journalists in Sangke Lak primary school and tree nursery, on the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of October 2019, together with the donor of this particular project, Kulara Water Company representatives, producing Eau Kulen mineral water.

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

#### **Training of Cambodian archaeologists**

There is a close collaboration between the APSARA Authority and ADF archaeologists. This is providing a platform for field training to the APSARA local staff (archaeologist and local workers) during all activities (excavations, surveys, APA surveys and management, site management...). However, the activities of this component were reduced due to the limited amount of archaeological fieldwork in Phnom Kulen during the year 2019.

#### **DEVELOPMENT: Field operations**

##### **Overview:**

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

Some of the schools are facing an important turn over as qualified teachers are reluctant to work in Khnong Phnom commune, and facilities are poor as compared to other communes in Siem Reap province. This results in inadequate education for the children rendering yet another generation that is very likely to fall into the poverty. There is only one secondary school and one health centre for nine villages of the commune (Khnong Phnom, 4600 inhabitants in 2019).

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

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

However, the new road being built from Svay Leu to the checkpoint on the west side of Kulen is now changing this general dynamic.

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

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

Under the development program, ADF has set up four main components to address these issues:

1) Income Generation/alternative livelihoods, 2) Hygiene and sanitation/Emergency Relief, 3) Educational support, and 4) Environmental component. They are all tailored-made to the Kulen problematic and are implemented in coordination with the Khnong Phnom Commune Development plan. The 2019 activities are presented below.

### **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

As for the previous 10 years (since 2010), ADF is continuing 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, fish, pig), and seasonal vegetable growing. The families growing vegetables are cultivating cucumber, cabbage, long bean, eggplant, gourd, salad and kale. However vegetable growing is more of a seasonal activity, especially on the plateau of Phnom Kulen. It is implemented during the cool season, normally starting from the end of October and reducing by the end of February, just before the hot season.

Following the annual review of the IG activity summarised in a report entitled "Income Generation (I.G.) Review & Report", covering the period from August 2017 to June 2018 several decisions were taken and implemented in 2019. It was decided to bring the National agriculture advisor in on a need basis; to increase the beneficiary's contributions for equipment and materials to 75% from January 2019 onwards; to better monitor, evaluate and draw lesson learned from both successes and non-successes of each activity; to establish a warning system for the farmers who are not following the ADF "step by step" methodology and to stop supporting the mushroom producers and to try on a small-scale pig raising with 2 families.

In 2019, ADF was closely monitoring the incomes and expenses of each of the 33 families. During the year 2019, 19 families were raising chickens, 3 were raising fish, 6 were raising pig and 2 to 5 families were growing vegetables. With the objective to transform these producers into independent local entrepreneurs, ADF is encouraging them to contribute with their incomes to the costs. This will allow taking ownership for their business, ensuring sustainable alternative income. 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, ADF applied the 75% rate for the reimbursements, to encourage the beneficiaries to be responsible. ADF collected these reimbursements over the year 2019, and they were reused for the IG program.

A report summarizing all ADF activities from July 2018 to June 2019 was combined in June 2019. It describes in detail the following activities: seasonal vegetable growing with 2 permanent vegetable growing farm and 3 seasonal vegetable growing farm; 19 families raising chickens; 3 fish farmers (compared to six 6 the previous year, due to the exceptional dry season); 6 pig raising farmers (2 in 2018); and 2 additional farmers raising butterflies with the technical support of the Bantey Srey Butterfly Centre.

ADF consultant, Mr Bin Chhayleang, has joined the team in Kulen twice in February 2019 to train both ADF IG team and ADF beneficiaries about agricultural and chicken raising activities. ADF consultant provided a report serving as a guideline for the IG team. Very sadly, the ADF team is in mourning of Bin Chhayleng, who tragically passed away yesterday Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> of June 2019. ADF highly respected alternative livelihood expert will always stay in ADF team hearts and minds, as well as the hundreds of beneficiaries he helped, as a true model for rural development in Cambodia.



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- AGRISUD and ADF joint-project in Khnong Phnom Commune

After a couple of years of setting up and defining the project, the partnership between ADF and AGRISUD International has officially started in May 2019 with a signature of a Memorandum of Understanding and the beginning of the field activities. AGRISUD International is active in Cambodia since 1995 on supporting family farms to improve their activities for a better and sustainable livelihood. The project "Agroecological and diversification family farming in peri-urban of Siem Reap Province" (IADA-2) is ongoing since May 2016 supporting 820 small agricultural family enterprises to help them increase their income and living conditions. The concept developed with ADF and AGRISUD it 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 30 beneficiaries. 120 additional families were therefore proposed activities from June 2019: 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 ditributed, 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.

The new joint partnership of both organizations commenced in May and 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 Peng, 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. Mout and Ms. Cheung, their operational cost: transportation costs, monitoring / reporting costs, stationery, material for ADF beneficiaries, etc...). AGRISUD covers their staff operational costs, all material for the new 120 families, and AGRISUD staff salaries.

AGRISUD will benefit from ADF's extensive knowledge of Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP), its population and their local agricultural habits, the local network of influential people and local authorities (village chief, Commune chief), the provincial authorities and the national authorities (Ministry of Environment, Provincial Department of Environment and APSARA National Authority). ADF staff will gain in professionalism, learning from AGRISUD long experience in this field of agro-ecology, from the producers, to the group then to the market linkage. The beneficiary will benefit with AGRISUD approach of organizing the farm families into groups / cooperatives, with prospective new products: black ginger, premium fruit trees and possibly pepper. These new products have a higher value per kilogram, and markets in Siem Reap and Phnom Penh are willing to purchase them. The project aims to set up a marketing chain, from the family to the market.

Unfortunately, the period was marked by a long period of drought during the crops set up (May, June, July), and then by violent and continuous rains (September and October 2019) causing heavy losses for vegetable production. A significant loss of 60% affected the Black Ginger producers on Phnom Kulen.

