



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Phnom Penh Office

# Bi-Annual Report 2009 - 2010



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Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

# Bi-Annual Report

2009 - 2010

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# FOREWORD

I am very pleased to present to you the Annual Report of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh for 2009-2010. This report summarizes the programmes and activities implemented by our office in cooperation with the government, our national counterparts and development partners. UNESCO's programmes and activities have been diverse and dynamic in all our fields of competence: Namely, Education, Culture, Communication and Information, and Natural and Social Sciences as well as gender and HIV/AIDS. Our activities are designed under the general UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy and within the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The adoption of the Education for All and Millennium Development Goals has given our organization the greater impetus for working towards universal primary education, literacy, gender equality and poverty reduction in Cambodia.

Cambodia has made great strides towards national security and development after the Paris Peace Agreement of 1991 and the 1993 national election. The Royal Government of Cambodia has played a strong leadership role in opening up the way for development and in working towards poverty alleviation in the country. UNESCO closely collaborates with the national authorities, the UNESCO National Commission, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and other development partners for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The work of UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh in the field of culture is especially well-established and recognized all over the world. In 2008, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed the Preah Vihear Temple as a World Heritage Site after the Angkor Wat Archaeological Park in 1992. The ICC-Angkor has successfully coordinated preservation and restoration efforts at the World Heritage Site for more than 17 years now. The Royal Government of Cambodia recognizes the integral role that culture can play in upholding national identity and contributing to the unity of its people. Our culture team has been working closely with the Royal Government of Cambodia to assist with capacity building for the protection, preservation and development of cultural heritage—both tangible and intangible.

In the field of Education, UNESCO has acted as the Chair of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) until 2008 and now serves as the Deputy Chair and Secretariat. The ESWG works towards achieving the Education For All (EFA) goals and Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs) by working closely with donor agencies and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS). The Education Unit works in diverse areas including formal, informal and non-formal education at various levels for education policy and planning, advocacy, policy dialogue, coordination, and technical assistance.

The Communication and Information unit of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh strives to defend human rights and basic freedoms. In particular, our programme aims to promote freedom of expression and access to information, as these rights are the foundation of a democratic society and contribute directly to poverty alleviation. The CI sector works to improve, educate and train journalists in rural and remote Cambodia, enhance the media's capacity, and promote pluralistic, independent and free media—all of which are foundations of a strong democratic nation. One of our great achievements in the year 2009 was the inscription of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum's archives on the International Memory of the World Register. The inscription of the archives is a significant step towards protecting and preserving the important historical documentary heritage of mankind.

We hope that this report will be useful in giving you a stronger understanding of the visions, objectives and future direction of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, as we strive towards enhancing aid effectiveness and building strong working relationships with the government and development partners. I would like to express my gratitude to the government, our national counterparts, donors, and partners for providing the support and assistance needed to realize our goals.

Finally, I would like to thank all the staff of the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office for their passion, enthusiasm and commitment for their work—which often served as a source of energy and inspiration for me. It has been a privilege to work with such distinguished colleagues. My twelve years at this office have been made richer and more meaningful by your different perspectives and ideas. As I am completing my mandate, I wish you all the best and future success with the new director.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Teruo Jinnai', written over a light blue background.

Teruo Jinnai  
UNESCO Representative in Cambodia



# UNESCO in CAMBODIA TODAY

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was established in November 1945, at a time when the world had experienced two devastating wars. UNESCO foundations were rooted in the concerns of the time. For this specialized UN agency, we aim to build peace and security among nations through all its fields of competence: Education, Sciences, Culture, Communication and Information.

### **UNESCO Vision:**

**“To build peace in the minds of people”** by contributing to peace and security in the world and promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, culture, communication and information.

### **UNESCO Mission Statement:**

The overall mission of the Office in the country is for the promotion of UNESCO’s mission for **peace, poverty reduction, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue** through education, sciences, culture and communication and information.

*34 C/4 Medium-Term Strategy (2008-2013), UNESCO, 2008  
[www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)*

### **UNESCO Principal functions:**

To fulfil its mandate, UNESCO performs five principal functions within its spheres of competence, a single activity sometimes fulfilling several of these:

- **A laboratory of ideas** by anticipating and defining the most important emerging problems in the light of the ethical principles, and identifying appropriate strategies and policies to deal with them;
- **A standard-setter** as a central forum by articulating, building understanding, benchmarking, mobilizing and forging universal agreements on emerging ethical issues;
- **A clearinghouse** for gathering, transferring, disseminating and sharing information, knowledge, best practices and innovative solutions, and testing them through pilot projects;
- **A capacity builder** in Member States through organizing international cooperation in building the country’s human and institutional capacities in diverse fields to deal with the challenges addressed within UNESCO’s mission;
- **A catalyst** for promoting international cooperation among State Members and Associate Members in the field of education, sciences, culture and communication: as a technical multi-disciplinary agency, assuming a catalytic role in introducing innovation, effective intervention and wise practice into development assistance through multilateral and bilateral cooperation.

### **UNESCO Principles:**

UNESCO is working to **create the conditions for genuine dialogue based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilization and culture**. This role is critical, particularly in the face of terrorism, which constitutes an attack against humanity. The world urgently requires global visions of sustainable development based upon observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which lie at the heart of UNESCO’s mission and activities.

## Overall Strategy of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

1. Design and Implement programmes and projects contributing to strategic objective of UNESCO in the country.
2. Develop projects, raise funds and implement the projects in the areas of the competence of the Office to reinforce programme activities.
3. Promote and enhance partnerships and networks for disseminating and sharing information and ideas with the stakeholders in the country.
4. Enhance the capacity of the staff for strategic planning and management of the programmes and projects for delivering results in the country.
5. Position the environment of the Office for efficient and effective delivery of programmes and projects in the country.
6. Expand knowledge management of the Office to facilitate decision making and problem solving by the staff for the delivery of results.

## Core Values of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

1. Management of programme and projects by results and objectives
2. Continuous improvement in learning
3. Highest moral and ethical standards
4. Team work
5. Gender equity

UNESCO is not a funding agency but provides technical and advisory services. Therefore, UNESCO's strategies focus on catalytic actions that mobilize international and national support through extra- budgetary funding, particularly from the United Nations Development Programme, the Asian Development Bank, voluntary contributions and some donor countries under the funds-in-trust agreement.

### MDGs

Eradicating extreme poverty continues to be one of the main challenges of our time, and is a major concern of the international community. Ending this scourge will require the combined efforts of all, governments, civil society organizations and the private sector, in the context of a stronger and more effective global partnership for development. The Millennium Development Goals set time-bound targets, by which progress in reducing income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion — while promoting gender equality, health, education and environmental sustainability — can be measured. They also embody basic human rights — the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter and security. The Goals are ambitious but feasible and, together with the comprehensive United Nations development agenda, set the course for the world's efforts to alleviate extreme poverty by 2015."

Through its strategies and activities, UNESCO is actively pursuing the **United Nations Millennium Development Goals**, especially those aiming to:

- **Halve** the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in developing countries by 2015
- **Achieve** universal primary education in all countries by 2015
- **Eliminate** gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005
- **Help** countries implement a national strategy for sustainable development by 2005 to reverse current trends in the loss of environmental resources by 2015.

UNESCO and the United Nations Millennium Goals.

[www.un.org/millenniumgoals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals)

*United Nations Secretary-General BAN Ki-moon*

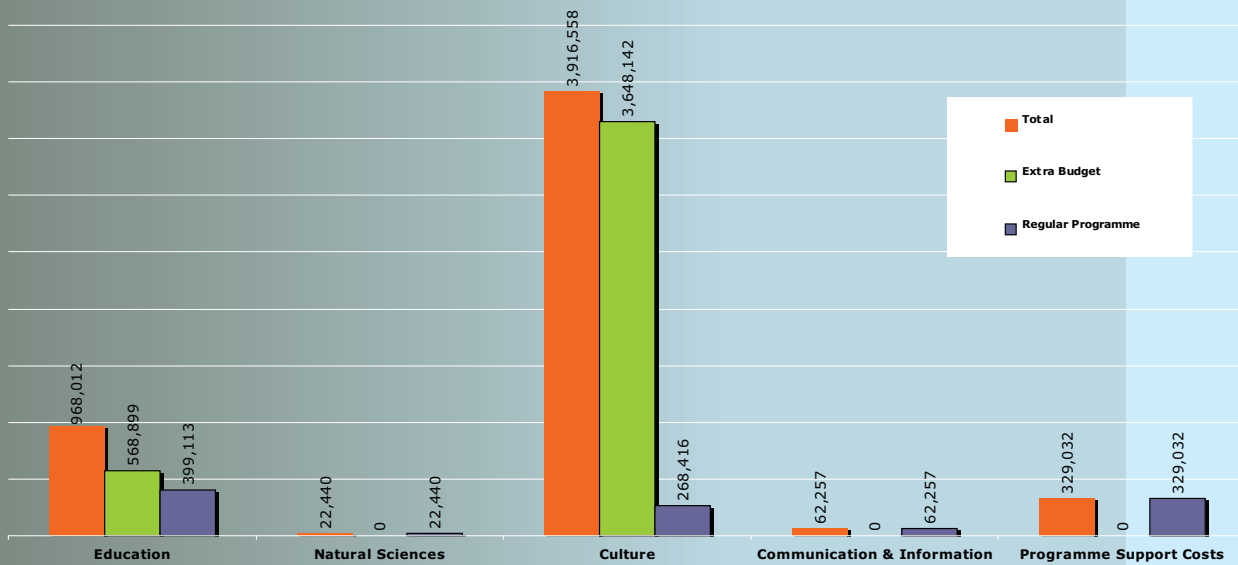




# UNESCO Phnom Penh in NUMBERS



## UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh Total Budget in 2009 - 2010 (in USD)

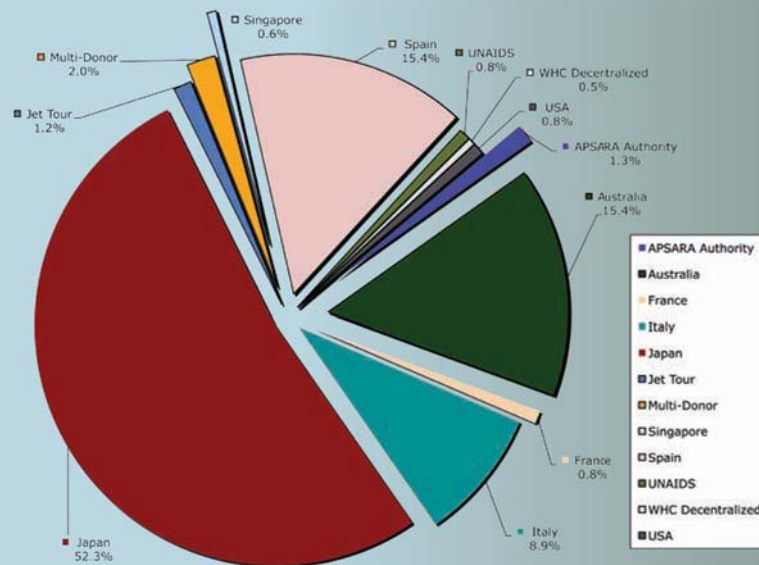


## Total Budget in 2009 - 2010 (in USD)

	Regular Programme	%	Extra Budgetary	%	Total	%
Education	399,113	37	568,899	13	968,012	18.3
Natural Sciences	22,440	2	-	-	22,440	0.4
Culture	268,416	25	3,648,142	87	3,916,558	73.9
Communication & Information	62,257	6	-	-	62,257	1.2
Programme Support Costs	329,032	30	-	-	329,032	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,081,258</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,217,041</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,298,299</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Ongoing Extra-Budgetary Projects by Donors 2005 - 2014 (in USD)

Sources of funds	Project Description	Duration	Funds
<b>APSARA Authority</b>	Heritage Management Framework	2010 - 2014	<b>81,043</b>
<b>Australia</b>	Heritage Management Framework	2010 - 2014	<b>981,157</b>
<b>France</b>	International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor	2010 - 2011	<b>53,981</b>
<b>Italy</b>	Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple	2008-2011	<b>565,000</b>
<b>Japan</b>	International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor	2010 - 2011	<b>53,981</b>
	Safeguarding of the Bayon Temple of Angkor Thom, Phase III	2005 - 2011	<b>3,268,286</b>
<b>Jet Tour</b>	Safeguarding of Srah Srang Royal Basin	2009 - 2011	<b>77,820</b>
<b>Multi-Donor</b>	Capacity development for EFA	2010	<b>124,400</b>
<b>Singapore</b>	Digitization and Dissemination of Ancient Cambodian Manuscripts	2009 - 2011	<b>40,000</b>
<b>Spain</b>	MDG-F: Culture and Development - Creative Industry Support Programme	2008-2011	<b>748,604</b>
	MDG-F: Joint Programme for Children, Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia	2010-2012	<b>230,157</b>
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Scale up evidence based HIV-related education for in and out of school youth with focus on vulnerable and most at risk	2010 - 2011	<b>50,000</b>
<b>WHC Decentralized</b>	Conservation and Management of the Preah Vihear Temple	2009 - 2010	<b>30,000</b>
<b>USA</b>	Assistance to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum	2010	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,354,429</b>





# UNESCO Phnom Penh: FACT SHEET

## History:

### Key Milestones from 64 Years of UNESCO Existence:

- 16 November 1945:** Representatives of 37 countries met in London to sign UNESCO's Constitution which came into force on 4 November 1946 after ratification by 20 signatories.
- 1948:** UNESCO recommended that Member States make free primary education compulsory and universal.
- 1952:** An intergovernmental conference convened by UNESCO adopts the Universal Copyright Convention. In the decades following World War II, the Convention served to extend copyright protection to numerous states not then party to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886).
- 1956:** The Republic of South Africa withdrew from UNESCO claiming that some of the Organization's publications amount to "interference" in the country's "racial problems". The state rejoined the Organization in 1994 under the leadership of Nelson Mandela.
- 1958:** Inauguration of UNESCO's permanent Headquarters in Paris designed by Marcel Breuer (US), Pier-Luigi Nervi (Italy) and Bernard Zehrfuss (France).
- 1960:** Launching of the Nubia Campaign in Egypt to move the Great Temple of Abu Simbel to keep it from being swamped by the Nile after construction of the Aswan Dam. During the 20 year campaign, 22 monuments and architectural complexes are relocated. This was the first and largest in a series of campaigns including Moenjodaro (Pakistan), Fez (Morocco), Kathmandu (Nepal), Borobudur (Indonesia) and the Acropolis (Greece).
- 1968:** UNESCO organized the first intergovernmental conference aimed at reconciling the environment and development, now known as "sustainable development". This led to the creation of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme.
- 1972:** The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted. The World Heritage Committee was established in 1976 and the first sites were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1978.
- 1974:** H.H. Pope Paul VI awarded the John XXIII Peace Prize to UNESCO.
- 1975:** The United Nations University was established in Tokyo under the auspices of the UN and UNESCO.
- 1978:** UNESCO adopted the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice. Subsequent reports on the issue by the Director-General served to discredit and dismiss the pseudo-scientific foundations of racism.
- 1980:** The first two volumes of UNESCO's General History of Africa were published. Similar series focused on other regions, notably Central Asia and the Caribbean.
- 1984:** United States withdrew from the Organization citing disagreement over management and other issues. The United Kingdom and Singapore withdrew in 1985. The Organization's budget dropped considerably.
- 1990:** The World Conference on Education for All, in Jomtien, Thailand, launched a global movement to provide basic education for all children, youths and adults. Held ten years later in Dakar, Senegal, the World Education Forum committed governments to achieving basic education for all by 2015.
- 1992:** Creation of the Memory of the World programme to protect irreplaceable library treasures and archive collections. It now includes sound, film and television archives.
- 1997:** The United Kingdom returned to UNESCO.
- 1998:** The Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, developed and adopted by UNESCO in 1997, was endorsed by the UN.
- 1999:** Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura undertook major reforms to restructure and decentralize the Organization's staff and activities.
- 2001:** UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity was adopted by the General Conference.
- 2003:** United States returned to UNESCO.
- 2005:** Brunei Darussalam became UNESCO's 191<sup>st</sup> Member State.
- 2007:** Montenegro became UNESCO's 192<sup>nd</sup> Member State.
- 2007:** Singapore returned to UNESCO as 193<sup>rd</sup> Member State.
- 2009:** Ms. Irina Bokova becomes the first woman Director-General of UNESCO.

