



**ANNUAL REPORT
2022**

PROTECTING THE **CARDAMOM** RAINFOREST LANDSCAPE

Every day, illegal logging threatens one of Southeast Asia's last great rainforests, the Cardamom Rainforest Landscape. Through the Cardamom Forest Protection Program (CFPP), Wildlife Alliance and Cambodia's Ministry of Environment work in partnership to preserve this vital ecosystem. Our approach combines enhanced law enforcement and the promotion of sustainable resource management.

On the Frontlines of Forest Protection

Wildlife Alliance does not hold police or military authority. Law enforcement within protected areas is led by the Royal Government of Cambodia, through Ministry of Environment Judicial Police Officers (rangers), who enforce environmental law, conduct legal searches, issue notices, and manage prosecution procedures. For additional security when required, the Royal Gendarmerie Khmer (Military Police) supports ranger teams during operations.

Wildlife Alliance plays a civilian and technical role: providing training, equipment, logistical support, legal process monitoring, and community engagement. This partnership system ensures conservation work is carried out lawfully, transparently and with full respect of community rights.

From ranger stations spread across the landscape, teams patrol vast territories of 26,000 to 180,000 hectares each, safeguarding some of Cambodia's most critical forests.

Results on the Ground in 2022

In 2022, rangers protected 1,591,976 hectares of rainforest across several national parks and the Cardamom Biodiversity Corridor. Over the year, they conducted 6,739 patrols, covering a total of 244,609 kilometers by foot, motorbike, boat, and car - an achievement in advancing Wildlife Alliance's Forest protection efforts.

Despite significant challenges, rangers achieved remarkable results in deterring speculative deforestation. Wildlife Alliance conservation enforcement units confiscated 929 cubic meters of illegal timber and 1,386 chainsaws, and dismantled 743 illegal logging camps. They documented 205 cases of land encroachment, with 160 referred to court, resulting in 120 fines issued. Rangers also rescued more than 421 wild animals, directly improving wildlife safety across the landscape.

These figures reflect our commitment to protecting the Cardamom Rainforest. The rangers' tireless efforts have made a significant impact on preserving the biodiversity and integrity of this vital ecosystem.

RAINFOREST PROTECTION

1,591,976

Hectares of pristine
rainforest under
Protection

6,739

Patrols conducted by
specialized ranger
Units

50,601

Snares removed

1,386

Chainsaws confiscated
from illegal loggers

421

Live wildlife rescued





A total of **1,386** chainsaws used in illegal logging were seized by rangers in 2022.

TRANSFORMING LIVELIHOODS THROUGH ECOTOURISM

In the heart of the Cardamom Mountains, community-based ecotourism initiatives in Chi Phat and Stung Areng are creating sustainable opportunities for local communities. These initiatives support livelihoods while fostering a deep connection between people and their natural surroundings. By embracing ecotourism, residents help protect the forest while building a more resilient future for their communities.



Mountain biking offers both locals and tourists a unique way to experience the beauty of Chhay Areng.



Visitors experiencing the natural beauty that supports community-based ecotourism in the Cardamom Mountains.

Strengthening Communities Through Education and Infrastructure

In 2022, Stung Areng ecotourism saw significant developments, including projects focusing on educating students and the preservation of traditional musical instruments. Through the Southern Cardamom REDD+ project, forest conservation was further promoted alongside the distribution of educational materials.

Infrastructure improvements also began in Phnom Mrek Kangkep, with support from His Excellency Say Sam Al, Minister of Environment. These developments, including the construction of bridges and toilets, have improved access and safety.

Following the impacts of COVID-19, community-based eco-tourism has regained momentum at Chi Phat, where the community has enhanced the visitor experience while creating job opportunities and supporting local economic development. Available services include tour guides, village cooks, homestays, guesthouses, boat rentals, forest cooks, motorbike rentals, bicycle rentals, cleaning services, patrol teams, power tiller rentals, and minivan rentals – all providing income opportunities for a wide range of community members.