Following this new project, ADF hosted and guided in Phnom Kulen and Angkor archaeological site, from the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 23<sup>rd</sup> of November 2019, a delegation led by Mr. Patrick Devedjian, President of the Department of Haut de Seine (CG92), one of the main donor of AGRISUD-IADA project. A first group of representative form this donor was hosted in Phnom Kulen in May 2019.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> 2019 of December, a workshop organised by AGRISUD gathered the local authorities, beneficiaries and ADF to set up a participatory platform between and for benefit of the actors. The objective is the development of participatory priority agroecological action plans (PAPs) at the commune level and support for the implementation of these action plans: organization and capacity building (training in diagnostics and the definition of agricultural development strategies) of multi-stakeholder platforms, participatory communal diagnoses, meetings of co-construction of action plans (analysis, synthesis, validation), feedback to actors and decision-makers.

In 2019, ADF joined the "ALiSEA", the Agroecology Learning alliance in South East Asia, a network of Agroecology practitioners and supporters (sharing and supporting common goals on AE) 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

A new road crossing Phnom Kulen National Park now reaches Anlong Thom village and the archaeological sites. The objective of the CAR project, designed by ADF team (submitted to ECM travel agency in May 2018 and accepted in August 2018) is to ensure that the centre will be used by and for the benefit of the Anlong Thom CPA members, as a tool to create alternative income from tourism. ADF and Terre Cambodge are closely associated to train the Community Protected area (CPA) members, and to design and set up tourism products. A preliminary meeting with the local authorities and the CPA members took place on the 19<sup>th</sup> of September 2018. A first location was decided in Anlong Thom village. However, the location turned out to be unfit for the centre, as it belongs to the police. The final choice for a proper location slow down the construction of the centre but was finally agreed on the 24<sup>th</sup> of April 2019, with the Commune chief and the Community Protected Area (CPA) members.

The old mushroom production centre in Preah Ang Thom village (set up in 2014 by ADF) that did not succeed was dismantled, rebuilt from June until November 2019 and turn into this community-based tourism centre (CBTC) in Anlong Thom. Funds from TDS travel agency were added in December 2019 to this project, as both travel agencies are working with ADF private partner, Terre Cambodge. This centre will allow additional incomes to villagers from the local tourism and a shared knowledge and increased protection of the Phnom Kulen historical sites and its natural environment.

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

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.

In 2019, ADF has continued to receive the regular financial support from Terre Cambodge travel agency and other associated tour operator such as Chamäeleon Stiftung (June 2019), to sustain our Income generation (IG)/alternative livelihood program. The regular donation from Frangipani Spa and a private donor (Mr. Eric Bettens) are 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).

**Rice Bank in Thma Chruogn village**

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 35 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.

24 families borrowed rice in 2018, 27 families in 2017, 39 families in 2016, 23 families in 2015 and 34 families in 2014.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of December 2018, 7906 Kg were collected in the bank and a portion of this was in cash (2141 Kg). On the 6<sup>th</sup> of March 2019, 18 families borrowed rice paddy for a total of 5471 Kg, which corresponds to 304 Kg per family. The rice bank offered 192 Kg to 4 families. 58Kg of rice left over was sold and 44 Kg were lost due to rats and excessive heat.

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

### **Hygiene and sanitation program/Emergency Relief**

#### **Hygiene and sanitation program**

The **WISH** project, focusing on Hygiene and sanitation, was designed and proposed to the Almayuda Fundación (Spain) in March 2018. It was accepted and the project started in June 2018 with the remaining part of the SMU nutrition and health project and the remaining funds from the Almayuda fundacion for the IG component, after the agreement with the donors.

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

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

The project started in June 2018 with an assessment or baseline survey until August 2018 (See ADF 2018 activity report). The year 2019 was focusing on improving the work done started in June 2018. In order to reinforce the participation of the primary school teachers from Sangke Lak and Klah Khmum, ADF had a contract signed with each of them to insure their roles and responsibilities. Additionally, ADF management staff set up a check-up list for ADF hygiene assistants to fill randomly, to determine if all infrastructures related to hygiene were functioning and to monitor the hygiene standards of the school facilities. Almayuda Fundación representatives visited the Phnom Kulen schools with ADF team late February 2019.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of April 2019, a report was submitted to the donor covering the period June 2018 to March 2019. A second report was submitted to the donor in June 2019, covering the period from April 2019 to June 2019. These project reports narrates 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. They are summarised below.

The first activity starting the WISH project was to conduct meetings, form June 2018 onward, with all the project stakeholders, especially the teachers of Klah Khmum and Sangke Lak Schools and the active parents of these schools. The purpose of these meetings was explaining the WISH project objectives and the activities involved in attaining those objectives, alongside the benefits deriving from the activities.

It was followed by the baseline survey, to establish the situation at the beginning of the project, combined with the target group's knowledge, attitude and practices, in regards to water, sanitation and hygiene. The facts and findings revealed in the survey's questionnaire were compiled into a WISH project document (The WISH Baseline Survey'), allowing comparing the situation at the inception and the end of the project, while the Evaluation is done and establishing the effectiveness of the project.

The third activity was the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of the Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) facilities in three primary school on the plateau of Phnom Kulen: Klah Khmum, Sangke Lak, and Ta Penh.

Construction of the WASH facilities started at Ta Penh School with the installation of a spring water catchment system, containing two concrete ring water holding tanks, collecting fresh water to Ta Penh School and to the village at large, benefiting to 6 families. The 900-meter water system is a vital piece of infrastructure that supplies water to the school's kitchen area and toilets, which previously had no water. This very well appreciated and essential infrastructure will greatly work towards hygienic and preventative health care at Ta Penh School and the greater village. It was set up from July 2018 and concluded in September 2018.