[www.unesco.org](http://www.unesco.org)



## Key Milestones of UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

### 3 July 1951

Cambodia joined UNESCO.

### 5 August 1955

The first Cambodian Delegate to UNESCO, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Norindeth, presented his credentials to the Organization. The Government proceeded to establish a National Commission on 5 August 1955.

### Early 1960s to 1975

UNESCO provided direct technical assistance to Cambodia for the revision of school textbooks, the preparation of scientific publications, the preservation of Angkor and the development of media and radio.

### 1975

Due to internal political crisis, UNESCO Office and the National Commission were closed down.

### During 1980s

UNESCO provided assistance for a series of educational projects for refugees along the Thai-Cambodian border. Between 1980 and 1989, UNESCO provided assistance for small-scale education projects, such as early childhood education for refugee children and the development and printing of in-camp teaching materials.

From 1981 to 1989, UNESCO staff carried out a number of technical missions to Cambodia in the framework of the UNESCO-UNICEF Co-operative Programme.

### 1989

1989 was an important year for UNESCO in Cambodia. His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman, King of Cambodia (then His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk) requested the organization to co-ordinate all international assistance for Angkor. In May 1989, UNESCO was able to complete an initial assessment of the safeguarding needs of Angkor.

### 1991

UNESCO resumed its full assistance to Cambodia. In January-February 1991, an Inter-sectoral Basic Needs - Assessment Mission composed of experts in the areas of basic education, educational planning, educational statistics, cultural heritage and communications was conducted in the country.

### 15 January 1991

The UNESCO Liaison Office in Cambodia was officially reopened.

### November 1991

The UNESCO Director-General, Mr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza, paid an official visit to Cambodia. This led to the reinforcement of co-operation between Cambodia and UNESCO.

### 29 November 1991

An Aide-Mémoire of Co-operation was signed between UNESCO and the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) under which UNESCO was requested, among other things, "to co-ordinate all activities (bilateral and multilateral) related to the

safeguarding and development of the site of Angkor”.

**December 1992**

The World Heritage Committee made the decision to inscribe Angkor on its prestigious List of Mankind’s World Heritage.

**1993**

The International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and the Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor), was established, as part of the World Heritage Committee’s recommendations.

**1997**

Tonle Sap Lake was successfully nominated as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. In this regard, a Royal Decree for the Establishment of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve was adopted in April 2001.

**6-8 December 2000**

The Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, made his first official visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 6-8 November 2000 and met with His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman, King of Cambodia and Prime Minister Hun Sen. During his visit, the Director-General of UNESCO reaffirmed the Organization’s continued assistance to the country’s development efforts.

**6-9 March 2001**

Cambodia hosted the 11<sup>th</sup> Session of Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation.

**8 November 2003**

The Royal Ballet was proclaimed as a Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity .

**5 July 2004**

Angkor was removed from the list of World Heritage in danger.

**6-8 December 2004**

Cambodia hosted the Regional Expert Meeting on the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

**2004-2007**

Cambodia acted as a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO.

**25-26 July 2005**

The Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, made his second official visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 25 to 26 July 2005. During his visit he met His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath Norodom Sihanmoni, King of Cambodia to personally congratulate him on his coronation as Head of State on 29 October 2004.

**November 2005**

“Sbek Thom”, the big shadow puppet, was proclaimed as Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

**June 2006**

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage ratified.

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage ratified.

**February 2008**

The Tuol Sleng Museum Archives were registered on the Memory of the World Regional (Asia-Pacific) List.



**April 2008**

Under the thematic window “Culture and Development,” a project for the supporting the creative industries in Cambodia was approved in April 2008. This project is supported by the Spanish Millennium Development Goal (MDG)-UNDP fund.

**8 July 2008**

Preah Vihear Temple was inscribed on the World Heritage List for its universal values for the humanities.

**31 July 2009**

Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Archives

were registered on the International Memory of the World Register.

**November 2009**

Cambodia elected as member of the World Heritage Committee.

**February 2010**

Living Human Treasures System in the Kingdom of Cambodia was established.

**2010**

Under the MDG-F Spanish Fund, the first joint education programme, Children, Nutrition and Food Security was approved.



## Cambodia Ratified Conventions

Convention	Date of deposit of instrument	Type of instrument
1 Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, with Annexes A to E and Protocol annexed. Florence, 17 June 1950.	05/11/1951	Accession
2 Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural character with Protocol of Signature and model form of certificate provided for in Article IV of the above-mentioned Agreement. Beirut, 10 December 1948.	20/02/1952	Accession
3 Universal Copyright Convention, with Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI. Geneva, 6 September 1952.	03/08/1953	Accession
4 Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention concerning the application of that Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees. Geneva, 6 September 1952.	03/08/1953	Accession
5 Protocol 2 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention concerning the application of that Convention to the works of certain international organizations. Geneva, 6 September 1952.	03/08/1953	Accession
6 Protocol 3 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention concerning the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of or accession to that Convention. Geneva, 6 September 1952.	03/08/1953	Accession
7 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention. The Hague, 14 May 1954.	04/04/1962	Ratification
8 Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The Hague, 14 May 1954.	04/04/1962	Accession
9 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Paris, 14 November 1970.	26/09/1972	Ratification
10 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris, 16 November 1972.	28/11/1991	Acceptance
11 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Ramsar, 2 February 1971.*	23/06/1999	Accession
12 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Paris, 17 October 2003.	13/06/2006	Ratification
13 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Paris, 20 October 2005	19/09/2007	Accession
14 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. Paris, 2 November 2001.	24/11/2007	Ratification
15 International Convention against Doping in Sport. Paris, 19 October 2005	09/04/2008	Accession









# EDUCATION

## Education for All Coordination

UNESCO has acted as the Chair of the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) until 2008 and now serves as the Deputy Chair and Secretariat. The ESWG serves as a platform for the development partners in the education sector and ensures a harmonized approach in providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) in working towards the Education For All (EFA) goals and Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs). Since 2009, the MoEYS, together with the ESWG, has prepared the new Education Strategic Plan for 2009-2013. The ESWG is committed to supporting Cambodia in all areas and levels of education with an emphasis on education access, quality and capacity.

## Improving Qualification and Status of Teachers

UNESCO guides and supports the MoEYS in formulating the Teacher Development Master Plan and advocating the rights of teachers under the ILO/UNESCO recommendations by disseminating this document to teachers, teacher associations and teacher training institutions.

Support is provided to integrate several cross-cutting issues in teacher training systems. Issues such as education for sustainable development (ESD), human rights education, world heritage education, conflict resolution, citizenship education, bilingual/multilingual education, gender in education, climate change and HIV/AIDS preventive education.

## Literacy and Non-Formal Education (NFE)

UNESCO has established broad and deep collaboration with the MoEYS, the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training as well as with other UN agencies to facilitate the knowledge and capacity development for key NFE practitioners, e.g. literacy planners, managers, assessment personnel and master trainers. UNESCO also works closely with the European Commission, the Asian Devel-





opment Bank and the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan (NFUAJ) in mobilizing external and national resources for literacy and NFE activities. In particular for Community Learning Centres, Equivalency Programmes, Literacy Programmes, Re-entry Programmes, and bilingual education activities.

## Capacity Development in Sector-Wide Education Planning and Management

UNESCO assists the MoEYS in strengthening the capacity of key staff at both central and local levels in sector-wide education policy and planning to manage various education programmes.

## Capacity Development for Education For All (CapEFA)

Within the framework of capacity development for Education For All (CapEFA), and in cooperation with UNESCO Offices in Bangkok, Head Quarters, and UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL), and in discussions with the MoEYS, the CapEFA in Cambodia was prepared and started in April 2010, with the theme of “Strengthening Education Policy Development: Capacity Development to Mainstream Literacy and Non-formal Education (NFE) in the Education Sector-Wide Planning in Cambodia.” The main areas of interventions are Capacity Development for education policy and planning, advocacy, policy dialogue and advice, coordination, and technical assistance in literacy and non-formal education.

## Expanding Access to Quality Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

UNESCO has worked closely with the UNICEF Office in Cambodia to support the MoEYS in developing policies and strategies for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE). UNESCO’s intervention focuses on introducing global level policy trends and innovative practices by translating UNESCO publications, e.g. the ECCE Policy Briefs, for dissemi-





nation and use among policy makers and education practitioners. UNESCO has also contributed to the draft policy and the action plan on ECCE by providing advisory services.

## Promoting Gender Equity and Equality

UNESCO Phnom Penh supports the national counterparts in their work towards achieving the Cambodia Millenium Development Goals of promoting gender equality, empowering women, and prioritizing gender as a cross-cutting issue in achieving EFA. In

the UNESCO Mid-Term Strategy 2008 – 2013, gender is a priority area to be accorded in all our fields of competence.

UNESCO works in close coordination with the MoEYS, UNICEF and MoWA for the implementation of gender mainstreaming policies and strategies in all major education programmes.

In collaboration with MoWA, UNESCO is conducting a programme in the province of Battambang, which aims to promote women participation and to empower women in social activities by equipping the illiterate rural women with basic literacy and life skills. It is led by MoWA in collaboration with the Non- Formal Education Department of MoEYS.



## Improving Inclusive Education Policies and Systems

Inclusive Education (IE) is a developmental approach that refers to all areas of education. This is to enable a diversified and effective inclusion open to and taking into account all learners regardless of ethnicity, religion, geographic location, economic and social standing. In Cambodia, school enrolment amongst disadvantaged populations, such as the poorest of the poor, ethnic minorities, and children with disabilities, are still low particularly in remote and rural areas.

In response to the local need, UNESCO works very closely with both the central and local government, UNICEF and NGOs to initiate policy dialogues between policy makers and stakeholders for policy formulation and implementation.

As a step towards including ethnic minority groups in remote areas, UNESCO supports the MoEYS to promote bilingual literacy classes in the Ratanakiri province. This is mainly implemented through the Provincial and District Education offices. Local teachers are trained from rural villages where the literacy classes are conducted.

### **Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) - A Way Towards Better Life**

After more than a decade of reconstruction of socio-economic and education systems, Cambodia sees the urgent need today to develop and renovate its Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system. Each year, a large number of secondary-school and university graduates enter the labour market, not fully ready for the transition. To cope with emerging challenges, UNESCO has initiated the TVET policy dialogues and introduced UNESCO normative instruments to several decision makers, administrators and to all key TVET stakeholders. UNESCO has shared its policy framework and related publications with the Cambodian government, including the MoEYS, the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and other policy-makers, in an attempt to find a way to bridge the gap between TVET and the labour market, to empower the youth with employment skills, and to identify visions and policies for TVET development in Cambodia.





## **Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)**

Education for sustainable development aims to help people to develop the attitudes, skills and knowledge to make informed decisions for the benefit of themselves and others and to act upon these decisions.

UNESCO supports pre-service teacher training on ESD and World Heritage Education through workshops organized by the National Institute of Education (NIE).

OHCHR, UNICEF and UNESCO support the MoEYS in integrating Human Rights Education in the national education curriculum. The first year will be a drawing competition.

## **Enhancing Use of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) in Education**

A Mobile-Learning Van that serves disadvantaged communities in 20 out of 24 provinces in the country was transferred to the MoEYS in January 2006 and continues to travel around the country. Via this mobile learning van, ICT access was given in an educational context to more than 5,000 disadvantaged young people, especially orphans, former street children, and out-of-school youth in rural areas. Hundreds of school children also had access to its facilities, either to use the laptops and digital cameras or to watch the educational videos.

A network for ICT in education had been established among all teacher colleges in the country. In cooperation with MoEYS, ICT capacity-building was given to more than 600 teacher trainers, 28 curriculum specialists and book editors and 4,815 primary and secondary school teachers. Two learning websites in Khmer language have been created at the MoEYS.

Towards the end of 2009, UNESCO and the Open Institute, a local NGO supported by the Spanish Agency of International Development Cooperation (AECID), assisted the MoEYS in the formulation of the master plan for the National Policy and Strategies on ICT in Education for Cambodia. The master plan has been completed and implementation has started in 2010.

## **Joint Programme for Children, Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia (MDG-F Spanish Fund)**

The MDG-Spanish Fund Joint Programme for Children, Nutrition and Food Security in Cambodia addresses critical issues related to nutrition and food security that have been determined as a priority at a global level, as well as by the Royal Government of Cambodia and other key stakeholders in the country. Six UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP, ILO, and UNESCO), are part of this programme.

UNESCO is implementing its activities in partnership with the MoEYS to enhance the capacity of the provincial education officers by mainstreaming food security and nutrition issues through non-formal education.

In close collaboration with the Department of Early Childhood Education of MoEYS, UNESCO will support the development of the National Plan of Action for Early Childhood Care and Development.

UNESCO also works with the Ministry of Information to enhance the knowledge of journalist on food security and nutrition, providing them with the necessary skills to report timely and accurately on these issues.



## Support to Education Research

To build an enabling environment in the education sector and to strengthen the research capacity of the MoEYS, universities and institutes, UNESCO has assisted the MoEYS in developing an Education Research Policy since 2009, aiming to provide a guideline for the educational research, in particular at the tertiary level, and in the end to produce a common tool to conduct and monitor research activities and to create a more enabling environment for research. The policy was approved in 2010.

## Books and Publications

UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh has donated hundreds of copies of its publications and some requested books to several public libraries and to the National Assembly and the Senate to promote life-long learning and research.



## HIV AND AIDS

### HIV Preventive Education via Education Sector

Recognizing the vital role of the education sector in the responding to HIV/AIDS, the UNAIDS Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations (CCO) launched EDUCAIDS in March 2004. EDUCAIDS is also one of the three core UNESCO initiatives to achieve EFA. It seeks to promote, develop and support comprehensive education sector responses to HIV and AIDS.

UNESCO office in Phnom Penh supports the HIV programming of the Interdepartmental Committee on HIV/AIDS and Drug (ICHAD) of the MoEYS in coordinating government, donors and NGOs working on HIV preventive education interventions.

UNESCO also works closely with MoEYS on HIV preventive education for in- and out-of- school youth, focusing on the vulnerable and most-at-risk, through integration of HIV education in school settings and Community Learning Centers (CLCs). Moreover, UNESCO actively contributes to the development of strategies, policies, guidelines, training tools, materials related to HIV/AIDS. UNESCO also assists MoEYS in planning and coordinating HIV/AIDS and school health related activities. Furthermore, UNESCO has supported



the capacity building of policy-makers, school directors and teachers for implementing school health and HIV/AIDS preventive education both in formal and non-formal education.

UNESCO has supported MoEYS/ICHAD in developing the ICHAD annual work plan and in conducting the mid-term review of MoEYS Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS 2008-2012. UNESCO is active in the Joint Technical Working Group for HIV and Education (JTWGHE) meetings.



## Contribution to the Development of National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS in Cambodia (NSP III) 2011-2015

In 2010, UNESCO has been supporting, both financially and technically, the National Aids Authority (NAA) in the development of National Strategic Plan for a comprehensive and multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS in Cambodia (NSP III) for 2011-2015. It will provide clear principles and guidance for government institutions and relevant stakeholders in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Cambodia.

### Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

UNESCO assisted the creation of the National MSM Technical Working Group (NMSMT-WG) and acts as the MSM Secretariat. UNESCO has provided assistance and support for the development of the National Strategic Framework and Operational Plan on HIV/AIDS and STI for MSM and the MSM National Guideline.

UNESCO supported the translation of UNAIDS Policy Brief on HIV and Sex Between Men and the translation, adaptation and joint publication of a manual on HIV for peer educators working with MSM.

Furthermore, the UNESCO Office has supported the National MSM Network (the Bاندanh Chaktomuk) in developing its work plan and its 3-year strategic framework for 2011-2013.

### Drug Users (DUs)

In collaboration with National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD), the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh supported the Assessment of Drug Demand and Harm Reduction Services in Cambodia and the national consultation workshop to discuss its findings. The findings of the report identify the gaps in services provided to drug users and also provide guidance on how to scale up interventions for prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS.

## Education Key Milestones

### 2009

Finalization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Education Master Plan for 2009 - 2013.

### 2010

Finalization of Teacher Professional Master Plan for 2010 - 2014.

### August 2010

Finalization and approval of Gender Policy in Education.

### October 2010

Finalization of the Education Strategic Plan (ESP) for 2009 - 2013.

### 2010

Finalization and approval of Education Research policy.

