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Siem Reap – 15 December 2009 – Sokha Angkor Resort

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English

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE COORDINATION POUR LA SAUVEGARDE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU SITE HISTORIQUE D'ANGKOR
INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR

Plenary Session
Session Plénière

Sixteenth Plenary Session

Seizième Session Plénière

co-chaired by / coprésidée par

M./Mr Jean-François Desmazières

Ambassadeur
Ambassador

Ambassade de France
Embassy of France

M./Mr Masafumi Kuroki

Ambassadeur
Ambassador

Ambassade du Japon
Embassy of Japan

Siem Reap – le 15 décembre 2009 – Sokha Angkor Resort
Siem Reap – December 15, 2009 – Sokha Angkor Resort

STANDING SECRETARIAT

- **UNSECO office**

Address: 38, bd. Samdech Sothearos
P.O. Box 29
Phnom Penh
Cambodia

Tel.: (855) (23) 426 726
(855) (23) 723 054 / 725 071
(855) (12) 556 277
(855) (16) 831 520

Fax: (855) (23) 426 163 / 217 022

E-mail: bh.lim@unesco.org
apsara.ddta@online.com.kh

- **Standing Scretariat**

In Paris Mr. Azedine Beschaouch
Permanent Scientific Secretary

In Phnom Penh
Mr. Philippe Delanghe
Mr. Lim Bun Hok
Ms. Chau Sun Kérya (ANA)

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NOTICE: The languages used during the sessions of the ICC are English, French and Khmer. In the English language record of the discussions, all material spoken originally in French or Khmer is therefore a translation. Presentations and comments made originally in English are indicated by ^[OrigE] at the beginning of the contribution. The insertion ^[OrigK] shows that the original statement was in Khmer.

RECORD OF THE DISCUSSIONS

I- OPENING SESSION

1.1 Statement by the Co-chairman for France, H.E. Mr. Jean-François Desmazières, Ambassador of France

"Honourable Deputy Prime Minister, who as every year is kind enough to spend the day among us at the International Committee for the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor,
Honourable Ministers,
Honourable High Representative of His Majesty the King Norodom Sihamoni,
Honourable ambassadors from Bangkok or Phnom Penh,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear friends,

Today is the 16th session of our International Committee. Madame the representative of the Director General of UNESCO, as one should emphasise that the Director is now a female Director. Sixteen also means that this institution has shown its usefulness and that it could serve as an example for those wishing to organise the safeguarding of World Heritage in their respective countries.

Besides this, the permanent members of this Committee, the Royal Government of Cambodia, UNESCO, Japan and France; are pleased to renew each year the task of presenting an agenda as comprehensive and pragmatic as possible.

I would like to acknowledge the attendance of H.E. Masafumi Kuroki, the Japanese Ambassador to the Royal Government of Cambodia, who for the first time co-chairs with myself this meeting.

Also a newcomer is Professor Kenichiro Hidaka our new *ad hoc* expert on conservation. The *ad hoc* group of experts in conservation and sustainable development are as you all know the kingpins of our Committee and guarantee the expectations of this Committee: neutrality, strictness and fairness.

As usual the agenda is intense, and also reflects present issues and those faced by development. The third point is on water and will specifically deal with the aftermath of typhoon *Ketsana* in Siem Reap. We already know that Siem Reap was flooded, and it is time to take stock of these events.

Beside the traditional reports on conservation and development, we will also carry out a reflection on how to improve the workflow of the *ad hoc* group of experts on sustainable development. It is a key element for the future of this ICC.

Illumination at night will also be one of our subjects. It is a controversial issue, which needs to be worked on. It also requires a vigilant eye and a sizeable part of this afternoon will be dedicated to this matter.

We will also try to look into forthcoming prospects and into the future of our institution.

I shall stop here, as the agenda—this is the case every year—is jam-packed, and I now give the floor to H.E. Masafumi Kuroki for his speech.”

1.2 Statement by the Co-chairman for Japan, H.E. Mr. Masafumi Kuroki, Ambassador of Japan

“Thank you, Co-chair.

As this is my first attendance of this meeting, I would like to deliver a somewhat longer speech than my colleague.

Excellency Mr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister,
Excellency High Representative of His Majesty the King Mr. Oum Weachiravuth,
Mrs. Françoise Rivière, Deputy Director general of UNESCO for Culture,
H. E. Mr. Bun Narith, General Director of the APSARA National Authority,
Honourable Ambassadors,
Dear colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour for me to take part as Co-chair, in this 16th plenary session of the International Committee for the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor, established in 1993.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to H.E. Mr. Sok An for his standing attendance, and to H.E. Mr. Oum Weachiravuth whose contribution is testimony to the permanent support of His Majesty the King.

I would also like to thank Mrs. Françoise Rivière as her presence testifies to UNESCO’s great interest in the ICC’s work.

I would also like to thank all of those who have taken part in the ICC from its inception up to now, a successful role model in terms of international cooperation for the safeguarding of the World Heritage.

I congratulate the Kingdom of Cambodia, which in October was elected as a member of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. This proves that UNESCO members value immensely the active commitment and efforts of the Kingdom of Cambodia for the restoration and conservation of World Heritage and the past and present achievements of the ICC.

I hope that Cambodia will not only continue its efforts but also, as a present member of the World Heritage Committee, initiate projects, so that the experiences and achievements on behalf of the ICC may be of assistance to the restoration and conservation of other World Heritage sites.

To start this 16th plenary session, I would like to make three observations:

The first is on restoration and conservation. The internationally recognised contribution and achievements of the international teams and organisations through their activities and reports have been established.

And before going further with the restoration and conservation of the Angkor site, I believe that it is necessary to strengthen the training of national architects, engineers and experts, as the ICC acknowledges Cambodian sovereignty over the Angkor site and its responsibility in safeguarding it.

Secondly, I believe that sustainable development is a major issue which should immediately be dealt with.

The past few years have seen a rapid increase in visitors and tourist numbers, to over two million in 2007, whilst hotels and businesses have developed.

These developments have caused environmental issues, in particular, regarding drinking water supply and quality, water disposal, air pollution and deforestation.

It is of concern that these types of issues now affect the Angkor site. Moreover, the local populations are rarely those at the receiving end of the profits from economic development.

In 2006, three experts in sustainable development were appointed to tackle these various issues. They have already presented some of their works in previous ICC meetings. Due to these pressing matters, a review of the terms of reference and modality of the work of the *ad hoc* experts was carried out yesterday. I am satisfied with the priorities given to the terms of reference of the *ad hoc* experts.

The last remark concerns the preservation of the harmony between tourism and the safeguarding of a World Heritage. Today a presentation will be given on the illumination project for the Angkor site, inspired by examples from other World Heritage sites. I hope that the ensuing debate will lead us to take the appropriate recommendation.

Finally, I hope that our discussions will be fruitful and efficient before defining the task of this plenary session in determining the major political guidelines for the safeguarding and sustainable development of the Angkor site.

Thank you very much."

1.3 Statement by the Representative of the Royal Government of Cambodia, H.E. Mr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the APSARA National Authority

"Honourable Co-chairmen,
Excellency Mr. Oum Weachiravuth, High Representative of His Majesty the King,
Mrs. Françoise Rivière, Deputy Director General of UNESCO for Culture,
Excellencies,
Honourable professors,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a renewed pleasure for me to attend our ICC for Angkor. The ICC is now a recognised and respected institution which can legitimately be proud of its history, 16 years after the Tokyo founding conference and six years after the Paris reformist conference. And the positive appreciation widely expressed throughout the heritage world and pertaining to the work of the ICC has been confirmed during the 17th general assembly of the state party to the 1972 convention concerning the protection of world, cultural and natural heritage.

The assembly convened last October and, as you are already aware, approved on this great day, of the election of the Kingdom of Cambodia as a member of the World Heritage Committee for four years, from 2010 till 2013. It is obvious that the wealth of experience acquired by our country in the field of international cooperation for the safeguarding and development of heritage played a major role in this flattering election.

We are obviously satisfied and are also convinced that our ICC is also delighted with this election. This positive event gives me the opportunity to inform you that, on behalf of the Royal government of Cambodia, our country has placed a bid to host and organise in cooperation with the UNESCO secretariat for Culture, the ordinary session of the World Heritage Committee in July 2012 coming after those to be held in Brasilia and Bahrain.

Honourable Co-chairmen and colleagues, 2012, let me remind you, is the date of the 40th anniversary of the 1972 World Heritage convention.

2012 for Cambodians is the 20th anniversary of the inscription of Angkor on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Isn't this, Ladies and Gentlemen, a fortunate and meaningful coincidence?

We firmly hope that the members of the World Heritage Committee will select Siem Reap Angkor for the Committee session and for the commemorative festivities planned for 2012.

In this regard, I would like to emphasise that a legitimate support from the members of both the World Heritage Committee and from our ICC is a determining factor for the desired selection.

We will address this matter on time, in one year, during the World Heritage session in Bahrain.

Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would now like to focus on today's meeting, and let me start by welcoming our new ICC Co-chair, H.E. the Ambassador of Japan Mr. Masafumi Kuroki. May he be warmly greeted and on behalf of the Cambodian delegation, I would like to express my sincere wishes for success in his new role and a happy stay in our country, thank you.

The agenda has rightly dedicated sufficient time to the water issue in the ecological and historical site of Angkor. Obviously, in the year of the Copenhagen conference, the climate situation led us to focus particularly on the consequences of typhoon *Ketsana*, which hit Cambodia in September 2009.

Fortunately, the APSARA National Authority, through its Water management Department, was able to deal with the typhoon's aftermath and to prevent any serious damage.

But beyond this incident, what is vital is to prepare for the worst through a pre-assessment of the risks and by taking early on the necessary preventive measures. This is the reason we created a special Department within the reformed APSARA National Authority.

Everyone has now noticed that APSARA has been reorganised to be fully operational.

I hereby wish that the Royal Government's constant attention on the issue of water in Siem Reap will go along with a similar high interest from the ICC, and that the donors' organisations and bodies may follow the example given by AFD and JICA.

There is also an urgent need to financially and technically support the actions of Siem Reap's governor, H.E. Mr. Sou Phirin, who is also Deputy director of the APSARA National Authority, and therefore also coordinates all the hydraulic activities and programmes in Siem Reap Angkor.

Honourable Co-chairmen, our ICC will now focus more on the sustainable development chapter, without shunning the important developments of research and conversation activities. I would then start by expressing my deep gratitude to the countries which will take part in the sustainable development chapter: namely France, New-Zealand, Australia, the Korean Republic and possibly Germany.

These presentations will be a good reminder of our partners' valuable contributions. These will also give us a better understanding of what is presently good management of a world heritage site.

A good management is to firstly ensure the preservation of the values which inscribed Angkor on the World Heritage list of UNESCO. A good management is then to set up a comprehensive and coherent management and action plan based on the data collected in the field. Finally a good management—and this is a major challenge—is to constantly be aware of

the population living and working on this ecological and historical site, comprising presently of 112 villages for 120,000 people. Numbers, which without doubt, make up the size of a small city.

This gives you an overview of the main challenges and socio-cultural and economic difficulties. There is within this population a large chunk of impatient youths who are in touch through the media with the developed, Hi-tech world.

One wants to have it all, or almost all, and fast. These populations aspire towards modernity and this translates into the ability to build new homes and to turn their backs on the traditional way of life.

But the Royal government policy led by H.E. Prime Minister Samdech Decho Hun Sen does not give any exclusivity to any members while leaving aside the critical issue of safeguarding heritage.

Despite the pressure of population growth, the Royal government always reminds all its ministries, technical departments, administration and people in charge, that it is vital to strike a fair balance between protection and enhancement, between preservation and development, between acute awareness of heritage values and constant concerns regarding the social and economic situation. As we all know: stray from this approach and there is no hope.

Nevertheless, it is a tight approach requiring a great deal of explanation and attention. The awareness of the cultural values and historical background of Angkor needs to be raised among a population aspiring, essentially, to material well-being.

But it is also vital to make the World heritage evaluators aware of the particularities of Angkor. A place where the people have forged strong links to the soil; to the land and to its existence; long before the 40,000ha were inscribed on the World Heritage list.

For these people, community development is mandatory. It is pursuant to the 1972 convention's code of ethics.

Therefore in these conditions, our role is to strive to prevent the endogenous pressure of the Angkor Park habitat adding to the exogenous urban pressure exerted by the sprawling city of Siem Reap.

We believe that there is no way that the eco-historical and tourism site of Angkor will be caught in a stranglehold. This is exactly what the comprehensive report drafted under my personal aegis will demonstrate. This report is being finalised by APSARA National Authority experts and will be handed out before February 1, 2010 for review by the World Heritage Committee.

In this regard we have in mind the support of our ICC, which for the past fifteen years has acted in the field and is in a good position to understand the complexity of the situation.

We have also in mind the support of the UNESCO Phnom Penh office that cooperates regularly and efficiently with the APSARA National Authority, at the behest of H.E. Mr. Teruo Jinnai. I take this opportunity to express my deep satisfaction of having Mr. Jinnai continuing his mission among us.

We also take into account the precious solicitude of Mrs. Françoise Rivière, the UNESCO Deputy Director. Her contributions to our proceedings gave her a thorough understanding of the stakes and challenges in Angkor. Let's hope that our efforts will be fairly evaluated.

Honourable colleagues, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like, before concluding, to draw your attention to the significant concept of development in the Angkorian context. What we are aiming at is to develop whilst safeguarding the values of the World

Heritage site. The APSARA National Authority ensures that any investment project shall be in line with this principle.

Thus, I would like to ask the *ad hoc* group of experts in conservation and sustainable development to consider, as much as is possible, future perspectives and to assist the APSARA National Authority to be well prepared for the future of the Angkor site. In their future tasks, they should dedicate part of their activities to carrying out a reflection on the ways and means to preserve heritage on the one hand; and on the other hand to ensure financial resources for the operation of the tourism site and for its potential in terms of culture and leisure.

Messrs. Co-chairmen, I hereby conclude and wish for a successful meeting under your, most certainly efficient, chairmanship. I would also like to express my warm welcome to those attending our ICC for the first time, in particular: H.E. the ambassador of Belgium, Messrs ambassadors of the Korean republic, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and to the entire Japanese delegation.

Thank you for your attention."

Comment by the Co-chairman for France: "thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister for this overall presentation of the Cambodian government policy on conservation and development of the Angkor site.

I believe that our colleagues' ambassadors have also noticed the Siem Reap bid, as the site of Angkor, to host the anniversary session in 2012 of the World Heritage Committee. The Royal government is civic-minded. I believe that it is the term civic-minded that would be the most suitable when dealing with the protection of the World Heritage and a civic-minded attitude shall be acknowledged.

Mrs. Françoise Rivière, representative of the Director General of UNESCO, and also an old friend of our Committee, you have the floor on behalf of UNESCO."

1.4 Statement by the Representative of the Director General of UNESCO, Mrs. Françoise Rivière, Deputy Director General for Culture

"Honourable Co-chairmen,
Honourable Deputy Prime Minister,
Honourable Representative of His Majesty the King,
Honourable Ministers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear colleagues,

I will try to be brief today. I came here to express the interest of the institution and not only of Françoise Rivière, as it might be my last contribution to your proceedings as Deputy Director for Culture, as everyone reaches retirement. So I renew hereby the interest, the importance that the whole institution including its new board—and as was said we now have a female Director—gives to the ICC. It is customary to say that the ICC is the 'success story' of UNESCO.

And yesterday evening we were remembering that it was less than twenty years ago that Angkor was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and that in 1995-99, which is not long ago, Angkor was at its early stages and that the ground covered in a few years is therefore extraordinary. And today we are kind of suffering—and this is something we are studying—from the consequences of this success. This is what I meant, the significance, the value that the whole of UNESCO attaches to the work of the ICC.

I would also like to express my satisfaction with the fact that the proceedings have now adapted to present-day requirements after a phase dedicated mainly to safeguarding the architectural heritage—and I think that the ICC in this matter succeeded in mobilising and

organising the international cooperation for the safeguarding of the archaeological site of Angkor inscribed on the World Heritage list. The focus of our work has now shifted onto the consequences of this success, to monitor this development and to turn it into a sustainable development for Angkor and Siem Reap.

Therefore, but I will not dwell on this matter, the prominent place given to research on water which is certainly at the core of our present day concerns. I would also add a deep interest for the abundance of intangible heritage of Angkor, which could help solve the cultural issues that were mentioned, because development means tourism, and a diversified tourism which does not only focus on the sites. It also includes the urban heritage, because as was said, Angkor includes Siem Reap, and the city should not be left aside when dealing with Angkor.

Thus the second pillar is to express satisfaction in seeing our Committee adapting its concerns depending on newly arising needs.

The third pillar is also a satisfactory one: to find out that step-by-step there is a better distinction made between the technique and the political. This meeting is obviously a political one and I was very interested to see that this afternoon, besides the Angkor illumination, each country will explain how they view their cooperation within the ICC. This cooperation for Angkor and Siem Reap is reviewed, as is the interest that the member States attach to the cooperation in Cambodia and Angkor and how it is organised within the International Coordinating Committee.

This is all I want to say, with the feeling that there is still a lot of work to accomplish, for a long time, which will be on the agenda of the proceedings of the ICC. That we are on the right track, with a good development, and that in a very short time a lot has been achieved, exactly what an ICC is for. There are not that many similar bodies at UNESCO: they all had to pass the test of time and in the end the one which has really succeeded is Angkor. Success depends very much on the will of the international community and of its member States to cooperate through a certain mechanism and I think that this meeting sets a good example.

Therefore I would like to congratulate you all. Thank you”.

Remark by the Co-chairman for France: “thank you Director for these kind words for our Committee. We will now listen to a message from an old friend of Cambodia, H.E. Frédéric Mitterrand, French Minister of Culture, who asked for a member of the *Académie des Inscriptions et belles Lettres* to read out his speech. It is then Mr. Beschaouch, a member of the Institute, who was entrusted with Mr. Mitterrand’s message.”

1.5 Message by H.E. the Minister of Culture and Communication of the Republic of France Mr. Frédéric Mitterrand read by Professor Azedine Beschaouch

“Thank you very much Co-chair, I have obviously been deeply touched by this display of friendship and honour bestowed by H.E. the Minister of Culture and Communication of the French Republic.

His message is the following:

The Kingdom of Cambodia is close to my heart. I have been fortunate enough to travel often to Cambodia and every time I had this opportunity, I tried to introduce the country to my compatriots: its history, its complexity and culture, for which I have the most sincere and deepest admiration.

Foremost, I would like to greet His Majesty the King Sihamoni, His Majesty the King Father Norodom Sihanouk, Her Majesty the Queen, and also H.E. the Prime Minister Samdech Decho Hun Sen.

For fifteen years the ICC and the APSARA National Authority, under the resolute

guidance of the Royal Government of Cambodia, have contributed to the restoration and development of this unique site inscribed on the World Heritage list.

This magnificent adventure started with the appeal launched in 1991 during the Paris Conference by His Majesty the King Norodom Sihanouk. It is also thanks to the commitment of the Cambodian authorities, of UNESCO, Japan and France and also from the whole international community that it can go on, a commitment to safeguard and preserve for future generations the temples and the historical and cultural assets of Angkor.

The assessment of those fifteen years is that they have been outstanding, in terms of protection, conservation, enhancement and development.

Throughout the years the ICC has played a unifying role within the international community, as a place for discussion, transfer of competence, confronting methodologies or exchanging ideas, in order to apply a comprehensive and fair approach to the Angkor site.

For all these years France has been a passionate and firm supporter of this process. France has contributed in carrying out several activities in close collaboration with the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the French Ministry of Culture and Communication.

I then would like to congratulate my compatriots who with you, with our Embassy take part in this collective work.

First of all Mr. Michel Verrot, chief architect and town planner, Mr. Eric Llopis, archaeologist of the National Institute for Preventive archaeology (*l'institut national de recherches pour l'archéologie préventive*) and Mr. Pascal Royère, architect with the French School of Asian studies (*École française d'Extrême-Orient*, EFEO).

I am also proud that my Ministry contributed to the training of many Cambodian architects, archaeologists, engineers and to the Regional Heritage training centre, benefiting archaeologists, engineers and architects from Laos and Vietnam, and to the hosting in France of young, professional Cambodian experts.

Soon this effort will be presented in a movie directed by Didier Fassio and produced by Fabienne Servan Schreiber. A collective effort, and a remarkable work carried out by the EFEO for the restoration of one of the flagship monuments of the Angkor Park is the Baphuon temple. The restoration work started in 1995 and should be completed by the Spring of 2011. The film will be screened in France from January 2010, which I look forward to.

But France's commitment goes further. Beyond Angkor, it is the vast tangible and intangible culture of all Cambodia which I would like to disseminate, to shine forth in my country.

Thus, the Royal Ballet of Cambodia will be touring France in 2010. It will be a unique opportunity for my compatriots to discover one of the most remarkable representations of the Khmer culture.

I also hope to be able to travel soon to Cambodia, and while awaiting this journey, I can only express my wishes for successful proceedings and to warmly thank you for your attention."

II. ACTIVITY REPORTS

II.1 APSARA National Authority General Activity Report, by H.E. Mr Bun Narith, Director-General

“Excellency Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, President of the APSARA National Authority,
Honourable Co-chairmen,
Excellencies,
Honourable hosts,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

ICC meetings follow one another but always differ. Many new events have occurred since the Technical Committee back in June. And despite my long practice of attending the ICC, the panel of national and international guests impresses me.

Foremost, I would like to welcome the new Japanese Co-chairman, H.E. Mr. Masafumi Kuroki, ambassador of Japan and H.E. Mr. Hiroshi Karamura, Minister.

It is a renewed sincere pleasure and an honour to greet Mrs. Françoise Rivière, the UNESCO Deputy General Director for Culture. We also take this opportunity to wish successful achievements in its important missions to the new General Director of UNESCO, Mrs. Irina Bokova.

We warmly greet the French delegation, including our faithful friends Mrs. Francine d’Orgeval, Mr. Pierre Lanapat and Mrs. Mireille Grubert. We were told that Mr. Bruno Favel could not attend today as he had to cancel his trip for health reasons. We wish him a rapid recovery. We would also like to welcome the representative of His Majesty the King Norodom Sihamoni and all the Ambassadors present.