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Similarly Khlah Khmum primary school was also bereft of water and in need of water facilities. The rehabilitation of the WASH facilities required extensive work to get them to a functional stage. This included the installation of a new spring water catchment system. The system was 600+ meters long with 3 water holding tanks; 1) 8 ring holding tank situated approximately ½ way along the system; 2) 8 ring holding tank situated behind the school & 3) 2 ring holding tank situated directly behind the newly constructed wash bay. Work commenced in August 2018 & concluded in the third quarter of 2018. The male & female toilet block was totally un-functional. Everything but the toilet walls, which were painted had to be totally renovated. It was completed by the end of the third quarter of 2018. A child friendly wash bay was constructed based on ADF's experience at Sangke Lak School. A roof and a fence protect it. The user-friendly wash bay was constructed in conjunction with the toilet block & completed by the end of the third quarter of 2018. The non functional solar system was rehabilitated & moved from a resident's house installed illegally in the school compound & reinstalled at the teacher's house, at the rear of the school compound. The solar system rehabilitation & drinking water filters were operational during the third quarter of 2018.

After the discovery of UXO in Khlah Khmum primary school in December 2018, ADF had to put on hold any construction, particularly the incinerator. ADF had to push the teachers and local authorities to have the entire school compound demined (1ha), which took several months to get organised. It was finally done after November 2019 and the 2 illegal houses were removed out of the compound of the schools, with the help on the local authorities (see below, educational support). The rubbish incinerator was built to the far Northwest corner of the school compound at the end of 2019.

A robust and durable playground was procured, transported and installed at Khlah Khmum School. Each item is sealed to the ground to insure the safety of the children. Related infrastructures, 3 rubbish bins and 1 concrete table with accompanying seating benches, were positioned as per schedule in the third quarter of 2018. The playground is well utilized and a main attraction of Khlah Khmum primary school.

Sangke Lak's WASH facilities were constructed and completed during the former project to the WISH project, the KURERE project. However the second phase of the spring water catchment system had not been completed. ADF completed it during the first quarter of 2019. The second phase totalised 600 meters, from the source to the first water-ring catchment point. The total distance is approximately 1.7Km. Maintenance and minor upgrades of the WASH facilities at Sangke Lak School have been carried out on a needs basis. In late March 2019, slash and burn illegal farming partially destroyed 100m of the upper water system at Sangke Lak. ADF team, together with villagers collaborated to fix it with the financial contribution of the villagers responsible for the illegal fires.

Information signboards have been placed in visible, strategic locations at Sangke Lak School and Khlah Khmum School. Information, Education & Communication training materials have been developed, printed out, and utilized from the first quarter of the project onward, to promote the preventative health care education.

Preventative health care education, training and awareness campaigns is the prime activity of the WISH project and has been continuing from the first quarter of the project onwards, making full use of the ADF constructed WASH facilities at both schools. ADF WISH team members organized training sessions about hygiene for the children and their mother at their households, during the public school holidays (30<sup>th</sup> August to 1<sup>st</sup> of November 2018 and 2019).

At both primary schools, teachers have been trained in the "Text Book" teaching principles of WASH and preventative health care. It has been incorporated into the school's curriculum. Children are brushing their teeth twice a day and washing their hands at least three to four time per day, under the responsibility of the teachers. ADF staff supervise and teach every grades each week, one class per day. Each child has his own toothbrush and a special hanging place was design to store it, by name, in each classroom. There are 9 steps to learn the hand cleaning.

Another segment of the WISH project was designed to integrate the students awareness of the inter-linkages between; health, water, sanitation and hygiene with a flourishing environment. The students of Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak School are actively participating in a "Village Clean-Up Day", generally held monthly or bi-monthly (except when schools are on holidays). Students, teachers, ADF team and some parent cleanup rubbish in and around the 2 schools and in the main parts of the village. The collected rubbish is then burnt in the incinerator and in strategic places in the village.

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Another example is the regular intervention of the Health Center Head Nurse and assistants in both Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak School to disseminate health and hygiene messages. This was initiated in January 2019 and done 1 time per month (every Thursday of every second week), with a minimum of 2 nurses each time. This is also ensuring a regular checking of children who might have health problems and not being able to go to the Health Center, located at Anlong Thom village, 4 Km away from the two schools. Vegetable garden were implemented in both school, with the technical and material support of the ADF alternative livelihood/ Income generation team. ADF team was also participating to the monthly meeting of the Anlong Thom Health centre.

The last activity of this report was to conduct an external and independent evaluation, which started in November 2019 until February 2020, aiming to assess how the WISH-project is performing, and to provide recommendations for further action. A mixed methods approach was applied, including research-administered surveys, semi-structured interviews, site inspection, microbiological testing and analysis of health centre admission data. Results showed that student's hygiene has improved substantially during the project. Daily handwashing practices increased more than threefold and toothbrushing increased by a factor of seven. Now, all children brush their teeth and wash their hands at least twice daily. Almost all children have learned that diarrhea is caused by germs. Many can give examples of preventive measures, such as handwashing, drinking clean water and washing vegetables before cooking. We also found that children talk about hygiene with their parents.

However, challenges remain for the WISH project. For instance, the evaluation found high levels of faecal contamination in the tap water the children drink from. Also, a large majority still practice open defecation, which contaminates soil and water sources. Project staff lack basic education in the concepts of water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as the principles of health behaviour change. Moreover, girls largely lack access to any information about menstrual hygiene management. Finally, there is a large risk that achieved improvements will be lost if involvement in the schools ends abruptly.

To address these issues, as well as the other issues presented in the report, the evaluation team have compiled 17 recommendations, along with detailed instructions on how to implement them. Recommendations include: a filter water campaign, a module on menstrual hygiene, a review of hygiene teaching methods, fact-checked health information for monthly teaching sessions and educational opportunities for staff-training. If the WISH follows the suggestions in this review, it was also recommend that the project should be expanded to the nearby schools in Ta Penh and Popel. In the two schools where WISH is currently active, it was recommend a future project to gradually transform activity into providing a minimum level of involvement during an extended period of time, in order to enhance sustainability.

#### Emergency Relief

In 2019, the close collaboration with the Commune Health Centre continued to assist **severe health cases and assistance** is provided if transport to Siem Reap hospital is required. In most cases, the 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 Siem Reap town.