### 2010

UNESCO Education Unit participated for the first time in a joined programme in Cambodia involving six UN agencies (UNICEF, ILO, FAO, WHO, WFP and UNESCO).









# NATURAL SCIENCES

The Natural Sciences Sector of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh works to build peace, to eradicate poverty and to promote sustainable development through science. Our primary objective is to mobilize scientific knowledge and to promote science education for the sustainable development of Cambodia. The Natural Sciences Sector of UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh collaborates with the other sectors—namely, education and culture—in working towards:

- Leveraging scientific knowledge for the benefit of the environment and the management of natural resources;
- Fostering capacity-building in science, technology and innovation;
- Contributing to disaster mitigation;
- Strengthening science education;
- Promoting the sustainable management and conservation of freshwater, terrestrial resources and biodiversity;
- Raising awareness in regards to climate change and opening up discussion for adaptation measures.

### **Capacity Building in Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication**

UNESCO is organizing, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Goethe Institute in Bangkok, the French Embassy, Bophana Center and the French Cultural Center of Cambodia, the second chapter of Khmer Science Film Festival in November 2010 on the theme of Biodiversity. This event was initiated last year and was a big success, with 5,500 people attending the screenings in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Science Film Festival targets primary, secondary and university students and screens films for free at selected museums, schools and universities. This year, the screening of sixteen films will be held in Phnom Penh and five other provinces. The films address issues such as: Science in everyday life, biodiversity, climate change, ecology, environment, life sciences, natural sciences, technology, culture and history.

The Festival hopes to show that science education can be both educational and entertaining. It is essential for the new generation of Cambodians to learn and understand the issues surrounding science and environment in order to support the sustainable development of their country. This project is also part of UNESCO's effort in contributing to the development of a science communication infrastructure.

### **Sustainable Management of Water Resources for Sustainable Development**

Special attention is being paid to the Siem Reap region in regards to its sustainable development. UNESCO, in close cooperation with the relevant ministries and institutions, brings together a group of experts to identify, quantify and improve the critical interrelationship between water, biota and social systems in the context of Cambodia's sustain-



able development. Part of this exercise is the creation of the Siem Reap Water Working Group, which will contribute to the protection of urban and rural areas from floods and droughts and the conservation of water resources and associated ecosystems.

### **Integration of Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in MAB Ecosystem Initiatives**

UNESCO, with the Ministry of Tourism and the University of Queensland, are working together, using the Integrated System Thinking Approach, in the developing of the Tourism Master Plan for the Management of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve.

This Master plan is being developed at the same time as the Management Plan for the World Heritage Site of Angkor. Both of these plans will draw upon each other to benefit the local population in the province of Siem Reap.









# SOCIAL and HUMAN SCIENCES

## UNESCO and Philosophy

UNESCO has always been closely linked to philosophy, not speculative or normative philosophy, but critical questioning which enables it to give meaning to life and action in the international context. UNESCO was born from a questioning process on the possibility of and necessary conditions for the establishment of long-term peace and security in the world. And, one could also declare that it is a philosophical institution, since it intends to contribute to maintaining peace and security by heightening collaboration between nations through education, science and culture in order to ensure the universal respect of justice, of the law, of human rights and fundamental liberties for all, regardless of race, gender, language or religion.

## UNESCO World Philosophy Day

UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh works in close cooperation with the Cambodian government, ministries and public/private academic institutions to keep philosophy relevant for the development of Cambodia. On 16 November 2010, the Philosophical Association of Cambodia (PAC) celebrated, in collaboration with UNESCO and the Royal Academy of Cambodia, the UNESCO World Philosophy Day to mark the importance of philosophical reflection and to encourage the Cambodian people to preserve their philosophical heritage. The day was celebrated under the theme of Philosophy, Cultural Diversity and Culture of Peace. Around 150 professors and university students of philosophy, government officials, monks and representatives from NGOs attended this important event to open up a lively and dynamic dialogue. In an effort to support Cambodian philosophical circles and to promote and advance the teaching of philosophy in Higher Education, an important UNESCO publication, *Philosophy: A School of Freedom*, is currently being translated into Khmer with funds from the UNESCO Phnom Penh Education Unit.







# CULTURE

UNESCO's work in Cambodia in the field culture is considerably wide and highly visible at the international level. On July 2008, UNESCO World Heritage Committee listed the Preah Vihear Temple as a World Heritage Site—the fourth Khmer heritage listed as world heritage— after the Angkor Archaeological Park in December 1992, the Royal Ballet in November 2003 and Lkhoan Sbek Thom, the big shadow puppet, in November 2005.

It is well known that the Angkor Temples were seriously damaged during years of continuous war from the 1970s to the 1990s. Monuments and archaeological sites suffered from neglect, degradation and pillage while the intangible heritage, including performing arts, nearly disappeared as only a few masters and artists survived the Khmer Rouge genocide.

Following the Paris Peace Agreement in 1991 and the restoration of Constitutional Monarchy after the general election in 1993, the Royal Government of Cambodia acknowledged the important role of Culture in shaping national identity, strengthening social cohesion and contributing to the economic development of Cambodia.

The capacity of the Royal Government for the protection, preservation and development of the Cambodian cultural heritage has been gradually strengthened over the past decade through the strengthening of the national authorities' abilities to safeguard and promote the country's national tangible and intangible heritage.

In addition to the preservation, conservation and restoration of Cambodian tangible and intangible heritages, UNESCO works with the Royal Government of Cambodia in the field of natural heritage, eco-tourism, Cambodian Underwater Heritage and the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals.

## TANGIBLE HERITAGE

### **International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor)**

**For Biennium 2010-2011:**  
**Regular Budget: 151,800\$**  
**APSARA Contribution: 41,000\$**  
**Japan FIT: 53,981\$**  
**France FIT: 40,000 Euros**

All efforts have been undertaken within the framework of the international programme for the protection and the safeguarding of Angkor. The establishment of the ICC has constituted a major step for an increased cooperation between the Kingdom of Cambodia and UNESCO.





In 1992, following an appeal by His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, the Head of State at the time, the site of Angkor was inscribed on the World Heritage list. In 2004, more than 10 years after the inscription, Angkor was removed from the list of World Heritage in danger thanks to the joint efforts of the Royal Government of Cambodia, UNESCO and the international community. The establishment of protected zones, the creation of the APSARA National Authority in charge of the conservation and management of the site, the implementation of numerous restoration and research programmes have served in the safeguarding and development of the Siem Reap/Angkor region.

Following the 1993 Intergovernmental Conference of Tokyo, the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor) was established under the co-presidency of France and Japan, with the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office acting as the Standing Secretariat.

The co-chairs convene its members and technical teams twice a year. The purpose of the plenary session which is held around November-December each year is to discuss the policy orientation and cooperation while the technical session which is held around June-July provides a forum for technical discussion of restoration work, research findings, and the general development of the site.

Through the investment of more than \$50 million USD, the strong commitment of the kingdom's authorities and the successful coordination of UNESCO, the work at Angkor has yielded positive results. In 2003, nearly one hundred restoration and development projects were carried out. More than 25,000 anti-personnel mines were cleared – some 3,000 of which were found in archaeological sites – and 80,000 explosive devices were removed. The establishment of a special heritage protection police force, the creation







of a detailed inventory of cultural goods and awareness-raising campaigns against the sale of stolen objects have all contributed to stopping cultural pillaging in the protected area.

In 2003, the Paris Inter-governmental Conference confirmed the functioning of the ICC - Angkor: Each year, a Plenary Session examines the general policy, sets major priorities and approves new projects that have been presented during the yearly Technical Committee.

For over 17 years now, the ICC-Angkor has been coordinating preservation, conservation and restoration initiatives at the World Heritage Site with the aid of 16 countries from 4 continents, represented by 30 international teams that implement 34 projects today. The 19th Technical Session and the 17th Plenary Session were organised in 2010 in Siem Reap. The Secretariat of the ICC-Angkor coordinated the meeting of all concerned partners and published a book entitled "ICC-Angkor, 15 years of International Cooperation for Conservation and Sustainable Development" in May 2010. The publication describes the history of the site, the on-going activities and many other related issues of Angkor and the Committee. The PDF format of the publication and other related ICC reports and documents can be downloaded from the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office website: [www.unesco.org/phnompenh](http://www.unesco.org/phnompenh) or be requested from the Secretariat.

Of the 90 monuments of the Angkor Complex inscribed in the List of World Heritage, 26 monuments are inside the Angkor Thom Complex, 10 to the south of Angkor Thom, 23 to the east of Angkor Thom, 10 to the north of Angkor Thom, 12 to the west of Angkor Thom, 3 close to the Siem Reap River, 6 of the Roluos Group and 1 of the Banteay Srey

Group (exhaustive list of the 90 temples can also be downloaded from the UNESCO Phnom Penh website).

## **Angkor: Conservation and Sustainable Development**

The UNESCO Phnom Penh Office directly manages three restoration projects namely at the Angkor Wat Temple, the Bayon Temple in the Angkor Thom Complex, former capital of the Khmer Empire, and the Srah Srang Royal Basin Group, respectively supported by the Japan and Italian Governments and a private French company. One development project called “The Angkor Heritage Management Framework” is financially supported by the Government of Australia and the Royal Government of Cambodia through the APSARA Authority.

Most of these restoration and conservation projects are long-term projects, focusing on the technical aspects of restoration, community development and the training of national Cambodian staff. Over the years, such trainings have contributed to the very high-quality technical expertise of the APSARA national authority staff.

### **Conservation and Restoration of Angkor Wat Temple (€565,000 USD, Italy Funds-in-Trust)**

The Government of Italy has granted \$565,000 USD to the UNESCO/Italy Funds-in-Trust for the project, Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple-Phase I (June 2008- September 2011). The team (Ingegneria Goetechnical e Strutturale snc in collaboration with UNESCO) is working to complete the restoration of West Gopura, West Bakan and the West Moat Embankment – North Half – West Steps at Angkor Wat by September 2011.





### **Conservation and Restoration of the Bayon Temple in the Angkor Thom Complex (฿3,268,286 USD, Japan Funds-in-Trust)**

With the financial support from the Japanese Government, the third phase of the project (June 2005-July 2011) under the joint framework is called Japan-APSARA Safeguarding Angkor (JASA). This project is currently implemented in cooperation with the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA) which provides in-kind contribution. The Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA) is ensured by the Waseda University and UNESCO is responsible for the administrative arrangements. The project consists of the following three main components: (1) Restoration of the southern library of the Bayon; (2) Study of the structural stability of the central tower of the Bayon; and (3) Study of the method for conservation of the bas-reliefs in the inner gallery of the Bayon. The project also aims to gradually transfer the activities to Cambodia.

The Phase IV of the above project (2011-2015) is foreseen to ensure the structural stability of the central tower of the Bayon Temple and the restoration of bas-reliefs of the inner gallery of the Bayon Temple.

### **Conservation, Restoration and *Amenagement* of the Srah Srang Royal Basin Group (฿77,820 USD, Jet Tours)**

With the financial contribution from Jet Tours – a tour operator – the project finished its phase I in 2010 accomplishing the following activities: 1. the archaeological excavation at the embarcadero and the esplanade location; 2. the rehabilitation of the hydrological structure; 3. a complete study on the transversal section structure of the road “Beng” which is also called the ancient road from Angkor to Beng Mealea temple; and 4. *Amenagement* of the tour way.

Touristic infrastructure and *amenagement* have been put in place to ensure a convenient and interesting visit for tourists. Beginning in November 2010, the second phase of the project aims to restore the pile-plank in the submerged section of the embarcadero.





## The Angkor Heritage Management Framework (Australian Funds-in-Trust with the Royal Government of Cambodia)

Time Frame: 2010-2014

Australian Budget FIT: 981,157\$

Cambodian Budget FIT: 81,043\$

Cambodian Unilateral Contribution: 600,000\$

Total with Support Cost: 1,662,200\$

This project proposes the development of a comprehensive framework for Angkor heritage management, addressing community concerns as well as the conservation of monuments and archaeological sites and the surrounding cultural landscape, specifically concentrating on protected zones 1 and 2. For the pilot projects, exceptions will be made for the sites of Beng Mealea and Kampong Phluk, situated in zones 3 and 4.

In accordance with the recent resolutions of the World Heritage Committee and the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) for Angkor, this project will contribute to poverty alleviation in Siem Reap and the sustainable development of the province. The project will develop an exemplary methodology for the management of complex cultural sites featuring living communities and growing tourism. The resulting Heritage Management Framework may be used at other Cambodian sites, such as Preah Vihear, as well as at other World Heritage sites that are facing similar management issues.

By linking local communities with the opportunities created by tourism, the Heritage Management Framework project will develop a coherent set of policies and procedures to enable the Royal Government of Cambodia to conserve both the tangible and intangible values of Angkor, improve governance and alleviate poverty. This framework will be based on an assessment of all the heritage attributes of Angkor—including longstanding social, religious, aesthetic, historic and scientific values—and the complex interrelationship between heritage, tourism, development and the local community. The project's components will involve training for key RGC/APSARA personnel so as to facilitate skills development and ongoing implementation of management processes and to engage the community in heritage management.



The Heritage Management Framework will become an important and effective initiative to alleviate poverty in one of Cambodia's neediest provinces by enabling the community to get involved and share the economical and cultural gains in the dynamic Angkor tourism sector. The implementation of the project has started in September 2010.

## Conservation and Management of Preah Vihear Temple

Assistance from the WHC, 2009-2010: 30,000\$

The site of Preah Vihear Temple was inscribed in the World Heritage List on July 7th 2008 at the World Heritage Committee Meeting held in Quebec, Canada. The UNESCO Phnom Penh Office is now further collaborating with the Royal Government of Cambodia to implement the recommendations made by the Committee during its meetings in Quebec and later in Seville, requesting the establishment of an International Coordination Committee (ICC) for future coordination and the finalizing of the management plan.

The Temple of Preah Vihear, a unique architectural complex of a series of sanctuaries linked by a system of pavements and staircases on an 800 metre long axis, is an outstanding masterpiece of Khmer architecture. The World Heritage Committee has described the Preah Vihear Temple as "very pure both in plan and in the detail of its decoration." With its development zone of 2,828.9 ha, the Preah Vihear Temple site has a core zone of 154.7 ha and a buffer zone of 2,642.5 ha.

Situated on the edge of a plateau that dominates the plain of Cambodia, the Temple of Preah Vihear serves the purpose of a stylized representation of Mount Meru, the home of the Hindu God, Shiva. Nevertheless, its ancient history can be traced to the 11th and 12th centuries A.D., when the hermitage was constructed during the reigns of the Khmer kings Suryavarman I (1002 - 1050) and Suryavarman II (1113 -1150). This site is particularly well-preserved, mainly due to its remote location.





Through the adoption of a number of royal decrees, the Cambodian Government has taken important legal steps, such as the establishment of protected zones and the creation of a National Authority for the Protection of the Site of the Preah Vihear Temple. Work has been carried out to enable better access to the monument from the Cambodian plain, especially through the historic eastern staircase. This site is to be developed into a major heritage and tourist site.

## THE MUSEUM AND THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFICKING



RB, Biennium 2010-2011: 20,000\$

### Assistance to the National Museum of Cambodia

Archaeological sites are still targeted by looters. The Cambodian cultural artefacts are still circulated in art markets. In view of preventing further illicit trafficking and recovering stolen cultural objects, the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh is working, in close partnership with the National Museum of Cambodia, under the authorities of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, to establish a second volume of "One Hundred Missing Objects". The concerned





missing objects are mostly from Wat Poveal and the Battambang Province museums. With the assistance of UNESCO, a group of researchers from the National Museum are now working together in this effort. The result of this research will be published at the end of 2011.

## **Reorganization and Preservation of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum**

Budget: 50,000\$

Valid to 30 October 2010

Assistance through HQ (US FIT)

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum is well-known all over the world for its grim exhibitions of torture and killings during the brutal Pol Pot regime. Within the framework of cultural activities enhancing the protection of cultural objects, the fight against illicit trafficking, and the development of museum as a place for access to knowledge, UNESCO Phnom Penh Office with the American financial contribution is supporting the programme of “Capacities for the development of heritage conservation practices and museum policies, particularly in developing countries, strengthened and capacities of national museums as factors of social cohesion strengthened.” In this framework, the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office has assisted the Cambodian Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts in repairing the physical infrastructure of the museum. The joint collaboration has successfully: 1. repaired two rooms on the first floor of the Building “B” in order to facilitate the conservation of archives activity; 2. repaired the roof of the administrative building (The Central Building No. 2); 3. refitted the parvis by making a new parking



behind the Building "A" in the south of the Tuol Sleng Museum; 4. built a new entrance with metal portal leading to this new parking; 5. repaired the former reception hall of the central building No.1; 6. built a new reception hall at the new entrance; 7. built a new exit behind the building A and a footpath from this exit to the centre of the Museum; and 8. enlarged the garden of the North.