We also notice with pleasure the arrival of new contributors: Mrs. Eleanor Bruce from the University of Sydney in Australia and Mr. Philippe Hewitt, NZAID Director for Asia, from New Zealand. The *ad hoc* group of experts has added a new member with the arrival of Professor Kenichiro Hidaka replacing Professor Suzuki.

A lot of events have occurred since the 18th Technical Committee, adding to the APSARA National Authority’s daily activities. Other speakers will detail some of these activities today.

This general report shall not omit the most striking event that occurred at the end of the monsoon, the aftermath of typhoon *Ketsana*, which prompted flooding in the Angkor Park. Water management has always been a subject of concern for the national authorities and has become a major topic for the ICC, as an entire session is now dedicated to Angkor and water. Mr. Hang Peou, the Water Management Department Director, will describe the events in detail.

Regarding research and conservation

Preventive excavations

Due to forthcoming development on the parvis of the Banteay Kdei temple and of the royal pond of Srah Srang, a campaign of preventive archaeological excavations in the sites’ approaches areas have started.

Archaeological research

Within the framework of the development of the Srah Srang site, archaeological surveys were carried out in the pond’s surrounding areas and on the road leading to site of Beng Mealea, at the village of Krohal. The aim is to locate the traces of the ancient road, part of the ‘Angkor living road’ project.

Museums

The Angkor ceramic museum built to the south of Tani will be inaugurated later today, and it will open soon to the public. The APSARA National Authority recently refurbished a room in the Preah Norodom Sihanouk Museum Angkor to safeguard the sculptures and items found or collected during excavations.

Heritage development and sustainable development

The construction sites of the future headquarters of the APSARA National Authority are making good progress. A move into the new premises is planned for the end of next year.

Development of the Angkor Park road network

A report will present the road network, which bypasses the monuments and Siem Reap town centre. We would like to welcome and warmly thank the ambassador of the Korean Republic H.E. Mr. Lee Kyung-Soo, who will personally present the Korean cooperation in Angkor.

Community development works:

The first stage of the bilateral project with New Zealand on community involvement is completed. Coordinators were trained and appointed to set up constant relationships with the park's villagers, in particular regarding raising awareness on the need to protect heritage. Training was also granted to assist in the development of their culture and traditions and to attract tourists who will be able to visit their villages and to soak up their lifestyle.

Thus, 'pilot' villages located around Srah Srang have been identified to benefit from the pilot project. And, in order to commit the villagers totally to the project for the second stage, the villagers will actively contribute to the drafting of the land use management plan for their villages.

Run Ta-Ek eco-village

In the first stage topographical studies have been carried out on lands including more than one hundred allotments set for distribution to villagers volunteering to settle in this new eco-village.

Srah Srang parvis development works

With additional funding from the company Jet Tour, the development of the Srah Srang – Banteay Kdei esplanade has started, along with the ongoing archaeological excavations and hydraulic works. The markers delineating the historical axis linking both monuments have been laid. The promenades along the pond have also been laid out. The newest planned stage of development includes the beautification of the vegetation and the construction of a Khmer model house. As early as October a detailed report was submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

Rehabilitation of the northern and western barays

Despite the earlier mentioned flooding issues, the rehabilitation activities on both barays have not been interrupted. The participants were able to appreciate this during the northern baray visit organised yesterday. The pond of the Neak Poan has been filled with water, as it was at the peak of the Angkor era.

Spice garden

The topographical and backfilling works are close to completion. This will be a new tourist attraction.

At the Banteay Srei Parvis and on the eastern entrance of the Ta Prohm temple, new rest rooms within new sanitary buildings have been constructed and were opened yesterday. Those at the Bakong are under construction.

The illumination of the Angkor site

To meet a request from the Royal government of Cambodia, a study site pursuant to the World Heritage and UNESCO standards is being carried out on the illumination of the temples of Angkor. The mission was entrusted to experts with experience of similar missions at the

world's most prestigious cultural sites. A first draft of their project will be submitted during the plenary session.

I would now like to pay tribute to a great friend of Angkor who passed away on December 2, the famous Japanese painter Ikuo Hirayama, a goodwill ambassador for UNESCO, but foremost a great advocate of heritage and one of its first militants. Since 1991 he engaged in the safeguarding of Angkor. He also magnified Angkor through his paintings. We would like here to offer our condolences to his family and Japan. Thank you for your attention.”

II.2 ICC Activity Report and implementation of previous recommendations, by Prof. Azedine Beschaouch, ICC Permanent Scientific Secretary

“Honourable Co-chairmen,
Honourable Deputy Prime Minister,
Honourable Representative of His Majesty the King,
Honourable Ministers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Honourable colleagues,

It is a tradition to recall the secretariat’s missions in order to better introduce an outline of its activities. As you know, the secretariat works closely with the two Co-chairmen. In this regard we immediately briefed—after his arrival—our new Co-chairman, H. E. the ambassador Kuroki, on the internal regulations and proceedings, and listened to his advice and guidance.

Thus, quadripartite meetings have been convened to disseminate information and to benefit from the arrival of our new Co-chair in order to refine our work proceedings and to edit and, especially, implement, under the best conditions, the internal regulations.

I would like to inform you that our Co-chairmen insisted on not only convening an institutional quadripartite, which was organised a day prior to our meetings in order to refine the outline of the agenda and to fix it, which was done. They also expressed the need to convene quadripartites when needed and, in particular, to meet the requests of the Royal government as expressed earlier on by H. E. Sok An. That is to listen to the APSARA Authority and to plan thorough prospective thinking.

The secretariat also works for the APSARA National Authority, as it is important to submit to your attention the recommendations and activity reports; see the copy distributed today. Each year the secretariat strives to publish the report of the previous session in a timely fashion. We monitor and follow up regularly all recommendations and decisions. This work is not easy, as it does not only require administrative monitoring—which I would describe as easy by sending reminders—but is mainly to assist those working on site and, in particular, the APSARA National Authority Directors.

As we are on the subject, I would like to add that without the UNESCO office, we would never as a secretariat have succeeded in this task. And please allow me, in the presence of the Deputy General Director for Culture, to say that these recommendations have an impact. Every time we work with the UNESCO office we receive support, and even more, we obtain resources to carry out the task. I would even dare to add that very often the office Director, Mr. Teruo Jinnai, and we should thank him for this, includes himself as a member of the secretariat.

The secretariat is also in charge among the teams to see to the follow up of the decisions and recommendations. This work was this year carried out in close concert with the *ad hoc* experts. We prepare the arrival of the *ad hoc* experts. On this matter and as expressed by the two Co-chairs, due to the constantly-changing work on the eco-historical and archaeological site of Angkor and pursuant to the need to assist the APSARA Authority—the project owner of the whole operation to control the site—we have decided to modify the task of the experts.

Yesterday, as was noted by the two Co-chairmen, we debated the *ad hoc* experts' Terms of Reference in order to improve their efficiency. We will submit a report to the two Co-chairmen so that this recommendation regarding the experts will be applied after our Co-chairs' approval and guidance.

We have realised that we are reaching a new stage, with training carried out within the teams such as that of the *École de Chaillot*, financed by the French Government. This regional training centre refines and improves the training of young Cambodians, Laotians and Vietnamese.

Which means that now, the staff of the APSARA National Authority is more skilful and better armed to see to the safeguarding and development of the site. We then considered that the *ad hoc* experts shall now commit at least one day of their mission to visiting sites along with Cambodian experts, the young Cambodian experts. This means that we are changing, and—as was said during the founding Tokyo conference and the Paris conference—the Kingdom of Cambodia should have his own experts for safeguarding and development. Thus, from now on, after approval of our report by the two Co-chairmen, we will see to this additional day being added for cooperation between the APSARA National Authority and the *ad hoc* experts. This is paramount for the evolution of the work of the secretariat and for our Committee, as, at the end of the day, the work will be submitted to you.

I also think, and am sure you will agree to it, that when you read these reports, you will be aware of the complete scope of the work carried out and especially, as was mentioned earlier by our Deputy General Director Mrs. Françoise Rivière, that from now on everyone will know about the achievements and progress implemented. These achievements will be disseminated in the report submitted, not only to you, but also to the national Committees throughout the world, UNESCO and to all visitors, in order to finally realise that your contribution to the training of young Cambodians is bearing fruit and that there are more and more trained Cambodians.

Finally the secretariat is also here to carry out reflective thinking, which means that we try to contribute to the experts' task by making suggestions and they take them into account, bringing them to the attention of the two Co-chairmen and of the APSARA National Authority when necessary.

Moreover, this year there is a report to be submitted to UNESCO and to the World Heritage Committee as mentioned by H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Sok An; a report which does not only involve Cambodia. The World Heritage Committee requests this report from the State party, i.e. the Kingdom of Cambodia. But in fact, this report as you all know, also reflects your activity here. This means that the World Heritage Committee will realise that this ICC, famous throughout the world, also takes its equivalent share of responsibility, as does the APSARA National Authority, for these achievements.

This is the reason we have convened several meetings willingly, to assist the APSARA national Authority, and I would again like to thank once more the UNESCO office. I was not on my own, colleagues from the UNESCO office worked with me and the APSARA National Authority associated us in the content and drafting of the report. This report will be an essential tool to finally realise that progress has been achieved. There is always the other side of the coin, but I do think that the positive side is very important. Progress has been huge and this will be highlighted in the report. This is the reason your secretariat has been following it closely and will continue to do so until the submission of the report to the World Heritage Centre, which in turn will be reviewed by the World Heritage Committee after assessment by ICOMOS and ICCROM. Your secretariat will see its task through, to ensure that this report is optimal and meets the expectations of the World Heritage Committee.

Obviously we have been in daily contact, in particular my colleagues, who are more often on site here in Siem Reap with the teams. When I am here, I am honoured to be able to take part in all the works of the APSARA, and to report to the two Co-chairmen. I can happily tell

you that these considerable tasks are always carried out in a friendly atmosphere, leading us to say that we strive to do better. Thank you.”

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: “thank you Mr. Beschaouch. To conclude on the point regarding the activity reports, I remind you that two types of documents are being handed out:

- the blue one, in French and English, is the 18th technical session report. In this report you find or will find—you can get it also outside the room—the recommendations of the 18th technical session that will be approved tonight. You can review them in this book, before approval this afternoon.

- The other document being distributed is also in French and English, it is white and regards the 16th plenary session. It includes the activity reports of the scientific and archaeological teams. It serves as a base for the discussion planned after the break on the archaeological teams’ work.

We will now start with the session on Angkor and water, including the aftermath and devastation caused by typhoon *Ketsana*. We will listen to four presentations: the first speaker is Dr. Hang Peou, Deputy General Director of the APSARA Authority. He will present the impact of the cyclone in the archaeological park. Then three short presentations of interest: the situation at Siem Reap airport during the cyclone and taking stock on JICA and AFD, two cooperation agencies acting on both banks of the Siem Reap river to control the flow of water. The first speaker is Dr. Hang Peou on what happened a few months ago in September in Siem Reap.”

III. ANGKOR AND WATER

III.1 Flood control in Angkor Park during Typhoon Ketsana (29-30 September 2009), by Dr Hang Peou, Deputy Director-General, APSARA National Authority

“Excellencies Co-chairmen,
Excellency Deputy Prime Minister, President of the council of Ministers and of the APSARA Authority,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour to report on water management in the Angkor Park during typhoon *Ketsana*. ^[slide] Herewith a map showing zone 1 and 2 of the Angkor Park and three watersheds: the Siem Reap, Puork and Roluos watersheds. ^[slide] You can also see our meteorological stations, which record data on the climate of the region. Typhoon *Ketsana* occurred between 8:30pm on September 29 and 10:00pm on September 30. ^[slide] As you see here, heavy rainfall did not stop for two days, reaching 150ml per hour.

This rain also damaged the Park. ^[slide] Here I have zoomed on all the central points of the Park, to give you an idea on how water flows in this area. The Siem Reap River flows in this direction and in order to fill the western baray, water comes from the Siem Reap River through the inner canal of the northern moat of Angkor Thom and flows through this part of Angkor Thom passing in the western baray. To fill the Angkor Wat moats, here is the stretch of the canal which is used.

^[slide] This is the Roluos watershed and its flow. It was modified to fill the Royal pond of Srah Srang, while opening a canal also used for irrigation. The water coming from the Roluos watershed flows southward to the Tonle Sap.

[slide] This is the Puork watershed and its flow. There is normally a stretch which links the watershed to the Siem Reap River. Here, following this direction, water comes from this section and flows into the canal in the northern moat of Angkor Thom. And now I will show you why I insisted on presenting the direction of the water flow. When *Ketsana* arrived the flow was reversed. Instead of flowing towards the Siem Reap *Stung*, it is the Siem Reap River which overflowed in this direction. Usually here on this part the canal connects with the Angkor Wat moat and with the Siem Reap River, in case there is an overflow in the Angkor Wat moats. Therefore this canal is used by the water which flows from the moats to the Siem Reap *Stung*.

But during *Ketsana*, water coming from the Siem Reap River filled the Angkor Wat moat, and the canal which is usually used to fill the moats is also used as drainage to send the water to the Angkor Wat moat.

[slide] As you can see in this picture, the arrow here is the inlet which was finished just two months before the northern baray was filled with water by the typhoon. This construction here, prevented—as is shown on the arrow representing the water flow—the destruction of this road to the north of Angkor Thom, and the two villages located here were not flooded. Moreover, one of the main issues was that this water cannot flow into the inlet of the northern baray, which at the time could take in more than 3m^3 million of water which could have reached Angkor Thom and flooded all this area. Here is the point which could cause problems. Simultaneously, we carried out research in the field. I will detail later, with pictures, the water coming from this canal, with a discharge of $1.5\text{m}^3/\text{s}$.

[slide] Here are the pictures. Here is a section of the Angkor Wat moat, knowing that the two moats of Angkor Wat are connected by a small pipe of less than 1m diameter. As the water flow rate from the Siem Reap River was very strong, the Angkor Wat moat presented in less than three hours a discrepancy of 70cm between the northern moat and the southern.

We were then concerned with Angkor Wat's safety. [slide] In this picture, you see the different levels of water: this is the hydraulic pressure which could endanger Angkor Wat. This is the reason we at APSARA decided to dig an opening in the eastern section of Angkor Wat, so that water could flow and balance both moats to prevent any hydraulic pressure which could put at risk the western side of Angkor Wat. As the outlet in this area was not sufficient, the water was drained off through this canal which was only completed two months before *Ketsana*.

[slide] Here, are the two outlets which cannot cope with the inward flow coming from the Siem Reap River, so we decided to dig an opening in the direction of Angkor Thom. I will go into detail, as the Angkor Thom moat in this three kilometre section never collected water, only rainwater which evaporates and seeps. Therefore, from mid-October or mid-November onwards, it stays dry. At present there is water, as we sent the water of the Angkor Wat moats into those of Angkor Thom. Here are the new points built where the water was directed to. It reached 50cm at 10:00am on October 1, 2009; a very high level. [slide] Here are the pictures depicting this. Here the northern baray: It is filled with a volume of 3m^3 million and this white spot and strip located here is the Angkor Thom moat, which was never filled to that height. Usually, water evaporates in the canal on the northern section of the moats but this time it filled the entire area with water.

[slide] Luckily we also have the northern baray. As you can see, this a picture of the whole baray filled in with water, and here is Neak Poan. I guess that most of you visited the temple yesterday. Here is a view of the pond facing the temple of Neak poan. This is the outlet towards the Siem Reap River. The flow was diminished but there was still water flowing, which threatened the small road located to the west of Angkor Thom. These moats here are never filled with water; in this picture you can see the water level at present. [slide] This is the Angkor Wat entrance. The level of water in Angkor Wat can be estimated at almost 2.5 meters.

[slide] These are the works carried out. Here are the Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom moats. The traces of the moats connecting with the Phnom Bakheng and of the canal where we dug this section to open a passage for the water to flow from Angkor Wat to Angkor Thom. [slide]

This is the staff of the department, who work, even at night, to manage the entire site. Thank you”.

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: “thank you Dr. Hang Peou. It is of importance and comforting for us to realise that the APSARA Authority masters these hydraulic systems, knows their operations and interventions that need to be carried out in case of emergency to prevent any disaster on the weakest parts, which are rather difficult to locate. But you managed to identify them with your team and again it is very comforting and satisfying for all of us to see that in case of emergency the APSARA operates well.

To continue on the subject of water management during the cyclone and in order to broaden our reflexion, I would like to give the floor to the *société concessionnaire des aéroports* with the speaker being Mr. Devillers or Mr. Ramorasata. Mr. Ramorasata will present. Please take the floor to make a quick presentation. On the aerial pictures we saw part of the airport below the western baray. How was the situation at the airport? Did you face any problems caused by heavy rainfall?”

III.2 Flood control in Siem Reap airport during Typhoon Ketsana (29-30 September 2009), by Mr. Georges Ramorasata, senior technical advisor (Société Concessionnaire des aéroports)

“Excellency Deputy Prime Minister,
Excellencies,
Honourable Ministers,
Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of our General Director, Mr. Nicolas Deviller, I will report on the drainage studies carried out on Siem Reap airport. In my opinion, this study comes in addition to the one presented earlier by Dr. Hang.

[slide] As you can see here, the company is well aware of the climate change challenges. The study started in 2009 to then focus more on the aftermath of typhoon *Ketsana*. [slide] These are pictures of the airport during the typhoon.

[slide] This is the general orientation of the airport; it is located in the southern part of the western baray. With its annex, the airport has a specific location being at the same time in Zone 1 and 2 of the Angkor Site zoning.

[slide] We focused specifically on the watershed of the area of the airport including its environment and traffic; this was then the focus of our study. First let me tell you that the airport was not flooded at all during *Ketsana*. The airport was opened during the two days of rainfall, as nowadays when there is bad weather we know how to manage this type of situation. Obviously we take into account the peripheral environment.

[slide] Here are three passages, here in red National Road six crossing at the south-west. There are also normally three outlets on this watershed. They are located on the stretch of Road National six, where the canal is not in operation any more. The second canal is located further to the south and has a different function. As for the one of the watershed located here where there is a question mark, it is also not in operation, although it still operates as a lagoon in this area. Here there is only this outlet which functions. We realised during *Ketsana* that water drained off in this direction.

In the airport, we know how the drainage operates and we know how to drain it. As mentioned earlier, the drainage worked properly on our premises, preventing any flooding or closure of the airport for the two days of *Ketsana*. [slide] At the airport we have to carry out water treatment because we have to take into account the environment. Therefore we are undertaking studies on the treatment of water at/from the airport.

[slide] As presented earlier, the site, the whole environmental area being studied, is located here. We could benefit from the help and cooperation of all the stakeholders, such as APSARA or H.E. the Governor who attends this meeting. [slide] This is the irrigation canal. You have heard about *Ketsana's* aftermath, and this is when we took stock of our study and decided to conduct further research.

[slide] The irrigation canal was quickly saturated, with here the side canal, the one mentioned earlier on, which does not drain any more. Only the irrigation canal, as said in the previous presentation, drains off the water of the whole watershed here. We then actually need a second outlet, as this one is not sufficient, as it drains off the water from the whole watershed.

[slide] This is the side canal, which is entirely blocked off along Road National six and cannot drain off water, which in theory shall flow directly to the Tonle Sap, passing through the moats. Normally these two canals direct the water to the Tonle Sap. But *Ketsana* proved that there was not sufficient capacity to drain off the water of this area, this watershed, and that only one outlet was not enough to drain off the water located here.

We at the airport, as said earlier, can protect ourselves. But obviously, during *Ketsana*, and to drain off water, we opened up to the outside to collect water in the airport to lower the level of water for the people living in this area. We then agreed to open but this cannot be done in the long term due to safety reasons for planes and aerial navigation. Therefore, the second day we had to lock again to try to keep the water inside our area to a controllable level as we were unable to drain it.

To conclude, and to speed up as requested by the Co-chairman, this area affects the whole population living in the western part of Siem Reap. So, may I insist that we need the cooperation of the local authorities and of the APSARA Authority? There is a need to carry out actions in the long term. We know that, as demonstrated by Mr. Hang, some studies are being undertaken and that we also do our own. It is good that both studies complement each other.

[slide] Then, when looking at infrastructure, such as the airport and roads, they can be flooded, even Road national six. As far as the environment is concerned: water does not stagnate here and we know how to treat waste or runoff water. Regarding all the waste water, there is a critical need for a second outlet in this watershed, as the damages in case of a storm of 3-4 days or longer might create other problems which would increase the pressure from the south-west to the temples of Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom.

We would like a Committee to be created in this area. A Committee which would be made up of APSARA National Authority, local authorities the Ministry of Public Works, as the latter is in charge of the national area located on the southwest side of the watersheds.

Thank you, Co-chair."

III.3 The Siem Reap Water supply Expansion project, by Mr. Yoshihiko Sato, team leader, JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)

[OrigE] "Good morning Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my great pleasure to introduce our study on the 'Preparatory study on the Siem Reap water supply expansion project' financed by the Government of Japan, under the control of JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency).

As the time available for my presentation is limited, I would like to brief the contents of the Study, including background, objectives, scope, and its related agencies of the Study.

[slide] The study area covers all the communes of the newly established Siem Reap City and one adjacent commune. [slide] The existing water treatment plant, which was constructed under Japan's Grant Aid in 2006, has a capacity of 8,000 m³/d, while the water demand in

2015 is estimated to be approximately of 20,000 m³/d, provided that 55 percent coverage would be achieved in 2015.

[slide] The population is one of the most important factors in determining the scope of the water supply project. The population growth rate of the Siem Reap Province shows only 2.5 percent, while the growth rate in the urban area of Siem Reap Province shows a very high rate of 5.2 percent. That means Siem Reap City shows signs of typical urban population growth.

The latest statistics of tourist arrivals in Siem Reap are very high, recording over two million in 2008. Their average stay is extending, estimated at 3 to 3.5 days. As a result, Siem Reap City has limited access to safe drinking water, a sharp increase in demand for water, eventually leading to an increase of the gap between supply and demand. Many organisations/groups worry about the uncertainty of ground settlement, caused by excessive groundwater exploitation.

[slide] Our Study will be implemented in three phases, as shown here. Phase one was completed last month and carried out a basic study and selection of raw water sources for the project. Phase two is now ongoing through to June next year, aiming at formulation of a facility development plan and feasibility study. Phase three includes assessment of current groundwater use through September 2010.