In 2019, fifteen persons benefited from this emergency fund. Six of them were children from Khlah Khmum, Popel and Sangke Lak, suffering from severe burns, broken arm of teeth issues and were sent to Kantha Bopha Hospital or Angkor Hospital for Children. Nine others were adults from Popel, Anlong Thom, Khlah Khmum, Sangke Lak and Preah Ang Thom villages, suffering from severe burns, skin problem, dizziness, malnutrition, gynaecological of childbirth issues, and were sent to Damdek Referral hospital or Siem Reap Referral hospital.

ADF was also given clothes to redistribute to the poorest families on regular occasions.

ADF also supported the vaccination program by joining the Health centre staff and providing extra health education. ADF Hygiene staff regularly joined to the Anlong Thom Health Centre meeting. On the 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2019, a meeting with the Health centre staff was hold to determine the needs of the centre (both material and financial), to agree on following the emergency relief for the year 2020.

#### 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 teachers needs.

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

To reinforce ADF actions and to answer additional and basic needs in these two primary schools (Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak), ADF approached in August 2018 the South-East Asian Foundation (SEAF), a US charity, to provide basic missing infrastructures. The original project of funding the construction of a single storeroom (corresponding to a first cash donation of 2,700 US\$ by SEAF in September 2018) was expanded to a larger project, benefiting the 2 schools of Sangke Lak. Sangke Lak School had, at the time of the inception of the project, 119 students (64 girls), 5 teachers, 3 classroom (1 without doors/windows), for 6 levels (1 to 6) and Khlah Khmum School had 86 students (40 girls), 4 teachers, 2 classroom, for 6 levels, (1 to 6).

On the 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2018, ADF and SEAF visited these schools and were presented to the teacher's needs, in term of missing infrastructures. A priority list was later established by both principals and was sent in December to the SEAF board, for approval. Accepted and mostly supported by SEAF (with additional support from M. Vernier, Ms. Chun Phirom and friends, Ms. A. Drache and smaller donation transferred from ADF Paypal Account to ADF bank in Cambodia), this additional program started in January until November 2019.

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

For Sangke Lak primary school, the following items were set up or built:

- 1 building for 1 classroom with a metallic structure, brick walls and teen sheet roof, as an extension of the existing building built by ADF on the north of the main building (size: 5 x 7m), fully equipped with 50 tables and benches for kids, 3 tables for teachers.
- 1 building with metallic roof structure and teen sheet roof (size: 5 x 5m), for a library furnished with 3 metallic shelves, linoleum on the floor, books were already in the school.
- 1 building for a storeroom (size: 3 x 7m), equipped with 1 shelf, with wood recycled from the old dismantled classroom.
- 1 hut to cover the cement table, wood pillar and tin sheet roof.
- Fence around the entire school compound (260 meter perimeter, 4600m<sup>2</sup>; 281 cement posts + "chicken" wire). The school land size was defined and officialised with a map given to local authorities.
- Repair 1 item from the playground.
- Fix the sewage system of the wash bay, with PVC pipes buried and crossing the road.
- The upper part of the water system, partially destroyed by illegal slash and burn fires in March 2019, were fixed on 600 meters from the source to the main pipe, replacing PVC pipes and burying them and building 2 small reservoirs + 1 ring well.
- Funds were also allocated as additional salaries for 2 teachers to teach English (2 teachers, 6 hours per week for academic 1 year = 9 months, for kids from 4 to 6 grade).



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For Khlah Khmum primary school, the following items were set up or built:

- 1 building for 2 classroom, one of them also used as a library (fully equipped with 4 shelves), with a metallic structure, brick walls and teen sheet roof (size: 15 x 7m), fully equipped with 50 tables and benches for kids, and 4 tables for teachers and 2 black boards.
- 1 building for a storeroom equipped with 1 shelf (size: 3 x 4m), metallic structure and tin sheet roof.
- 1 hut to cover the cement table, with a metallic structure and teen sheet roof.
- 1 metallic mast for the flag.
- 1 Incinerator.
- Fence around the entire school compound (411 meter perimeter, 10,521m<sup>2</sup>; cement posts + "chicken" wire). The school land size defined and officialised with a map given to local authorities. 2 illegal houses inside the school compound have been moved away, after a meeting organised between all parties on the 14<sup>th</sup> of November 2019.
- Demining of the entire school compound, after the discovery of several unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Dec 2018. ADF coordinated the paperwork to implement the demining and coordinated the intervention of the team on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 2019. This delayed the building of the incinerator. 1 additional UXO was found in the pond in July 2019 and safely removed.
- The height of the roof of the wash bay was reduced and a fence was built around it, paid by WISH budget.
- The existing solar panel, funded by Kulen Outreach NGO, was fixed with the NGO funds. It was moved to the teacher house to the north of the main building.
- Main building repainted and trees from UNEP were planted in the school compound.

The left over funds were allocated for the continuation of the project in 2020.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> 2019 of December, ADF team met all principals and teachers from Anlong Thom, Ta Penh, Sangke Lak and Khlah Khmum primary schools, together with the main principal from Preah Ang Thom School, to establish the needs for every school, in order to better define a possible future project.

The PAÑÑĀSĀSTRA University of Cambodia in Siem Reap (<https://pucsr.edu.kh/>) is a university that has a long association with ADF, thanks to Ms. Nguon Rothsopha a senior former director and lecturer. She brought some of her senior students, work colleagues and a monk to assist in reinforcing the hygiene, sanitation, combined with environmental messages to the pupils of Sangke Lak primary school. These exchanges further promote the WISH project and its objectives; as well as been a positive experience for all participants. A tree-planting event was organized on the 29<sup>th</sup> of June 2019. Terre Cambodge and associated donors, also organized a tree planting day on the 28<sup>th</sup> June 2019.

### **Environmental program**

During the year 2019, ADF continued to define and facilitate the studies implemented by the School of Fields Studies, with a research collaboration program focusing on natural resource governance and management; livelihoods; and the environment interface in the Phnom Kulen National Park. This year, students produced two different studies about traditional spirit beliefs and practices ("Spirits, shrines, and pilgrimages: A documentation of religious heritage tourism on Phnom Kulen") and recent history and religious belief ("A Record of Migration, Settlement, and Religious Belief in Three Sites within Phnom Kulen National Park").