“An amazing project in the local community moving people away from poaching and logging and towards protecting the local area. Amazing food, lovely people, beautiful setting, incredible animals”

Lucy P, TripAdvisor, Chi Phat



LOCAL LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS

3,563

Tourist visitors to
ecotourism Projects

1,213

Families benefitting
from Ecotourism
Projects

63,956

Total Revenue
generated

Kayaking in the quiet river banks
of the **Cardamoms** gives the
feeling of being one with nature.

TRANSFORMING LIVELIHOODS THROUGH AGRICULTURE

Direct protection of forests and wildlife has always been our mission – and community engagement is essential to making that protection last.

Sovanna Baitong: An inspiring story of community collaboration

The Sovanna Baitong community is an inspiring example of what collaboration and determination can achieve. By moving away from slash-and-burn farming and wildlife poaching, the community has revitalized their environment and secured a more stable future for local families.

A major milestone came in 2013 with the establishment of the Community Orchard, supported by Wildlife Alliance. The orchard was crucial in cultivating valuable fruit trees like durian, rambutan, and longan. By 2017, the community achieved self-sufficiency, with 250 families benefiting from enhanced irrigation, a community store, and a nursery.

This transition strengthened livelihoods and fostered a sense of pride and ownership, highlighting the long-term impact of community-led sustainable practices.

In 2022, the community orchard comprised 2,198 fruit trees including 1,805 Durian, 276 Rambutan, and 117 Avocado, cared for by twelve local workers led by a team leader. The orchard continued to grow with the planting of 209 new durian and 42 avocado saplings.



The Community Orchard in Sovanna Baitong supports local farmers with healthy, productive harvests.

This year, the orchard sold a total of 31,176 durians and rambutans, increasing community revenue through local wholesalers. While overall production rose from the previous year, sales revenue declined due to market challenges. Despite this, the Community Agriculture Development Project (CADP) Center generated \$56,236, highlighting its role in agricultural sustainability and economic development.



Irrigation pumps in operation, ensuring a reliable water supply for the Community Orchard.



Fresh produce harvested from the farms of Sovanna Baitong.

With support from the Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project, effective fungus control measures helped preserve quality fruit for local sales. Looking ahead, the project plans to invest in bamboo supports for durian trees to improve resilience against future adverse weather. Additionally, further improvements to the irrigation system are expected to enhance future yields.



Community farmers in Sovanna Baitong harvesting fresh produce for local markets.

SOUTHERN CARDAMOM REDD+ **COMMUNITY** EDUCATION PROGRAM

Education plays a critical role in breaking the cycle of poverty while strengthening long-term conservation outcomes across the Cardamom landscape. The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project provides scholarships to outstanding students in the communities, covering various expenses including tuition costs.

In 2022, five new students received university scholarships: one from O'som commune, two from Chi Phat commune, and two from Dang Peng commune.

All students enrolled at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, two of which selected majors in Tourism Management, two in Engineering Information Technology, and one in International Business Management.

By investing in education, the program helps to nurture the next generation of leaders, professionals and conservationists within the Cardamoms.



Students with Suwana Gauntlett, who awarded scholarship certificates during the event.

SOUTHERN CARDAMOM REDD+ PROJECT **INFRASTRUCTURE** DEVELOPMENT

Providing Access to Clean Water



The Southern Cardamom REDD+ Project (SCRP) protects 497,835 hectares of tropical rainforest in southwest Cambodia, with a focus on wildlife conservation and community support. Each year, the project prevents over 3,000,000 tons of carbon emissions.

Accredited under Voluntary Carbon (VCS) and Climate, Community & Biodiversity (CCB) Standards, SCRP delivers verified carbon emission reductions while generating benefits for local communities. Working with 29 communities across Koh Kong and Pursat provinces, SCRP supports livelihoods and poverty reduction through ecotourism, infrastructure, agriculture, and education scholarships.

In 2022, the Project constructed 25 wells in Koh Kong, providing safe and reliable water access to 492 families and contributing towards the project's target of 43 wells. For many communities, this marked an improvement in health, safety and quality of life.