## **Cataloguing and Preserving Cambodian Underwater Heritage**

RB, Biennium 2010-2011: 20,000\$

Cambodia is a country with an important maritime background. Since 2007, the Cambodian government has displayed a willingness to define their underwater cultural heritage and to protect it for future generations. Cambodia ratified the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in June 2006.

Within the framework of cultural activities and with the objective to preserve underwater cultural heritage, UNESCO is supporting the project entitled "The preliminary cartography of underwater cultural heritage in Cambodia."

The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts has just established an "Underwater Cultural Heritage Unit" to lead the government efforts in the field of underwater archaeology and underwater heritage protection and preservation. The underwater cultural heritage research team has also been established. This team is currently conducting surveys to establish a preliminary cartography. The preliminary cartography of underwater cultural heritage in Cambodia will be finalized and published at the end of year 2011.

The UNESCO Phnom Penh Office has been working on the project document dedicated to the inventory and the preservation of the Underwater Heritage in Cambodia. This document outlines a three year plan to introduce a capacity-building project that will allow for locating, protecting, conserving and studying the underwater legacy of Cambodia. This will lead to the development of a framework that will eventually enable the permanent public exhibition of this legacy, hence allowing it to be accessed, understood and appreciated by people around the world.

## **Digitization and Dissemination of Ancient Cambodian Manuscripts (Singapore FIT)**

Budget: 40,000\$

Valid to 31 January 2011

Supported by a Singapore Funds-in-Trust, the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office is collaborating with the *Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient* (EFEO) to digitize microfilms of palm-leaf manuscripts that survived the war (approximately 2% of the total). After having been located, restored and registered by the EFEO's *Fonds d'Édition des Manuscrits*

*du Cambodge*, these manuscripts will be safeguarded in a more sustainable way and made available to all researchers through a website and a CD-ROM containing digitized pictures along with a detailed database and relevant scientific information. The project started in mid-2009 and should be completed by the end of 2010.

## INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

### **The Safeguarding of the Cambodian Royal Ballet**

*Robam / Lakhaon Kbach Boran Khmer* and *Robam / Lakhaon Preah Reach Troap* are usually used to refer to Cambodia's Classical Dance. *Robam* or *Lakhaon* sometimes expresses different forms of art during the performance. It is called Classical Dance or Royal Ballet when the dance is performed episode by episode and *Lakhaon Kbach Boran Khmer* or *Lakhaon Preah Reach Troap* (Royal Ballet Theater) if the dance depicts some episodes from *Ramayana*, *Preah Jin Na Vong*, or *Preah Ketu Meala*. *Robam* (dance) is used when the gestures and movements of the hands play an important role in expressing emotions. The Cambodian Royal Ballet was declared a "UNESCO Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity" on 7 November 2003. Japan decided on 21 July 2005 to support a UNESCO project to ensure the sustainable safeguarding of this intangible heritage with the UNESCO JAPAN Funds-In-Trust. Responding to the Agreement signed on July 26, 2005 between the Director-General of UNESCO and the Royal Government of Cambodia, the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh closely collaborates with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to implement the project from November 2005 to December 2008.

### **The Establishment of a Living Human Treasures System in the Kingdom of Cambodia**

Project Funded by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO

Cambodia is a country extremely rich in tangible and intangible heritage. In fact, some "Holders" of intangible heritage, already identified or not yet identified, are getting older. That is the reason for which a sustainable preservation system and transfer of knowledge are urgently needed in this country. Within the framework of the Korean Funds-in-Trust Project "Establishment of the Living Human Treasures in Kingdom of Cambodia", the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh has been cooperating closely with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts of Cambodia to implement this important project as such skills and knowledge are in danger of disappearing. After the approval from the Government of Republic of Korea (through the Korean National Commission for UNESCO), a Plan of Operations was signed on 11 July 2005 between the UNESCO





Office in Phnom Penh and the Royal Government of Kingdom of Cambodia aiming to establish the System of Living Human Treasures in Cambodia. This system constitutes one of the most effective means to achieve the goal of 2003 UNESCO Convention of identifying and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. The establishment of such a system requires adequate use of some recurring key concepts. In this regard, UNESCO produced several documents, which can be used as reference for all member states.

This program also envisages a special support for Living Human Treasures, in order to enable them to assume their responsibilities in transmitting their knowledge and skills with dignity and without great financial constraints. Also, it is important to encourage masters, artists and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to work on documentation and diffusion of their knowledge and skills. The Royal Decree is already signed. However, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts still needs to establish other necessary mechanisms to effectively implement this newborn law concerning the Living Human Treasures. We requested the Korean National Commission for UNESCO to provide the Cambodian Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts with experts on Living Human Treasures in order to organize necessary trainings in Cambodia. The capacity building for officials in charge of the Living Human Treasures will be needed first.

The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts in collaboration UNESCO, within the framework of MDG-F Creative Industries Support Program, organized a national consultative workshop on a draft sub-decree about the establishment of the Living Human Treasures system in Cambodia on 4-5 August 2009. The purpose of the workshop was to gather perspectives, advice and recommendations from relevant government ministries and specialized institutions as well as from NGOs and artists so as to add value and credibility to the proposed legal text. After recommendations provided by the different stakeholders as well as from legal experts from the Royal Government's Council of Jurists, the sub-decree was changed to a Royal Decree and later on submitted to the approval of an Inter-Ministerial Committee.



Subsequently, the Royal Decree on the establishment of the Living Human Treasures System in the Kingdom of Cambodia was approved by the Council of Ministers and signed by His Majesty the King on 16 February 2010. The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts is currently finalizing a sub-decree to form the Committee that will be responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring the Royal Decree on the Living Human Treasures. Furthermore, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts plans to conduct provincial training workshops in 4 provinces of Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, Preah Vihear and Kampong Thom in December 2010 to train cultural practitioners, artists and civil servants about the contents and implementation of this Royal Decree.



### **The Publication of the Official Yike Theatre Textbook**

RB, Biennium 2010-2011: 20,000\$

Yike performances are often tales of Buddha's life. It is performed in a circle so viewers can see it from every angle. The performances gained popularity with Cambodian farmers, and it has changed over time into a theatrical art that promotes the teachings of Buddhism and Brahmanism. In time, the Yike has become a way of seeking answer to the daily issues and problems faced by the Cambodian people.

This Yike performance is now presented less and less on national TV channels. Live performances for Cambodian people and international audiences are also becoming rare. There are, however, students who continue to study the Yike Theater in private troupes and associations at the School of Fine Arts of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

During UNESCO's several visits to the art schools in Phnom Penh and Takeo Province where Yike Theater is taught, it was found that the teachers of this dying art did not possess any textbooks, and referred only to photocopies of manuscripts. After long discussions with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh decided to provide its collaboration in conducting research and publishing an official textbook of the Yike Theater for schools of arts. The Yike Theatre Official Textbook will be the key pedagogic material to preserve the performance, the songs and the melodies of this famous performance art.



## Protecting and Promoting the Diversity of Cultural Expressions through the Implementation of the 2005 Convention and the Development of Cultural and Creative Industries

With MDG-F budget and Regular Budget, MLA4

The Culture and Science Unit of UNESCO Phnom Penh Office are carrying out research at two natural sites which present a very high potential of historical and cultural value. The first one concerns the region of Kampot province which has potential value as a paleontological and archaeological site. The second focuses on the region of the cardamoms in Pursat province where needs for preservation will be identified and addressed.

An international workshop on the Tonle Sap Biosphere Preservation and System Planning was jointly organised in August 2010 by the Ministry of Tourism of Cambodia, the University of Queensland and UNESCO. The workshop gave, as a result, a draft of Future Cooperative Plan for Activation of Biosphere Conservation and Pro-poor, Sustainable and Responsible Community-Based Tourism Development in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve. The Plan can be viewed online at [www.unesco.org/phnompenh](http://www.unesco.org/phnompenh).

### Creative Industries Support Programme (MDG-F Spanish Fund)

Budget: 748,604\$

Valid to 10 September 2011

Special attention is being paid to the support of Creative Industries in Cambodia. Under the thematic window “Culture and Development” from the Spanish Millennium Development Goal (MDG)-UNDP fund, a project for the support of creative industries was approved in April 2008. Implementation finally came underway and will continue through 2011. The programme is a concerted effort of UNESCO, UNDP, ILO and FAO along with four partner Ministries (Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts; Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of Industry; Mines and Energy; Ministry of Agriculture; Forestry and Fisheries) to jointly promote Cambodian creative industries through cultural preservation, entrepreneurship and marketing—enhancing the economic and social potential of the cultural sector. The outcomes of the Joint Programme are the following:

- a. Improved capacity of national institutions to preserve and develop Cambodia’s tangible and intangible cultural and living art and promote its social and economic potential;
- b. Improved employment opportunities and income generation in the creative industries through enhanced cultural entrepreneurial skills, improved business development services and market access;
- c. Improved commercialization of local cultural products and services in domestic and international markets.





As a first major achievement, the Creative Industries Support Programme was influential in assisting the Royal Government in designing and adopting a Royal Decree on the establishment of a national Living Human Treasures system in Cambodia. More project activities are to be implemented including the establishment of cultural centres in the provinces of Ratanakiri and Mondulakiri where Indigenous culture will be promoted, offering mentorship programs on traditional skill/techniques and several research publications on Indigenous cultures.



Archaeological excavation in 2005 at Kos Ta Meas, Western Baray  
Photo by Christophe Pottier





# COMMUNICATION and INFORMATION

Since the beginning of the reform era in 1991 with the Paris Peace Agreement, a United Nations-supervised national election was held with the establishment of Cambodia's new Constitution in 1993. During this time, the media and information environment in Cambodia started to open up. From the time when UNESCO reopened its country office in 1991, the agency has focused its action on the promotion of freedom and empowerment of the people through access to information and knowledge.

With the establishment of its Communication and Information Section (CI) since 1994, UNESCO Phnom Penh Office has assisted the country in working towards a free and open press and media in the country through training programmes. As UNESCO CI bases its works on the promotion and defence of human rights and basic freedoms, our programmes aim to raise awareness of freedom of expression and freedom of information.

Freedom of information is the cornerstone on which democratic societies are built. Independent, free and pluralistic media have a crucial role to play in the good governance of democratic societies by ensuring transparency and accountability, promoting participation and the rule of law, and contributing to the fight against poverty.

UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh focuses its attention not only on the promotion of human rights and the development of media, but also on providing and strengthening communication and information facilities at the local community level. In addition to the regular programme, the Communication and Information (CI) Unit implements various projects in collaboration with other UN agencies, with international and national non-governmental organizations (NGO), public institutions and the local authorities.

### **Supporting Media and Communication Professionals and Students in a Post-Conflict Country**

It is mainly through the Cambodian Communication Institute (CCI) at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and the Media Training Centre (MTC) at the Ministry of Information (MoI) that UNESCO has supported Cambodia to enhance the professional standards of information and media professionals. UNESCO provides relevant publication materials and implements several training activities with both institutions annually.





## Media Training Centre (MTC)

The Media Training Centre (MTC), currently based at the Ministry of Information (Mol), is a governmental institution working towards strengthening the capacity of both governmental and private media in Cambodia. The training centre aspires to contribute to the development of a democratic society through improving local media's capacity in terms of content production and professionalism. In 2008, UNESCO supported a four-day workshop targeting 20 media practitioners, editors and reporters working in commercial and state-owned print media. The workshop was designed to give participants the research techniques to do investigative reports. The session focused on controversial reports from the past in order to teach journalists about legal procedures, recognizing wrongdoings in the public sector, professional code of ethics, and legality and security behind the protection of investigative journalists. In November 2010, the MTC and UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh conducted a workshop for provincial radio journalists on community radio. The five-day workshop was designed to train provincial radio producers on skills needed to report on important issues affecting the rural/remote communities of Cambodia and to encourage pro-active community-level behaviour change.



## Supporting the Media and Building the Capacity of Communication Professionals and Students: Cambodia Communication Institute (CCI)

After more than twenty years of conflict and international isolation, the mainstream communication infrastructures of Cambodia were severely affected. Moreover, the country lost the majority of its educated and skilled media professionals. Set up in 1994 as the first media-training centre in the nation, the Cambodia Communication Institute (CCI), a joint project of UNESCO, the Royal Government and DANIDA, intends to assist in the reconstruction and development of the communication sector.

UNESCO has since then continued its support to the CCI with the production of manuals and materials in Khmer. The materials, adapted to the Cambodian context, are being distributed among journalists, policy makers, NGOs and media experts with the aim to influence change at the policy level as well as at the grassroots level.

## Promoting Development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

ICT has been the source of positive political and economic change in developing countries. The growth and development of ICT has led to their wide diffusion and application around the world, and Cambodia is in need for human resources to catch up with the ICT development. In order to achieve this, information literacy must be enhanced.



Consequently, UNESCO undertakes a wide range of activities aimed at improving our understanding of how ICT can contribute to the sustainable economic growth and social well-being of Cambodia.

### **Promoting and Extending Public Domain of Information and Freedom of Expression**

UNESCO's Constitution states that: "The education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitutes a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil." Article I of the Constitution assigns UNESCO the task of recommending "international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image." Due to the important role of UNESCO in the field of communication and information, our office works towards the goal of extending the public domain of information.

### **Promoting an Environment for Freedom of Expression: World Press Freedom Day**

World Press Freedom Day is celebrated across the globe every May, presenting an opportunity to commemorate the fundamental principles of press freedom and to pay solemn tribute to journalists who lost their lives in the line of duty. On Tuesday, 4 May 2010, the World Press Freedom Day was celebrated at a whole-day conference. UNESCO and the UN Office for Human Rights co-organized the event in cooperation with the Ministry of information and Cambodian journalist associations. Invited speakers at the event were representatives of the media, Cambodian government officials, and members of the donor community and NGOs. Panelists focused on this year's WPFDD topic "Freedom of Information: The Right to Know." The event fostered reflections on freedom of information as a tool for empowerment, and promoted discussions about the key obstacles that people face in accessing information in today's digitalized world.



## ACCESS TO INFORMATION

**“The right to information is the touchstone of all freedoms.”**

United Nations General Assembly 1946

The usage of the term *Access to Information* varies around the world, but *Access to Information*, *Freedom of Information*, the *Right to Information*, or the *Right to Know* all signify a common interest and goal. UNESCO has been a traditional partner to the Cambodian government and stakeholders in the field of information, and has supported the development of ‘infostructures’. Our office contributes to establishing information standards and management tools that empower people to access and impart information.

In 2010, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh have started working together towards promoting Access to Information in Cambodia. In order to ensure that the UN speaks with one voice, the three agencies are taking a coordinated approach towards advocating for the drafting and passage of the Access to Information law.

With the encouragement and support of donor countries and civil society, the Royal Government has developed an Access to Information draft policy in 2007, and it is currently with the Ministry of National Assembly Senate Relations and Inspections (MoNASRI) pending the legislative process. Improving people’s access to information is essential for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Poor and marginalized communities in Cambodia are especially in need of information dealing with government policies, finances, education, health, environment and people’s rights, but these communities often do not have the resources to access such important information. Increasing access to information in Cambodia will strengthen the country’s democratic space and encourage transparency, good governance and public participation in matters of state.



## UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

The provincial journalists and young reporters of Cambodia are in need of basic and essential skills to report on social and environmental issues facing the livelihood of people in the provinces. Building the capacity of these journalists will help Cambodia in its continuing efforts towards democratization and foster a greater public awareness about the various issues facing the country.

In 2010, under the IPDC programme, the Press Council of Cambodia (PCC) is conducting four five-day provincial media trainings, focusing on specific skills required by media professionals working in rural/remote areas. This project aims to teach provincial journalists and young reporters the necessary skills to report on social and environmental issues facing the livelihood of people in the provinces of Kompong Cham, Battambang, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville. The journalists who participate in the project will have the skills to improve coverage of provincial issues on good governance, social and environmental issues.