### **Environmental Studies**

ADF agreed in late 2018 to welcome and advise two Canadian PhD candidates as affiliated researcher from the University of Toronto (Department of Geography & Planning) and the University of Ottawa (International Development and Global Studies) to conduct their doctoral fieldwork. ADF has facilitated their data collection, introduced them to the key stakeholders and provided information on their related studies. Ms. Leah Marajh has investigated forest management and the safeguarding of water resources. She will analyse if past land-use practices and climate variability can be used to inform present day processes impacting water resources in the Greater Angkor Region. Mr. Remy Chhem analysed integrated forest conservation and protected area management. Both conducted their fieldwork from January until August 2019. They continued their academic research from Canada after this period.

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 2019 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.

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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.

ADF management team participated to the publication entitled "Evaluating Remote Sensing Datasets and Machine Learning Algorithms for Mapping Plantations and Successional Forests in the Tropics: A Case Study of the Phnom Kulen National Park in Cambodia", by Minerva Singh, Damian Evans, Jean-Baptiste Chevance, Boun Suy Tan, Nicholas Wiggins, Leaksmy Kong, and Sakhoeun Sakada. It is available on line at <https://peerj.com/articles/7841/>

#### **Meetings, workshops and events**

ADF management team met representatives from the Ministry in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, and attended to various meetings at national and international level.

- The validation workshop of "Developing a comprehensive framework for practical Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing (ABS)" and local project appraisal (LPAC) on the 8<sup>th</sup> of January 2019, organised by the National Council of Sustainable Development (NCSD).

- On the 10<sup>th</sup> of January 2019, ADF National Manager attended the validation workshop of "Integrated Natural Resources Management (IRNM)" organised by NCSD, for which has a good chance to be a main partner for implementing activities in PKNP from 2020 or 2021 onward.

- The inception and consultative workshop on "the biodiversity financial Initiative in Cambodia" (BIOFIN), on the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 2019, organised by the NCSD.

- The inception workshop "Developing a comprehensive framework for practical implementation of the Nagoya protocol (ABS) and the national Ecosystem Assessment for IPBES, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of June 2019, organised by the NCSD.

- The National Dialogue on "Payment for Ecosystem Services in Cambodia", on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of September 2019.

- The consultative workshop on "Biodiversity finance policy and institutional review, biodiversity expenditure review and financial needs assessment, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of December 2019, organised by the NCSD.

- The annual learning forum on "Building and Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development BESD in Cambodia" on the 26 and 27<sup>th</sup> of December 2019, organised by the NCSD.

- On the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 2019, ADF team attended the workshop on "lessons learned sharing from the Bio-diversity Based Project".

- On the 11<sup>th</sup> of April 2019, ADF and AGRISUD directors attended to the "closing workshop of the Bio-diversity Based Products (BBP) as an economic source for the improvement of the Livelihoods and Biodiversity Protection project".

- From the 25<sup>th</sup> to the 27<sup>th</sup> February 2019, ADF national Manager attended the Regional workshop on protection systems in protected areas in the ASEAN region, organized by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

#### **TREE project**

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

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

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

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In October 2019, a report was produced by ADF to summarize activities done since the project inception. The first phase of the project consisted in orientating the village schoolteachers in all aspects of the project and purchasing project recourses, mainly tree seeds and other necessary tree nursery tools.

During the year 2019, every tree nurseries were upgraded on a needed basis with proper tools, equipments and gravity-fed water systems, tree seeds were purchased or collected.

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

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

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

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

#### **Popel CPA project**

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, M. 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 tributary 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 baring every signature. An assessment of the project by the MoE Phnom Penh is also planned in early 2019. The project will then have to be approved by the provincial (Governor of Siem Reap Province) and national authorities (Minister of Environment).



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In 2019, several meetings with CPA members, villagers, MoE and PDoE representatives were organised to continue this project (27<sup>th</sup> February and 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Nations Development Program) and SIDA (the Swedish International Development Agency).

#### **UNDP-BESD Project**

The UNDP-SIDA funded project entitled "Building an Enabling Environment for Sustainable Development" (BESD) was granted to ADF in May 2019. The duration of the project is 1,5 year from 1st May 2019 to 31st December 2020 and is focusing on two villages of Phnom Kulen National Park (PKNP).

These two interlinked projects, Klah Khum 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. 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.

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

#### **Results for 2019:**

##### **Consultation, organisation and surveys**

A meeting was held on the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 Klah Khum, 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 Klah Khum), 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 5<sup>th</sup> of July (in Siem Reap, APSARA Angkor Hotel) during the meeting about zoning in PKNP, then on 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 Klah Khum 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 representative, 2 PDoE representative, 2 commune council representative. 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.

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

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

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

#### Protected area In Khlah Khmum

The demarcation of a water catchment and archaeological protected area at Khlah Khmum village started on the 09/10/2019. The cement posts were brought on site and a team of rangers and CPA members started to install the post on the ground. The preparation of the track surrounding the protected area was done (4th, 9th, 10th of October) and a total of 101 posts were marked from the 16th to the 19th of October. All post are geo-referenced and marked with 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, were posts were placed and red paint marks on the trees were painted. The next step will be the installation of 4 informative signboards, at the entrance of the zone on the main tracks and one in the village (from January 2020).

#### 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 25 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 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.

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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 will be able to 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 will be 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.

#### Alternative livelihood

From June 2019, ADF proposed and offered alternative livelihood options to 19 families together with ADF partner (AGRISUD International), on our joint project: 3 families for fruit trees, 16 families for black ginger out of a total of 60 households (see above, agriculture alternative livelihoods). 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. More agricultural alternative livelihood will be offered from January 2020 with these UNDP funds to build upon this ADF project. To prepare this phase, a second meeting hold on the 6th of November has identified a total of additional 25 families. 17 have expressed the will to raise pigs, and 8 have expressed the will to raise chicken. Originally 14 families were identified on the 6th of November 2019. This figure was later increased to 25 families. This represents a total of 44 families out of 60 households for Khlah Khmum village.