WATER WELL BENEFICIARIES

6

Villages

24

Numbers of small-scale
Solar Water Wells

1

Number of large-scale
Solar Water Wells

542

Total number of families
benefitted

2,268

Total number of people
benefitting
through these water
wells

1,312

Total number of
Females benefitting
through these water
wells

By September 2022, 97 families (429 people) had direct connection to the large-scale water well system built in ChiPhat



Large-scale Solar Water Well constructed in Chi Phat delivering water directly to their houses



Community members in Chi Phat have direct water access from a large-scale solar water well to their own houses.

Enhancing Infrastructure and **Wildlife** Protection in Chi Phat

Between November 2021 and May 2022, a 25-kilometer section of existing road connecting Pur Beung village to Bak Angrut village was retrofitted and upgraded to improve resilience to weather conditions. The project included the installation of 34 drainage culverts, significantly improving water management along the road.

These upgrades have enhanced access to the Sre Ambel market and the health center in Dang Peng commune, directly benefiting 609 families in the area by improving access to essential services.

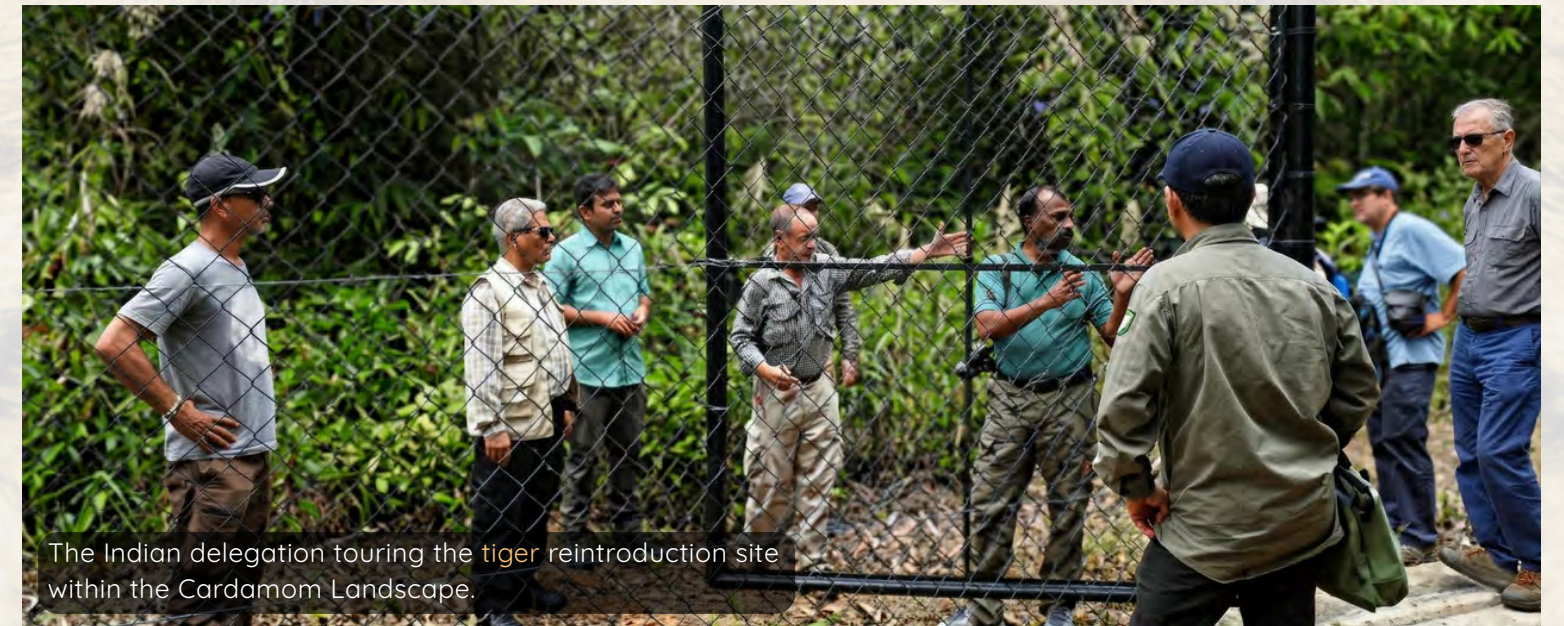
The next phase of the project will focus on wildlife protection, with the construction of 112 wildlife crossing culverts along an 18 kilometer stretch of road, designed to allow animals to move safely through the landscape. Construction is scheduled to begin after the rainy season to ensure safe passage for wildlife.