## UNESCO Community Radio Programme in Rattanakiri Province

*The purpose of community radio is not to do something for the community but to provide the community with an opportunity to do something for itself. Through community radio, the community can promote its own identity and character, raise voices about their concerns and also contribute to the local culture and become part of a plurality of voices.*



During 2009, UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh organized and provided two trainings on How to do Community Radio to four indigenous groups. With young indigenous people with capacity to develop radio programmes and with UNESCO’s donation of essential radio equipment, the community radio broadcasts today on a daily basis. The broadcast lasts for 1 hour/day in four indigenous languages—Kreung, Tompon, Jarai and Brao.

Sharing this vision, the BHN Association, a UNESCO Japanese partner, donated over 100 solar battery-powered radio receivers to the indigenous communities in May 2010. The radio receivers were donated to the Kreung, Brao, Tompon and Jarai villages which have between 200 and 400 families with around 6 to 7 family members each.

Through these radio receivers, the indigenous communities are now able to listen to the community radio programme and other national radio channels without purchasing batteries. The radio receivers cost nothing to run, but are profoundly affecting the people’s daily lives through information dissemination regarding health, culture, weather, education, environment, agriculture, forestry and more.

## UNESCO World Day for Audiovisual Heritage

Audiovisual heritages are sources of the World’s history and cultures, and it is necessary to preserve and make them accessible to the world. Cambodian audiovisual resources are an expression of the cultural identity of its people, and because of their educational, cultural, artistic, scientific, and historical value, they form an integral part of Cambodia’s cultural and historical heritage. These resources play an important role as a source of conversation and communication, and act as a catalyst for dialogue and mutual understanding among the Cambodian people—and the people around the world. Every year on 27th of October, UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, in collaboration with Bophana Center, celebrates the UNESCO World Day for Audiovisual Heritage. The theme in 2010 was “Save and Savor Your Audiovisual Heritage,” and the celebration raised awareness about the important role that individual collectors can play in preserving audiovisual heritage.





## Memory of the World (MOW) Programme

Heritage under the UNESCO *Memory of the World Programme* is the documented, collective memory of the people of the world. It is the legacy of the past. The programme recognizes documentary heritage of international, regional and national significance, maintains registers of it, and facilitates preservation and access without discrimination. It campaigns to raise awareness of the documentary heritage and to alert governments, the general public and businesses to preservation needs.

During the three day meeting of the International Advisory Committee (IAC) of UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme, which was held on July 31, 2009 in Bridgetown, Barbados, Director General of UNESCO announced the inscription of documentary heritage on the recommendation of experts of the IAC of UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme. The historical photographs and documents from the site of the S-21 prison and interrogation center of the Pol Pot regime, currently held at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, were listed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register on 31 July, 2009. The museum archive holds 4,186 prisoner "confessions", 6,226 biographies of prisoners and 6,147 photographic prints.

In August 2010, the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts organized the 1st anniversary ceremony of the inscription of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Archives in the Memory of the World International Register. The event featured speeches by the Minister of Culture and Fine Arts and Representative of UNESCO, and concluded with Cambodian art performances. This ceremony





fostered reflections on collective memory and raised awareness on the importance of preserving and protecting our documentary heritage that memorializes our past. The ceremony gathered participants from the MoCFA, development partners and NGOs at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.



Photo: Courtesy of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

October 28, 2010.

I am visiting this tragic place after 30 years have passed.  
I stand in this place of human tragedy with great sorrow and humble mind.

We must never allow this kind of genocide in the name of humanity.

I commend the people and government of Cambodia in their pursuit of justice.  
The Extraordinary Chamber in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC) is showing the right direction of bringing justice to the perpetrators.

The U.N. stands ready to work together with Cambodian people in their noble efforts to bring peace, justice and human rights.

*Ban Ki-Moon* Secretary General, U.N.

U.N. Secretary-General, Ban Ki-Moon, visits the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

October 28, 2010

I am visiting this tragic place after 30 years have passed.

I stand in this place of human tragedy with great sorrow and humble mind.

U.N. Secretary-General's Message on the Museum's Registry Book

We must never allow this kind of genocide in the name of humanity. I commend the people and government of Cambodia in their pursuit of justice.

The Extraordinary Chamber in the Court of Cambodia (ECCC) is showing the right direction of bringing justice to the perpetrators.

The U.N. stands ready to work together with Cambodian people in their noble efforts to bring peace, justice and human rights.

Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary General, U.N.

## **UNESCO Solidarity Programme: HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign**

In Cambodia, there is a gap in addressing the needs of specific groups of young people whom formal education fails to reach. Such groups include young parents, men having sex with men, as well as out-of-school youth and those living on the street. In order to reach such populations, UNESCO joined with the French Cultural Centre in 2009 to implement the 'Route du Cinema' Film Festival. The initiative aimed to educate young people through movies about human trafficking, intimate relationships and HIV/AIDS and gender issues. By linking education, culture and communication and information, 15 out of 23 provinces and the capital city of Phnom Penh were able to experience the "Love & Relationships" Film Festival.

In 2010, UNESCO Phnom Penh is collaborating with Equal Access, under the same programme, to produce HIV/AIDS radio spots in order to increase awareness and to encourage discussion among young people.







# THE UN COUNTRY TEAM



## The United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

UNESCO is one of the 23 UN agencies in Cambodia. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Cambodia meets on a regular basis on the first Wednesday of the month for a plenary session and the third Wednesday for a mid-month informal meeting. The venue of the plenary session is on a rotational basis and UNESCO hosts at least one plenary meeting each year.

## United Nations Joint Programmes in Cambodia

Currently, there are two joint programmes under the MDG: F Spanish Funds that UNESCO is implementing in collaboration with other UN agencies: Namely, the Creative Industries Support Programme which is a joint project of UNESCO, UNDP, ILO and FAO, and the Joint Programme for Children, Nutrition and Food Security which is a joint project of six UN agencies: UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP, ILO and UNESCO.

## United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2011-2015

The current UNDAF 2006-2010 and the new UNDAF 2011-2015 are fully aligned with the Cambodian Government's Rectangular Strategy Phase II and the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP). UNDAF planning and review cycles allow for harmonization of the UN team in working towards the attainment of the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDG).

## UN Country Team retreat

Currently, there are 15 resident agencies and 8 non-resident agencies in Cambodia. UNCT organizes an annual retreat with participation of all heads of agencies and their deputies. The retreat of the UN Country Team was held from 3 to 6 March 2010 in Sihanoukville, and it provided a valuable opportunity for members of the country team to review achievements, identify emerging risks and consolidate UN system priorities. Mr. Teruo Jinnai, UNESCO Representative in Cambodia, gave a presentation on culture and development challenges on this occasion.



## 2010 UNCT Retreat Participants

**UNRC** - United Nations Resident Coordinator Office  
Mr. Douglas Broderick

**UNDP** - United Nations Development Programme  
Mr. Jo Scheuer  
Ms. Sophie Baranes  
Mr Ismael Toorawa

**UNFPA** - United Nations Population Fund  
Ms. Alice Levisay  
Ms. Sarah Knibbs

**WFP** - World Food Programme  
Mr. JP de Margerie

**UNICEF** - United Nations Children's Fund  
Mr. Richard Bridle

**ILO** - International Labour Organization  
Mr. Jiyuan Wang  
Mr. Tun Sophorn  
Mr. Tuomo Poutiainen

**UNAIDS** - Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS  
Mr. Tony Lisle  
Ms. Savina Ammassari

**UNIFEM** - United Nations Development Fund for Women  
Mr. Mark Wallem  
Ms. Charulata Prasada

**WHO** - World Health Organization  
Dr. Pieter van Maaren  
Dr. Michel Thieren

**FAO** - Food and Agriculture Organization  
Mr. Ajay Markanday

**UNESCO** - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
Mr. Teruo Jinnai  
Mr. Philippe Delanghe

**UNHABITAT** - United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
Mr. Din Sometharith

**UNV** - United Nations Volunteers  
Mr. Neissan Besharati

**UNIDO** - United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
Ms. Ayumi Fujino  
Mr. Sok Narin

**IOM** - International Organization for Migration  
Mr. Bruno Maltoni

**UNCDF** - United Nations Capital Development Fund  
Mr. Nicola Crosta

**UNHCR** - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Toshitsuki Kawauchi

**UNDSS** - United Nations Department of Safety and Security  
Villiam (Bill) Seruvakula

**UNRC Office** - United Nations Resident Coordinator Office  
Ms. Ann Lund  
Ms. Elena Ganan  
Ms. Margaret Lamb  
Ms. Phalla Hem  
Ms. Dum Chanthida

Mr. Teruo Jinnai, UNESCO Representative in Cambodia and the acting UNRC, hands over the UN flag to the Chief of the Cambodian Peacekeeping Soldiers at the send-out ceremony for their mission to Sudan (2009).



Photo: Courtesy of Rasmei Kampuchea, 2009

## **UNESCO Representative as Interim Resident Coordinator**

The UNESCO Representative in Cambodia is asked to assume the interim role of the Resident Coordinator (RC) when the RC is out of the country. This interim role occurs three to five times per year, and the interim RC is required to undertake the full role of the RC's duties. UNESCO Representative, Mr. Teruo Jinnai, acted as UN Resident Coordinator in 9 June - 14 June 2009; 10 March - 13 March 2010; 2 July - 11 July 2010; and 27 August - 5 September 2010.





# The CAMBODIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION for UNESCO

Cambodia is one out of the 46 UNESCO Member States and two Associate Members in the Asia-Pacific Region that established their national commissions for UNESCO. The 46 UNESCO Member States are Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall islands, Micronesia, Federal States Of Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Vietnam. The two associate members are Macao (China) and Tokelau.

## Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO (CAMNAC)

Chairman: H.E. Mr. Sok An  
Deputy Chair: H.E. Ms. Sun Saphoeun  
Secretary-General: H.E. Ms. Tan Theany  
Deputy Secretary-General: H.E. Mr. Chuch Phoeurn  
Deputy Secretary-General: Mr. Yos Eang  
Deputy Secretary-General: Mr Sar Sothear

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Tel.: +855-23-210 369  
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E-mail: [camnac@hotmail.com](mailto:camnac@hotmail.com)  
Year established: 1997

The Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO is the main governmental counterpart of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh. Since its creation in 1997, the National Commission has been the institution responsible for structuring and maintaining the contacts that UNESCO keeps with the civil society and national authorities. The National Commission is therefore the focal point for the implementation of many UNESCO activities in the country. In Cambodia, the National Commission includes representatives from the Ministries of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, and Ministry of Information. The Cambodian National Commission is chaired by H.E. Mr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers. The Deputy Chair is H.E. Ms. Sun Saphoeun, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation. The Secretary-General of the National Commission is Ms. Tan Theany, and its Deputy-General is Mr. Yos Eang. The Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO initiates and participates in many projects and activities of UNESCO in Cambodia. These projects are funded under the UNESCO Participation Programme and are directly executed by different Ministries and governmental Ministries such as the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Environment.

During the biennium 2010-2011, the National Commission is implementing four Participation Programmes and one privately supported project:

1. The training programme for the protection of cultural heritage in eleven provinces of Cambodia.

1. Urgent rehabilitation of the storage facility (basement) of the National Museum of Cambodia.
2. Identification, preservation and digitalization of Cambodian manuscripts in the pagodas of Takeo, Kompong Speu and Siem Reap provinces.
3. Preservation of documentary heritage in Cambodia's provincial archives; capacity building programme in archiving in eight provinces; archiving of materials at the National Archives.
4. Publication of an inventory on the archaeological sites in Cambodia.
5. Youth education based on the Buddhism principles; using the methodology focusing on the values applied in the pagodas of four Cambodian provinces (Kratie, Stung Treng, Monduliri and Ratanakiri).
6. Partnership with the National Federation of UNESCO Association in Japan (NFUAJ) Mitsubishi Asian Children Enikki Festa—a painting competition among children in Cambodia.

The National Commission for UNESCO acts as a focal point for the World Heritage process in Cambodia, including the request for nomination of sites and the subsequent submission to the World Heritage Centre of the National Tentative List of Cambodia. Upon finalization, this list will identify the priorities of the Royal Government of Cambodia in the field of safeguarding and enhancing cultural and natural heritage.

The Cambodian National Commission is currently participating in the monitoring of the implementation of the World Heritage Committee Decisions ensured by the National Agencies in charge of the site management. The National Commission helps these Agencies in coordinating the training of technical and scientific experts involving the specialized institution such as ICCROM.

In close co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, the National Commission for UNESCO facilitates the work for the reinforcement of the existing legal framework in the field of the protection of cultural heritage. This includes the preparation of the sub-decree of implementation of the 1996 Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage and the ratification of the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects. This international instrument complements the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

The Cambodian National Commission also ensures the coordination of the selecting and sending participants and scholars from different governmental institutions to the meetings and training sessions organized by UNESCO.

In close partnership with the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, the Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO participates in the organization of conferences, seminars and workshops in its various fields of competence, including the 11th session of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (Phnom Penh, 6-9 March 2001).

The Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO also contributes to the implementation of specific activities in partnership with UNESCO, such as the Festival of Asian Children's Art.





H.E. Sok An  
Chairman



H.E. Sun Saphoeun  
Deputy Chair



H.E. Chuch Phoeurn  
Secretary-General Adjoint



H.E. Tan Theany  
Secretary-General



Yos Eang  
Secretary-General Adjoint



Sar Sothear  
Deputy Secretary-General



Muong Sowath



Lay Angkora



Samreth Viseth



Chheang Sophy



# UNESCO PARTNERS

The main interest of development agencies is to make sure that the assistance provided for the recipient country has a real and positive impact and leads to an improvement in the living standard of its citizens. In order to strengthen aid coherence and effectiveness, there is a need for co-operation and co-ordination among the different donors under the leadership of the Government. This is why UNESCO is working in strong partnership with line ministries of the Cambodian Government, other UN agencies, development banks, bilateral donors and local and international NGOs.

### **1. Co-operation with Other UN Agencies:**

The UN agencies in the country have a long tradition of working together. The principal mechanism for collaboration between them is the Resident Co-ordination System (RCS), UN Resident Co-ordinator, who is also the UNDP Resident Representative. The partnership among the UN agencies has been further reinforced since the adoption of the UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework) for the period 2001-2005. This is a strategic planning and collaborative programming framework that led to the identification of priorities for the United Nations in Cambodia.

Following the establishment of a new field structure, the Phnom Penh Office is also working closely with relevant counterparts at Headquarters and in the field, including Cluster Offices in Bangkok and Regional Bureaux in Jakarta, New Delhi and Beijing, for the design and implementation of different projects and activities. Regular communication is also maintained with the Bureau of Field Co-ordination (BFC) at the Headquarters concerning all management and administrative matters.

### **2. Reinforcing Donor Co-ordination to Assist the Government in the Education Reform Process:**

In strong partnership with other donors, UNESCO assists the MoEYS to effectively reform the education services in Cambodia. In particular, UNESCO from 2001-2007 chaired the Education Sector Working Group which met regularly to facilitate discussion and agreement among donors and government on pro-poor education policy, strategy and programme priorities and targets. The ESWG comprises of UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, USAID, OHCHR, the World Bank, ADB, AusAID, JICA, Belgium Co-operation Agency, Germany, France, Canada, SIDA, European Union and NGO Education Partnership.

As a means to assist in the long-term policy planning within the education sector, UNESCO works closely with other agencies, and especially UNICEF, to support the Royal Government for the development of a National EFA Plan of Action for the period 2002-2015. UNESCO is also working in partnership with UNICEF to provide an integrated support to the Interdepartmental Committee on HIV/AIDS of the MoEYS, and to implement a number of activities, such as production of textbooks and educational materials or the organisation of awareness-raising activities.

### **3. Co-operation with Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations:**

UNESCO has established important co-operative relations with a number of NGOs working in its fields of competence, particularly in education, culture and communication. In particular, in the field of Education, UNESCO actively co-operates and networks with international and local NGOs in a variety of forums. UNESCO is also working closely with NGOs on activities for the prevention of HIV/AIDS.