[slide] We expect our project will contribute to achieving a residential coverage of 90 percent and tourist coverage of 100 percent, in the target year 2030, which satisfies the targets envisaged by two major national targets as proposed in SEDP II and CMDGs.

[slide] To implement the project smoothly in order to achieve the target, we are coordinating with the related organisations as summarised in this chart, including Siem Reap Water Supply Authority, APSARA Authority, and so forth. We are looking forward to presenting a result of the forthcoming activities of our study in the next ICC meeting. Thank you very much."

III.4 The east of the Siem Reap river bank urban drainage project, by Mr. Olivier Gilard, programme officer, AFD (Agence française de Développement)

"Honourable Co-chairmen,
Honourable Ministers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Firstly, thank you for giving me the opportunity to briefly present the Siem Reap River eastern bank urban drainage project financed by our agency.

[slide] The affected site in this picture is from Google. It represents, here on the left side of the picture, the Siem Reap River, and all this area east from the River. This is an area which has been developing rapidly over the past few years, without, yet, any infrastructure able to cope with this evolution.

Before entering the core of the subject, I would like to recall the concepts behind these urban drainage projects and flooding prevention. First, I would recall that the risk factor is at the same time random, for example heavy rainfalls due to weather conditions, and also a factor of vulnerability, which is more a socio-economic concept. This means that if a river bursts out of its banks or important rainfalls occur in an undeveloped area, there are then no real problems. But if the same area has developed socio-economic stakes, then it shows its vulnerability. The purpose of the management of flood risk is not only to deal with the random factors, including draining off water, but also tailoring the vulnerability to the economic development of the affected area.

For the moment, our project focuses on the random factor and deals with the priority works in terms of improving the water flow and improving rainfall drainage. The project also includes a perspective on a master plan of the development of the affected area, in order to

set the priority works within a broader context. ^[slide] This small organisational chart briefly presents the project's organisation. There is the implementing agency represented by the provincial authority of Siem Reap and the municipality with the assistance of the APSARA Authority and also a local engineering office to help the contracting authority. A steering committee regroups all the relevant departments and steers the choices made by the project management cell. On the engineering side, companies have been contracted, and we also deal with the management of compensation to the population affected by the project and the measures to be taken to free land. The public works companies shall be contracted in the first quarter of 2010.

^[slide] The approach chosen is explained in this small graph which highlights the project outlines. One of them was to limit as much as possible the areas encroaching on a right of way and to follow existing alignments in order to prevent having to build new thoroughfares with relation to the existing road and canal networks. This is in order to reduce the project's impact and to limit the transfer of wastewater within this network, as it is mainly planned for rainwater and not for the treatment of wastewater. The latter are planned to be dealt with in the forthcoming years, in particular with the assistance of the Korean cooperation, if we are not mistaken. Finally the project was also calculated to limit costs, within the available budget of Euros 4 million.

^[slide] The limitations of our approach: once again we only deal here with the random factor. Therefore it is essential that simultaneously to these priority works being carried out, the Department of Urban planning shall continue to raise awareness among the population on the need to master the vulnerability of their buildings as it is impossible to quickly drain off all the water falling during a typhoon similar to *Ketsana*. Flooding will always remain a restricting component of this area. Nevertheless, projects such as this one financed by us enable to speed up the drainage of water and to make the restraint of flooding more bearable with relation to the urban practices of this area.

There is also the need to keep up the pressure on the regulation of wastewater so that the drains built for running off rainwater do not turn into sewages sending wastewater, and therefore pollution, upstream. Also, there is a need to continue additional projects necessary to strengthen this protection, including planned projects from the Asian Development Bank and of the Korean government, and the master plan which is to be studied within the framework of our project. Thank you for your attention."

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: "thank you Mr. Gilard. On the last slide BAD in French means obviously ADB in English. I believe that the coherence of this session on water has been obvious for all of us here. The first speaker Dr. Hang Peou dealt with conservation. How the monuments withstood the floods. The three following presentations were on sustainable development. What can we do to improve the development and operation of the town? One thing is sure and it needs to be highlighted: the strong solidarity between those two logics: solidarity between the APSARA Authority, the municipality, the town and the province. Of course, the coordination between the different stakeholders needs to be further developed and strengthened, as was illustrated in the airport presentation.

What I would now suggest is that we take a well-deserved coffee break. Mr. Beschaouch does not agree with the coffee-break?"

Comment from Mr. Azedine Beschaouch: "a general discussion was planned before the coffee break. But if there are no questions, would you allow your secretariat to ask a question and pass on a message?"

Answer from the Co-chairman for France: "we allow for the message. The general discussion is postponed for later. There will actually be two during the research and conservation session."

Announcement from Mr. Azedine Beschaouch: "we have now been informed after these contributions, including yours Mr. Co-chairman on how the APSARA National Authority master treats and knows how to prevent damages.

But let me draw your attention to an event which we were informed of by the provincial and central departments, in particular those of the Ministry of Tourism, also in charge of the tourist town of Siem Reap. The fact is that measures were taken. An emergency committee was established. It was decided by H.E. the Prime Minister Hun Sen. US\$4 millions have been earmarked for this work and the forthcoming contribution to the roads will explain to you the use that was made of this sum. H.E. Sou Phirin was able, with the help of his Department, to repair the roads and streets destroyed by *Ketsana*. This is an important fact as it shows that it is not only the APSARA National Authority and its departments responsible for this town and the listed site which have shown that they are responsive. This shall be a motive for satisfaction. Thank you."

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: "thank you Professor Beschaouch. I earlier suggested taking a coffee break but as I do not want to gag, if anyone would like to ask a question to Dr. Hang Peou they can. Coffee break... yes, no? No questions, no regrets? You can ask questions later on in the day. Thank you."

IV. RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION

IV.1 Cooperation in the field of training for the protection and for the safeguarding of cultural heritage between the Kingdom of Cambodia and ICCROM, by Mr. Mounir Bouchenaki, Director-General, ICCROM

"Honourable Chairmen,
His Excellency Mr. Deputy Prime Minister,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to briefly introduce the state of the cooperation between the Kingdom of Cambodia and ICCROM.

[slide] ICCROM is an international and intergovernmental body created by UNESCO in 1956 and comprising today of 128 member States. Cambodia was one of the first countries to join ICCROM as a member State and this institution, created in 1956 during the UNESCO General Assembly in New Delhi, sits in Italy.

Therefore ICCROM's head office is located in Rome. Let me remind you that Southeast Asia was immediately represented in ICCROM by the kingdom of Cambodia.

[slide] Regarding the training courses: this body, created in 1956, aims at fostering research, training, dissemination and awareness of cultural heritage: tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and moveable and immovable heritage.

For the past 50 years ICCROM has been organising international training in architecture, stone conservation, collection conservation and management. It also sets up regional training. [slide] As you can see here while still maintaining cooperation with Cambodia, training sessions were held in Hanoi, Vientiane, Manila, Jakarta and Bangkok.

[slide] For the past few years, domestic training sessions have been taking place in Cambodia, in particular a session organised in 1999 and 2000 including 20 Cambodians. Also training organised within the framework of *CollAsia*, financed by the Getty foundation which included 25 Cambodians. A total of 93 Cambodian experts have been trained in the different fields of cultural heritage conservation.

I would also like to add that in partnership with the APSARA and upon request from H.E. Mr. Sok An, we are in the process of planning a training programme for the Preah Vihear site which has been recently inscribed on the World Heritage list.

Still within the framework of *CollAsia*, a training programme will be included for the Cambodian experts, aiming mostly at the training of museum curators and collection managers. We are also planning, in collaboration with our friends from the WMF, a conservation workshop on the brick shrines of Phnom Bakheng.

May I also recall that on behalf of the Cambodian authorities and following the last Technical Committee session held here in Siem Reap, we have engaged in activities to analyse the illumination project of the Angkor monuments, activities held in Rome in November 2009. This subject will also be presented later.

We also worked on a very important subject managed in Italy, on a World Heritage Site in Paestum: the Mediterranean exchange on tourism and archaeology.

[slide] It is a meeting held each year in Paestum, a world heritage site. This year we had the honour to welcome H.E. Mr. Sok Sunvar, one of the Directors of the Ministry of Tourism. He was able to check on site this very specific 'exchange', the name of which will be changed to 'World exchange on tourism and archaeology', as nowadays, the 'exchange' benefits representatives from Peru, Mexico and also Central eastern European and Asian countries.

This 'exchange' is the only place where a dialogue is established between experts in archaeology, academics responsible for the study and conservation of monuments and tourism experts. During three days they exchange study strategies and plan future prospects and developments of a form of tourism respecting cultural heritage. It is paramount for us to take into account the economic scope of tourism whilst not shunning the scope of heritage preservation through the managers responsible for tourism development.

Mr. Chairman, this is what I had to say in the few minutes allotted to me: to develop the information showing how the Cambodian authorities are aware of the challenges represented by heritage management in the face of tourism development; thank you."

IV. 2 Documentation and Inventories of Cambodian Museums, by Ms. Nao Hayashi Denis, Desk Officer for Asia and the Pacific and Mr. Gaël de Guichen, advisor to the Director-General of ICCROM

Ms. Nao Hayashi:

"Honourable Co-chairmen,
His Excellency Mr. Deputy Prime Minister,
His Excellency High Representative of His Majesty the King,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the brief report on the activities that have been carried out since 2008 by UNESCO with the authority of the Kingdom of Cambodia in the fields of museum development and future cooperation.

Following Mrs. Françoise Rivière's recommendation, the UNESCO Deputy Director for Culture, adopted in the December 2006 plenary session of the ICC, UNESCO carried out several activities to develop Cambodian museums.

Among these activities was the organisation in collaboration with the APSARA National Authority and the Department managed by Mrs. Chau Sun Kérya, of a seminar in December

2008. The curators of the main museums of Cambodia attended the seminar, one of the priorities of vocational training.

Highlighted was the need to improve the documentation and inventory system, not only to guarantee the title of the artefacts, but also to equip the museum, so that the curators can act accordingly in a renewed environment.

This was the basis leading to the organisation by UNESCO of a training seminar in Phnom Penh from December 4 to 9, 2009, in close collaboration with Mr. Hab Touch, the National Museum Director. Participants in the seminar were those directly concerned by documentation and inventory work.

Mr. Gaël de Guichen and Mr. Simon Warrack, the experts assigned by ICCROM, managed this training session. I would like now to give the floor to Mr. Gaël de Guichen to report on this training before I take the floor again.”

Mr. Gaël de Guichen:

“Excellency Deputy Prime Minister,
Honourable Co-chairmen,
Ladies and gentlemen,

[slide] The training seminar on documentation and inventory for Cambodian museums took place from December 4 till 9, 2009 at the Phnom Penh National Museum with support from UNESCO. [slide] 29 participants coming from 15 museums with mainly archaeological collections took part in the seminar.

But these museums were much contrasted. One had one member of staff and a collection of five items when on the other end of the scale the National Museum employs more than 100 employees and contains 17,310 artefacts.

[slide] Overall, the participants are responsible for 36,178 items, of which 90 per cent are in storage and ten per cent exhibited. Noticeable is the fact that all participants were responsible for documentation, giving them additional motivation.

[slide] The seminar was held in one of the rooms of the National Museum, which enabled us to carry out field work by using the collection—exhibited or in storage—and also to illustrate the lectures using documents prepared by the Museum over the course of the years.

[slide] The seminar duration was of 36h, in courses divided into the following:

- 12h of lectures,
- 9h of group work,
- 9h of field work,
- and 6h of field trips.

The first day, the participants presented the existing documentation in their respective Museums and identified common issues. This study revealed first, and this is of importance, that:

95 per cent of the artefacts are numbered using different methods.

[slide] Secondly, that most of the items are recorded, but rarely in detailed inventory records.

[slide] Thirdly, there is no harmonisation and an absence of any location system for items except at the National Museum.

Fourthly, that there are no master files, no files per category, and no individual files for the most valuable items.

[slide] Besides this, in 11 out of the 15 museums the artefacts in storage are laid on the ground due to a lack of shelves.

[slide] Finally, only three museums have partly computerised their files.

Overall the situation is not that dire and with a bit of work it is possible to complete the documentation.

[slide] In the second day, the eight components constituting the documentation system were presented in detail.

[slide] Then, using the everyday objects brought by the participants, a collection was assembled. It was to be the museum collection named the 'Seminar Museum'. From this collection we organised the eight components, constituting a complete documentation.

[slide] On the third day we visited the Takeo Museum. The director presented the components of the documentation system he uses. The participants were then able to carry out their first assessments.

[slide] On the fourth day, the participants studied their respective museums' documentation, then set up a development plan for their respective museums and evaluated the necessary materials and time required.

[slide] The fifth day was dedicated to storage, with field work in Museum storage areas in order to understand the minimum conditions needed to carry out an inventory, to identify missing items, and list those present in order to perform an inventory from the documentation.

[slide] The last day was dedicated to the inventory of the 'Seminar museum', in order to study the difficulties and risks encountered during such work.

[slide] The National Museum Director then led a very interesting session during which the participants decided to adopt a new single numbering system that can be applied to all the museums of Cambodia. This proposal will be submitted for approval to H.E. the Minister of Culture.

[slide] A ceremony held to hand out certificates marked the end of the seminar, followed by an assessment comprising of eight questions which gave the following results shown on this slide: 14 per cent good, 72 per cent very good and 14 per cent excellent.

[slide] The educational kit used for the seminar was part of a kit conceived within the framework of a UNESCO/ICCROM partnership. This material was tested for the first time. Some modifications have been already made. Overall this material, it has to be said, gave us great satisfaction.

Thank you very much."

Ms. Hayahsi:

"Allow me to revert to the Angkor site. The items unearthed on the Angkor site are invaluable cultural and scientific treasures for research and museum activities. These items must be recorded carefully and the scientific community must have access to them so that their conservation can be ensured and serve to promote studies on Khmer civilisation.

The artefacts from the site are in principle deemed as State property, but the Institutions which discovered them have own their scientific rights.

But once the study of these items has been completed, it is necessary for all of these artefacts to be handed back to the APSARA national Authority, which is in charge of controlling the objects through a coherent and centralised inventory.

Moreover, it seems useful to review with the relevant authorities the existing legal references regarding the discovery of artefacts on archaeological sites and, if deemed necessary, to deliver a sub-decree or an ethical operation account of exploitation of cultural goods which can be applied to entirety of the archaeological sites in Cambodia.

UNESCO also wishes to raise awareness in the Kingdom of Cambodia that beyond technical issues, these procedures exist. The participants of the 2008 seminar also highlighted the relationship between museums and sustainable development stakes, in particular when dealing with educational needs and the civic participation in the life of the local economy, by strengthening the control of their cultural values.

The modes of participation of these populations in the identification process of their specific cultural value will be explored, based on similar UNESCO projects being developed in Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

The outlines of these projects are especially relevant for the Angkor site, where a museum can greatly contribute to the new approach on sustainable development officially endorsed in 2003.

This approach, as was shown, is to guarantee the management of the site within a global perspective in order to strike a balance between protecting the heritage value of the site and improving the living conditions of the surrounding populations. Following the consultation processes carried out on behalf of the ICC with the Siem Reap scientific community, a sustainable cooperation axis seems to have emerged.

In addition to the existing, mostly archaeological museums in Angkor, a museum about the lifestyle of the local population could be a good creation. It could be housed in a rehabilitated traditional house and could follow an interactive museographical approach which would highlight customs and beliefs, textiles and traditional handicrafts such as basketry, and the importance of food in the local culture. This type of museum does not require too much space.

Another option would be to design a more global, ambitious museum on the environment of Angkor. This would comprise the whole of the site including its hydraulic network and water engineering, its forests and the history of the vegetal, its relationship with the Tonle Sap Great Lake and the history of the local populations. This latter project would include the museum about the population mentioned earlier on.

To conclude, UNESCO still assists national authorities in implementing projects contributing to: i) improving the comprehension of artefacts for conservation; ii) fair development of the site; iii) acquiring better knowledge of the history of the country in order to educate the populations and; iii) strengthening the existing museums to promote scientific studies and exchanges.

Finally, the UNESCO sector of culture, under the benevolent consideration of Mrs. Rivière, the deputy general director, has committed to this approach.

Thank you for your attention”.

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: “I would like to thank Ms. Hayashi and Mr. de Guichen, who reminded us not only of issues pertaining to museums, but also of their articulation with scientific, archaeological and conservation studies, especially when they mentioned the need to establish a legal framework to organise scientific and archaeological works.

Would anyone like to ask questions to the UNESCO team regarding their museum proposals? If this is not the case, then let’s continue with the papers from Sydney University, the Hungarian team and a French presentation before giving the floor to our *ad hoc* group of experts.

I would now like to give the floor to Dr. Eleanor Bruce from Sydney University.”

IV.3 Living with Heritage Project Outcomes, by Dr Eleanor Bruce, Senior Lecturer, University of Sydney

[OrigE] “Ministers,
Distinguished guest,

The living with heritage project was funded through the Australian Research Council along with several other partner organisations including UNESCO and APSARA, under the Australian government research and initiative.

An important fact in this funding initiative is to force collaboration between researchers and partner organisations to encourage best practise in the management and safeguarding of resources and heritage for future generations

The type of expertise provided in the research team, included expertise in heritage management, archaeology, tourism, geography and Geographic Information Systems allowed for a very integrated approach to addressing the immediate management problems facing Angkor.

I am going to briefly mention the studies that came under this project and then present two online tools that have been developed to support heritage management. The main research outcomes over the last few years of this project, which lasts five years, is an understanding of the implication of World Heritage listing for local communities living in and around the park. Incorporation of intangible heritage and local knowledge in monitoring changes to the cultural landscape and the development of spatially explicit methods for monitoring change and examining the role of management practices.

One study includes the development of a cultural landscape mapping atlas. This has also been translated into Khmer and an associated manual has been developed for future use by APSARA.

A second study looked at local perspectives on land management use. This addresses an important challenge for management that lies in creating an effective land administration regime.

The third study looked at understanding and examining the link between local communities and their connections with historical remains.

A fourth study looked at the relationship between the Angkor Park and the surrounding landscapes and the impacts of development on important heritage values within the Park. To identify the participatory management practises that have been developed by APSARA is very important and will ensure the values of the multiple stakeholders: the local communities, international visitors, and heritage management experts are incorporated into the planning of heritage landscapes.

The final study looked at monitoring landscape changes to the vegetation, the forest areas in and around the Park. With the increased accessibility of remote areas, it is important to develop methods for looking at landscape changes in land cover as a consequence of development. The important component is to develop methods that are easily transferable and can be adopted by APSARA. This work continues with research funding through the Planet Action project.

We have developed spatial temporal models that look at the spatial and temporal dimensions to try and simulate future scenarios and patterns of visitor usage within the park.

So, the two online tools that we have developed for supporting management decisions include the APSARA site register, which was developed to allow managers to carry out geographical searches for site within a particular geographic area. This is to identify sites that might be threatened under potential development and to allow for databases to be updated, and knowledge and information on sites and the importance of these sites to be disseminated.

The second initiative was the Angkor Spatial Information System (ASIS), as the research collaboration in Angkor Park for heritage management and archaeology is dependent on research and data. This initiative was set up as a template to promote collaboration and the exchange of mapping and spatial information.

Another important outcome of this project was the heritage values and issues report that was released last year, and I shall mention that the outcome of this research provides a platform for future work on the Angkor heritage framework and could help in forming important recommendations and guidelines for managing heritage within the site; thank you”

Comment of the Co-chairman for France: “thank you so much Doctor Bruce for this very comprehensive overview of what heritage management could be.

From all the things you mentioned, and there were a lot, I would highlight the fact that the best way to preserve the site is to stress its sacred features for the local populations. This is in order to keep up a good dynamic for the protection of the legacy and for world heritage. One should remember that this is a sacred site and it shall be sacred for foreign archaeologists and tourists as it is for the Cambodians in particular for those living in it. Second paper: Dr. Janos, head of the Hungarian project in Koh ker”.

IV.4 The First Year of the JAYA Koh Ker Project - Report 2009, by Mr. Jelen Janos, Director, RAF (Royal Angkor Foundation)

[OrigE] “Excellency Deputy prime Minister,
Excellency High Representative of the King,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Jaya Koh Ker Project (JKK) proposal of the Royal Angkor Foundation (RAF), Budapest, Hungary was first submitted at the 17th Technical Committee meeting of the International Coordination Committee (ICC) on June 5, 2008.

A Memorandum of Understanding about the main goals and financial framework of the project was signed between the APSARA National Authority, RAF and the Hungarian Indochina Corporation (HUNINCOR) during the 15th Plenary Meeting of the ICC last year. HUNINCOR committed US\$980,000 to the JKK Project to be implemented for a period of three years from January 1, 2009 until December 31, 2011.

A detailed presentation of the JKK Project outline was discussed spurred by the ICC Secretariat between RAF, HUNINCOR and APSARA at the JASA headquarter on February 4, 2009.

Final detailed project outline of the JKK Project was submitted at the 18th Technical Committee Meeting of the ICC on June 18, 2009.

The main mission of the Jaya Koh Ker Project is to support the APSARA National Authority’s efforts for safeguarding and development of the Koh Ker area as a potential world heritage site. Keys to the success of such efforts are sustainability of the way of life that will—at least we hope—re-emerge during development of the former royal seat of the Angkorian Empire in 21st century Cambodia; capacity building and partnerships among international and national stakeholders, and, increased communication and understanding about the inevitable major changes within the local community, governmental representatives and foreign experts,

tourists or domestic visitors. In short, a sustainable and desirable quality of life for heritage, nature and the community.

The greatest danger, as we see it today, is uncontrolled and unsustainable development, as a consequence of rapid development related to tourism in Koh Ker. Hence the main goal of the JKK Project is to contribute to the sustainable development of the area that identifies and then secures safeguarding of the existing historical and natural values of the Koh Ker area. To fulfil that goal, a direct purpose of the project is to help the APSARA National Authority to draft a Consolidated Sustainable Development Master Plan, for its own use, for the potential world heritage area of Koh Ker. If and when such a Master Plan is agreed to by the major stakeholders it will, most certainly, include proposals for the delimitation of zones of influences and facilitate interactions to prevent deterioration of the environment, existing representations of cultural heritage and traditional community life. Thus, a 'Logical Framework' for the project was presented and discussed.