#### Popel 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 tributary 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 insure the protection of the forest cover, enabling to provide permanent water to the watershed-linked village of Popel.

#### Results for 2019:

##### Consultation, organisation and surveys

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



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A meeting was held on the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> of July 2019 (in Siem Reap, APSARA Angkor Hotel) during the meeting about zoning in PKNP, then on the 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 will be 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.

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

#### Water system for Popel

Described above in Khlah Khmum project.

#### Alternative livelihood

The Prey Thom Popel CPA and the secondary waterfalls that could be encompassed into an enlarged Prey Thom Popel CPA have been identified as sources of incomes via eco-tourism services. It requires a clear demarcation and capacity building of CPA members and other key stakeholders. The possible eco-tourism friendly facilities could be: Prey Thom Popel CPA visitor centre, with maps, signboards and posters; rest-stop facilities near the secondary waterfalls along the trekking route to Kbal Spean (a nature trail); home stays with tested drinking water distribution available to villagers and visitors and a demonstration indigenous pig farm.

These activities for the Popel Project will be implemented from January 2020 onward, after the transfer of the second UNDP instalment.

### **Reforestation activities**

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

In 2019, 23 hectares were planted with 31,200 saplings in 4 different areas within PKNP. Three of these plantations were undertaken within the framework on the UNEP-Adaptation Fund project ("Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Rural Communities living in Protected Areas of Cambodia").

ADF also combined the list of all replanted area from 2015 to 2019 in PKNP. The total of saplings planted reaches 241,500 for 97.5 hectares during this 5-year period.

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

ADF continued to support the Provincial Department of Environment (PDoE) with mapping for specific project such as around Phnom Hop area, or for the newly constructed orchid centre.

Thanks to Terre Cambodge support, ADF supported again the patrolling of PKNP Rangers during 4 months (January to April), for several rangers. ADF also supported the PDoE staff, and the rangers training with the basic GPS use and the data treatment on computer (15th of February 2019, 25 persons attended). The objective is to effectively patrol the park on a regular basis, particularly during the period of the year when the population is cutting and burning the plots, and registered the data of the illegal activities. Even though these illegal activities are known, they have never been properly registered and there is no data about the loss of forest every year backed up by ground verification.

During the 4 month project, 42 rangers were trained on the basic use on GPS (Garmin 62); downloading data to a computer ; the use of Google earth (GE), then GPS to GE ; the filling of the forms on the field. After the training, 4 rangers are able to use a computer and download the GPS points, 4 rangers learned to download points on computer and 40 rangers learned to use a GPS. Regular orientation meetings were organised to determine areas to patrol in PKNP before their implementation. Each form, design in 2018 to record the illegal activities (slash and burn, illegal logging, poaching...) were filled and pictured by PDoE and 6 rangers were identified as potential leaders for this activity in the future. A monthly meeting was organised to download data and combine information and a first knowledge, both quantitative and qualitative, of the illegal activities was reported.

During this 4-month period, there was numerous patrols done and 111 illegal activities were recorded: 101 Slash and Burn cases (corresponding to 125.35 hectares), 1 Hunting case, 1 forest fire and 8 cases of illegal logging.

ADF summarised these activity in a report, including a map. The patrolling and training activities were organised by ADF National Manager.

### **Road construction project across PKNP**

ADF has participated and advised the 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 2019 (see above, Archaeological component, Assistance to the APSARA National Authority).

### **Actual situation**

The dynamic initiated by the MoE and followed by PDoE on PKNP from 2017 is progressively slowing down the traditional destructive agricultural practices (slash & burn combined with cashew nut farming) and the illegal logging in Phnom Kulen National Park. About 20% of forest cover is left but it is still threaten. The MoE and the PDoE, partially supported by ADF are taking actions and are more present on the ground since 2019 to enforce the environmental laws and to reforest. They are supported by the national and the provincial authorities. However, illegal logging and land encroachments, particularly around the Phnom Hop area, are still continuing. The implementation of the Phnom Kulen Management Plan and the Action plan is therefore still an emergency.

### **Management and administration**

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of March 2019, ADF finalized and signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Environment, to formalize all the actual and future ADF environmental activities implemented with the PDoE and the different department of the Ministry in charge of the PKNP, for 3 additional years, from March 2019 to March 2022.

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On the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2019, ADF signed to renew the MoU with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, authorizing ADF to implement its activities in the Kingdom of Cambodia as an International NGO, for 3 additional years, from October 2019 to October 2022.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of December 2019, ADF signed the MoU with the EFEO (Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient) to renew the location of ADF office in Siem Reap town, for 3 additional years, from 2020 to 2022.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

Income for the year ended 31 December 2019 was \$244,724 with expenditure totalling \$195,505. At the year end, the charity was holding unrestricted reserves of \$41,714 and restricted reserves of \$128,426.

As the Charitable company has minimal fixed costs therefore its policy is to hold approximately \$5,000 in reserves in order to use as much of the funds received each year for charitable purposes. Free reserves at the balance sheet date totalled \$28,124 after deducting restricted funds and tangible fixed assets.

## PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

For the **archaeological activities (maintenance and conservation program)**, there is no plan to coordinate demining operations in 2020 by CMAC teams. According to budget constraints and work plan, ADF will decide if excavations are possible in 2020 but if it were the case, it would most probably happen on a site that was 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 recent and old documentation on archaeological sites to be restored by APSARA in 2020 (Prasat Damrei Krap, Prasat Krol Romeas).

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 2020 or 2021.

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

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

The **archaeological research, diffusion, communication and training** will continue.

ADF team will also participate in two publications in the volume dedicated to the Angkorian World, published by Routledge. A third one will focus on the heritage management and the local communities. ADF will also intend to finalise the publication about the 1000 linga and Kbal Spean sites with the most recent maps of these two sites. ADF director will also participate to the writing of an archaeological guidebook, in French, on the sites around Angkor, with a significant contribution for the Phnom Kulen part.