## **UN Agencies**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
International Labour Organization (ILO)  
International Monetary Fund (IMF)  
International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR)  
United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)  
United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials (UNAKRT)  
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France  
UNESCO Bangkok, Thailand  
UNESCO Jakarta, Indonesia  
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT)  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
United Nations Women  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)  
World Food Programme (WFP)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS),  
Office of the Resident Coordinator of United Nations Operational  
Activities for Development (UNRC)

## **International Banks**

World Bank  
Asian Development Bank

## **Bilateral Governments**

Embassy of Australia  
Embassy of the Republic of France  
Embassy of Japan  
Embassy of the Republic of Korea  
Embassy of the Republic of Singapore  
Embassy of Italy, Bangkok, Thailand  
Spanish Government Representative in Cambodia

## **Cambodian Governmental Authorities**

Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts  
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport  
Ministry of Environment  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation  
Ministry of Health  
Ministry of Information  
Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training  
Ministry of Planning  
Ministry of Tourism  
Ministry of Women's Affairs  
Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy  
Ministry of Commerce  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries  
Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO  
Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region  
of Siem Reap (APSARA National Authority)  
Cambodia National Mekong Committee  
Cambodian Communication Institute  
Council of Ministers  
Media Training Centre  
National AIDS Authority (NAA)  
National Assembly  
National Information Communication Technology Development  
Authority (NiDA)  
National Museum  
Preah Vihear National Authority (PVNA)  
Royal Academy of Cambodia  
Royal University of Fine Arts  
Royal University of Phnom Penh  
Senate  
Tonle Sap Basin Authority  
Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

## Other Development Partners

Aide et Action (AeA)  
Disability Action Council (DAC)  
Equal Access (NGO)  
French Cultural Centre  
Global Campaign for Education (GCE)  
I.Ge.S Ingeneria Geolecnica e Strutturale snc.  
International Cooperation of Cambodia (ICC)  
Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA)  
Mith Samlanh Organization  
National Education Partner (NEP)  
OPEN Forum  
OPEN Institute  
OSMOSE  
PACT Cambodia  
Street Children Association Development Programme (SCADP)  
Waseda University  
World Education  
Disability Action Council (DAC)  
Global Campaign for Education (GLE)  
Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd. (GML)  
École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO)  
Goethe Lustitute







Photo: Courtesy of the Royal Palace

UNESCO Representative in Cambodia, Mr. Teruo Jinnai, was received by His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni of Cambodia at the Royal Palace on November 18 2010. His Majesty thanked Mr. Jinnai for his leadership and lauded UNESCO's positive contribution to the Royal Government of Cambodia.

## Letter of Honour from the King Father, Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk



*Le Roi-Père  
Norodom Sihanouk  
du Cambodge*

à

**Son Excellence M. Teruo Jinnai  
Représentant de l'UNESCO au Cambodge  
Phnom Penh  
Cambodge**

Votre Excellence,

Je vous exprime ma très profonde et émue gratitude pour vos généreux cadeaux (tasses, les magnifiques ouvrages et revues réalisés par l'UNESCO) qui m'ont été envoyés par Sa Majesté Preah Norodom Sihanouk.

Je vous adresse, ainsi qu'à l'ensemble de vos collaborateurs de la Représentation de l'UNESCO, mes affectueuses et admiratives félicitations pour le travail remarquable qui a été effectué pour la préservation et la diffusion de l'art, la culture et des traditions khmers.

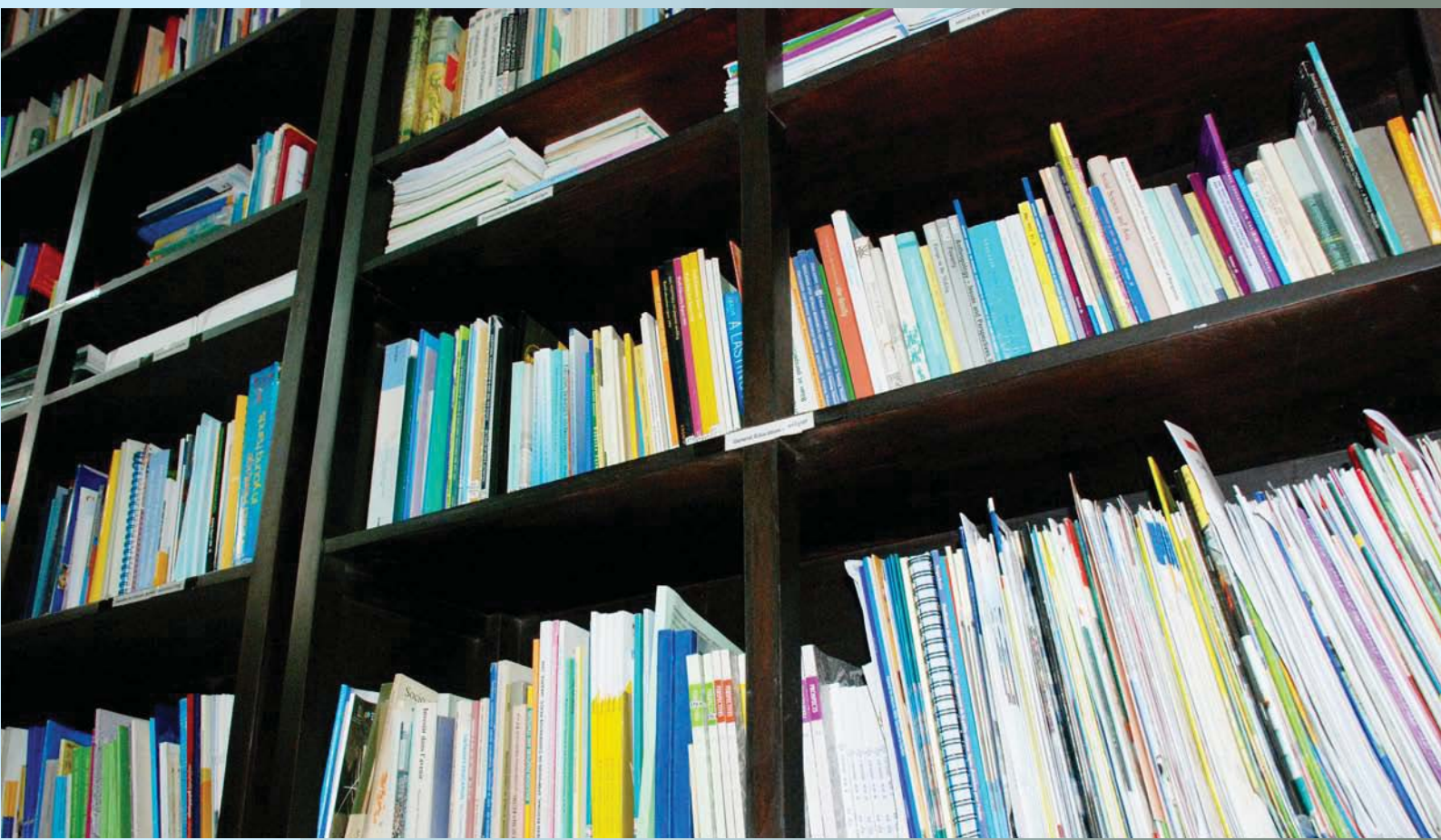
Avec mes affectueux vœux de Bonne Santé, de Longue Vie et de Succès dans votre noble et importante mission,

Je prie Votre Excellence d'agréer les assurances de ma haute considération et de ma profonde affection.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sihanouk', with a horizontal line underneath it.

Norodom Sihanouk

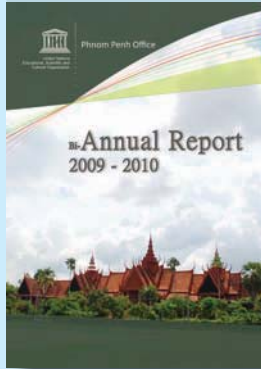
Résidence Royale,  
Beijing, le 23 Novembre 2010



# PUBLICATIONS

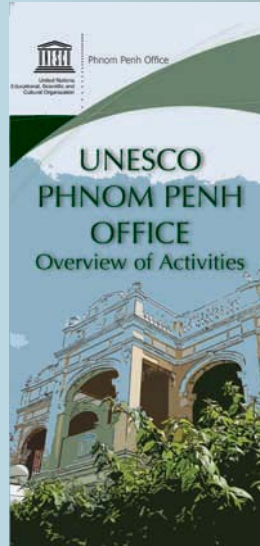


## UNESCO Office Publications



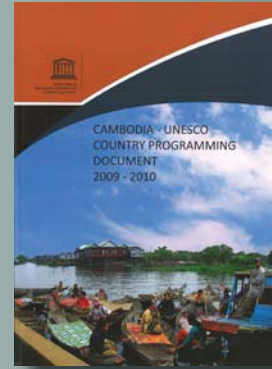
### Annual Report 2009-2010

This report gives a detailed overview of the programmes and activities implemented by the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office in cooperation with the government, national counterparts and development partners for the years 2009-2010. UNESCO's programmes and activities have been diverse in all our fields of competence: Namely, Education, Culture, Communication and Information, and Natural and Social Sciences as well as gender and HIV/AIDS.



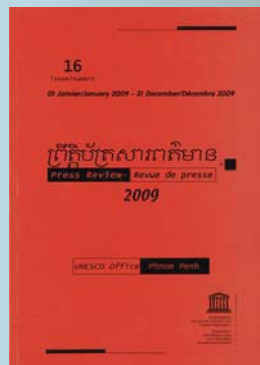
### UNESCO Phnom Penh Office: Overview of Activities

This small, handy brochure gives the reader a solid understanding of the programmes and activities carried out by our organization in the field of Education, Culture, Communication, and Natural and Social Sciences as well as gender and HIV/AIDS.



### Cambodia - UNESCO Country Programming Document 2009-2010

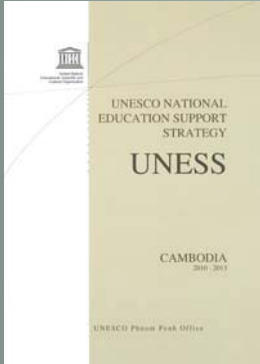
This document highlights the UNESCO's contribution to Cambodia's development efforts in a comprehensive manner, giving a succinct overview of all present and past UNESCO activities in Cambodia, ongoing cooperation with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), other UN-partners and international donors.



### UNESCO Press Review 2009

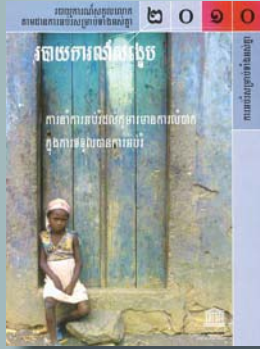
This publication presents all the newspaper clippings regarding UNESCO's activity in Cambodia for the year 2009.

**EDUCATION**



**The UNESCO National Education Support Strategy 2010-2013: UNESS**

This is a key document that capitulates UNESCO’s national education support strategy in Cambodia. In addition to giving an overall picture of the development context in Cambodia, it presents the educational challenges, priorities, and strategies that are involved in improving early childhood care, schooling, literacy, non-formal education and technical vocational education and training in Cambodia.



**EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010, Summary, Khmer – Reaching the Marginalized**

This summary report looks at the aftershock of the economic downturn and the danger of reverse progress in the field of education. Education is at risk, and countries must develop a more inclusive approach in order to protect the vulnerable populations.



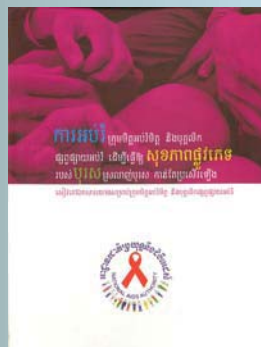
**EFA Global Monitoring Report 2009, Summary, Khmer – Overcoming Inequality: Why Governance Matters**

This summary report identifies deep and persistent disparities based on income, gender, ethnicity and other markers of disadvantage as major barriers to progress in education.



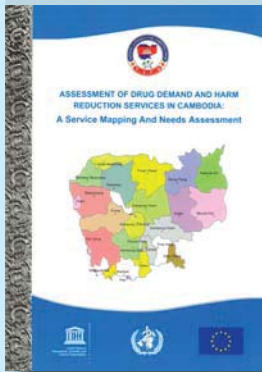
**EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010. Regional Overview: East Asia and the Pacific, Khmer - Reaching the Marginalized**

A summary of the economic downturn and its effects on education with a specific focus on East Asia and the Pacific.



**MSM Peer Manual for Peer and Outreach Workers**

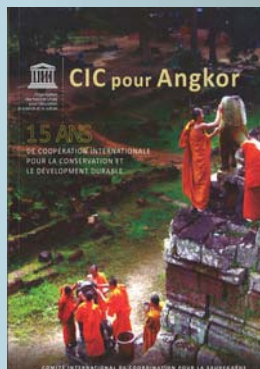
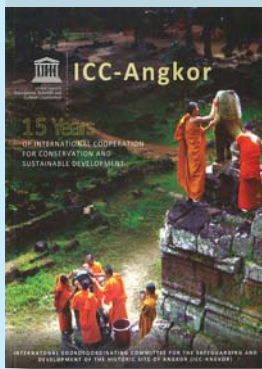
This manual was produced to help peer educators and outreach workers who are working with men who have sex with men (MSM) to sustain and update their knowledge about HIV/AIDS, STI and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH). It provides detailed information about the role and responsibility of peer or outreach workers.



**The Assessment of Drug Demand and Harm Reduction Services in Cambodia**

This assessment report highlights the gaps in services provided to drug users. It provides guidance on how to scale up interventions in HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment for people who use drugs.

**CULTURE**



**ICC-Angkor: 15 Years of International Cooperation for Conservation and Sustainable Development**

This publication will give the reader an in-depth look at the functioning of ICC-Angkor and its invaluable contribution to the protection, preservation and development of Angkor through the promotion of research, archaeology, restoration, environment, forestry protection and community development.



**Guidelines for the Establishment of National “Living Human Treasures” Systems**

Initially published by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and translated into Khmer within the framework of the MDG-F Creative Industries Support Programme, this document was a decisive tool to support the Royal Government of Cambodia in their efforts to design and adopt a Royal Decree on the establishment of a LHT System, which was approved by the Council of Ministers and signed by His Majesty the King on 16 February 2010.





**Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage**

This important document details the convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage with sections regarding operational directives for the implementation of the Convention. It outlines ways to safeguard intangible cultural heritage, how to develop programmes and activities that reflect the principles of the convention, and how to participate in the implementation of the Convention.



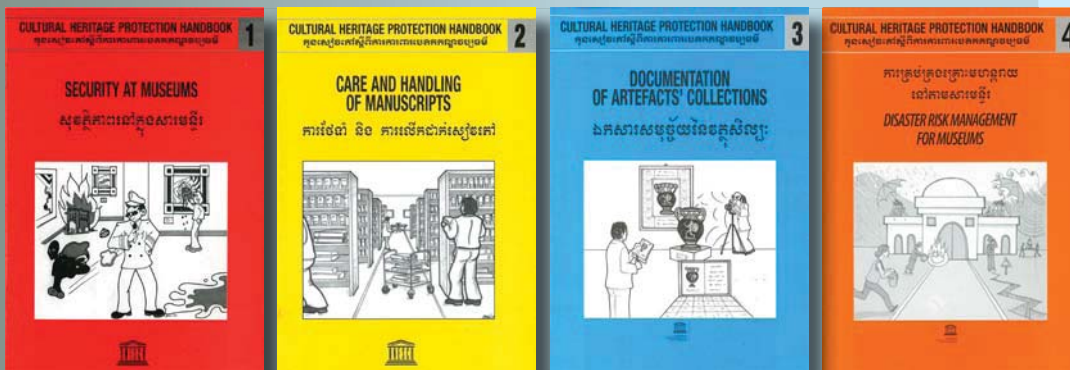
**Contents of the National Workshop on the establishment of a "Living Human Treasures" System in Cambodia: Presentation of the draft sub-decree and collection of opinions - 4-5 August 2009**

This report is the transcription of the technical presentations and discussions of the national consultation organized by the MDG-F Creative Industries Support Programme that enabled the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to push for the adoption of legal text on the establishment of LHT system in Cambodia.



**Preliminary Inventory of the Minority Languages in Cambodia**

Initially published in French by UNESCO in 2007, this book was translated into Khmer within the framework of the MDG-F Creative Industries Support Programme. The publication is an attempt to survey and itemize Indigenous languages, their characteristics, number of locators and geographical repartition in the Kingdom of Cambodia.



**Cultural Heritage Protection Handbook Series 1, 2, 3, and 4**

These small publications offer information regarding security at museums, care and handling of manuscripts, documentation of artifacts, and disaster risk management for museums respectively. These booklets are easy to read and accessible as they contain many pictures. The texts are both in Khmer and English.