For planning purposes, these core elements of the project are called 'Three Pillars: Heritage, Nature & Community'. These pillars are supported by two project functions, i.e. 'Partnership & Capacity building', and, 'sharing of knowledge'. They provide tools to pass any and every result of the project to the main actors, first and foremost to our partner the APSARA National Authority.

One of the administrative results of the project is the creation by the APSARA National Authority of a Consolidated Sustainable Development Master Plan. However, even if APSARA experts would create such a document, and that is no doubt already possible, taking into consideration the impressive organisational and intellectual development of the National Authority, such a document is worth as much as it is implemented from the Master Plan.

Hence we see our task to provide a broader, but still concrete intellectual framework for the expected final results of the Jaya Koh Ker Project. Taking into consideration the very short time, as a result of the project we expect to initiate a process that leads to the following:

- the well understood heritage of the historic area of Koh Ker is prepared for domestic and foreign visitors, including nomination for World Heritage site.
- Improved and sufficiently protected natural resources available for sustainable use by the local population and visitors that take into consideration traditional values and contemporary changes of climate and nature
- Dignified community life develops with a speed and into directions that are not only accepted but also formulated by those who are most affected.

After the submission of the detailed project plan during the first spring season, representatives of each cluster met their counterparts within the APSARA National Authority and spent time on the site to assess the situation.

It became clear that most of the area defined in the Royal Decree has not yet been demined. However, the core areas, where most of the tourists arrive, were already accessible. A fast decision and action is inevitable to facilitate the work of APSARA and international experts in the rest of the areas.

A proposed enlarged area was defined to provide a morphologically and topologically sound new outline for a prospective world heritage site. However, change of the outline should strictly follow the administrative and legal procedures as was determined by paragraph 4 of the Royal Decree. Our intention was only to facilitate a new professional discussion within the APSARA National Authority and among the responsible governmental bodies for the definition of a buffer zone and also an appropriate protection zone within the core area.

The land-use and forest type maps have been prepared through interpretation of ASTER satellite image. Further validation work is planned as part of the environmental survey.

Survey lines for mine clearance are designed and mapped. The survey lines are necessary to provide safe areas for survey points and bases. These swaths of land are suitable

for soil sampling of the area to create soil, hydrology and biodiversity maps. Swath planning is limited to the Koh Ker monument area as defined by the Royal Decree on the Determination of the Zoning of Koh Ker Site.

Potential areas for heritage conservation activities were tested, as was methodology for a new comprehensive inventory of all the 66 known inscription in Koh Ker. A scattered stone inventory for the vicinity of each known shrine. A virtual architectural reconstruction of the monuments, definition of their status for emergency intervention planning, photogrammetric survey of architectural and art historical decorations.

Preliminary assessment and estimation for potential archaeological surveys are to be carried out at a later stage; the definition of the most promising excavation areas has started. During the survey of the safe areas, collection of ceramic and metal object was carried out with the permission of the APSARA National Authority. Findings were inventoried and handed over to APSARA representatives for further study.

Archaeological topographic work also started. A test survey was carried out to estimate the necessary time and procedures. Results of those activities are also included in this report, which has been just handed to you, as the document of the first year.

Regarding the community cluster: in correspondence with the Koh Ker project's objectives of creating a Master Plan to determine measures and activities required for the sustainable use of the Koh Ker area, the Community Cluster focused in this start-up period on getting a basic understanding of the region's economical and social context in order to be able to formulate its programme. Interviews have been conducted with local people to survey the social, health, agricultural and economical situations. A preliminary study of the findings is included in this report.

An Internet server has been set up to serve as a workplace for project members. It supports multilingual work with individual authorisation. It also includes an already valuable database that incorporates GIS functionality as well. The server is accessible at the site address. It is highly secured and Multilanguage is supported. Khmer can be used as well as Sanskrit, and old and modern languages as well.

Documentation of all other spring season 2009 project activities is described in the report handed out to you now.

I would like to say a few words about next year's challenges. As we see now the delimitation and connections of the Koh Ker area to the Royal Road and also to the River is something which promises the most for a new network of sites, and Koh Ker as an internal part of this. The other issue is demining. A quick decision is essential in order to show and preserve not only monuments but the nature and community around this fantastic site.

And finally, we are continuously improving our international cooperation activities, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with EFEO, the Wasada University, the Raymond Lemerre International Scientific conservation and the service for heritage and conservation of Hungary. We are closely working with the University of Sydney's experts.

I would like to thank all the experts who were so kind in sharing their knowledge, accumulated during the course of decades. Thank you so much."

Comment from the Co-chairman for France : ^[OrigE] "thank you so much Dr Jelen, I recall that the Hungarian team is a newcomer to Khmer studies, in Angkor and Koh Ker in particular, and we wish you a long life of activities in Koh Ker. After one year you are a member of the family, you are welcome.

[back to French] The last paper is from the French School of Asian Studies (*l'École française d'Extrême-Orient*, EFEO) which has always taken interest in the genealogy of the Khmer Kings. So, Would you Mr. Pottier, very briefly, have anything to inform us of?"

IV.5 New data on the origin of the Kingdom in Angkor, by Dr Christophe Pottier, architect, EFEO, France

"Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ten years ago and at this same meeting, I reported on the completion of the restoration works started in 1993 on the King's terrace. Simultaneously, I reported on the implementation of the first phase of an archaeological mapping of the Angkor region, which since then has been developed into the framework of the Angkor Project Committee, a collaboration between the APSARA Authority and the University of Sydney.

But, at the same time, we started an archaeological project solely dedicated to the study of the first Angkorian capitals. And I had here the honour, several times renewed, to present the progress of this research which, may I insist with great pleasure, has always been supported financially by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Today I will only focus on some outcomes, which directly touch upon the origins of the Angkor Kingdom.

[slide] So, to be brief, a small table here summarises the widely accepted chronology where a more or less continuous series of kings appears; some of them still questionable. The pale colours represent more or less the artistic styles which remain unclear and you can also distinguish some more or less fixed dates marking the main components of the onset of the Angkorian era, in particular the date of 802 stands out, the crowning of Jayavarman II.

So what I suggest is to confront this vision with the archaeological data following ten years of archaeological excavations. In particular, with the establishment of a more complex series compared to the one shown here using radiometric dating.

I quickly remind you that in ten years we searched a dozen site distributed in two areas. Some are located near the western baray, others in the Roluos region, the former city of Hariharalaya.

[slide] Let me start with Hariharalaya, which on the surface seems well known. It is centred on the Bakong temple located about ten kilometres to the southeast of Siem Reap.

So let's wind back time. Let's start with the Bakong, a temple famous through epigraphy studies and which, since the 1930s and even the 1920s has been well dated. It was built by Indravarman and inaugurated in 881. As mentioned previously here, the different test-pits dug all over the site from 2004 until 2006, and in particular, in a large enclosure bordering a quadrilateral of 1km per side, suggested that residential settlements were not very dense or at least that there was no real city in this enclosure. As for the chronological aspect, it clearly appeared that the temple was not built in 881 as previously thought but that it was constructed one century if not one and a half centuries previously, some time during the latter part of the 8th century, before the arrival of Jayavarman II in the region.

[slide] Going back further in time came as a surprise. We then had to look for the Royal palace of Roluos. The most probable location, and which actually was the right place, was the site of Prei Monti. Several structures were found on that site, such as architectural remains and also systems of courtyards or drainage, galleries and terraces, etc. Unusual artefacts were also unearthed, and in particular imports from China and the Middle-east which elite status confirmed the location of the palace on this site. Most astonishing was the dating given after

analysis, showing that this settlement would be prior to the settlement of the Bakong. So, some time, as shown on these graphs, around the year 700, if not earlier.

[slide] Another site made us go back further into time: the site of Trapeang Phong, close to the flooded area south of the Roluos region. The site is known for its architectural remains but archaeology has proven that this site was founded during the first indianisation periods—if one can say so—at least when the first Brahmanic sanctuaries appeared in the region. These discoveries now suggest that this site can be considered as one of the original sites which gave its name to the capital of Hariharalaya. As, at the time, although I shall not be the one reminding us of this in this assembly—with the presence of professors and epigraphists such as professor Claude Jacques—Hariharalaya simply meant the residence of the King Harihara and it was in Trapeang Phong that traces of extremely rare statues of this exact divinity were found in the Angkor region. So, this is the most likely location of the original core area of the first city of Harihara.

Another primitive element, taking us back to the outset of the introduction of Brahmanic sanctuaries in the Angkor region, was suggested when studying the Prei Khmeng site. This site is famous for a lintel which gave its name to a very badly dated style, where a sequence of continuous occupation was found between the pre-Angkorian settlements, even pre-historical, dating back to 1 BC and the arrival of Brahmanic sanctuaries some time in the year 500, between 500 and 600, as early as the 6th century. This is evidence of the start of the construction of Brahmanic sanctuaries in the Angkor region.

[slide] You will also remember that there were some outstanding findings, especially in Koh Ta Meas, located in the middle of the western baray and usually covered by two meters of water. It revealed a major necropolis dating from the Bronze Age, which takes us back to the pre-historical nimbus, almost 4,000 years ago; evidence of the long human occupation of the Angkor region.

[slide] I cannot omit to mention in this overview an element which is critical to the arrival of Royalty in the region; I am talking about the Ak Yum temple, which pyramidal shape is sole testimony to its specific status.

The Ak Yum temple was discovered more or less by chance in 1932 and is a pyramid of 100m width on its base and which was in the 11th century, mostly, if not entirely, buried under the southern dyke of the western baray. It is nowadays mostly hidden by it.

[slide] The 2001 test-pits allowed us to collect various samples, giving us a dating of the temple to circa 600, which means in the early part of the 7th century, if not earlier. This again testifies to the settlement of a major power in the Angkor region from the beginning, from the first Angkorian Kings, who actually are virtually unknown.

To conclude this brief overview, the first conclusion led to an exceptionally rapid time frame between the settlement of the first Brahmanic temples in the Angkor region and the settlement of a pyramidal temple, the centre of the power.

This also highlights the antiquity of the designs of pyramids and palaces in the Angkor region and more specifically in Hariharalaya. It also underscores the importance of the first centuries, including the 7th and 8th centuries, without having to mention the 9th century, throughout the history of Angkor. This happened in Angkor itself and one should not overlooked what happened in the rest of Cambodia and of the Khmer country.

So, the conclusion of ten years of research on site leads me to emphasise the irony of fate which made us discovered mainly by chance a new inscription confirming the great antiquity of Angkor.

[slide] This undated inscription, estimated from the 7th century, is most likely the most ancient inscription ever discovered in the Angkor region. And as it happens, it was found not only in the Roluos region but at the Bakong temple itself as a re-use.

So, these are ten years, confirmed in the end thanks to a fortuitous discovery.

Thank you very much and I would like to mention that this is teamwork which mobilised a lot of effort.”

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: “thank you Mr. Pottier. To master the future is at least as difficult as to master the past. And we have to go to the museum of Tani soon. So, I suggest that we immediately give the floor to our *ad hoc* group of experts on conservation and that questions be asked after this last presentation of the morning session.

Professors Bouchenaki, Croci, Lablaude and Hidaka, the floor is yours.”

IV.6 Report from the ad hoc Group of experts for conservation, by Professors Mounir Bouchenaki, Giorgio Croci, Pierre-André Lablaude and Kenichiro Hidaka

Mr. Bouchenaki:

“Thank you, Co-Chair. This report on behalf of the group of experts is about two sites: the archaeological diagnosis of the Srah Srang complex and its development, and at Prei Monti the excavations carried out by Christophe Pottier within the framework of collaboration with the APSARA.

We visited the first site, Srah Srang on December 12. H.E. M. Khuon Khun Neay, the Deputy General Director in charge at the APSARA Authority of the Department of land-use planning and management of habitat in Angkor Park, is in charge of this site.

Several individuals in charge of the steering committee of the development project of the Srah Srang complex took part in the visit, and highly interesting discussions took place on this project:

- with Mrs. Chau Sun Kérya, the Director of the Department of cultural development, museums and heritage standards.
- With H.E. Mr. Ros Borath, advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister H.E. Sok An and President of the World Heritage National Committee.
- And with H.E. Mr. Hang Peou, Deputy General Director of the Department of water management.

Also were several Cambodian archaeologists and Mr. Éric Llopis. They took part in the presentation of the excavations and the ensuing debate. The excavations started in the summer of 2009 within the framework of the global project for conservation and development of the Srah Srang complex, financed by the Jet tours Company through the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO.

These works plan for a complete analysis of the archaeological structures located between the surrounding wall, the entrance of the Banteay Kdei temple and the Srah Srang jetty and the reorganisation of the space labelled 'esplanade', including the northern and southern parvis of Srah Srang.

The trenches dug north-south and east-west, close to the jetty, have already provided precious data on the development stages of the Srah Srang dyke and on its historical development between the 10th and 12th centuries.

A very well identified and documented stratigraphy has contributed to establishing a diagnosis on the history of the construction of the jetty, and on getting better knowledge of its surrounding areas, this *in fine* to facilitate the development of the site. The main objective is to

gather useful information in order to reorganise the esplanade once the stretch of the present road between the Banteay Kdei temple and the Royal pond of Srah Srang is closed.

The experts noted down the will of the APSARA National Authority to include the preliminary digging works of archaeological trenches within the perspective of the implementation of a global project to protect and develop the whole area located around Srah Srang, including renewed management of water resources and development of farming lands.

This project was deemed as perfectly in line with a global and integrated approach strategy as recommended by national institutions in the ICOMOS charters or in the UNESCO recommendations.

The World Heritage Committee shall then closely monitor each of the stages leading to the preservation of the protected areas, in close collaboration with the populations of the three villages located in the vicinity of the Srah Srang complex.

Simultaneously the experts noticed that the archaeological excavations, followed by reinforcement works on the jetty, will follow an economic and social development programme benefiting the population of these three villages, conforming to sustainable tourism projects. Besides this, the construction of a new 'Ecovillage' of 1,000ha, located outside the Angkor Park, shall meet the concerns on maintaining the same level of land use in the protected area, and prevent a possible increase of unbridled habitat stemming from the normal demographic evolution of the villages.

I would like to mention that this issue is common to many archaeological sites with local habitat around the world. Thus, this development might be of interest because it might be considered as a pilot development which could be useful for the management and protection of sites located in other parts of the world.

The experts considered that this integrated approach within the framework of the project of the development of the Srah Srang complex could be used as a model for other living sites of World Heritage. The participatory approach—and we listened earlier on with great attention to the paper of our colleague from the University of Sydney—adopted by the APSARA, consists, in a few examples, of: associating the local communities with the various activities to protect and develop, especially improving handicrafts; participating in the development of natural resources and establishing ecotourism. This type of approach is greatly appreciated and fostered.

The experts recommend:

1. Continuation of the archaeological diagnosis, linked with the previous studies carried out, especially in the 1960s by Mr. Groslier.
2. Continuation and development of the research on materials, especially ceramics, to refine the chronology.
3. Creation of a database to allow for exchange of information with archaeological studies carried out on other sites in the Angkor Park.
4. Follow up studies and research aimed at seeing to the development of local resources by managing water in the Srah Srang area. We listened on site to our colleague the Director of Water management in the Siem Reap region.

To conclude with this first site, it shall be brought to your attention that this project has the potential to develop cultural tourism, a project that the experts in conservation and those in sustainable development could jointly monitor.

I also think that this is a case where both group of experts shall work jointly to continue to monitor and assess this major project which—as I gather—is the focus of attention of all the authorities.

The second site is the one visited with Mr. Pottier. On December 14, 2009, the group of experts visited the EFEO head office and was comprehensively informed by the archaeologist Mr. Christophe Pottier of the research works carried out jointly with APSARA for the past several years, actually ten years, in the Angkor area.

As Mr. Pottier himself presented the outcomes to the ICC, the group of experts decided that they shall simply draw some lessons from this experience and that some recommendations shall be formulated.

The first important observation that needs to be highlighted is linked with the importance of the design of an archaeological map of the Angkor area to better inform on the historical development of this territory, the centre of the Khmer empire, and also to serve as a tool to assist conservation and development.

The Group of experts has already expressed its satisfaction regarding the outstanding and innovative outcomes for the historical archaeology. As they allow not only for a review of the past works on the Angkor area but also guarantee—following a research methodology (benefiting from all the new technologies in analysing and establishing diagnoses)—a new approach to the Angkorian city and its spatial organisation.

These new discoveries, which were highlighted previously by our colleague Mr. Pottier, allow for a continuous understanding of the occupation sequences of the sites and of the urban development based on geometrical principles, on the centrality of the locations of power and on habitat organisation in relation with the hydraulic.

Thanks to the works carried out in Roluos, Prei Khmeng, Koh Ta Meas, Hariharalaya, Trapeang Phong, Bakong, Preah Ko and Prei Monti, a complete vision of the space has been established, a comparative reading of the stratigraphy and a fundamental data, the historical data, has been reviewed.

Thus, on the Prei Monti site, and with the help of recently carried out test-pits and detailed analysis of the materials presented, especially the Chinese and Middle-eastern imported ceramics, the plan of the complex was drawn and dated.

According to the epigraphic data the date was 881, but now the conception and settlement of what was identified as the Royal Palace has pushed back the date to the middle of the 8th century, about one and a half to two centuries earlier than the agreed present chronological data.

One has to, and I quote: 'rethink the origins of Angkor': this is what Christophe Pottier, basing his stance on archaeological data, has just said.

The group of experts would like to congratulate Christophe Pottier and his young Cambodian colleagues and Australian partners, in particular Professor Roland Fletcher, for the quality of the research undertaken and for the outcomes which are of critical importance for our knowledge of the history of Angkor.

The Group of experts would like to reiterate the recommendations which were previously mentioned at the ICC, and especially after the appeal launched a year ago by Professor Claude Jacques.

These are:

1. the need to systematically continue the archaeological research in the vicinity of monuments and sites where future restoration or consolidation interventions will take place.

2. To ensure that the outcomes of archaeological research shall be quickly published and included in a database to allow for access and comparative studies and analysis.
3. To make sure that monuments and sites close to archaeological excavations can be presented to the public with harmonised signs.
4. To include the development of monuments and sites where excavations are ongoing as part of development projects in order to inform the public.

Thank you, Co-chair."

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: "are there any questions, suggestions or observations? I will give you a bit of time. Would anyone like to ask a question on the conservation of monuments in the event of a cyclone? Yes, Excellency you have the floor."

Comment from Mr. Tan Bun Suy: "Co-chairmen, my name is Tan Bun Suy and I am in charge of the Department of land and community development. My intervention is not related whatsoever to my function. It deals with the regulations applied in the case we saw this morning of cyclone *Ketsana*, when the rain factor was mentioned. But there is also an additional factor, which is the wind, and it could have devastating effects for the temples. I believe this is something worth thinking about leading to the drafting of measures that could mitigate the likely consequences of strong winds, thank you."

Question from the Co-chairman for France: "do the experts in conservation have anything to say in relation to this matter?"

Answer from Mr. Bouchenaki: "thank you Co-chair and thank you sir for asking this question. Of course every time we travel to the Angkor Park, we are carefully monitoring, and as we are always travelling during two different seasons we are confronted with different climatic situations. Due to the great amount of forestry, the wind issue needs to be addressed and it will be mentioned in Professor Croci's report when he will talk about the Ta Prohm and the works carried out by our Indian colleagues on this site. They work on pilot operations on the protection of the vegetal canopy, thank you".

Commentaire du Coprésident pour la France :Comment from the Co-chairman for France: « merci. "thank you, Y a-t-il d'autres remarques ?any other remarks? S'il n'y en a pas, nous avons un programme qui est encore serré puisque la proposition qui vous est faite est de se déplacer vers le musée de céramique d'Angkor à Tani.If no one has any questions, we will continue with the agenda, as it is packed and we have to go soon to the Ceramic museum of Angkor located in Tani. Ah !Il y a d'autres rapports.But before there are additional reports, Alors, le professeur Croci va faire un rapport immédiatement and Professors Lablaude and Hidaka will follow.» Professor Croci you have the floor."

Mr. Croci:

[OrigE] "My presentation concerns the visit to Ta Prohm temple. The general philosophy of the project has been discussed several times on the site and during the ICC meetings. We have insisted, on the one hand, the need to seek balance between culture and nature, that is to say, to allow the archaeological structures and trees to live together, and then, on the other hand, to leave the site as archaeological ruins, even if some parts will be partly restored, and then to improve the knowledge of the original conception of the site through archaeological excavation.

These general lines appear to be respected, well respected, by the ASI. In particular, during the visit to the site and the meeting between the Indian team and the *ad hoc* group of experts, the following topics were discussed:

1. Safety: the provisional reinforcement of structures is being improved, replacing former timber with more appropriate and less invasive steel elements. At the same time,

touristic “paths” with timber platforms and small bridges have been developed. The result appears positive both in terms of safety (the tourists do not enter the narrow, often dark spaces with dangerous blocks, that are left as archaeological ruins) and from the point of view of the landscape, it is possible to enjoy trees and structures strongly interconnecting with each other. Other works in this vein will follow.

2. The Hall of Dancers: in this building, it is proposed to experiment with a strong interconnection between architectural renovation in part of the Hall and strict conservation of the dramatic site on the other. The proposal is certainly suggestive, however it has been noted that preliminary studies have to be done (also, three dimensional renderings are recommended) in order to avoid the risk of having as a result two different half buildings. Where the relationship could appear incomprehensible to the public, and the part left as archaeological ruins could be deemed as not intentional but as an uncompleted work still in progress. At the end of the discussion it was decided to remove most of the blocks that had fallen inside the building (associated with indispensable provisional props) in order to have, during the next meeting in summer, a clearer vision of the complex and to give more appropriate indications on the level of the reconstruction on the one part and the management of the ruins on the other.

3. The western entrance is in a very bad, risky situation. However, it appears possible to strengthen the structures without dismantling it. A first measure should be the realisation of one of more rings at different levels over the key of the arches in order to strengthen them this way. These rings could be realised with stainless steel bars, for example inserted in horizontal holes drilled through the stones so that they will not remain visible. As regards the arches, some heavily damaged, it should be necessary to link the detached parts to others and to replace some missing blocks with new elements that should play an equilibrium role similar to the role played by the fallen blocks. The Indian team will present a proposal at the occasion of the next meeting.