TIGER REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM

Tigers were last recorded in Cambodia in 2007 and were officially declared functionally extinct in 2016. Since 2011, Wildlife Alliance and the Ministry of Environment have been working on an ambitious and innovative plan to reintroduce tigers back to Cambodia.

In March 2022, **Wildlife** Alliance and the Ministry of Environment hosted an Indian delegation of senior forest officials and tiger conservation experts on the technical aspects of tiger reintroduction between India and Cambodia. The delegation met with Cambodia's Minister for Environment and other officials, as well as members of the Indian Embassy in Phnom Penh.



The delegation also visited the Cardamom landscape, a potential reintroduction site, where discussions focused on protected area management, habitat restorations, prey recovery, legal provisions for reintroduction, and protection and surveillance measures.

On November 12, 2022, Cambodia and India formalized their cooperation by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at the ASEAN-Indian summit.



Devyani Khobragade, Indian Ambassador to Cambodia (left) and H. E. Say Samal, Minister of Environment, Cambodia (right) after signing the MoU. Observing the ceremony are Mr. Jagdeep Dhankhar, India's Vice-President (left) and Hun Sen, Cambodian Prime Minister (right).

This **MoU** focuses on enhancing cooperation for biodiversity conservation and sustainable wildlife management, with the particular focus on the recovery of tigers and their habitats. The signing took place in the presence of the Cambodian Prime Minister and the Vice President of India, underscoring the importance of the partnership.

The preparation phase for the Tiger Reintroduction Program is now underway in the Cardamom Forest Protection landscape. With the MoU in place, the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Alliance are establishing an institutional framework and forming a tiger leadership team comprising of experts from the Cambodian and Indian governments.

The team will develop a comprehensive Action Plan for Tiger Recovery, informed by the feasibility assessment. Additionally, they will conduct capacity-building training for long-term release monitoring and database management, strengthen the tiger prey base, and engage local communities.

The program will also identify tiger source populations within protected areas in India, facilitate the translocation of tigers to the Cardamoms, and oversee their reintroduction into their new habitat. Furthermore, post-release monitoring and scientific support will be implemented.

This collaboration marks a significant step toward the return of tigers to Cambodia, strengthening national conservation efforts and helping secure a future for one of the world's most iconic species.



Officials examining the artificial pond built for the the **tigers**.

DISRUPTING THE ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

Southeast Asia is a major hub for wildlife trafficking, endangering thousands of species and millions of individual animals each year. In response, Wildlife Alliance partnered with the Cambodian government in 2001 to more effectively combat wildlife crime, leading to the creation of the Wildlife Rapid Rescue Team (WRRT).

The WRRT is comprised of Wildlife Alliance staff, Forestry and Fisheries Administration officials, and Military Police. The team operates a performance-based informant network and the 24-hour Wildlife Crime Hotline, which allows the public to report illegal wildlife possession, resulting in confiscations and donations.

Confiscated animals receive immediate and humane care from the WRRT. If appropriate, animals are immediately released into the appropriate habitat, with the assistance of administration officials. Those that are injured, sick, or habituated to humans are transferred to Phnom Tamao Wildlife Rescue Centre for care, rehabilitation, and release where possible.

2022 was a particularly impactful year for the WRRT. The team conducted over 798 operations, rescued over 2,052 animals, and seized approximately 537kg of wild meat. Several major busts targeted organized traders, including a single raid that resulted in the seizure of over 46.7kg of ivory.