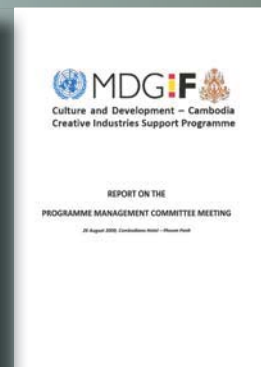
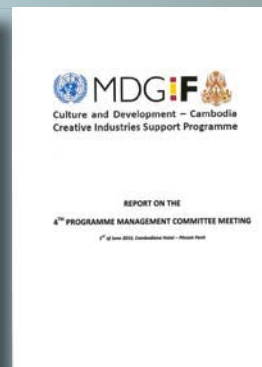
**Sixteenth Plenary Session**

The sixteenth ICC-Angkor plenary session examined the situation of the site during and after the Typhoon Ketsana. The Committee also looked at new projects of cooperation with ICCROM, Australia, New Zealand, France, Japan and Korea. Special attention is paid to the simulation of the illumination at Angkor. The recommendations of this session focused on the water management issue, the methodological coordination between the teams working at Angkor, the tourists' and visitors' safety and the protection of urban heritage in Siem Reap town.



**Eighteenth Technical Committee**

The eighteenth ICC-Angkor technical session reviewed all ongoing projects implemented at the Angkor World Heritage Site, covering the field of restoration as well as research, environment and sustainable development. The Committee has adopted five general recommendations, two specific recommendations, especially in regards to the Angkor illumination project and special recommendation on the ANGKORICA project.



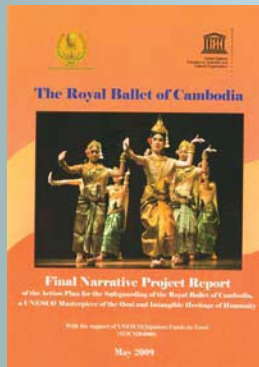
**MDG:F Culture and Development – Cambodia Creative Industries Support Programme, Report on the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th Programme Management Committee Meeting**

These publications include the minutes, presentations, recommendations and remarks presented at the 2009-2010 Programme Management Committee Meeting. It is an interesting document that shows the decision-making and work plan adaptation process—a very in-depth look into the MDG:F CISP project.



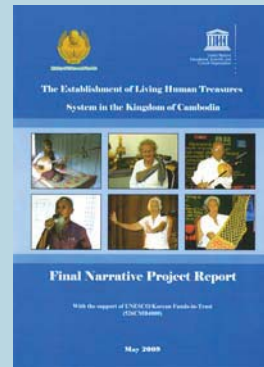
**The Royal Ballet**

On 7 November 2003, Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, Director-General of UNESCO, proclaimed the Royal Ballet of Cambodia as a masterpiece of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity. This publication gives a glimpse into the world of the Royal Ballet, and offers information on the origins and history of the art form.



**The Royal Ballet of Cambodia**

This report aims to show all aspects of the implementation process of the UNESCO/ Japanese Funds-in-Trust project, "Action Plan for the Safeguarding of the Royal Ballet of Cambodia, a UNESCO Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity." The report reveals in detail, for example, how an inventory of the Royal Ballet choreographies and performing arts of Cambodia was made available to the masters and practitioners.



**The Establishment of Living Human Treasures System in the Kingdom of Cambodia**

Cambodia is a country rich in intangible heritage. In order to preserve this heritage, masters, artists and officials of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts have made great efforts to establish the Living Human Treasures System in Cambodia. This handy booklet gives the details on how the sub-decree referring to the establishment of the Living Human Treasure System was finalized and the implication of the sub-decree on the future of intangible heritage conservation.



**Information Kit on the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions**

Published by the UNESCO Division of Cultural Policies and Intercultural Dialogue, this document was translated into Khmer within the framework of the MDG-F Creative Industries Support Programme as part of an effort to promote the 2005 Convention amongst Cambodian cultural actors, including Government officials but also artists and representatives of the civil society. It was disseminated on the occasion of a National Workshop on the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions organized by the MDG-F Creative Industries Support Programme in October 2010.

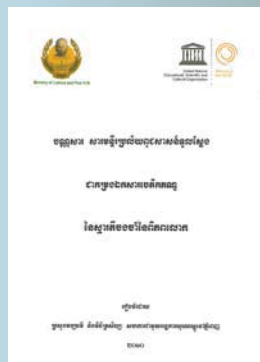


## Communication and Information



**Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Archive: As Global Documentary Heritage, Memory of the World**

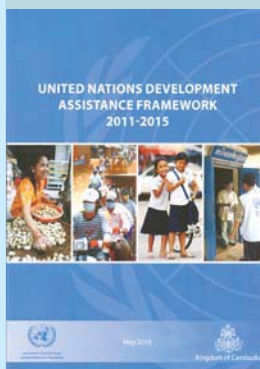
This document was printed for the occasion of the 1st anniversary celebration of the inscription of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum archives on the Memory of the World International Register. It contains very useful facts about the museum, pictures, and also details on the nomination process.



**Memory of the World General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage**

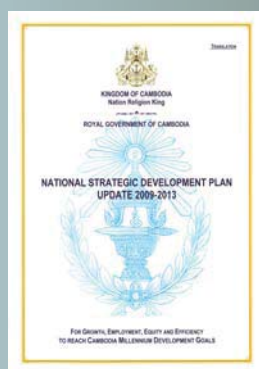
The General Guidelines to the Memory of the World programme were prepared by experts at the UNESCO Headquarters. It is an essential document that will be needed for UNESCO activities in Cambodia regarding preservation and protection of documentary heritage. This publication was translated into Khmer, and was distributed to all the Memory of the World Focal Points in Cambodia in 2010.

## Others



**United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2011-2015**

UNDAF is the planning framework for the development operations of the UN system at the country level. This document shows the common objectives and strategies of cooperation, programme framework, monitoring and evaluation. The document shows how the UN system, the Cambodian government and other development partners can work together to achieve the MDGs.



**The National Strategic Development Plan 2009-2013**

The National Strategic Development Plan 2009-2013 is a policy document aimed at achieving the country's goals of poverty reduction and national development. The NSDP is the priority document that contains Cambodia's goals and strategies which aim to reduce poverty and to achieve the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals and other socio-economic development goals for the benefit of all Cambodians.



# UNESCO OFFICE STAFF, VOLUNTEERS and INTERNS

## UNESCO Phnom Penh Staff

As the political conditions improved, in 1991, UNESCO resumed its full assistance to Cambodia. Presently, the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh develops activities in all fields of competence of the Organisation—education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, and communication and information. The staff works in close collaboration with the Royal Government of Cambodia, UN agencies, development banks and local and international Non-Governmental Organizations.

### Bureau of the Head of Office (HO)



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Assistant to HO  
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ext.: 116



Sokhawath Keo  
Registry Clerk  
so.keo@unesco.org  
ext.:272



Administration and Finance Unit (AF)  
*(Budget, Finance, Human Resources, and Administration)*



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Finance Clerk  
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ext.: 119



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ED Program Specialist -  
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Daravy Dith  
MDG Program Assistant  
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## Sciences Unit (SC)



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Natural Sciences Focal-Point  
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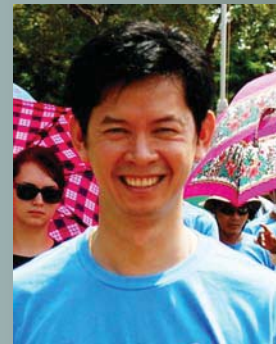
## Culture Unit (CLT)



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Culture Program Specialist  
p.delanghe@unesco.org  
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Sereineath Keo  
Program Assistant  
se.keo@unesco.org  
ext.: 118



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Nat'l Professional Officer  
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bh.lim@unesco.org  
ext.: 111



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Kosal Mey  
Project Focal-Point  
Bayon and Italy Project  
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ext.: 122



Chan Heng lev  
Natl Project Coordinator  
Bayon Project Office  
in Siem Reap



Savy Chroek  
Office Secretary  
Bayon Project Office in  
Siem Reap



Sokea In  
Office Keeper  
Bayon Project Office in  
Siem Reap



Srey Rath Hem  
Maintenance Staff  
Bayon Project Office  
in Siem Reap



Ieth Mal  
Maintenance Staff  
Bayon Project Office in  
Siem Reap



Phalla Kuy  
Office Gardener  
Bayon Project Office in  
Siem Reap

## Communication and Information (CI)



Jamie Hyo-Jin Lee  
CI Focal-Point  
hj.lee@unesco.org  
ext.: 115

### **Volunteers with UNESCO Office:**

UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh offers diverse and exciting opportunities for international volunteers to make their contribution to the Royal Government of Cambodia. For instance, they can assist in consolidating the national education system or help with the conservation of the world heritage sites. The UNESCO Office has hosted many international volunteers of different nationalities through the UN Volunteer Programme.

Ms. Teresa Diez-Quintana arrived from the Basque country in 2008 to work as a Natural Sciences Focal Point. Ms. Marte Vindspoll, a UNV from Norway, came in 2009 to the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh to work for the Education Unit.



Marte Vindspoll (Norwegian)  
Education Unit  
m.vindspoll@unesco.org  
ext.: 102



## Internship with UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh:

The UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh has an extensive number of professional staff from various countries and regions to work with various donor agencies, non-governmental organizations and diverse technical departments of the Royal Government of Cambodia. With an aim to help young people from different countries and regions gain on-the-field experiences, UNESCO accepts new graduates and post-graduates from all around the world to join the team.



Natalie B. Weinberger  
United States  
University of Pennsylvania  
UNESCO CLT unit  
Period: 3 months  
(May - Aug. 2009)

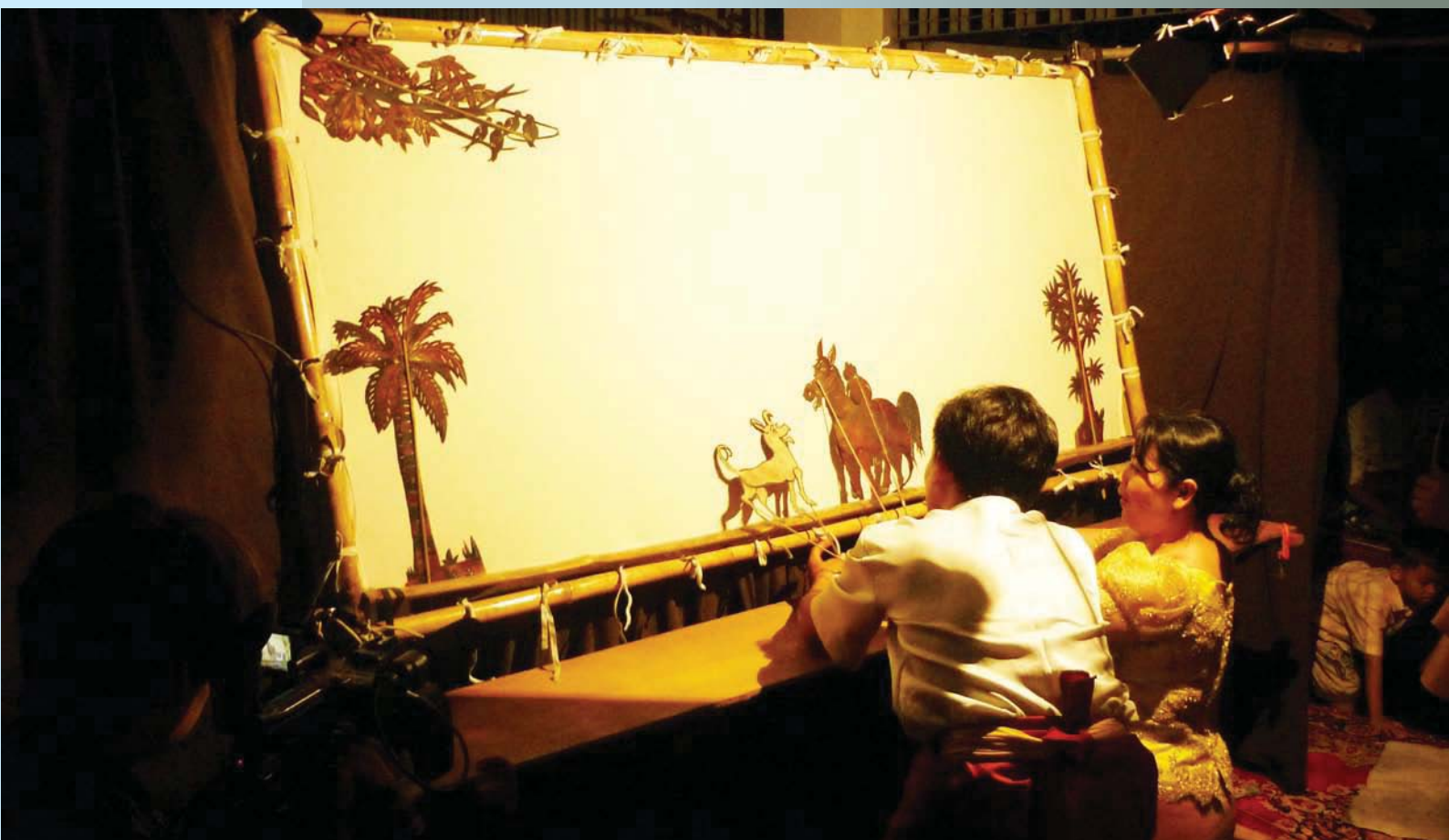


Jamie Hyo-Jin Lee  
Canada  
Harvard University  
UNESCO ED unit  
Period: 4 months  
(Jan. - Apr. 2010)



Geraldine Briand  
France  
Sciences Po Lille  
UNESCO ED Unit (HIV/  
AIDS)  
Period: 6 months  
(Feb. - Aug. 2010)





VISITORS' MISSIONS  
to CAMBODIA  
2009 - 2010



## Year 2009

Date	Name and Title	Organization	Received by
<b>January</b>			
7-Jan-09	Mr. Ajay Markanday, Newly Appointed FAO Representative to Cambodia and Mr. Chuop Paris, Assitant Representative, FAO	FAO	Teruo Jinnai
9-Jan-09	Mr. Gary Reid, HIV Program Specialist	UNESCO New Delhi Office	Teruo Jinnai
19-Jan-08	Meeting with FTI Evaluation team:	FTI led by the World Bank	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
	Mr. Ray Purcell, Consultant	Cambridge University	
	Mr. Abby Riddell, Consultant		
	Mr. George Taylor, Consultant		
	Mr. Khiev Vicheanoon, Officer, Accreditation Committee Secretariat		
<b>February</b>			
4-Feb-09	Ms. Ibetisam, ED Programme Specialist	UNESCO BKK	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
6-Feb-09	Mr. Soth Play Ngarm and Ms. Tania Miletic	Center for Peace and Conflict Studies	Teruo Jinnai
20-Feb-09	Mr. Him Sophy, Composer of Khmer Rock Opera, Where Elephant Weeps	Khmer Living Arts	Teruo Jinnai
26-Feb-09	Ms. Masami and Team	UNESCO Jakarta	Teruo Jinnai & ED Team
<b>March</b>			
5-Mar-09	Dr. Hubert Gijzen, Director	UNESCO Jakarta	PS/Pos
6-Mar-09	All Staff Meeting with Mr. Hubert Gijzen	UNESCO Jakarta	All staff
10-Mar-09	Mr Villiame Seruvakula	UNDSS	Teruo Jinnai & Khuon Khun
10-Mar-09	Mr. Etienne Clément, Deputy Director BFC	UNESCO Paris	Teruo Jinnai
10-Mar-09	Mr. Neissan Besharati, UNV Office in Phnom Penh and Ms. Marte Vindspoll, UNV	UNV	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
17-Mar-09	All Staff Meeting with Mr Olabiyi Babalola Joseph Yai, President of UNESCO Executive Board	UNESCO Paris	All Staff
17-Mar-09	NFUAJ Mission led by Mr. Noboru Noguchi, Director-General	NFUAJ	Teruo Jinnai & Japanese Students
18-Mar-09	ICC: Quadripartite Meeting	ICC	Philippe Delanghe
	Mr. J F Desmazieres	French Embassy	Teruo Jinnai