4. Trees: as has been said, trees represent an inestimable value for the site and have to be preserved. However, that does not mean that some trees could not be removed when they represent a real threat without playing a significant role in the general context. Particular attention has to be paid to trees affected by perilous illnesses, as for example the trees in irreversible decay, where the efficiency of possible treatments and also possible negative side effects have to be fully analysed and documented. Finally, the problem of the stability of severely inclined trees, where it is necessary to insert appropriate propping, has been discussed. The ASI team has presented a solution. It has been decided to accept this proposal and to apply it as an experimental solution, a pilot solution. The work will be implemented with a dynamic computerised monitoring system, in order to evaluate the effects of the wind, and deformation and vibrations that can be produced by the wind. This information will be very helpful for similar cases in the future. Thank you.”

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: ^[OrigE] “thank you so much, professor Croci. The restoration of Ta Prohm by the Indian Archaeological Survey is certainly one of the most emblematic operations in Angkor.”

Mr. Lablaude:

“The *ad hoc* group of experts visited the Phnom Bakheng site, which I will talk about now. The visit was led by Mr. Boornazian and included Cambodians and international members of the WMF team. The Group of experts would like to highlight the following points:

1. First to recall the dangerous condition of the building: this dramatic condition has been flagged for several years under the matter of the conservation of the monument, and also of its frequentation, one could actually say over-frequentation by visitors at peak hours, and not mentioning the risks factor for these visitors.

2. We can then only express our satisfaction to have found out that the WMF team has renewed its commitment using meaningful and spectacular resources in terms of expertise,

staff, materials and financing for the conservation and rehabilitation of this vital monument for the history and cultural landscape of Angkor.

3. Looking at the first component of the monument, the sandstone central pyramid crowning the mountain and the sometimes confusing concerns that were expressed on its overall stability, the first works carried out are a cause of optimism regarding conservation of the building, as:

- The bedrock substrate forming the core of the building appears, in the area where it has been excavated, very healthy, stable, strong and perfectly capable of bearing the loads of the constructions built on top of it.
- The pathology issues which developed on it seem now clarified: starting with an ancient growth of vegetation on the copping of the monument, then with penetration of the roots into the inner bonded structures causing heavy dislocations. Finally, monsoon water infiltration inside these dislocated structures caused gulying of the materials and occasional inner thrusts exerted by the same infiltrated water on the sandstone facing.

4. The solution chosen by our WMF colleagues to remedy to these damages seem completely relevant, as they mix the right proportion between:

- on the one hand strengthening on site, where it is possible, and
- on the other hand, dismantlement and reassembly interventions of the most dislocated structures which cannot be stabilised in their present state of deformation.

Then, the use of modern materials for the waterproofing of the tiers, the one here is a geo membrane made of a thick synthetic materials to be covered and hidden by a sandstone paving and which will allow for waterproofing of all the pyramid terraces.

As for the second component of the monument, a set of brick sanctuaries, a double pathology can be found:

- a pathology of the super structures, similar to the sandstone pyramid, mostly caused by vegetation,
- and, simultaneously, a pathology of the infrastructures caused by dampness which has weakened the foundation backfills and decomposed the laterite footing.

In this case, the team in charge of the project did not suggest carrying out a dismantling and reassembly operation, which might prove extremely dangerous and damaging for these brick structures, but rather to wisely undertake an underpinning which is better in terms of preservation of the authenticity of these constructions and in terms of implementation. However, there is a specific issue raised by the large scope and abundance of archaeological layers accumulated at the foot of these constructions.

Therefore regarding this second component of the building the *ad hoc* group of experts:

1. would like first to congratulate the WMF team for having correctly assessed this archaeological issue from the onset of the project and with the support of a team of Cambodian archaeologists.

2. The experts also support our colleagues, with the assistance of ICCROM, with regard to their project of organising a workshop, convening several experts on the specific issue of the brick sanctuaries, in order to consider this issue on this site and with the aim of disseminating the outcomes to the different Cambodian and international teams working on similar constructions on the Angkor site.

3. The *ad hoc* group of experts would also like to emphasise the fact that the increasing WMF intervention on the Phnom Bakheng engages WMF into considering the whole complex and that WMF must now implement the tools which will enable it to carry out this project until completion with regard to its commitment to the Royal government of Cambodia and the international community.

This is a matter of satisfaction and we congratulate in advance our colleagues.”

Mr. Hidaka:

[OrigE] “Before starting my report, I would like to thank all my colleagues and specialists, as I enjoyed my first work as an *ad hoc* member of the ICC.

I was assigned to report on the rampart of Angkor Thom and the upper reinforcement project by the Italian team on Angkor Wat.

Prof. Gaucher, after briefly explaining the Phimeanakas excavation, guided the *ad hoc* members to the remaining part of the wall of the royal palace. The course of the rampart is traceable and he has already made a large-scale detailed map through accurate prospecting techniques. The survey and research of Prof. Gaucher is to be highly appreciated, not only for the archaeological work regarding this monumental structure but also in his broader treatment of Khmer urbanism principles, which he is deciphering through the synthesis of historical, symbolic, technical-geometrical and social analyses.

Thus, the monumental rampart should gain an important value of landscape element of the palace. Further studies of the rampart will surely contribute to open a new tourism route along this structure, from south to west and then to the Leper king Terrace and Elephant Terrace. This complementary ‘forest’ route would create a clear contrast with the open courtyard setting of Bayon and tourists may enjoy an integrated totality of the site.

The Second point is the structure of Phimeanakas. Through surveys and analyses, preventive measures should be taken on each corner of the Phimeanakas where the inclination and displacement of blocks are a menace.

Besides this monument, we quickly visited two of the four gates of the enclosure: the northern and western ones. Temporary massive supports are structurally effective but blocks on the upper outer surface should somehow be reset to secure structural stability.

Following the presentation by Dr Hang Peou regarding the stagnant water of the eastern part of the moat of Angkor Thom, investigation is suggested, especially under the two eastern passages, to prepare the project connecting the eastern moat and Siem Reap River in order to make the water flow to the south to the canal of Angkor Wat.

At Angkor Wat, the visit was quick. On the afternoon of December 13, Prof. Santoro guided us to the upper level of the central part of the temple. On the western side of the central tower we confirmed that the piers supporting the pediment suffer vertical cracks and have since long been reinforced by iron belts. Horizontal sections of these piers are remarkably reduced due to the partial but not small loss of the material, and preventive measures should be taken to avoid collapse. The mortar put into the cracks does not seem strong enough to bind the separated parts into a structurally coherent member. It has been decided therefore to introduce horizontal steel belts embedded in the stone, which has been judged to be appropriate and efficient.

There is an outward inclination in the west pediment of the main tower, which should be well anchored by horizontal bars. Conspicuous displacements were seen between corbel stones composing the pseudo-vault. A possible solution to secure the structural stability is to make a horizontal inward reinforcement with synthetic fibre or steel bars, while more detailed study should be undertaken to reduce the visible impact of the façade as much as is possible.

Regarding the base of the upper part of the third corridor, the drainage with the minimum impact on the surface should be planned and implemented. The possibility of utilising the joint intersection of blocks should be taken into consideration. Thank you”.

IV.7 Questions and answers on activity reports on projects conducted by the international teams (reports distributed)

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: "the microphone of the Co-chairman is turned off. It is not a big deal. We heard the four reports from the *ad hoc* experts group for conservation. The 18 reports of the archaeological teams have also been distributed. Would any one like to take the floor?"

Question from Professor Nakagawa: ^[OrigE] "my question is on the western gopura project from the Italian team. I would like to ask you to comment on the problem of the drainage pipe intervention, and how effective the intervention will be in order to drain the rainwater from the top of the vaulting roof. I am concerned about the versatility of this technique and workability of the insertion of a drainage pipe and the durability of coating materials. If you have any experience of this type of intervention or technique let us know. Please let us know, also, if you have any comments on the technique used by the WMF on the roofing of the gallery of the churning of the sea of milk in Angkor Wat. In this case, if there are issues please let us know. We are delighted that our scaffolding is useful at the working site of the IGeS: all teams should cooperate and accommodate by sharing equipment and materials."

There is no doubt that we are cooperating for a future independent Cambodian team. And in that case, of course, the human resources and equipment needed is the most important asset for the future independence. In the near future a unified agreement among every team is needed. And for that matter we have in mind not to disturb the tourists by our installation in the Bayon, but we still have problems, because it is an important issue for the whole of Angkor that needs to be addressed. I emphasize because as the western Gopura faces west, where there is strong sunlight for better tourist satisfaction, it might be better to change the colours to grey or to a colour in harmony with the monument. One more thing, I also mentioned before that there should be more Cambodians attending the ICC activity, and I do understand that space is limited. But I would appreciate it if you would consider broadcasting the ICC meeting to young Cambodians who wish to assist, or through electronic media. And I think that we don't need the lunch as those funds could be used to promote Cambodian experts."

Answer from Mr. Beschaouch: "obviously the questions just raised by our friend professor Nakagawa are vital. I would indicate that during the visit to Angkor Wat's central tower with the engineer Mr. Santoro, very similar questions came to our minds. He did not disclose the problems linked in particular with the running off of rain water, the drainage system, etc."

I would suggest, Mssrs. Co-chairmen, if you agree, these are important issues and several teams need to bring their input, to wait for a common position to be taken, as there should be a common response to this issue. It is a very technical issue and cannot be solved in five minutes. I would then suggest for our secretariat to write down the matter and that for the forthcoming technical session a document is to be drafted. This report will take into account the points of view that were given, and I stress, not only from Professor Nakagawa, although they are shared by other teams, and that this will be one of the items on the agenda at the technical session, as it relates to a methodology and to the future of some interventions."

The last matter concerns money. We obviously are aware that we are 280 in this room. For the past few years we would have invited 400 people if we could have. If we are refusing access to some people, it is not a question of age; it is foremost because the teams working on site have priority to attend. All this side of the room is made up of Cambodians. One should not believe that there are only foreigners attending. Simply put, we thought that for the technical session, but not for the plenary, as was mentioned earlier the plenary is mainly on political guidelines, but that for the technical session, while we are waiting for a bigger room we may use the video, etc. But this comes at a cost. The estimate will be sent to the Co-chairmen and we will figure out if the resources are available. Thank you Professor Nakagawa, although we, as secretariat, cannot take this decision."

Comment from Mr. Lablaude: "there is one point which I would like to talk about as it has not been mentioned yet: it regards Angkor Wat's meaning, discovery and image. A lot has been

said about the ongoing works of the different teams in Angkor Wat and this is a positive aspect. But there is something which I do not really understand regarding the site itself. A few years ago a security issue was highlighted when accessing the Bakan, its upper massif. In this institution, staircase projects were presented and debated, with the aim of improving access to the upper part. Projects were reviewed, compared and validated. The APSARA Authority built stairs which met all the security requirements. Their construction and location do not impact negatively on the aesthetical presentation of the site. These stairs, if I am not wrong, were built two or three years ago and since then access to the upper part is still restricted. So I think here that a visitor coming to Angkor will have difficulties understanding why he/she cannot climb up to the most beautiful area of the temple, the sanctuary.

This is as if you were going to the Versailles Castle and entrance to the hall of Mirrors was forbidden; or visiting Kheops pyramid and not being able to enter the funerary chamber; in Rome's Saint Peter's and being told: "you cannot come in!" Or Machu Pichu and hearing that you have to "stay at the foot" in Aguas Calientes and wonder at the site from far. So this is something contradictory that needs to be solved immediately, as this might have a negative impact on the international image of Angkor as much for visitors as for the people and experts in charge of Heritage."

Comment from Mr. Hidaka: ^[OrigE] "I have to confess that I don't have any experience of strong and heavy rainfall here in Siem Reap. Therefore, first of all I have to check the situation of the monument during the rainy season. Of course objective data is necessary and also we have to check water penetration. And maybe it will be difficult to use the infra red surface monitor. But I would like to try this possibility.

When I saw the monuments this dry season, my impression was not so pessimistic because I have a very big problem with my site in Istanbul, in Turkey: the dome structure of Holy Sophia built by the Emperor in the 6th century, where water penetration is very strong, with moisture staying the whole year around. Therefore I would like to continue my research a little bit, also in this big scale temple. Sorry for this very general answer, additionally the penetration problem may be common in other big structures of this district, therefore we have to open a workshop on this issue."

Comment from Mr. Croci: ^[OrigE] "very quickly, because it's getting late. As suggested by the WMF during a visit to the Bakheng to organise this workshop regarding problems on structures and damage, dismantling and how to repair, etc. But in Bakheng there is also a problem with drainage, the same as Santoro faces, which can be seen everywhere. Not only the technical problem, but also the aesthetical aspect, because we don't want to have holes in the wall. So we have to find a solution, maybe by filling the joints. So my suggestion, to conclude, is to take profit of this offer from WMF for this workshop, of also dealing with the problem of drainage so that we may profit from different experiences and disseminate this knowledge to all our friends, Cambodians and experts. Thank you".

Answer from Mr. Santoro: ^[OrigE] "this is not a question but a quick answer to the observation of Professor Nakagawa. We have established and shown different times at the ICC our micro drainage intervention, in order to reduce the impact on the architecture by reinstating the core draining of the sandstone, the outer blocks, to reduce as much as possible the impact and make it as hidden as possible. And for durability purposes we have also provided a filter layer made of geotextile to reduce the risk of solid flow occlusion of the micro drain. The performance we have observed for the reconstruction of the southern half of the western moat of Angkor Wat is that after six years, we have not observed any transportation of solids due to high hydraulic gradient from uphill to downhill through the geotextile we have placed on site. Not only does it work on common civil works, it works in restoration and has shown good results, as is the case here; Thank you."

Comment from the Co-chairman for France: "we have noted the different interventions, in particular Professor Nakagawa's. May I remind you that the technical session of the ICC now lasts 48h, two days, and that the debates and dialogues were extended specially for this technical session: the December plenary session deals more with the political side of things. As

it is a political session, there is an inauguration planned. This is a source of concern for the Co-chairs, as they wonder if they will succeed in respecting the agenda. Therefore some things may be missed. But there is this Japanese and Cambodian inauguration at Tani, which, despite the lateness deserves our interest. What I would suggest is that we all leave for the inauguration of the Ceramic Museum of Tani, 'the Angkor ceramic museum'.

I would also think that we need to be realistic: therefore the afternoon session on sustainable development will start at 3pm. ^[OrigE] 3:00pm and not 2:00pm. ^[Back to French] APSARA has three buses leaving, ^[OrigE] 3 buses available to go to Tani right now. So, everybody is welcome, thank you."

V. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "we will start with sustainable development. I think that four countries will present. First the floor is for the French Ministry of Culture and to its representative Mr. Lablaude".

V.1 Ministry of Culture Cooperation, Architecture and Heritage Directorate, by Mr. Pierre André Lablaude, Ministry of Culture and Communication, France

"Excellencies,
Honourable Co-Chairmen,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for these few minutes, I will not speak for myself but on behalf of Mr. Bruno Favel, mission coordinator for European and International Affairs for the French Ministry of Culture and Communication, and convey his friendly message. He sadly could not attend due to unforeseen serious health issues and would like to apologise.

He would have reminded you of the commitment of our Ministry of Culture alongside our colleagues and friends of the Foreign Office Ministry, in different projects implemented for the safeguarding of the monumental site of Angkor and of the cooperation at large with the Royal government of Cambodia.

He would have mentioned in this regard the action carried out by the Ministry or State institutions in outsourcing officers and experts specialising in the fields of heritage conservation or archaeology.

He could have also listed the resources mobilised to host Cambodian experts in France, for example, with the arrival next spring of two high level executives of the APSARA Authority.

He could have talked about this better than I: about what has been achieved, is ongoing and planned.

I talked to him yesterday on the phone, and he said that if there was only one point to mention, and to convey a message to this assembly it would be about the significance of training.

Training, more training, training again, always training and of course the issue of continuing the existing Regional Heritage Training Centre, which is, as you know, financed by the French Foreign Office within the framework of an FSP project and is implemented by the *École de Chaillot*. The Director, Mrs. Sisowath Chandévy, will present a first assessment of the Centre in a few moments.

And beyond the promising outcome of this Centre which has been operated for two years already, there is a question raised by all the French partners committed to this project

through the action of the French Embassy in Cambodia: how can we go further in training, how to go along and add to what has been acquired thanks to the Centre in specialising and identifying young professionals from the three Asian countries which benefit from this training: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam. How to better match the acquired training with the reality of projects carried out in the three countries, how to facilitate the professionalisation of the former alumni, and how to eventually associate French students from the *École de Chaillot* with this training, through, for example, the organisation of joint workshops on a variety of projects and especially on the Angkor site? This is food for thought to which the Ministry of Culture would like openly to associate its different natural partners.

To determine the most relevant position profiles, to set up the financing, and to provide for the necessary positions for this new project within this new configuration, this is the approach that we shall now undertake.

And I shall in order to conclude, Excellencies, honourable Co-chairmen, Ladies and Gentlemen and adding to the message from our Ministry read out this morning by Mr. Beschaouch, convey the commitment of all the officers of our Ministry in this matter."

V.2 Japanese Cooperation: current situation and Future Plan of JASA, by Mr. Yoshio Ando, Director, Multilateral Cultural Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

[OrigE] "Mister Co-chairmen,
His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Sok An,
High representative of His Majesty the King,
Deputy Director General of UNESCO Madame Rivière,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank you for giving me the occasion to make a brief presentation on the Japanese activities of cooperation in Angkor. I truly have the pleasure to represent the Japanese Government's Team for Safeguarding Angkor on this privileged occasion of the ICC plenary meeting. Angkor is one of the most famous world heritage sites among our people. The ICC has played and is playing an important role for the coordination of various international cooperative activities in Angkor. This has attracted much attention from all over the world. We are very honoured to have engaged in such an important role in the ICC mechanism as one of its co-chairs.

Messrs. Co-chairmen, the safeguarding of Angkor sites and monuments is one of the flagship projects of the Japanese cooperation in the field of cultural heritage. We have supported Cambodian authorities for more than fifteen years in their efforts to protect and manage Angkor's cultural heritage, in coordination with other donors within the framework of the ICC.

This framework started in 1993, with the Tokyo Declaration issued on the occasion of the Tokyo Conference in 1993, but Japanese activities in this field, especially those of the private sector, had already been made even before the civil war era. Japanese supporting activities for safeguarding Angkor were launched in 1994, in cooperation with UNESCO.

To facilitate our activities, the Government of Japan has established a mechanism named JSA. It stands for the "Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor" and involved the active engagement of Waseda University, one of the most advanced institutions in this field in our country.

From then, fifteen years have passed, we are now in the third phase of the cooperation, dispatching more than 700 Japanese experts and developing the capacity of more than 200 Cambodian counterparts through restoration and conservation activities, with a total budget of US\$23.8 million.

Taking this occasion, I would like to present you, very briefly what the Japanese team, JSA, have done so far, and what we are planning for the future.

[slide] As you see on the screen, the first phase of Japanese cooperation was launched in 1994, and continued until 1999 with a budget of US\$9.6 million.

[slide] In the first phase, we started to work on the site of the Bayon. We carried out restoration and conservation activities in the northern Library of the Bayon temple in Angkor Thom. Our programme is not only aimed at restoration and conservation, but also aimed at human resource development. We set the direction of our activities equally at capacity building of Cambodian experts in the field.

[slide] In this context, we organised a seminar programme, called Bayon Symposium in 1996 and continued to hold it, to discuss the framework of the Master Plan for the Conservation and Restoration for the Bayon Complex. The Japanese Team organised the symposium in cooperation with UNESCO.

[slide] The second phase of Japanese cooperation started in 1999 and ended in 2005. We implemented restoration and conservation activities on the site of Prasat Sour Prat at the Royal Plaza of Angkor Thom as well as at Angkor Wat's northern Library, with a total budget of approximately US\$11 million.

We continued our capacity-building activities, with the Bayon symposium held once a year until 2004. And we also concluded, in this phase, a master plan for the conservation and restoration of the Bayon complex.

[slide] The Third phase of the Japanese project started in 2005 with a total budget of US\$3.3 million, and it is still ongoing today.

[slide] Just after the launch of 3rd Phase project in May 2005, the Master Plan for the Conservation and Restoration for the Bayon Complex, as I explained, was published in June 2006.

Based on this master plan, we have implemented the third phase programme. It includes restoration of the southern Library of the Bayon temple, research on the conservation methods used on the Bas-reliefs of the Bayon's inner gallery, and research on the structural stabilisation of the Bayon Temple.

[slide] Since 1994, more than 700 Japanese professionals have visited the site, and become involved in the project. From the third phase of our programme, the Japanese team has been directly involved with the Cambodian authority in the field, APSARA. With a view to developing the capacity building of Cambodian experts, we formed a new composition of the team together with ASPARA.

[slide] This new team is called JASA, the Japan-APSARA Team for Safeguarding Angkor. It aims at supporting human resource development in Cambodia, and transferring Japanese expertise to the APSARA authority.

And, through joint work between Japanese and Cambodian JSA staff, we have achieved substantial developments in this field. [slide] We have also sponsored a capacity-building project at the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh, and have made more than 200 graduates experts in the field, between 2003 and 2007.

What I have explained are the activities Japanese team has implemented until now, until and in the perspective of the year 2011, with the direct participation of Cambodian authorities and of course in cooperation with UNESCO.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to explain, taking this occasion, a little about our idea for the next stage of Japanese cooperation in Angkor.

[slide] After the completion of the third phase project in the year after the next, the year 2011 as was planned, we plan to continue our support activities. Needless to say, we have to discuss this with relevant Cambodian authorities and UNESCO in order to elaborate our ideas for the next phase of our programme, but I will indicate that, in the possible next phase of our programme, probably for another term of 5 years from 2011, we will stress much more strongly the necessity for the capacity building of Cambodian experts in the field. We will continue the work of restoration at the Bayon temple and other sites in Angkor, but at the same time, we have an idea to further develop our activities of capacity building.

In the fields of restoration and conservation of the sites, we plan to continue the work we have implemented in the current phase of our programme. For human resource development, we would like to offer our support to developing safeguarding activities on a much more sustainable foundation for the future. We have an idea that we will establish a facility like a training centre in the field of restoration and conservation.

By raising other financial resources in our government, we would like to try to offer facilities and materials with a view to establishing some kind of training institution on the premises of JSA. In this institution, we would like to offer training occasions to Cambodian experts and trainees in various fields of restoration and conservation of cultural properties. We believe that it would put in place one of the sustainable foundations for Cambodian authority to continue its efforts to safeguard the precious historic sites in Angkor.