The WRRT also intercepted large shipments of turtles prized as delicacy items. Many of the rescued animals were threatened species, including tigers, Sunda pangolins, sun bear, silvered langurs, pileated gibbon, and smooth-coated otters.

Throughout 2022, WRRT received 2,583 calls to the Hotline, including reports from informants, government officials, and concerned citizens regarding wild animal situations. In parallel, office staff intensified efforts to combat illegal online wildlife advertising on social media platforms like Facebook. We processed 182 reports via our Wildlife Crime Hotline Facebook page, identifying and reporting 581 instances of illegal wildlife sales. Facebook removed 268 posts advertising illegal wildlife.



“Snare traps continue to inflict severe injuries on wildlife, highlighting the urgent need for stronger protection efforts in the Cardamoms.”



WILDLIFE RESCUE

2,052

Live Animals rescued

1,147

Animals released back into the wild

537 kg

Wild meat confiscated

798

Operations conducted, including donations

132

Traders apprehended



Snare injuries remain a major threat to **wildlife**, reinforcing the need for continued patrolling and protection.



A wild bird caught in an illegal net snare, highlighting ongoing threats to [wildlife](#).

CARING FOR VICTIMS OF THE WILDLIFE TRADE

Wildlife Alliance’s wildlife programs focus on rehabilitating animals victimized by the wildlife trade and, wherever possible, provide them with the support and care necessary to ready them for release back into the wild. Phnom Tamao Wildlife Rescue Center (PTWRC) is a forest area owned and operated by the Cambodian Forestry Administration (FA), where Wildlife Alliance provides animal care expertise to ensure animals are given lifelong care when needed, and the opportunity to return to the wild when recovery allows.



Chhouk's prosthetic leg helping him recover and remain mobile following a stump lesion.

Rescue, Care and Recovery

In 2022, PTWRC cared for an average of 1,153 rescued animals, including endangered species such as northern slow loris, sun bears, sambar deer, and pangolins, as well as 377 birds from 49 species and 526 pythons.

The center also welcomed 64 births, including sambar deer, red muntjac, Eld's deer, smooth-coated otters and silvered langurs, and other species – an encouraging sign of effective long-term care.

Release remains the primary goal. This year PTWRC released 780 animals back into the wild, including 458 pythons and 131 birds, five Eld's deer and three sambar deer. FA assisted in the release of 85 long-tailed macaques and 22 pig-tailed macaques.

Sadly, 476 animals, including 235 birds, passed away during the year. Elevated mortality rates, particularly among primates, was linked to pollution in Tonle Bati, highlighting the urgent need for a water filtration system, which is planned for 2023.

Chhouk, our disabled male elephant, struggled with a stump lesion but showed improvement following weekly veterinary care and the fitting of a new prosthetic shoe.

Sakor, our bull elephant, experienced heavy breathing and musth-related swelling. His condition improved with antibiotics and dietary adjustments helped him lose weight.

Following COVID-related delays, construction resumed in 2022 to address PTWRC's growing needs.



Damage to elephant enclosure caused by Sakor.

New enclosures were built for civets, leopard cats, pangolins, and otters, along with a stall for elephants to facilitate health checks. A dedicated facility for langurs was planned to separate them from macaques, and the Nursery was modified to reduce disease transmission.

Repairs were carried out to the elephant, otter, gibbon, and langur enclosures, to ensure a safe and appropriate environment for all resident animals.

Animals released from PTWRC are reintroduced into Phnom Tamao Forest, which is protected by the Community Anti-Poaching Unit (CAPU). In 2022, the CAPU patrolled daily and camped for 130 nights. Despite facing several feral dog incidents, they removed 170 snares and traps, including 103 for birds.



In 2022, [Phnom Tamao](#) welcomed a baby gaur. These animals are listed as a vulnerable species on the IUCN Red List.



Wildlife Release Station: Preparing animals for Life in the Wild

In 2022, Koh Kong Province's Chi Phat village, home to the Wildlife Release Station (WRS), experienced an unusually heavy rainy season. Despite this, the final two guest chalets were refurbished in anticipation of visitors.