Further **studies and analysis** from previous excavations archaeological samples and artefacts could also be undertaken such as metallic artefacts (with the Ilangkor project) ceramic or roof tiles studies, charcoal analysis for radiocarbon dating and tree identification, or phytolith analysis.

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

In term of **communication and collaboration with APSARA, UNESCO, UNDP and MoE**, ADF will continue to participate to the ICC meetings, APSARA meetings, MoE and UNDP meetings and all events related to the Action Plan and the Phnom Kulen Management Program.



## ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

### TRUSTEE'S REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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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 2019, ADF **Income Generation (IG)** team will continue to monitor and support (financially and technically) every small farming production unit: vegetables farmers, chicken, fish and pig breeders. ADF will strongly encourage them to re-invest their profit into their micro-enterprise, in order to create sustainable models, applying a 75% reimbursement rate.

ADF IG team will continue to develop the IG-agriculture activities in Khnong Phnom commune villages, with the AGRISUD project, proposing alternative livelihoods to 150 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.

Regarding the alternative livelihoods related to tourism, the **CAR** project will be continued. After research for a proper land and the building of the infrastructures in 2019, ADF and Terre Cambodge will organise the functioning of the **community based eco-tourism centre** (internal rules, treks and tourism offers, information signboards, promotion...) and the training of the CPA members (tourism practices, administration and finance recording, historical and natural assets of the area), to be ready for an opening in late 2020. The objectives are to offer tours with stronger sustainable and local impacts.

The collaboration with our partner from the private sector Terre Cambodge will continue. Home stays and local tour guide will continue to be trained by the agency team and ADF will continue to offer presentations to the visitors who are financing the project through their tour.

The **hygiene project** started mid 2018 (**WISH**) will continue until mid-2020. The evaluation of the project will be finalised in February 2020 and recommendations, if practically and financially possible, will be implemented before the expected end of this project (May 2020). A project proposal will be designed and proposed to the donors for an expansion of this project. It will continue to address environmental, hygiene and health issues for the 2 villages of Khlah Khmum and Sangke Lak, but will most probably propose to address similar issues in other villages. This will ensure a larger impact on Phnom Kulen students and inhabitants.

ADF will propose to the South-East Asian Foundation (SEAF) a project to support additional **infrastructures needed** in the primary schools of these two villages, with others in Popel and Ta Penh.

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...).

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

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

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

ADF will continue the **BESD** project, funded by UNDP and SIDA, until December 2020, with a particular focus on initiating agriculture alternative livelihood in Khlah Khmum village (pig and chicken raising), the expansion of Popel CPA up to 800 hectares and the creation of an community based eco-tourism centre in this village, with corresponding tourism offers (centre, treks, rest-houses...) and the training for the CPA members. A maximum of households should also be connected to the water system in Popel and the water committee should be properly functioning.

# ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

## TRUSTEE'S REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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ADF will continue to advise and assist the APSARA Authority and the MoE on the planning project for the management of the waterfall area ("Green zone project") as well as the road project crossing the PKNP.

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

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

ADF will continue to stress the threats on Phnom Kulen National Park at every level (local, national, international) and to implement the demarcation of additional protected areas, within PKNP. Potential projects could be implemented with other demarcation projects and protected areas, if funded. 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".

The POPEL CPA project will continue, jointly with the BESD project, and should be achieved in December 2020. The TREE project focusing on growing saplings in tree nurseries located in three primary schools should be achieved in May 2020. However, a possible 2-year extension is very probable.

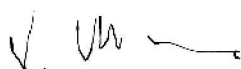
All ADF activities will be implemented in accordance with the Khnong Phnom Commune development Plan.

Finally, in 2020, ADF should renew for 3 more years the MoU with the APSARA National Authority.

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

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: 29 October 2020

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION  
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)**

**INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**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 2019.

**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, as a body, 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 as a body, for my work or for this report.

Signed: *Lee Facey*

Dated: 29 October 2020

Lee Facey

Lubbock Fine  
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 2019**

	Note	Unrestricted funds 2019 \$	Restricted funds 2019 \$	Total funds 2019 \$	Total funds 2018 \$
<b>Income from:</b>					
Donations	3	83,771	160,953	244,724	182,094
<b>Total income</b>		<u>83,771</u>	<u>160,953</u>	<u>244,724</u>	<u>182,094</u>
<b>Expenditure on:</b>					
Charitable activities	4	63,068	133,437	196,505	147,402
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<u>63,068</u>	<u>133,437</u>	<u>196,505</u>	<u>147,402</u>
<b>Net income</b>		<u>20,703</u>	<u>27,516</u>	<u>48,219</u>	<u>34,692</u>
Transfers between funds	12	4,283	(4,283)	-	-
<b>Net movement in funds</b>		<u>24,986</u>	<u>23,233</u>	<u>48,219</u>	<u>34,692</u>
<b>Reconciliation of funds:</b>					
Total funds brought forward		16,728	105,193	121,921	87,229
Net movement in funds		24,986	23,233	48,219	34,692
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>		<u>41,714</u>	<u>128,426</u>	<u>170,140</u>	<u>121,921</u>

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

The notes on pages 30 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 \$	2019 \$	2018 \$	2018 \$
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	9		13,590		15,607
			<u>13,590</u>		<u>15,607</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	10	80,233		42,117	
Cash at bank and in hand		82,687		67,443	
		<u>162,920</u>		<u>109,560</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(6,370)		(3,246)	
		<u>(6,370)</u>		<u>(3,246)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			156,550		106,314
<b>Total net assets</b>			<u>170,140</u>		<u>121,921</u>
			<u><u>170,140</u></u>		<u><u>121,921</u></u>
<b>Charity funds</b>					
Restricted funds	12		128,426		105,193
Unrestricted funds	12		41,714		16,728
			<u>170,140</u>		<u>121,921</u>
<b>Total funds</b>			<u><u>170,140</u></u>		<u><u>121,921</u></u>

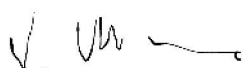
The Charity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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: 29 October 2020

The notes on pages 30 to 39 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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**1. General information**

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

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

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

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

**2.2 Going concern**

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

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

**2.3 Donations and gifts**

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

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

**2.4 Expenditure**

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

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



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Expenditure (continued)**

All expenditure is inclusive of irrecoverable VAT.

**2.5 Foreign currencies**

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

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

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

**2.6 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

**2.7 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.

**2.8 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.

**2.9 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 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.

**2.11 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.

**3. Income from donations**

	<b>Unrestricted funds 2019 \$</b>	<b>Restricted funds 2019 \$</b>	<b>Total funds 2019 \$</b>
Donations	83,771	160,953	244,724

	<b>Unrestricted funds 2018 \$</b>	<b>Restricted funds 2018 \$</b>	<b>Total funds 2018 \$</b>
Donations	60,499	121,595	182,094

**4. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities**

**Summary by fund type**

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

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**4. Analysis of expenditure on charitable activities (continued)**

**Summary by fund type (continued)**

	<b>Unrestricted funds 2018 \$</b>	<b>Restricted funds 2018 \$</b>	<b>Total funds 2018 \$</b>
Charitable costs	102,068	45,334	147,402

**5. Analysis of expenditure by activities**

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

	<b>Activities undertaken directly 2018 \$</b>	<b>Support costs 2018 \$</b>	<b>Total funds 2018 \$</b>
Charitable costs	141,804	5,598	147,402

**Analysis of support costs**

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

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**5. Analysis of expenditure by activities (continued)**

**Analysis of support costs (continued)**

	<b>Charitable costs 2018 \$</b>	<b>Total funds 2018 \$</b>
Accountancy fees	2,532	2,532
Independent examination fees (governance)	750	750
Foreign currency loss	160	160
Legal and professional fees	530	530
Bank charges and interest	1,626	1,626
	<u>5,598</u>	<u>5,598</u>

**6. Staff costs**

Included within direct charitable activity costs are wage costs totalling \$73,948 (2018 - \$80,121).

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

	<b>2019 No.</b>	<b>2018 No.</b>
Average number of employees	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>

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

**7. Trustee's remuneration and expenses**

During the year, no Trustees received any remuneration or other benefits (2018 - \$NIL).

During the year ended 31 December 2019, no Trustee expenses have been incurred (2018 - \$NIL).

**8. Taxation**

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



**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**9. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Freehold property \$</b>	<b>Motor vehicles \$</b>	<b>Office equipment \$</b>	<b>Total \$</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2019	28,288	17,770	17,935	63,993
Additions	-	870	3,413	4,283
At 31 December 2019	<u>28,288</u>	<u>18,640</u>	<u>21,348</u>	<u>68,276</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2019	16,757	14,487	17,142	48,386
Charge for the year	2,828	2,646	826	6,300
At 31 December 2019	<u>19,585</u>	<u>17,133</u>	<u>17,968</u>	<u>54,686</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2019	<u>8,703</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>3,380</u>	<u>13,590</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>11,531</u>	<u>3,283</u>	<u>793</u>	<u>15,607</u>

**10. Debtors**

	<b>2019 \$</b>	<b>2018 \$</b>
<b>Due within one year</b>		
Other debtors	515	-
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>79,718</u>	<u>42,117</u>
	<u>80,233</u>	<u>42,117</u>

**11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019 \$</b>	<b>2018 \$</b>
Accruals and deferred income	<u>6,370</u>	<u>3,246</u>

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**12. Statement of funds**

**Statement of funds - current year**

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

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**12. Statement of funds (continued)**

**Statement of funds - prior year**

	<b>Balance at 1 January 2018 \$</b>	<b>Income \$</b>	<b>Expenditure \$</b>	<b>Transfers in/out \$</b>	<b>Balance at 31 December 2018 \$</b>
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>					
General funds	57,146	60,499	(102,067)	1,150	16,728
<b>Restricted funds</b>					
Hygiene and sanitation project	2,347	52,964	(14,359)	(500)	40,452
Income Generation project	27,229	23,623	(20,064)	-	30,788
Educational support	500	650	(1,333)	-	(183)
Environment Reforestation	7	-	(3,824)	-	(3,817)
CAR project	-	8,650	-	-	8,650
TREE project	-	20,222	(1,567)	(650)	18,005
Popel project	-	15,486	(4,188)	-	11,298
	<u>30,083</u>	<u>121,595</u>	<u>(45,335)</u>	<u>(1,150)</u>	<u>105,193</u>
<b>Total of funds</b>	<u>87,229</u>	<u>182,094</u>	<u>(147,402)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>121,921</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**Statement of funds (continued)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Transfers**

During the year, fixed assets were purchased using restricted funds. However as there was no restriction on the assets purchased, a transfer has been made from restricted to unrestricted funds.

**13. Analysis of net assets between funds**

**Analysis of net assets between funds - current year**

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



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

**13. Analysis of net assets between funds (continued)**

**Analysis of net assets between funds - prior year**

	<b>Unrestricted funds 2018 \$</b>	<b>Restricted funds 2018 \$</b>	<b>Total funds 2018 \$</b>
Tangible fixed assets	15,607	-	15,607
Current assets	4,367	105,193	109,560
Creditors due within one year	(3,247)	-	(3,247)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,727</b>	<b>105,193</b>	<b>121,920</b>

**14. 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.

**15. Related party transactions**

Included within incoming resources is an amount of \$nil (2018 - \$52,000) which was donated by Vincent Chevance, the Trustee.

Included within incoming resources is an amount of \$nil (2018 - \$20,360) which was donated by the Mohammed Farsi Foundation, a charity in which Vincent Chevance is a Trustee. At the balance sheet date an amount of \$515 was due from the Mohammed Farsi Foundation in respect of bank charges paid by the Charity on its behalf.

Included within incoming resources is an amount of \$nil (2018 - \$4,699) which was donated by JB Chevance, a close family member of the Trustee.

**16. Post balance sheet events**

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