	Mr. Dominique Freslon, Counsellor		Blaise Killian
	Mr. Beschaouch, APSARA Expert		Bun Hok Lim
	Mr. Norio Maruyama, Minister	Japanese Embassy	Teruo Jinnai
<b>April</b>			
24-Apr-09	Mr. Huot Vuthy, Consultant, Sub-regional UNESCO	UNESCO BKK	Teruo Jinnai & Isabel Gonzalez
	ADB Project: Developing Capacity among Ethnic Minority		
	Community to Combat HIV/AIDS		
<b>May</b>			
6-May-09	UNCT Meeting	UNCT	UNCT members
6-May-09	Meeting with Dr. David Feingold, Consultant, Sub-regional UNESCO/ADB Project: Developing Capacity among Ethnic Minority Community to Combat HIV/AIDS	UNESCO BKK Office	Teruo Jinnai
13-May-09	Mr. Alain Arnaudet, Director	CCF	Teruo Jinnai
18-May-09	Dr. Toni Shapiro-Phim, Programm Director Khmer Art Research and Achiving	Khmer Art Academy	Teruo Jinnai
19-May-09	Mme. Tan Theany and Mr. Yos Eang	NATCOM	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
22-May-09	Mr. Emmett Mc Henry, General Manager, Sokha Hotel Siem Reap	Hotel Sokha	Teruo Jinnai & Bun Hok Lim
25-May-09	All Staff Meeting with Dr. Kim Gwang-Jo, Director BKK Office	UNESCO Bangkok	All Staff
<b>June</b>			
8-Jun-09	Cambodia Global Fund-NGO	CGF-NGO	Teruo Jinnai
	Ms. Nget Sophadavy, Centre Manager		
	Mr. Man Tam		
	Mr. Chhuon Da, Assistant Manager		
10-Jun-09	Ms. Michelle Vachon	Cambodia Daily	Teruo Jinnai
12-Jun-09	Ms. Kiyona	Waseda University	Teruo Jinnai
16-Jun-09	Mikko Cantell, Associated Expert	UNESCO BKK	Teruo Jinnai
18-Jun-09	Joel Brinkley, Journalist	Cambodia Daily	Teruo Jinnai
18-Jun-09	Mr. Derek Elias, Chief ESD Unit	UNESCO BKK	Teruo Jinnai
22-Jun-09	Mr. Toshiyuki Matsumoto	UNESCO BKK	Teruo Jinnai
22-Jun-09	Ms. Shibao Tomoko, Director, Education Division	ACCU	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
	Ms. Tsutsui Sayaka, Programme Specialist, Education Division	ACCU	
	Ms. Furukawa Haruko, Prog Assistant, Education Division	ACCU	

26-Jun-09	Ms. Annette Klockenbush, Architect, Melbourne, Australia	Australia	Teruo Jinnai
<b>August</b>			
7-Aug-09	Ms. Phoebe Leung, ILO IPEC on Global Economic Crisis on Education and Child Labor	ILO	Teruo Jinnai Sam Sideth Dy
14-Aug-09	Ms. Aditya Eggert, Research Associate	Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin on ICH initiative in Cambodia	Teruo Jinnai
20-Aug-09	Mr. Kase Takashi, Director, NFUAJ-ACCU	NFUAJ	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
	Ms. Chiharu Kawakami, Director, Division of Education and Culture	NFUAJ	
20-Aug-09	Ms. Aya Kimura, Editor/Writer	NyoNyum, Japan	Teruo Jinnai
21-Aug-09	Mr. Tam Chi Kuong, President, and 22 students from Macau	MACAU Heritage Ambassadors Association on Heritage Conservation Experiences	Teruo Jinnai
21-Aug-09	Mr. Jan Schimdt and Ms. Suppya Bru on Royal Ballet of Cambodia	Anne Hendricks Bass Foundation	Teruo Jinnai
26-Aug-09	Ms Lux Morono, President	Human Right and International Co-operation Sector at UNESCO Commidad de Madrid Office, Spain	Teruo Jinnai
27-Aug	Mr. Andreas Kemplin	Goethe Institute	Teruo Jinnai & Teresa Diez
28-Aug-09	Video Shooting: Speech on Inter-Literacy Day, 8 Sep 2009	MoEYS	Teruo Jinnai
31-Aug-09	Mr. Frank Proschan, Programme Specialist, Intangible Section, UNESCO	UNESCO Paris	Teruo Jinnai, Philippe Delanghe, & Blaise Killian
<b>September</b>			
24-Sep-09	Radio FM 106: Interview on Culture Activities of UNESCO	Radio FM 106	Teruo Jinnai
<b>October</b>			
23-Oct-09	Mr Nyi Nyi Thaug, UIS-AIMS, UNESCO Bangkok Mr Shailendra Sigdel, UIS Cluster Advisor for South Asia, UNESCO Delhi Ms. Helene Tran, UIS Montreal	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
26-Oct-09	Tripartite Meeting on ICC	ICC Angkor	Teruo Jinnai
	Mr. Masafumi Kuroki		Philippe Delanghe



	Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura		Bun Hok Lim
	Ms. Mariko Kano		Blaise Killian
	Mr. Jean François Desmazieres		
	Mr. Dominique Freslon		
28-Oct-09	Mr. Masahiro Sato, Journalist	Yomiuri Shimbun, Bangkok	Teruo Jinnai
30-Oct-09	Meeting with Sorindhon Project Missions	Princess Sorindhon Project Missions	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
	Dr. Nantaporn Viravathana		
	Mr. Aphisit Pungporn		
	Mr. Amnart Monthathong		
	Ms. Darunee Riewpituk		
<b>November</b>			
6-Nov-09	Meet: Mr. Tetsuo Kida, General Manager	MAEDA Corporation	Teruo Jinnai
16-Nov-09	Mr. Natarajan Ishawaran, DIR/SC/EES	UNESCO Paris	Teruo Jinnai & Philippe Delanghe
25-Nov-09	Mr. Clayton White	SWEDESD	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
27-Nov-09	Quadripartite Meeting: ICC	ICC Angkor	Teruo Jinnai
	France:		
	M. Jean François Desmazieres		
	M. Dominique Freslon		
	M. Gilles Angles		
	Japan:		
	M. Masafumi Kuroki		
	M. Hiroshi Kawamura		
	Mlle Mariko Kano		
	APSARA:		
	S. Exc. M. Bun Narith		
	Mme Chau Sun Kérya		
	UNESCO:		
	Mr. Teruo Jinnai		
	Mr. Philippe Delanghe		
	Mr. Kim Bun Hok		
	Mr. Blaise Kilian		
<b>December</b>			
7-Dec-09	Ms. Yuko Arimori and Ms. Kuniko Tashiro	Hearts of Gold Orga- nization	Teruo Jinnai

7-Dec-09	Prof. Shuzou Matsuoka	Angkor University, Siem Reap	Teruo Jinnai
10-Dec-09	H.E. Mr. Janos Jelen, President	Royal Angkor Founda- tion	Teruo Jinnai

## YEAR 2010

### January

19-Jan-10	Meeting with ILO	ILO	Teruo Jinnai & Sam Sideth Dy
	Ippei Gipnhipec		
	Joseph Menacherry		
	Simrin Singh		
	Ouk Sisovann		
20-Jan-10	ESWG Meeting	ESWG	All ESWG Mem- bers
27-Jan-10	UNAIDS HQs Missions:	UNAIDS	Teruo Jinnai
	Dr. Clement Chan Kam		
	Mr. Ninan Varughese		

### February

9-Feb-10	Ms. Phong Tan, on Khmer rouge Documentation	Freelance Anthro- pologist	Teruo Jinnai
11-Feb-10	Meeting with Delegation of Kanazawa University:	Kanazawa University, Japan	Teruo Jinnai
	Dr. Shinichi Nakamura, President		
	Dr. Isamu Nagano, Vice President		
	Dr. Masahiro Kashima, Professor		
	Mr. Yuichi Kasuya, Professor		
	Mr. Tadasi Chiba, Dir, Research&International Depart		
	Mr. Furuichi, Professor		
	Mr. Konji Tsukawaki		
	Ms. Minori Hashimoto		
12-Feb-10	Mr. Takeshi Fujitani, Senior Southeath Asia Cor- respondence	Asahi Shimbun Jour- nalist	Teruo Jinnai
16-Feb-10	Meeting with ILO Missions	ILO	Teruo Jinnai, Sam Sideth Dy, and Tersa Diez
	Ms. Simrin Caroline Singh, Senoir Specialist on child labor		

	Mr. Patrick Quinn, Senior Technical Specialist in Child Labor		
	Mr. Un Vuthy, Program Officer in Child Labor		
	Mr Theng Chhorvirith, Program Officer in Child Labor		
19-Feb-10	Ms. Pia Karlsson and Mr. Martin Sjöstedt	Swedish Agency for Development (SIDA)	Teruo Jinnai, Sam Sideth Dy, and Tersa Diez
26-Feb-10	Interview by TVK: Khmer Antiquities Being Sold Abroad	TVK	Philippe Delanghe (Officer-in-Charge)
<b>March</b>			
1-Mar-10	Ms. Ana Alejos and Mr. Ramsis Salama	Unesco Jakarta	Teruo Jinnai & Teresa Diez
8-Mar-10	Meeting with Kobe Women's University, Japan: Dr. Prof. Kazumi Noguchi and 10 students	Kobe University	Teruo Jinnai
16-Mar-10	Mr. Noboru Noguchi: NFUAJ Visit with 19 students	NFUAJ	Teruo Jinnai
18-Mar-10	Mr Sheldon Shaeffer, Education Consultant	UNESCO BKK Office	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
22-Mar-10	Ms. Sujin Kwon, Program Officer, Asian Neighbors Program	Toyota Foundation	Teruo Jinnai
26-Mar-10	Mr. Bob Boase, Expert, International Development Consultant	MDG-F (Creative Industry Program)	Teruo Jinnai
29-Mar-10	Interview by Students from Department of Media and Communications on Colonial Building Mr. Ry Sochan and Mr. Prom Seila	Royal University of Phnom Penh	Teruo Jinnai
30-Mar-10	Ms. Fukotomi Tomoko	Sbek Thom Puppet Expert	Teruo Jinnai & Makara Hong
<b>April</b>			
1-Apr-10	Mr. Robert Lee, Deputy Director	UNESCO Jakarta	Teruo Jinnai
8-Apr-10	Mr. David Kriegleder, Journalist Ms. Corinna Bold, Journalist	Austrian Public Broadcast	Teruo Jinnai & Bun Hok Lim
20-Apr-10	Ms. Tan Theany, Secretary-General Mr. Yos Eang, Deputy Sec-General Mr. Muong Sovath, Deputy Sec-General	NATCOM	Teruo Jinnai & Bun Hok Lim
21-Apr-10	Ms. Charulata Prasada, Programme Specialist Ms. Wenny Kusuma, Country Advisor	UNIFEM	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei



27-Apr-10	Mr. SHIMODA Ichita	JASA Project	Teruo Jinnai
	Prof. NAKAGAWA Takeshi		
<b>May</b>			
3-May-10	Mr. MATSUSHITA Takasada, Counselor	BHN, Japan	Teruo Jinnai & Isabel Gonzalez
	Mr. IWASO Kozo, Senior Advisor	BHN, Japan	
10-May-10	Mr. Chris Howarth, Director	United World Schools	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
28-May-10	Quadripartite Meeting -ICC Angkor:		
	Mr. Jean-François Demazières, Ambassador	French Embassy	
	Mr. Dominique Freslon, Cultural Counsellor	French Embassy	
	Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura, Minister Counsellor	Japan Embassy	
	Ms. Mariko Kano, Advisor	Japan Embassy	
	Ms, Chau Sun Kerya, Chief, Tourism Department	APSARA	
	Mr. Teruo Jinnai	UNESCO	
	Mr. Philippe Delanghe	UNESCO	
	Mr. Blaise Kilian	UNESCO	
	Mr. Lim Bun Hok	UNESCO	
<b>July</b>			
1-Jul-10	Mr. Michelangelo Pipan, Ambassador	Italy Embassy	Teruo Jinnai
2-Jul-10	Mme. Tan Theany and Mr. Yos Eang	NATCOM	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
6-Jul-10	Mr. Tobias Zacher, German student, on Media Assistance in Cambodia	Freelance, Germany	Teruo Jinnai
12-Jul-10	Mr. Atsuyuki Nakaseko, Vice General Manager	8 Japan Engineering	Teruo Jinnai
		Consultants Inc.	
13-Jul-10	Mr. Pham Sanh Chau, Secretary-General of Vietnam NATCOM for Unesco	VN Embassy	Teruo Jinnai & Bun Hok Lim
	Mr. Lai Xuan Chien, Counsellor		
14-Jul-10	Mr. Moriyama	JICA	Teruo Jinnai & Sun Lei
<b>August</b>			
4-Aug-10	Prof. Bruce McKeller, Chair	International Council for Science Regional Office in Malaysia	Philippe Delanghe, Officer-in-Charge
12-Aug-10	Mr. Dominique Mas, First Secretary	French Embassy	Teruo Jinnai
13-Aug-10	Mr. Sakae Kato, Adviser	Cambodian Children Service	Teruo Jinnai
19-Aug-10	Mme. Tan Theany, Secretary-General, and Mr. Yos Eang, Deputy Secretary-General	NATCOM	Teruo Jinnai

27-Aug-10	Interview: Video Recording with Prince Sisowath Tesso on Royal Ballet	French Cameraman	Teruo Jinnai
27-Aug-10	Video Record: Speech on Inter-Literacy Day	MoEYS	Teruo Jinnai
<b>September</b>			
6-Sep-10	Mr. Steve Dowall, Deputy Director Asia, and Mr. Philip Howitt, Development Manager	New Zeland Aid Programme	Teruo Jinnai & Philippe Delanghe
9-Sep-10	Ms. Haruko Furukawa, Ms. Rie Koarai Ms. Yuka Kobayashi	ACCU, Japan	Teruo Jinnai & SunLei
10-Sep-10	Mr. Bertrand Porte	EFEO	Teruo Jinnai & Philippe Delanghe
13-Sep-10	Mr. Sadasivan Premjith, Ambassador	Singapore Embassy	Teruo Jinnai
14-Sep-10	Ashley Palmer, Lars Bestle, Simon Alexis Finley, Sereyvicheth Chunly		
	UNDP New York		Teruo Jinnai
16-Sep-10	Mme. Tan Theany, Secretary-General Officers of Tuol Sleng Museum	NATCOM	Teruo Jinnai & Makara Hong
20-Sep-10	Mr. Seng Somuny, Under-Secretary of State	Ministry of Cults and Religions	Teruo Jinnai
21-Sep-10	Mr. Hirotaka SEKIGUCHI	NFUAJ, Japan	Teruo Jinnai
29-Sep-10	Prof. David Cohen, Director, Berkeley War Crimes Studies Center	Berkeley University Stanford University	Teruo Jinnai & Jamie Hyo-Jin Lee
30-Sep-10	Mr. Toshitsuki Kawauchi, Resident Representative Ms. Cristina Planas, Senior Advisor to the Re- gional Representative	UNHCR	Teruo Jinnai
<b>October</b>			
6-Oct-10	UNCT MONTHLY MEETING HOSTED BY UNESCO	UNCT	All UN Heads
12-Oct-10	Mme. Siphar Le Bonheur, Adviser to the Secre- tary-General of Senate	Senate	Teruo Jinnai
<b>November</b>			
10-Nov-10	Ms. Janice Muir, Evaluation Officer	UN, New York	Teruo Jinnai
11-Nov-10	H.E. Ms. Penny Richard, Australian Ambassador Fiona Cochaud, Deputy Head of Mission	Australian Embassy	Teruo Jinnai Philippe Delanghe

# Glossary

<b>APSARA</b>	Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap
<b>CAMNAC</b>	The Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment
<b>CCI</b>	Cambodian Communication Institute
<b>CLC</b>	Community Learning Centre
<b>ECCE</b>	Early Childhood Care and Education
<b>EFA</b>	Education For All
<b>ESD</b>	Education for Sustainable Development
<b>ESWG</b>	Education Sector Working Group
<b>FTI</b>	Fast Track Initiative
<b>ICC</b>	International Coordinating Committee
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technologies
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>MOW</b>	Memory of the World
<b>MSM</b>	Men who have Sex with Men
<b>MYIFF</b>	Multi-Year Indicative Financing Framework
<b>NMSMTWG</b>	National MSM Secretariat Technical Working Group
<b>NSDP</b>	National Strategic Development Plan
<b>PVNA</b>	Preah Vihear National Authority
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNDAF</b>	UN Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children’s Fund
<b>UNRC</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinator