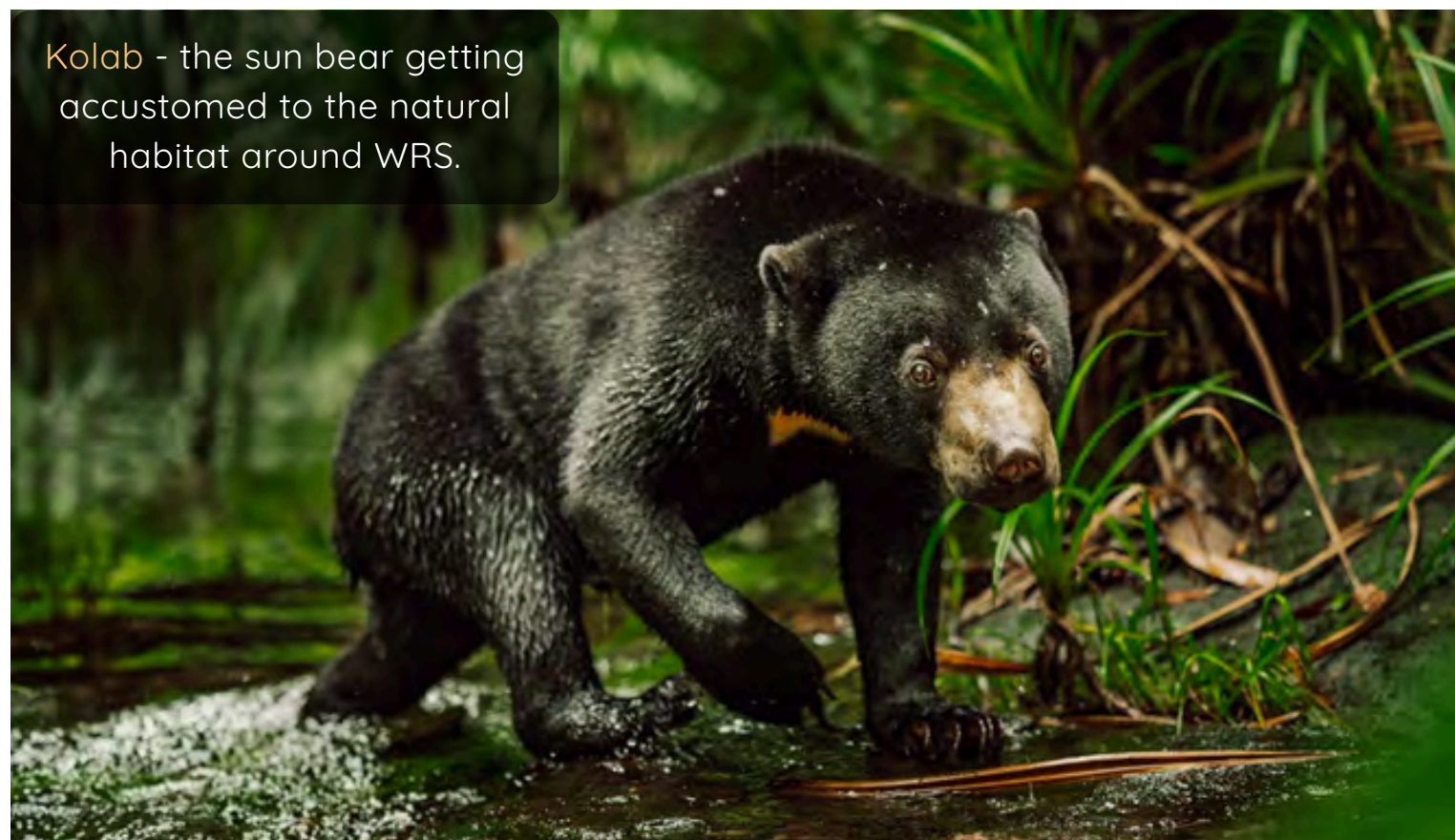
Throughout the year, WRS welcomed 68 new animals, including 19 blossom-headed parakeets and 18 elongated tortoises. While one pangolin escaped due to a cage malfunction, 44 animals were successfully released, including 13 blossom-headed parakeets and two Sunda pangolins.

In April, Sopheap, a female sun bear, became ill and later lost her appetite. Though treated with honey-laced medicine, she eventually passed away on July 9. Her gentle presence is greatly missed.

Kolab, a young female sun bear known as Rose in Khmer, continued daily forest walks supervised by WRS keepers, helping her develop strong climbing skills and natural behaviors.

As the year progressed, her human interactions were gradually reduced to prepare her for eventual release into the wild, with increased focus on interactions with Micah, a male sun bear. She is gradually being introduced to the spacious sun bear enclosure at WRS.

Kolab - the sun bear getting accustomed to the natural habitat around WRS.



In Rangers working diligently to remove snares and protect the Cardamom Forest and Wildlife.

Wildlife activity around WRS is fascinating to observe. Wild gibbons and resident sambar hinds are becoming more visible, often seen feeding on waste vegetables. Camera traps indicate that sun bears are returning, and keeper Pich has spotted giant black squirrels during walks with Kolab.

The Chi Phat Community Anti-Poaching Units (CAPU), consisting of local police, community rangers, and Ministry of Environment rangers, patrol the forest surrounding WRS to protect wildlife.

In 2022, the CAPU covered 2,228 km over 328 patrol days, removing 1,871 snares - a significant rise from the 1,360 snares removed in 2021. Ninety-five percent of snares were found in the inner patrol area, with 360 set for deer or wild pigs and 1,511 targeting civets. Rangers also encountered 10 dead animals caught in snares and in the fourth quarter, they found evidence of hunters and heard gunshots nearby. In December, professional rangers joined the community effort to bolster law enforcement. Despite these threats, wildlife remains abundant, with 402 significant sightings recorded throughout the year.

REWILDING ANGKOR

In 2022, **wildlife** release efforts in the Angkor Forest Complex highlighted strong collaboration between Wildlife Alliance, Forestry Administration and APSARA, the governing body for UNESCO World Heritage Angkor Archaeological Park. Together, we continued long-term efforts to restore native wildlife species to this culturally and ecologically significant landscape.

The reintroduction of pileated gibbons, once absent from Angkor, has required careful, long-term management. The first pair released in 2013, Baray and Saranick, are doing well along with their youngest offspring, Kontes-long. Their other daughter, Ping-peeung, reached adulthood in 2020 and was paired with a male from Phnom Tamao. Although Bakheng initially struggled, he has since acclimated well to life in the forest and formed a strong bond with Ping-peeung.

To prevent conflict as the family group expanded, Chungruth, the second offspring of Baray and Saranick, was relocated to Tevy's territory, a female who lost her partner in 2021 and who has three daughters. Now five years old, Chungruth is developing into an adult male and has shown interest in Tevy's eldest daughter, Aping. He will be fully released once they are comfortable together.

Pompoy and Borey, the third gibbon couple released, welcomed their first child, Mey-ambaugh, in September 2021, strengthening their bond and marking another success for the program.

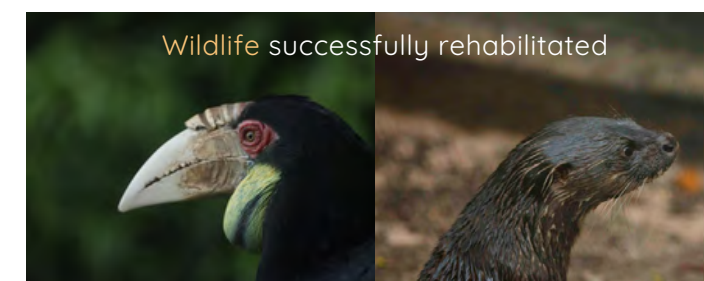


Restoring **Birds** and Wetland Species

Wildlife reintroduction has extended beyond gibbons. In late 2021, green peafowl and hornbills were observed thriving in the Angkor area, with hornbills seen frequently flying over the temples and surrounding areas. To balance the male-heavy population, a female green peafowl was introduced in February 2022. Initially nervous, she adapted quickly and was successfully released into the forest.

In May 2022, a female wreathed hornbill rescued from Ratanakiri underwent rehabilitation and was successfully released by August. Later in September, the Angkor Centre for Conservation of Biodiversity transferred a male wreathed hornbill, for rehabilitation. Following diligent care and rehabilitation efforts, this bird has also been successfully reintroduced into the wild.

Smooth-coated otters continued to reestablish themselves in Angkor in 2022. The original female from a 2019 release pair remained present with her pups. In March 2022, two young males from Phnom Tamao were integrated into the group.



While the otters initially ranged widely and returned daily for live fish in their pool, they later stayed closer to their enclosure, likely due to risks from fishermen's nets and traps. Previous otter releases had resulted in illegal captures, prompting the team to work with APSARA to implement fishing restrictions in key areas of Angkor to improve otter protection.

Efforts to reintroduce wildlife to Angkor have inspired some individuals to release their unwanted pets into the wild. In 2022, three tame animals, including a pileated gibbon and two otters, were brought to Angkor for release but were instead transferred to Phnom Tamao for proper care. Thanks to coordination with Angkor Zipline and APSARA, these animals were protected from unsuitable release conditions.

While restoring sustainable wildlife populations is a complex, long-term process, progress has been steady this year, leading to a cautious optimism. This project emphasizes the importance of responsible wildlife management and conservation within Cambodia's cultural heritage.

CHANGING HEARTS AND MINDS THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Students gather for an up-close wildlife education activity at Phnom Tamao Wildlife Rescue Center.



Kouprey Express (KE) is Wildlife Alliance's mobile environmental education unit, collaborating with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports to raise awareness of environmental and wildlife protection issues across Cambodia.

In 2022, KE reached 27,401 students in 47 schools and four NGOs and organized field trips for 1,672 participants, bringing environmental learning beyond the classroom. The team also participated in three events, engaging 2,400 youth, and reaching 727 community members.

Beyond in-person outreach, KE connected with 124,743 people through social media and distributed 47,097 educational notebooks, along with conservation-themed stickers, posters, t-shirts, and backpacks.

Educating the children about wildlife and forest instills a sense of responsibility, empathy, and stewardship for the environment fostering a lasting connection to nature.



“I see the forest as a sanctuary, a place where we can reconnect with nature and find peace. My dedication to protecting these precious ecosystems is deeply personal. Through my work, I hope to inspire others to appreciate and protect the forest and its inhabitants. My passion for the wild drives my commitment to conservation, and I am honored to be a guardian of nature.”

Suwanna Gauntlett
Chief Executive Officer, Wildlife Alliance



ORGANIZATION AND INDIVIDUAL DONORS

Our considerable advances in conservation are a direct result of the organizations and individuals who share our values.

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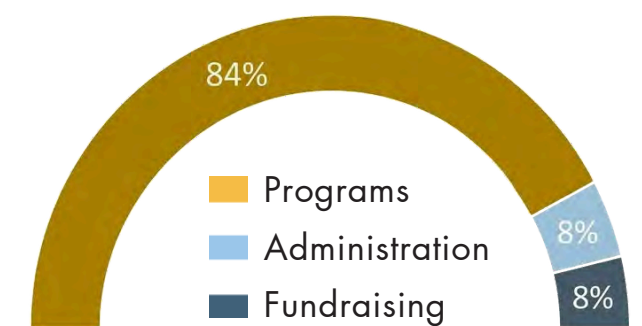
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EXPENSE BREAKDOWN





CAMBODIA OFFICE

Wildlife Alliance House #86,
Street 123 Toul Tompong
Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh
+855.23.211.604
cambodia@wildlifealliance.org

UNITED STATES OFFICE

WildlifeAlliance 1441
Broadway 5th Floor New
York, NY 10018
646.569.5860
info@wildlifealliance.org

WWW.WILDLIFEALLIANCE.ORG