The Japanese team has been working on human resource development for Cambodian experts and technicians as a core project from the beginning. In cooperation with APSARA, the transfer of technical expertise and knowledge in the field has improved drastically.

We hope that, in the future, accumulated human resources and knowledge in the field will be used not only for safeguarding a project in Angkor and Cambodia, but also for similar projects in other Mekong region countries.

By doing so, we can aim at sustainable development for the future in the field of conservation of cultural heritage.

Before I come to a conclusion, I would touch upon other Japanese activities in Angkor. You know that Sophia University is implementing some education programmes for the local people and the Institute of cultural property from Nara is now preparing the restoration of the western Prasat's top temple. The institute of cultural property of Tokyo is conducting scientific research of the bas-reliefs of Ta Nei temple. Of course, JICA experts are working for the social development of the local community in the region

Messrs. Co-chairmen, as a conclusion, I would like to reiterate the strong commitment of the Government of Japan to support the Cambodian effort safeguarding cultural heritage in Angkor, common human cultural properties to be handed down to future generations, of course together with all other Japanese actors. The ICC has an important role as a coordination organ. I hope that the ICC continues to be helpful for all the parties involved in these valuable safeguarding activities in Angkor.

Thank you for your kind attention".

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "thank you very much Mr. Ando for this understandable and global presentation of the Japanese commission. I now give the floor to the representative of New Zealand to talk about the New-Zealand cooperation. We will hear first from H.E. Mr. Uk Someth, advisor to the President of APSARA National Authority and to Mr. Philippe Hewitt representative of NZAID. Your Excellency Mr. Uk Someth, you have the floor."

V.3 New Zealand cooperation: New Zealand Aid Community Development for the protection of the Angkor World Heritage Site, by H.E. Mr. Uk Someth, Advisor to the President of the APSARA National Authority and Mr. Philip Hewitt, First Secretary/NZAID Representative, New Zealand Embassy, Bangkok

M. Uk Someth:

"H.E. Mr. Deputy Prime Minister,
Honourable Co-chairmen,

I have the honour to inform you of the progress of a project called the Community Development Project in the site of Angkor. This project is financed by New Zealand with the active participation of the APSARA Authority and New Zealand; the first phase of the project has been reviewed and deemed successful.

Why? It is because the goals are related to a global project. The first goal has been to involve the population living in the Angkor Park in tourism development, in a way that profits drawn from tourism development or rather the growth linked with development, shall be distributed fairly to the population in order to bridge the poverty gap or at least to improve their living conditions, and, simultaneously, to try to convince villagers to be involved with the development of the Angkor site and a sustainable preservation of the site. The first phase of the project has just been completed and the three parties involved have expressed their satisfaction.

The first party is the population, which desired the project's continuation, as did the other two parties: the APSARA Authority and the team from New Zealand.

Moreover, with the development of the Srah Srang site, a project which aims to revive this heritage site, our project has been reviewed to include the whole complex of the site in its future development. This allows for an overall view of the development design and for coherence in the future economic developments benefiting the local populations.

This project concerns two villages located to the north of Srah Srang: the village of northern Srah Srang and the village of Krohal. As I only have a few minutes, I would like now to give the floor to the representative of NZAID in charge of projects in Southeast Asia and specifically here in Cambodia, Mr. Hewitt."

Mr. Hewitt:

[OrigE] "Excellencies,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you very much for this opportunity to participate in the ICC meeting today with our partner the APSARA. New Zealand is honoured to be working with the APSARA on this project in the Park in support of the Park's communities. This is an important project for the region and the focus on sustainable development is one that our Minister has recently given us a much stronger mandate for with regard to NZAID programmes.

This project would not be successful if it was not for the commitment of the APSARA team. This is led by the Director General Mr. Bun Narith, and in particular the head of Departments Mr. Khun Neay, Ms. Chaun Sun Kérya, Dr. Hang Peou and all the staff who have really made this project successful. I would also like to thank my co-presenter today, H.E. Uk Someth, who has been integral in making sure that the project was able to move forward.

[slide] The project itself was split into two parts. The six-month pilot phase which has been recently completed with the objectives on the screen. They focus on livelihood opportunities for the communities, on sustainable utilisation and management of natural

resources, strengthening the role of the community in participating in the development and protection of the Park and strengthening the capacity of APSARA. All these four objectives come together to create a sustainable livelihoods approach for the communities in the Park.

In congratulating APSARA I should not forget the community liaison team and the advisors who have been working with the communities. They established a relationship between the community liaison team and the villagers, which has proved to be a major success within the project. This includes a range of achievements by the team over the last few months, which can be credited to them and the community. They can be congratulated for this, putting a lot of time and effort into the project. Communities have gone through a process which is now entering its second phase with more villages across the Park.

[slide] Mapping has also been part of the training for the community liaison team. The whole work included study tours looking at other projects around the region to establish an action plan. And it is this action plan which will be implemented in the second phase.

As my co-presenter mentioned, implementation has been developed to involve the communities in the project. The communities have received positive evaluation from two assessments on development of the pilot project which will move forward to the second phase, replicated with the communities across the Park. On the second phase we are working very hard translating opportunities into physical, visual and measurable projects which can be assessed, inspected and benchmarked. It is the communities which participate in concrete actions under the "quick wins" framework.

[slides] Here are some of the things we have learnt from the first phase before entering into the second phase, as you can see on your screen. I draw your attention to the fact that APSARA already promotes and supports the communities in the Park and one of the things we found, working with the communities is that this is not recognised although we think it's something that with the strengthening of the APSARA community development capacity that the organisation should be able to address. And I also would like to draw your attention to the coordination and integration with other programmes. Having identified problems in the Park, we are working together with other programmes to make sure that the resources are available to address these.

The second phase is due to begin early next year and we are looking forward to that. With the presence in the room of teams for the preservation and protection of the monument, which New Zealand would like to be part of, working with the communities to assist in the preservation and protection of the Park. Finally the objectives for the second phase will be confirmed soon, based on the pilot project ensuring that the continuity and strengthening of the relationship between APSARA and the communities will drive the project forward. I am sure that the actions that are taken and completed over the next two years will be for the betterment, preservation and protection of the Park leading to sustainable, economic improvement for the communities, thank you very much."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "thank you very much for this overview of the New Zealand cooperation and especially of the involvement of the population in community development and the protection of the site. The floor goes now to H.E. Ms. Margaret Adamson, Australian Ambassador to Cambodia, on the Australian cooperation."

V.4 Australian cooperation: sustaining Cambodian Heritage through Partnership, by H.E. Ms. Margaret Adamson, Ambassador of Australia to Cambodia

[OrigE] "Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Sok An, Chair of APSARA, Excellency the Representative of His Majesty King Sihamoni Senior representatives of UNESCO, especially Madame Rivière,

Excellencies ICC Co-Chairs,
Other Excellencies,
Experts,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, on behalf of the Australian Government, may I congratulate the Royal Government on Cambodia's recent election, for the first time, to membership of the World Heritage Committee?

Last year at the ICC Plenary I had the pleasure of informing those present of the commitment by the Australian Government, at the request of UNESCO, to partner with the Royal Government of Cambodia in funding a new approach to the management of sensitive heritage sites, centred on Angkor. We have heard already today from many speakers of the urgent issues that need to be addressed, in an integrated way, to manage the collision of development and tourism, on a one hand with their negative impacts on the environment and other negative impacts on the preservation of built and intangible cultural heritage on the other hand.

I am delighted today to announce that agreement has now been reached on all the documentation for what is called the 'Angkor Heritage Management Framework Project', which will be formally signed at the conclusion of this meeting this afternoon. It is a measure of the Royal government's commitment to the Project's approach and objectives that it has contributed some one third of the funding for this project. And I would like to record my thanks to the APSARA National Authority and to UNESCO's representatives in Phnom Penh for their excellent cooperation in bringing this project to a reality.

The Heritage Management Framework project will like others that we have been hearing out today will also take a pilot approach: initially, three different contexts will be studied at Angkor itself, at Beng Mealea and at Kampong Phluk, focusing on current tourism and development pressures and priorities.

The results and lessons learned will be drawn upon, as building blocks, to inform a comprehensive set of recommendations for an official management plan for this Angkor World Heritage Site. The Project will also complement the development of a land management system for Angkor, undertaken by the APSARA National Authority in response to the World Heritage Committee's resolution at its Quebec meeting in July 2008. All stakeholders – from national and provincial government, APSARA, UNESCO up to the broader ICC community, will have a practical framework within which to formulate integrated policy approaches and solutions.

The Framework will contribute to more sustainable development and poverty alleviation in Siem Reap Province, which as we know is one of the poorest provinces in Cambodia, by helping the local community to share in the cultural and economic benefits arising from tourism at Angkor.

The Framework is also designed to strengthen the technical expertise and governance of the APSARA National Authority, so that the benefits of tourism and development at Angkor can be shared fairly while ensuring ongoing compliance with its World Heritage listing, including of course environmental protection.

Angkor will become a leading edge site for the combined efforts of sectoral experts: many of them of course are here today, from archaeologists to sociologists, from environmental, water and forestry experts, to tourism and sustainable development specialists. As globalisation and climate change increasingly set our collective agenda for peaceful and sustainable development, our distinctive cultural and natural heritage is at stake. Protected and secured for future generations, our heritage contributes to this common agenda, reinforcing national identity, mutual understanding and respect, while contributing to national development through tourism revenues. Our natural heritage can at the same time form part of our collective defences against climate change.

On the other side of the coin, unfettered tourism including unrestrained physical contact with delicate structures and inscriptions, and disturbance of cultural or religious observance, as well as other development issues and climate change. These impacts, can present a toxic bequest for the future of our built and intangible, as well as natural, heritage. In Cambodia, we know that the preservation of the Angkorian temples and in the intangible cultural heritage of this region, now under World Heritage protection for many years, depends in turn on the health of the Tonle Sap and its fishery, and is in turn dependent on the ongoing viability of the Mekong River itself.

This is the context for the Heritage Management Framework, which will be a template for a global approach to sensitive heritage sites. Australia was asked to envision the project, based on the ten years of collaborative research at Angkor led by Sydney University in partnership with APSARA and international partners, through the Greater Angkor, and also the Living with Heritage Projects. We heard of the outcomes of the latter project the living heritage project this morning from Doctor Bruce.

The Australian Government will continue to support this collaboration as part of our bilateral partnership with Cambodia and our post-conflict solidarity. Our two countries have a common stake in Cambodia's security and prosperity, and its own contribution to regional peace and stability. The high priority Cambodia places on preserving its legacy of unique artistic and creative achievement is of course demonstrated by its incorporation of its heritage on its own flag, as well of course in its bid for membership of the World Heritage Committee. Australia's approach to cultural heritage management is recognised as international best practice. And so together, that two countries are the basis for a natural long-term partnership.

In addition to our bilateral cooperation in this sector, Australia is looking forward to working closely with Cambodia on heritage issues at the multilateral level as members of the World Heritage Committee, and supporting the global mandate of the World Heritage Convention. In this, the Heritage Management Framework will play a helpful bridging role.

Thank you for your attention."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "thank you very much Ms. Adamson for the presentation of the new Management Heritage Framework project. Now I would like to give the floor to the representative of Korea to present the road network project in Siem Reap. First the floor is given to Tith Sopha from the APSARA Authority then to H.E. Mr. Lee Kyung-Soo, from the Republic of Korea."

V.5 Korean cooperation: Siem Reap Center Pass by roads, by Mr. Tith Sopha, APSARA National Authority, and H.E. Lee Kyung-Soo representative of the Republic of Korea

Mr Tith Sopha:

[OrigE] "Excellencies Co-chairmen, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests Ladies and Gentlemen.

[slide] Today I am very glad and honoured to briefly present about the cooperation between Cambodia and Korea in road construction in Angkor Park. My presentation has five main points, as illustrated on the slide:

- 1- Management Policy of Angkor Heritage conservation
- 2- Road Network in Angkor Park
- 3- Ring Road construction in Angkor Park
- 4- Southern Siem Reap Bypass road
- 5- Road Management in Angkor Park

1- Management Policy of Angkor Heritage conservation

As you know, after Angkor was withdrawn from the World heritage in danger list in 2004, the APSARA Authority committed to preserve and maintain cultural heritage in its original condition, as well as to promote the value of cultural tourism complying with conservation and sustainable development.

And with the recommendation given by H.E Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers, and President of the APSARA Authority, The Road Unit was established in order to manage the road network in Angkor Park, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation.

2- Road Network in Angkor Park

[slide] In the meantime, due to the exceptional development of Siem Reap City and the continuous increase of tourists, the traffic has become more and more congested in Siem Reap city and in the Angkor Park. In this connection, the numerous roads in Angkor Park and in Siem Reap city have been rehabilitated.

[slide] This is the map of the Road Network in Angkor Park: the red line is for the laterite roads, the green line represents the asphalted road and the blue line the dirt roads. Presently, the total road length in Angkor Park is of 220km, divided into three categories: 98 km is asphalted, 82km is in laterite and 40 km are dirt roads.

3- Ring Road construction in Angkor Park

[slide] This is the zoning management map. In red is zone 2 and in yellow is zone 1 and here is Road 6: here are Siem Reap and the Monument of Angkor. Circled are two of the Angkor Thom city gates.

In the past, the local population came from the north of Angkor Park to Siem Reap by using the inner road of the Angkor monuments, passing through the narrow gates of Angkor Thom. Therefore, to preserve the valuable Angkor complex, the laterite road of 13 km long (from C to D) was constructed with the APSARA Authority's budget of US\$0.55 millions in 2004-2005.

In the meantime, the Royal Government of Cambodia appealed for development partners to fund the construction of the Angkor complex bypass road. Responding to this appeal, in 2006, the republic of Korea consented to give assistance for the construction of two bypass roads (from A to B and G to F) in two phases: in phase 1: US\$1.6 millions was spent for laterite pavement and in phase 2: US\$4.3 millions was spent for asphalt concrete pavement. The project also planned capacity building programmes for five Cambodian officers over two weeks and for another batch of five Cambodian officers who spent four weeks in Korea.

This project was successfully completed and inaugurated on May 5, 2009, presided over by H.E Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers, and President of the APSARA Authority and H.E Lee Kyung -Soo, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

[slide] In order to complete the whole Ring Road Construction, the Republic of Korea provided additional assistance for the construction of the remaining 21km of the whole ring road (From C to D to E) in 2010-2012. This project will be carried out over two years, starting in 2010. So in the first year there will be 16km of the ring road surrounding Angkor completed.

4- Southern Siem Reap Bypass road

In addition to road construction in Angkor Park, the APSARA Authority has also contributed to the development of infrastructure in the city of Siem Reap. For example, more than US\$4 millions have been spent to build the Siem Reap bypass road in order to reduce the traffic congestion in Siem Reap and to avoid heavy vehicles passing through the city.

5- Road Maintenance in Angkor Park

Concerning the road management in Angkor Park, the APSARA Authority, in a first step, installed three overhead control bars and appointed a team of six persons to guard 24 hours per day. This was in order to ban heavy vehicles from the Angkor Park. The heavy lorries can now use National Road 67 instead of the road in the Angkor Park.

Adding to the installation of the overhead control bars, the APSARA Authority plans to use its own annual budget for maintenance of the road network in Angkor Park; thank you for your attention.”

Mr. Lee:

[OrigE] “Thank you, Mr. Tith so far for your introduction of the outline of the Siem Reap bypass project. As his presentation has already done it, I will be as brief as possible. Before I move on to my presentation, I would like to express my gratitude to the Co-chairs of the International Coordination Committee for safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor, for having invited me to attend this 16th plenary session.

Most especially, I would like to congratulate H.E. Mr. Kuroki, the Ambassador of Japan in Cambodia for taking his position. Also H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister H.E. Sok An for his support for this important forum, discussing the conservation and development of this important heritage of Angkor. Taking this opportunity, I would like to congratulate the government of Cambodia for being elected as a member of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO last October. I hope and I am sure that Cambodia’s membership to the World Heritage Committee will be an opportunity where Cambodia can contribute to the international cooperation for the preservation and protection of the World Heritage site of Angkor.

Excellency, colleagues, Ambassadors, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very pleased today to be present at this ICC and to brief on behalf of the Korean initiative of the Siem Reap Road project for the sustainable development of Angkor. The Angkor site is very special to Korea and the Korean people. Like Cambodia, Korea has a lot of cultural heritage inscribed on the World Heritage List. In 2006, Cambodia and Korea co-hosted the Gyeongju-Angkor cultural expo in this city of Siem Reap to promote cultural strength to each country, in today’s area of the importance of culture in relation to people to people context. For the last few years, Koreans have ranked first in number of tourists visiting Angkor. That’s why Korea places so much importance on the sustainable development of the Angkor Site.

I would like to begin my presentation. It is divided into three parts.

[slides] Our initiative on Siem Reap’s road network is being taken within our basic concept and policy of cultural heritage. It focuses on preserving and maintaining cultural heritage in its original condition, cultivating tourism resources through promoting values of cultural property, and also enlarging people’s enjoyment around cultural heritage within the international cooperation for conservation of tangible and intangible heritage. Korea has signed treaties in the field of cultural conservation. We have nine UNESCO world heritage sites, seven memories of the World and eight intangible heritages of humanity.

Now I move on to the background of our project. [slides] As you see, the current situation is very serious. This is the road at the entrance of Angkor Thom and on the other side of the Heritage site. Heavy loaded vehicles create problems causing much damage. [slides] Here are two pictures presenting the current situation of the roads around the site.

The problems we have found are many. There are no ways to bypass the World Heritage site of Angkor Wat. The problems deteriorate because of the continuous increases in vehicles. Now there are more than one million foreign visitors here in the Siem Reap area and vehicles crowd this area on the right. All those problems cause direct and indirect damage to the temples: vibration, smoke pollution and dust are notable forms of damage. Under these circumstances the Korean government has decided to address this problem in close cooperation with the Cambodian government and especially with the APSARA Authority.

With this initiative we finished a feasibility study in 2005 and we concluded that we needed to construct bypasses in the site as part of a whole ring road. ^[slides] Here is a conceptual map of the construction of the ring road. As said earlier, the red line is the road in use now; there is a bypass of the Angkor temple. This blue line is National Road number six and this red clay road is to be built in the near future. Our plan is divided into two segments. Section A which construction is already completed and measures 15km, and the yellow line is the next stage, which measures 20km. I will explain later on.

Once the ring road is completed, we expect to have protected the World Heritage of Angkor Wat from the traffic of overloaded vehicles, decreasing pollution and promoting the tourism and local markets by extending accessibility to the heritage site.

As I mentioned earlier we finished section A with a total amount of US\$5.9 million and finally completed the pavement of the road. With the completion of the first phase of construction, we can now expect that the traffic going through the site will now be diverted, using the bypass road. We also expect sustainable protection from traffic violation, pollution and dust. Also, the revitalisation will expand the tourism industry, as tourists are more attracted to the site. But this effect is still partial and not comprehensive, so my government decided to pursue the support through our second stage, to maximise the effect by making a whole connecting ring road. And we are in the process of continuing our support of Cambodian heritage. If the road is completed by 2012, it will link the whole surrounding road with a length of 36km for a cost of US\$50.2 and we are going to start planning and to work until the fourth quarter of next year, thank you for your attention."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "Thank you your Excellency for the bypass road project which will certainly diminish the number of cars driving through this historical monument site. The floor is now handed to Mrs. Sisowath Chandevy on the Regional Heritage Training Centre."

V.6 French cooperation: the Training on Heritage Professions of the Regional Center (Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam): initial report by Mrs. Sisowath Chandevy, Director

"Excellency Mr. Sok An, Deputy prime Minister, Minister of the Council of Ministers and President of the APSARA National Authority,
His Excellency, Mr. Oum Daravuth, High representative of His Majesty the King Norodom Sihamoni,
Honourable Co-chairmen,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

^[slide] "Today I would like to present the initial report of the Regional Heritage Training Centre which is currently in its third year of operation. This one-year training is for Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese professionals specialising in the conservation and restoration of the built heritage.

Its goal is to train experts in the fields of restoration, protection and management of cultural heritage. These three countries are in need of training in these fields. ^[slide] Once

training is completed, most of the students work in the departments of Ministries in the provinces or in the major cities of their respective countries.

The *École de Chaillot*, responsible in France for the training of the architects of historical monuments, is in charge of the scientific approach of the centre. ^[slide] Since the start of the centre, two committees have been created: a local coordinating committee in each of the three countries. It selects the students and sees to the coordination. ^[slide] As for the general steering committee, it convenes once a year in Paris and selects the applicants following the proposals made by each of the joint committees. It is also responsible for agreeing to and guiding the curriculum and reviewing the project's prospects.

^[slide] The training concerns two fields or titles. The architecture field deals with buildings and monuments. The urban field deals with the ancient city including its built or non-constructed areas, its landscape and the issues raised by the ancient city. For both fields, the courses last ten weeks, distributed alternatively in the course of the academic year.

^[slide] Two senior teachers steer their respective fields. Mr. Pierre André Lablaude, an inspector of Historical monuments, deals with the architecture field and Mr. Alexandre Mélissnos, an architect and urban planner, with the city field.

^[slide] The lessons are taught in Siem Reap in the offices of the Angkor Conservancy for the architecture field and in Phnom Penh at the ministry of Culture and Fine Arts for the City field.

The lessons are given by teachers from the *École de Chaillot*, URBA, EFEO, UNESCO, etc. There are also lectures given by experts who present their experiences in Southeast Asia and in particular on the Angkor Site.

^[slide] Along with the lessons, there are short and long term exercises. The short term exercises are fieldworks on site, for example on an urban complex or a monument. They last a day or a half day for each of the two fields. Over the year, they amount to two to three exercises, in order to improve the analytical skills of the students with the issues studied.

^[slide] Here are some examples of the work of the students: a measured drawing, a diagnosis proposal, an inventory of the heritage and an urban analysis.

^[slide] A long-term project is proposed by the alumni when filing in their application, and will be developed throughout the academic year.

^[slide] The subject is validated and monitored by the teacher, and it is two dimensional: the study of an ancient or traditional urban complex, a town or a village, and of a monument located in an urban fabric or related to it.

The long-term project work is divided into four stages, over four weeks for each field: documenting, analysing, proposing a diagnosis and determining the stakes, and finally proposing interventions to protect and develop.

^[slide] The training was limited from the onset at a maximum of 25 trainees, seven or eight per country. The definitive selection is established during the general steering committee meeting. ^[slide] There were 22 students in the first academic year: eight Cambodians, five Laotians and nine Vietnamese: 18 students out of 22 graduated.

^[slide] There were 21 students in the second academic year: nine Cambodians, three Laotians and nine Vietnamese, 18 graduated. This year 19 students were shortlisted: eight Cambodians, four Laotians and seven Vietnamese. Before the end of this third academic year, we considered that it was important to establish a first assessment with relation to the goals set out, although we are still waiting for the data from Vietnam and Laos.

[slide] For Cambodia the result is the following: out of 25 students, 21 work in State bodies and four are freelance. These bodies are the APSARA National Authority (eleven trainees), the National Authority for Preah Vihear (two trainees), also alumni from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts: two from Banteay Chmar and six from the Heritage Mission.

[slide] The eleven trainees working for the APSARA include seven archaeologists and four architects working in the technical departments. The studied projects might also turn into current projects with some of them being implemented.

For example, the restoration and development project of Srah Srang, which was the long-term project of a first year trainee, is being implemented. The Jet tours Group has financed it.

Another interesting example comes from a second year freelance trainee chosen by the APSARA and the Holcim Group to see to the supervision of the restoration project of the Bakong pagoda.

Two students, an architect and an archaeologist in their third academic year work with the technical team of the National Authority for Preah Vihear (NAPV). Their long-term project concerns gopura five.

[slide] Previously, two former students of the first year had been outsourced by APSARA to the NAPV. They were responsible for overseeing the emergency intervention programme on the site.

From the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, six trainees work for the heritage mission. The heritage mission was created in 2005 and aims at: carrying out an inventory of the heritage, identifying and recognising the heritage and also developing safeguarding tools.

In the Cambodian heritage field, the mission focuses on the heritage that is endangered, such as the urban, religious and vernacular heritage. The inventory and identification of heritage works are mostly carried out in Phnom Penh.

[slide] One of the second year trainees' long-term projects focused on a building from 1917. The restoration of this building was carried out with the active contribution of the heritage mission, although some of the recommendations were not respected, especially those on the coating colours or on the finishing works: the mission is limited to an advisory role.

In order to develop the know-how of craftsmen and companies, the mission can undertake the restoration of buildings. This has happened several times for public institutions, e.g. the rehabilitation and development of the exhibition hall at the Phnom Penh National Museum, the restoration and development of the Bophana building.

[slide] The six former trainees appointed to the heritage mission develop tools to safeguard heritage and apply the taught methodologies. The studies prior to restoration such as the one for the National Museum can turn into long-term intervention programmes, as is the case for the drafting of the preservation map of the most prestigious historical quarters of Phnom Penh, including its flagship, the post office neighbourhood. These rehabilitation plans include systematic analysis of the buildings, historical and archaeological maps, plans of the architectural value, and also preservation maps along with architectural recommendations for each building.

[slide] So, this assessment has established that out of the three academic years, and out of 25 Cambodian trainees, only one works in a position with no direct relation with the safeguarding of heritage, three others continue studying abroad in the field of heritage and the remainder works for the safeguarding and rehabilitation of the national heritage.

Thank you for your attention."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "thank you for this presentation on the Regional Heritage Training Centre. I believe that we are now over with the cooperation communications from the different countries. To end this sustainable development chapter, I would like to ask to Mr. Philippe Delanghe from the UNESCO office in Phnom Penh to report on the discussions held yesterday on the *ad hoc* group of experts for sustainable development. The mandate and priorities of the *ad hoc* group of experts on sustainable development lack a clear and precise framework, hence yesterday's meeting. Mr. Delanghe, the floor is yours."

V.7 Work Orientation of the *ad hoc* experts for sustainable development, by Mr. Philippe Delanghe, Culture programme specialist, UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

[OrigE] "Excellency Deputy Prime Minister and President of the APSARA National Authority, Excellencies Co-Chairs, Excellency High Representative of His Majesty the King, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As everyone present knows, the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding and the Development of the Archaeological Site of Angkor was founded in 1993 at the Tokyo Conference. It is very important to note here, that almost 20 years ago, both the safeguarding and Development aspects were already included in the formulation of the name of this event.

This morning, the Assistant Director General for Culture of UNESCO, Mme. Françoise Rivière, rightly indicated that while the accent of the ICC for Angkor was more focused on safeguarding in the 1990s, the development aspect is now becoming more and more crucial, mainly due to the success of the now 16-year-old safeguarding campaign.

The importance and even necessity of the development aspect, and for that matter sustainable development was indeed underlined and confirmed during the 2003 Paris conference. And, as H.E. the Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Masafumi Kuroki pointed out the first *ad hoc* experts for sustainable development engaged in their tasks in 2007, with the generous support of the Governments of France and Japan and the APSARA National authority.

This start was not easy, especially in view of the very large field that encompasses the term sustainable development, but also compared to their colleagues, the *ad hoc* experts for conservation whose domain of work is very well defined and limited.

Sustainable development encompasses everything from the environment, the city, tourism, water, local community issues to many other facets that may contribute to a more durable future for the site of Angkor. This obviously represented an enormous challenge for the new *ad hoc* experts, a challenge by which it is very easy to lose one's direction. The *ad hoc* experts for sustainable development, especially in the beginning, accompanied their colleagues for conservation to better understand the *ad hoc* mechanism and the stage on which they were thrown, although they carried out many visits at the site, the city of Siem Reap and its surroundings, and although they attended the four water colloquia organised in the margin of the ICC between 2007-2009, there was a latent feeling of trying to grasp everything and nothing in an endless field of challenges and opportunities.

In the course of 2008 discussions really started more specifically with both our *ad hoc* colleagues, Prof. Jean Marie Furt and Mr. Tetsuji Goto, on how tasks could be better oriented.

These questions formed the basis for the decision to organise a special session in the margin of the 16th plenary session of the ICC-Angkor between the *ad hoc* experts for sustainable development, the ICC Co-Chairs and the ICC Secretariat to brainstorm towards a new formula with which the experts could better function, determine their objectives and formulate their recommendations. This brainstorming session took place yesterday afternoon.

It was a very productive session during which the different parties involved made constructive interventions that eventually led to a structural framework for the *ad hoc* experts for sustainable development. We therefore came out with a set of guidelines that could be implemented as of the next technical session of the ICC-Angkor.

These different guidelines are:

- the *ad hoc* experts for sustainable development should visit at least once a year;
- the major themes to be developed are; tourism, water and the cultural and natural heritage of the city of Siem Reap in conformity with the zoning system;
- Within these themes specific subjects of study should be elaborated in collaboration with the APSARA Authority.
- These specific subjects should be studied over a period of two to three years to facilitate in -depth analyses and formulation of relevant recommendations,
- Before the 19th Technical Session of the ICC-Angkor (in June 2010), the *ad hoc* experts for sustainable development, in close cooperation with the APSARA National Authority, will define their subjects of study to be transmitted to the ICC Co-Chairs through the ICC Secretariat,
- The *ad hoc* experts for sustainable development will facilitate this process through their complementary backgrounds.

Thank you very much”.

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: “thank you for these explanations of yesterday’s talks. It is now time for a general discussion. Do you have any observations or questions?”

General discussion

Answer from Mr. Bun Narith: “thank you Co-chair, I would like to answer the question from the *ad hoc* expert Mr. Pierre André Lablaude who asked this morning regarding the public opening of the central tower of Angkor Wat, the Bakan. It is true that the APSARA Authority built two wooden stairs on the eastern side. But development works on the galleries were required to improve the circulation of visitors. The works will be completed in two months at the latest. A management of visitor flow will then be set up. It is planned to allow for 100 visitors on the Bakan and to prioritise domestic visitors during religious festivities, thank you.”

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: “thank you for this answer to this morning’s question on the Bakan, so these stairs will be opened in two months at the latest. Are there any more questions? Mr. Ambassador you have the floor.”

Observation from the German Ambassador: ^[OrigE] “thank you very much, Excellencies, Co-chairs, thank you for giving me a chance for a small intervention. After having heard of the contribution of the last session I do not want to miss the opportunity to ensure the Royal government and the APSARA Authority of the continued support of the Federal German government. Our support for Angkor’s conservation has been going on for 15 years. Capacity building, especially in the field of stone conservation under the GACP German APSARA conservation programme continues, and we are happy to see more and more Cambodian experts joining the ranks of the APSARA Authority.

The present project period takes us to the end of 2010 and it is our strong intention to extend this project for a further period. DED, the German development service, has seconded personnel to the APSARA Authority under the corporation agreement which at present extends up to the year 2014, thank you.”

Observation from a representative of the Embassy of Laos: ^[OrigE] “Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Laos embassy, I have many questions to ask you, but I would like to express my sincere thanks to the APSARA Authority, to the ICC Standing Secretariat and especially to

professor Azedine Beschaouch as the APSARA Authority have planned to cooperate with the Laos government to assist Laos to learn, to cooperate in the future. We would be glad if you could cooperate with us Laotians more, as we are beginning to restore Wat Phu which is our Angkor Wat, the site of Wat Phu Champassak. Thank you.”

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: “thank you very much, I would like to conclude here this section and start with chapter six on heritage enhancement. It regards the Angkor illumination project which has already been much commented on. I would like to ask Professor Beschaouch to introduce Messrs. Alain Guilhot and Olivier Binst, who will present a model illumination project.”

VI. HERITAGE ENHANCEMENT

VI.1 Angkor illumination project according to the world heritage sites standard:

a. Introduction, by Prof. Azedine Beschaouch

Mr. Beschaouch:

“Thank you Co-chair, I would like to remind our assembly what the issue is all about, as we have seen several presentations of illumination projects, especially during the 18th technical session. So to end with these former presentations, I might here have to be harsh but you need to be harsh when dealing with Angkor, one of the most beautiful sites in the world and one of the flagships of the UNESCO World Heritage List. The conclusion is the following: what was presented was literally a violation of the place and a breach of international standards.

So, we then were fortunate that the Royal government decided otherwise, and all of us were touched by this, and expressed our gratitude to H.E. Mr. Sok An, the Deputy Prime Minister President of the APSARA Authority, who took the decision to change the methodology and to review the whole of the project by taking a new stance.

He then bestowed upon us the responsibility to look for and to choose among the best experts listed at UNESCO, ICCROM and ICCOMOS, etc. We then asked Professor Bouchenaki for his assistance, not as an expert but as the General Director of ICCROM. And from there we made a choice, which was submitted to His Excellency and his team and proposed to the Royal government. His Excellency selected a man which has been for more than thirty years illuminating monuments throughout the world, from Japan to Canada. Not only in France, and especially in Lyon, where the name Alain Guilhot is famous but everywhere, in Seoul, Tokyo, Kyoto, in Italy, France, etc.

He and his team studied the issue and we are pleased to announce that a draft was completed, accordingly to instructions given to the APSARA National Authority and to a recommendation of our Committee, to establish, not a methodology, but rather a set of specifications to be pursuant to the wishes expressed by the government and to present a draft.

This has now been achieved and we would specifically like to thank the French Authorities who assisted us, the French School of Archaeology and History in Rome, and especially the General Director of ICCROM, my friend Mr. Bouchenaki, who hosted a meeting. The APSARA Authority represented by Ms Chau Sun Kerya attended, as did I, as your secretariat, and I drafted the report and the document produced is pursuant to the international standards which accurately set out the conditions of preparation of this feasibility study. What is presented today and what you will be able to judge is this feasibility pre-study, and Mr. Alain Guilhot will expose it.

But we have also asked Mr. Olivier Binst to intervene during the paper, as he is connected with the team. Briefly, who is Mr. Olivier Binst? He has had a relationship with UNESCO for more than 20 years. He worked with a French body now sadly disappeared, one that did a lot for us at UNESCO at the time when Mr. Bouchenaki was Director of Heritage and then Deputy Director for Culture. There were at that time art pictures which had been taken for heritage purposes and are archived with UNESCO. It was a project called Heritage 2001. I think that now Mr. Olivier Binst is working for a large Media company in France, and it is in this capacity that we have asked him to advise us, as he has been very often associated with illumination issues.

So if you allow me, Honourable Co-chairmen and especially the Co-chair for Japan, would you mind giving them the floor to listen to their feasibility pre-study."

b. presentation, by Mr. Alain Guilhot and Mr. Olivier Binst

"Excellency Deputy Prime Minister,
Excellency High representative of His Majesty the King,
Honourable Co-chairmen,
Honourable UNESCO Director,
Honourable general Directors,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

For an architect specialising in illumination such as myself, visiting Angkor is a pleasure, a great honour but also a main challenge, a huge responsibility. A few months ago, when we came here with Olivier to carry out this first expertise, this first required analysis, I said to myself entering the site: 'is it possible to illuminate? Is it possible? Aren't the moon and the stars sufficient?'

But the moon and the stars do not always come with the night and I really think that modern lighting technology can plan for a soft score, a linear and refined writing, in total respect of this historical, heritage-filled, magical, sacred place. And this is what we will present in a few minutes: a first analysis, a first sketch to propose options, a feasibility which is for you to analyse.

[slide] This will be a new international cultural and international stage for Cambodia. And this is not simple rhetoric. There is the will to take this opportunity to serve Angkor, and the future, to increase the visits which are already massive, with two million day time visitors.

And we would like to offer with this night visit, as it is really a night visit, the possibility to get to know Angkor even better.

[slide] A gesture of light, is of course done in complete respect, with humility, with aptness. It cannot be envisaged differently. Here, this is not an easy ethical monument, but a meaningful one, with the conviction that the light is to serve the sacred and must be shunned if it becomes aggressive.

[slide] We need to highlight the lines, but also the architectural signs. What beauty, what skills on display from your architects, from your Cambodian architects, extraordinary memories, abilities.

[slide] To dream and unveil are words used by the 'poet of light' but it has a deeper meaning, as history and the fate of a civilisation have been written here, for more than one thousand years for some, and I think that they should be brought to the cultural and international limelight because they deserve it.

To initiate a communion generated between emotion and spirituality, to strike the right balance, to never compromise between the option of a visit and the respect of the sacred.

[slide] To bestow, sometimes to bring back words to faces, those with this enigmatic, soft smile which changes with the Sun God, who is thousand times more present than we might be. And these faces, which depending on the position of the sun can change expression, discourse; this is what we would like to achieve with the light.

May we tell you that when it comes to natural light—very often referred to as artificial light—I wish that one would stop using the words artificial light: it is bound to be sometimes electric, but it is not artificial at all. And I think that the light should nowadays, and especially in Angkor, turns into the sun of the night, and as the sun, but at night, bears the ability to be tender, soft, to carve.

[slide] The light must be guiding. And as it guides us it must take us, holds our hands as when the teacher came to look for us and knowing that you are cultural referents, it would say: 'come and see, come with me. Come and see it's beautiful, it's magnificent. It's a history, our history.'

[slide] From there onwards, between the sacred and the profane, nature and culture, past and also present, our present, your present, your future, our future in many ways in Angkor.

[slide] It shall, should, we wished for this light to become a subtle, moderate and respectful writing in order to open up possibilities for a new visit, a new way to approach Angkor, to understand it and also to be able to increase the options for visits beyond day time visits.

As we mention the scenography, though restraining the verb and the word, because this is not really scenography: the aim is not to bring a component with any relation to the purity of the place but simply a vibe which would be a component of this civilisation, your Khmer civilisation. It deserves to be respected and honoured.

This history of a life can be seen in the writing, in the gestures carved in the stone. They are numerous and I think that light contains this educational, fine and soft whilst definite ability, to be able to slightly better stage the five components which allowed for the construction of Angkor.

Between culture and memory, the assertion of a new mark, as was said, and to contribute to the radiance of Cambodia on the cultural stage.

[slide] The values, symbols of this outstanding world heritage have been developed through your expertise and culture, and I took a lot of interest in listening to you this morning. The 'men of light' and the communication experts that we are, obviously support you completely but with the will to be able to go along with what you are achieving, to be able to serve and express.

Maybe one could have foreseen on the Elephant Terrace (this will be shown in the suggested circuit), the option of an international gathering here in Angkor. The site, this memory, past, abundance bestow this possibility and I think that the light of great cultural shows may tomorrow find a grandiose and magic place to express.

[slide] As there is really magic coming from the light and vibe, in between creation, the authenticity of mankind and the Khmer art. The magic of light, which constitutes a link, a social relationship contributing to revive this proud feeling for those who live in Angkor and those visiting it.

The magic of light as a powerful vector for media communication which brings together with the same joy once again those living on it and those visiting. This is not antagonistic, there is I think, a complementarity with the action and the magic to be found."

Mr. Binst:

“Really, for us, and I do not need to emphasise it to you all, but Angkor brings out the best in us. The quality of the place, obvious from the first look, pushes us to imagine, to conceive the most innovative solutions, but also to be respectful.

So, in light of the recommendations given to us and throughout Alain’s experience, we have established five regulations regarding the illumination of Angkor. These five rules that I will present to you now are a summary of the obviously more comprehensive study that will be handed later on to the APSARA.

[slide] The first regulation: to enhance the overall majesty of the site. The illumination applies to the monument and the landscape. We actually realised the major significance of the landscapes of Angkor, which may not be as powerful, but are almost as powerful as the monuments themselves. These landscapes give us the keys to understanding the whole of the site, and this is one of the assignments entrusted to the illumination project. It brings a renewed vision, based as much on knowledge as on emotion.

[slide] Regulation number 2: to highlight the beauty and strong points of the site without altering its sacred and heritage-related features. No illumination can be carried out in Angkor, nor in other places, but especially in Angkor, without a complete respect for the site and its meaning. The illumination allows for an external vision of the monuments. No inner vision of the monuments has been planned. The lighting intervention remains minimal and non invasive. The aesthetics chosen respect the religious values and the universal heritage quality of the place.

[slide] Regulation number 3: to adopt technical rules pursuant to the highest expectations of respect and integrity for the site. All installations shall be reversible. The power supply, wiring, and lighting equipment cannot be visible from the areas of the monuments located in the general perspective and in the areas visible to the public. The materials can be seen from some minor angles and shall be painted so that they harmonise with the environment.

[slide] Regulation number 4: to absolutely prioritise the sustainable development criteria. The selection of the materials and of the recommended energy sources aims at the best ecological assessment. Modern technologies render this point feasible. And we know how to master them.

The project is in line with a harmonious management of tourism flows. Finally, the technology, capacity and skills transfer is organised through a training, maintenance and monitoring programme.

[slide] Regulation number 5: this visit, as here it is a visit of illumination, offers a poetic and oneritic introduction or closure to the day time visit. This visit widens the scope and diversity of the site through a graduation with the unveiling of Angkor Wat as the grand finale. The visit, 27km long, lasts less than 1h30mn, stops included, in front of each of the illuminated monuments. This visit will also draw the attention of tourists to some of the temples or aspects of the site often overlooked.

Let's now start this visit."

Mr. Guilhot:

“You will have understood throughout our discourse that this proposal notifies—in complete respect of the recommendations and of the guidelines which were given to us—that there are no lights directly inside the temples, no damaging lights, no wires, no projectors.

Conversely there are strong and prospective components with enough magic to enable us to propose this visitor circuit, so that the night time visitors will say: ‘this is outstanding, we did not realise this, and we shall come the next day to visit with our children, friends and families’.

[a video with music in the background is being played] This is the proposed visit.

First stop on this temple, this more modest entrance of Angkor Wat which might represent the first contact with water, symbolising the oceans. And this reflection here, this will be shown later on a computerised image of the lighting, allows for the force to stand out. First temples, first discoveries of this outstanding heritage.

Here are the faces I mentioned earlier on, fascinating us throughout the world with this power of emotion, interrogation, the mystery of the accuracy of the line, a complete imaginary that is deeply rooted in the sacred. This identification work was possible thanks to the help of the APSARA officers who assisted us in this expertise. A visit made possible thanks to the contribution and artistic guidance of several experts some of them in this room. So that we can set up a visit which relates to and is not in discrepancy with the history of the place.

This jetty that shall be revealed by lighting is of great beauty. This is also a surface which has potential for real developments.

The stops might sometimes appear unremarkable but I think that our discourse when studying the magic of the place is to propose a wider understanding than the two or three main frequented temples. The congestion issue mentioned in this meeting proves that other options for the visit shall be presented.

The beautiful gate of Ta Prohm.

Takeo is a must when doing a night visit, two stops are dedicated to this temple. The forms of the temple can be fully expressed in their power and symbolic.

Our visit comes closer to the entrance to Angkor Thom with two stops in front of facing temples.

To enter Angkor Thom is for those experiencing it for the first time: a shock. You can enter thousand of times and this always seizes you, and the aim of the illumination is to be able to rekindle with the magic of the place and also with the presence of the water in the moats.

Here is the arrival at *Prasat Sour Prat* with twelve main elements and especially this square dedicated to the great parades. Driving by the Leper's King terrace and of course in front of this huge elephant fresco which itself should deserve a prolonged stop.

These temples represent the extraordinary commitment of the world and these silent faces which we would like to hear talking, soft and restrained words.

One must remain modest with its soft and sensitive huge neighbours.

And this was the aim of this visit, this suggested visit, we finish at Angkor Wat as the whole world knows about Angkor Wat and sometimes stays in Angkor Wat. The world came, I think, to discover these beauties, the expectations of an outstanding site and to end with Angkor Wat is the beginning of a rediscovery during the day.

For this proposed approach and visit we would like to show you four computerised graphs of the illumination, please dim the lights.

So what is a computerised graphic? A computerised graphic of the illumination enables us to propose to you a light staging. This is not a false, exaggerated vision. It is a faithful representation of what the lighting could look like.

The computerised graphic has many advantages. It allows for an underlying of the approach, to better understand the approach, as light is immaterial. But this also enables you, for you, throughout this presentation to be able to say if this is the right desirable level of

illumination. Our years of expertise led us to suggest that this is how it should look to keep the magic, especially, as I mentioned earlier, the symbolic of water, of the oceans. But before discovering at dawn, with the sun at dawn, the reflections that we photographed, which are real pictures and I believe that this picture can be recreated at night.

[slide] Takeo, mentioned earlier, this proud mountain temple, strongly anchored suggests the attention of the genius of the Khmer art which many centuries later exude the same majesty and strength. The light is here to go with it, to thank the genius of mankind.

[slide] The southern gate, evoked earlier, also expresses everything, because when you drive by—daily visitors and maybe tomorrow evening's ones—the water is not noticed, the lines are not showing. It is a pity, as this is one of the constitutive components of this architecture. And there also, I believe that light allows for highlighting this vegetal part of this relation to this extraordinary creation.

[slide] And we end with Angkor Wat as we said, like the icing on the cake, so that Angkor Wat remains one of the strongest components of the site, although there are many things to see on this Angkor site.

[slide] Angkor Wat also is a good location to play with reflections, but without exaggeration, ostentation, with tenderness, with the authenticity given by the sunlight during the day, as our proposed programme of visit is to be soft and sensitive. To give to the visitors the desire to visit Angkor at night, with a new vision, magic, and the will to come back at day time to better understand what was erected; thank you."

Comments from Mr. Beschaouch: "thank you very much. It is not my role to express myself as this is presented to our Committee but I would in particular like to thank Mr. Alain Guilhot who agreed to my special request on behalf of the APSARA National Authority for this feasibility study.

Then, in accordance with the wish expressed by H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Sok An, who, as you know, is always concerned by sharing with our Committee, ideas, feelings and emotion and not to take any decisions without our input. So he asked me to present a draft project and this is what was done today.

I thank you Mr. Guilhot because I know that this draft was hard work. You were in Bahrain at the request of a Princess, so the Arabic world is also included in your travels from Bangkok, Tokyo, Seoul, Kuala Lumpur. I thank you again because I know this took a lot of your time and I would like to add publicly that I am impressed, although I think I am myself a frequent traveler. But you are above me because on the evening of your arrival we asked you to share dinner and you answered: ' I am sorry, I am jet lagged' as you flew through four countries to end up spending one week in Lyon, etc. So I publicly thank you for agreeing to our request and coming to present this draft. So, now if I may Mr. Co-chairmen, the question is to know if there are any observations or suggestions which would improve this visit as they now have to finalise it and only a draft was presented here, thank you."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "thank you very much. Are there any observations on the project presented?"

Question from Mr. Michel Verrot : "as we are in the imaginary, I would have dreamt of seeing from the new bypass road of the Angkor Wat *parvis*, the illumination of the Phnom Bakheng, on top of the hill. This temple is a strong symbol of the Khmer world."

Answer from Mr. Alain Guilhot: "Sir, I understand your request and our visit is neither exhaustive nor final. This is a draft proposal of the visit and which along the years must be completed. Because a visit is something which evolves on a daily and yearly basis and the whole site deserves to be lit, of course."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "are there any more observations?"

Comment from Mr. Bouchenaki: "thank you Co-Chair. I would like to present both my thanks and admiration to the work carried out in such a short time. Remember when H.E. Mr. Sok An, Deputy prime Minister asked us at the last session what we thought of an illumination visit project of the Angkor Wat temple, the reaction of all the colleagues here, and I express hereby their point of view, was: 'be careful this is a major site and a fragile one. We shall not carry out an activity which could be sadly deemed by the World Heritage Committee as negative'. And I am in a position to state that during the exchanges I had with my colleagues, Mr. Azédine Beschouch, Pierre André Lablaude, Claude Jacques, Georgio Croci who has left, Professor Suzuki, before the arrival of my friend Hidaka, that we all had the same reaction. We shall look for alternative solutions than those of a plain visit, and that is when Mr. Guilhot sprang to my mind, why?"

On the one hand because I have seen the illumination of the Petronas towers, a state of the art modern monument in Kuala Lumpur and on the other because recently I was in charge of the listing and consequently of the development works of the Qual'at al Bahrain which has also been lit by Alain Guilhot. So a modern and a medieval monument, which made me think that we could consult him, get his expertise, and look for the best approach in illuminating Angkor.

Then, we took advantage of his expertise and experience during a full day to analyse and think 'what exactly do we want?' And I think he met our expectations, which, at least in the field of conservation, are satisfying.

Firstly and earlier on, he put aside the possibility to enter the temples at night which raises matters for concern.

Then, he decided to choose the option of a circuit rather than only illuminating one location.

Thirdly, I believe he paved the way for a more balanced and harmonious distribution of the visit in the Angkor Park. So I believe, Mr. Co-chairman, Excellency Mr. Deputy Prime Minister that I express, on behalf of my colleagues, the feeling that we are here presented with a draft proposal which will enhance the significance of the site of Angkor. An international significance, as the illumination will—I think—allow the Cambodian population, the people living on site to daily marvel, not only during the day but also at night, at the architectural qualities at the harmony between the nature and culture of the Angkor site.

I would also like to thank Mr. Olivier Binst, who is an old friend. We started the 'heritage 2001' activity with him when the World Heritage sites needed to be more publicised. This happened during the years 1994-95, when there was a need to improve awareness among the member States party to the 1972 convention of the significance of heritage and to raise awareness on conservation issues.

With his assistance, we carried out and obtained pictures taken by the best photographers in the world, who were flown into all the world heritage sites. So UNESCO now owns a photo library free of rights, donated by these photographers, rights which usually come at high expense. And I believe that Olivier Binst took full grasp of what Azédine Beschouch and I asked him to do when we met: to make this visit a cultural activity: how can we have a cultural approach?

[OrigE] So, what saw at the presentation was not only light, but how light can improve the knowledge and the appreciation of this very, very important site. And I think that what we have seen is a very good reply to our concerns as conservators: we don't want to see any damage done to any of these buildings, but we are certainly willing to welcome a better knowledge during the night, as here there are so many nights which are so nice, and I think, the Excellency Ambassador of Australia is going to offer us right now one of the important presentations on the site during the night. Thank you Mr. President."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "thank you for this additional explanation. Are there any more questions or observations?"

Question from Mr. Uk Someth: "I have a question for Mr. Guilhot. My name is Uk Someth from the APSARA National Authority. My question is on what you mentioned earlier regarding the moon and the stars not showing up. But let's say that one day they will? What would be, in these circumstances, the approach for the illumination of this World Heritage? You talked about mysticism and could this mysticism be, maybe, integrated with this universal light given by the moon and the stars? Will the illumination lights be dimmed or turned off to make way for the universal value of the light of the moon and stars?"

Answer from Mr. Alain Guilhot: "thank you, Mr. General Director, for this question, as in the few minutes given to me I could not say it all. I think you will, of course, find the answers in the submitted file. Of course we took this matter into consideration and obviously when there is full moon and visible constellations, we plan to propose a visit with the light turned off, with the temple lit only by the moon and stars. It would be a chromatic visit once or twice a month, and we are sure that this is an activity to be created."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "if you have any more questions, could you ask them directly to Mr. Guilhot once the session is over? We are limited in time now. May I conclude this chapter on heritage enhancement? I will now open the sessions on 'ICC recommendations': the floor is now given to Professor Beschouch."

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ICC

VII.1 Presentation of the recommendations by the Standing Secretariat

Mr. Beschouch:

"Thank you for agreeing to the abridged version of the agenda. Let me remind you that there are two points to look at before fixing the next meeting date. These two points are today's recommendations and the ones which, according to procedure, shall be, unless there are any objections, approved today.

Honourable Co-chairmen, we are, with all our colleagues, in the process of drafting these recommendations, they amount to six in total. Here is an outline of the procedure: we will draft them, submit them to you and when agreed by the Co-chairmen, they will be sent to all the participants. This enables us to adhere to the rules despite the lack of time.

As for the 18th sessions' recommendations, I have requested for them to be handed out. You have them on your desks, but among the multitude of documents distributed you might not have noticed them.

Have the recommendations been handed out again? [a distant voice approves] Ok, very good, in French language also.

So now the question for the secretary is: has anyone anything to add to these recommendations which have been finalised since the 18th technical committee and are now to be approved by our plenary session?

This is the procedure: if anyone would like to add something then we can discuss it; if not then we proceed to the approval so that our two Co-chairmen let us write in the report that the recommendations have been formally approved and then will be implemented. This is the procedure."

VII.2 Approval of the recommendations by the ICC

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "thank you professor. Regarding the 18th technical sessions' recommendations for the ICC, are there any observations?"

Comment from Mr. Beschaouch: "the general recommendations made on June 2-3, 2009 are in French and English in the distributed document. If these recommendations are not commented on, can we consider that they are formally approved by our two Co-chairmen and that they will be recorded in the report under the title 'approval of the general and specific recommendation'? If such is the case then thank you very much and we will start the next subject Mr. Co-chair."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "the 18th technical session's recommendations have been approved. The next point is the technical committee date. Professor, you have the floor."

VII.3 Date of the next Technical Committee meeting

Mr. Beschaouch: "thank you Co-chair. The date of the technical committee is always set during the plenary session and it will be the turn of the technical committee to set a date for the plenary committee. As you know, we usually convene in June. This is to take into consideration the date of the World heritage meeting, which has always been the case—even before Cambodia was elected this year as representatives of UNESCO—as some of you assist or attend this World Heritage Committee. So we have always tried not to convene in July and we usually complete the session before June 15. This year we checked: I was told by our colleague the Director of the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office: 'check as there might be a meeting of the International Committee for Intangible goods in June'. We checked with Paris and they told us October. [From a distance Mrs. Françoise Rivière objects] No? Well, you are the universal calendar, as Paris told us in October."

Comment from Mrs. Rivière: "my agenda stipulates that in June the conference of the parties will convene on the week of 21-25 in June, pending confirmation."

Comment from Mr. Beschaouch: "as this convention is under the responsibility of our Deputy General Director, this is prime information. I still need to ask the question. The proposal of the secretariat which was made during the quadripartite was to convene on June 8th-9th. If I am not mistaken it is a Tuesday and Wednesday. Meeting on the 8th-9th allows for people to arrive on a Sunday and to rest on Monday, and as H.E. Mr. Deputy Prime Minister always honours us with his presence, we do not convene on Thursday or Friday as there is the Council of Ministers, as you all know. So if we say the 8th-9th, UNESCO and the Directorate General can, and even if the date changes slightly, we are still far from the 21st."

Comment from Mrs. Rivière: "yes, although exceptionally the World Heritage Committee will meet in late July/early August in Brasilia. Usually we convene in late June/early July, but this time it will be late in July/early August. So, for once you could also plan for July."

Reply from Mr. Beschaouch: "ah! Thank you very much; if this is the case, I guess it is due to the weather that the Committee postponed the date?"

Answer from Mrs. Rivière: "no, the weather has nothing to do with this, it is for much more prosaic reasons: Brazil is home to football. And when there is football, even the World Heritage Committee has to wait."

Comment from Mr. Beschaouch: "it is another type of heritage. So we would like to submit to our Co-chairs these two options. If not on June 8th-9th, then in July if this works for you and for H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister, early July would give us more time to prepare the reports."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "the secretariat puts forward early July. So for the forthcoming technical session, should we set the date for early June or early July, with the exact dates to be communicated later?"

Comment from Mr. Beschaouch: "thank you, this is wiser. Most of the people among the technicians, apart from a few, come for the week, not only for the two days. So let's set it for the first week of June, and the exact dates will be set for a Tuesday-Wednesday or Monday-Tuesday, a month to a month and a half ahead. Let's proceed like that? Thank you very much."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "so let's set early June 2010 for the technical session on Monday-Tuesday or Tuesday-Wednesday of the first week in June; the exact dates to be published later on."

Comment from Mr. Beschaouch: "a last word before the closing session. We asked the APSARA National Authority to hand out this document. It is a document which was used for the World Heritage Committee election meeting, but which was designed in such a way that it can be used for many years, as it deals with international conservation in Angkor. It includes all your countries, with the flags and the monuments being repaired, with the APSARA National Authority as the main contractor. This well-designed document, in terms of look and content, was printed at the request of H.E. Mr. Sok An. It was handed out and we consider that it is for you. UNESCO is in the process of drafting another document, on the fifteen years of our ICC. I am revising it to help Mr. Teruo Jinnai to review finalised texts. It already contains 120 pages. As you can guess, it will be a book of reference and when it has been printed, on behalf of UNESCO, it will deal with the international cooperation of what the future holds for our ICC, and, with no pretention, on the history of the restoration works carried out in Angkor by the ICC etc. I think it will be a beautiful and useful book."

Question from Mrs. Rivière: "I would like to take the floor as it seems to me that one point is missing from the agenda. It was briefly mentioned and dealt with the recommendations of the present ICC session. Our secretary told us that he was working on them, that they were not ready and that there is no time to distribute them and discuss them, etc. So what is the plan?"

Answer from Mr. Beschaouch: "the plan? This happened seven years ago. The procedure is normally that we adopt, but our Co-chairmen allowed us, and told us, that time is short, so we are preparing them: they amount to seven recommendations, as said earlier, and they will be submitted to the Co-chairmen, who in turn will send them to the APSARA Authority in case anything is missing or is not pursuant to their activities. Once we get approval from both Co-chairs, UNESCO will email them to its members present here: we have an email list, and for those with no email address, they will be posted. This prevents confusion; on the one hand we approve and on the other we are victims of insufficient time. So, this is how we will proceed absolutely. We are committing to this; seven years ago we faced the same issue and were able to overcome it."

VII.4 Recommendations of the 16th plenary session

Question from the Co-chairman for Japan: "professor, would you be able to give us an idea of what the recommendations will be, the timeline, the contents in brief and what type of subjects make up these recommendations?"

Answer from Mr. Beschaouch: "let me start with the most important thing, which is the timeline. It will be finalised before the end of the week. Today is the 15th, so either the 20th or 21st. The English version will not take long, as some recommendations are in English, so you will receive them in French and English before the end of the week. This concerns our Co-chairmen.

The content is the following:

One important recommendation is on WATER. We realise that this water issue, as was said yesterday in the quadripartite and highlighted today, is subject to decisions which will assist the APSARA National Authority and H.E. the Governor of Siem Reap, who is in charge of coordinating the provincial, regional and local water resource departments. We have put forward a *Prakas*, a decree, or an *anukret*, a sub-decree, in order to set up a cross-departmental and interdisciplinary Committee to ensure a monitoring with UNESCO.

This text has been drafted and debated among us and is now submitted to the higher Authority, H.E. Deputy Prime Minister and President of the APSARA. It is sent to him, as he is an eminent member of the government and is in charge of liaising with the relevant Ministries, not the Ministries themselves, but rather the departments of the Ministries falling under the aegis of H.E. Sou Phirin. So this is the first recommendation: to reach operational level so that after four years and much research we have dealt with this matter, we need to rapidly get to the next stage. Why? Because today it was presented that out of three water outlets at the airport—as shown by Mr. de Villers—two are closed, and you heard it as I did the population has thrown waste into the third one. So an airport can be at risk because the population throws things into an outlet. Who is aware of this? H.E. the governor cannot be requested to police everywhere all the time. So this Committee will see to a monitoring, flag down issues, etc. This is the first recommendation.

The second is rather technical: to make sure that solutions are found, as you saw today when Professor Nakagawa asked a question to Mr. Santoro; that proposed solutions must follow a technical dialogue approach before being raised in this meeting. As sometimes, although this has never really been the case, it could turn into a controversy on the methodology. So our recommendation is, and I have asked the *ad hoc* group of experts about this matter, that a dialogue be established on the main METHODOLOGICAL issues being implemented, especially on the flagship monument of Angkor Wat, in order to set up methodological coordination. This will then allow for the drafting of a document which will be circulated to all teams. Not that this will be the bible for conservation, but it may at least be used as a reference and for standards for conservation.

As for TOURISM, there was a recommendation made by the *ad hoc* group of experts and the second part is important: to put forward a plan. As there are some locations, we went to all of them, which remain dangerous for visitor safety. For example to forbid using some stairs, as these same stairs—as stated by historians themselves—have never been used for such purposes. Hence, building some wooden stairs in conformity with a certain aesthetic etc., as the experts have said that this is not a disturbance, we shall proceed on this issue.

Another recommendation regards the CITY. To promote interest in the town of Siem Reap, as in terms of zoning it is in the vicinity of a World heritage site and two zones, four and five, are in the zoning adopted by a royal *Kret*. Also this town possesses a centuries-old urban heritage, with colonial architecture of European origin, wooden architecture and historical pagodas. Measures and programmes should be applied to these architectures as if they were the temples of Angkor.

There are issues with the urban landscape. We are lucky because everyone says: 'we would like the countryside to remain in the city' and that is an exception, I do not know if such a thing still exists anywhere in the world, as even in North Africa this has disappeared. So the countryside was in the city and here in Siem Reap you have a stretch of this countryside with canals. The AFD and AIMF granted financing (*Association internationale des maires francophones*, French Speaking Mayors International Association), and thanks to the momentum spearheaded by the Governor, Cambodia got financing. A recommendation will be drafted so that this urban heritage may be studied in order to assist the APSARA Authority and so that it can be presented to our Committee. These are the outlines of the recommendations."

Commentaire du Coprésident pour le Japon: Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan:

"« Monsieur le professeur, alors, nous attendons le projet de vos recommandations que vous allez soumettre avant la fin de la semaine. Bon. Donc, s'il n'y a pas d'autres sujets à traiter, nous allons doucement à la fin de la séance de session plénière et je donne tout d'abord la

parole à mon Coprésident pour la France. »professor, we are now then waiting for the draft recommendation, which will be submitted before the end of the week. So, if there are no other matters to be dealt with, we will conclude our plenary session and the floor goes back to my colleague, the Co-chairman for France.”

Recommendations of the 16th plenary session of the ICC for Angkor

December 15, 2009

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

There is now a clear distinction between the agenda of the plenary session of the ICC and that of the technical session. It is then highly recommended to the members of the Committee and in particular to the heads of the archaeological missions that they submit presentations to the agenda for the technical session only.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Any issues pertaining to WATER (resources, storage, distribution, water table, discharge and drainage) have been unanimously ranked as an absolute priority.

To see to a cross-departmental and interdisciplinary consultation on water and, in order to ensure an efficient and permanent monitoring, it is recommended to officialise, through a *prakas* (decree) or *anukret* (sub-decree), the constitution of the Committee proposed by the APSARA National Authority and supported by UNESCO with approval of His Excellency the Governor of Siem Reap.

2. In the field of heritage PROTECTION, including safeguarding measures and restoration programmes, consultation between the teams operating in ANGKOR is vital. In accordance with the *ad hoc* group of experts, the ICC recommends:

- the strengthening of the methodological coordination between the teams,
- the enlargement of the consultation on techniques and proposed solutions in compliance with international standards and foremost,
- the improvement of the dissemination of technical information between the teams.

3. Regarding TOURIST and visitor safety, the ICC recommends that the APSARA National Authority, in cooperation with the two *ad hoc* groups of experts (protection and development); sets out a construction programme of wooden stairs in locations where climbing is difficult, if not dangerous. A debate within the ICC is to take place prior to the implementation of this programme.

4. The town of Siem Reap is not simply a place for the people visiting Angkor to seek hospitality. The town's URBAN HERITAGE is abundant in terms of: architecture (traditional market; colonial architecture; wooden houses; historical pagodas), landscape (the countryside adjoins the town's boundaries; the river banks) and nature (canal areas).

More focus is recommended on the town and on the protection and development of its heritage.

VIII CLOSING SESSION

VIII.1 Statement by the French Co-chair, H.E. Mr. Jean-François Desmazières, Ambassador of France

"Thank you Co-Chair, it is indeed time to conclude. But I think that one should take the time to conclude even if we are short of it, otherwise this would not be elegant.

Mrs. Rivière, on behalf of UNESCO, was kind enough to state that the ICC for Angkor was an interesting operational experience. She also said that the ICC has evolved. If one does not evolve then he becomes ossified. So, today during the proceedings some small points indicated that further changes were still necessary. I remind you that last year we adopted internal regulations to make things clearer for all the contributing teams.

This year, in terms of organisation and evolution, one of the topics touched upon the task of the *ad hoc* group of experts on sustainable development. Their terms of reference were similar to those of the *ad hoc* group of experts on conservation. But actually, their work has been entirely different as the timeline differs completely. The dialogue also differs, as this is not a scientific dialogue with academic teams. To the contrary: it is to bridge what the scientists and experts in conservation observe and what the government and the national authorities should do or plan so that Angkor may still function with the development of tourism that we all aspire for.

Therefore, there is a need to establish a modification of the terms of reference for the experts in sustainable development, with a different operational timetable.

This brings us to reflect on the ICC. There are two types of dialogues. It is a bit like a matrix. There is a dialogue between conservation and development and all the stakeholders on different levels can take part in this dialogue.

One of the features of this unique institution, of this large academic society, with more than 300 people in this room, is to gather governments, and many of them. Here today 15 ambassadors are represented, plus the Royal government of Cambodia with different representatives of different ministries, and beside these governments are scholars, scientists, academics and researchers. This also is one of the characteristics of this Committee and one of its modes of dialogue that requires organisation.

The feeling is that we could intensify and better organise the dialogue between the scientists themselves. This might be the real meaning behind the thoughts voiced earlier on.

So, I think that we are still in the construction/drafting stage and that we should find a better articulation between the June-July session and that of December. The later session must remain plenary. This is the session for recommendations. It is somehow the governmental session, but it is still framed by scientists because the word of the scientists is important to us and we like to hear it. So the June-July 'technical' session has been extended. It is now held over two days. We wish to be more exhaustive in this session. Maybe this session should not be ashamed of being called a 'scientific session' which might last longer, be more exhaustive on the points studied, its organisation and the organisation of the dialogue between the teams.

Our scientific secretary, Professor Beschouch, has called for contributions. And yes, I can confirm that we are looking for contributions. You all know how to get in touch with the ICC and the standing secretariat. Ladies and Gentlemen, there are scientific teams calling for contributions in order to continue to carry out a reflection on how we organise ourselves so that the diversified dialogues taking place within the ICC may continue to develop harmoniously.

So this was my simple wish to end this session. A conclusion on the procedures, constantly changing, and also one—and this might sound like a bit of a paradox because this is the December session and we did not have time to talk about it—on the general discussions. The opportunities for general discussions were shortened: this is a shame and that is exactly why we might have to reorganise. Anyway, there is a call for contribution from each of you to assist the scientific secretariat to re-organise a longer, more harmonious and more open June-July 2010 session, thank you.”

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: “thank you Co-Chair. Finally and in order to close this 16th plenary session of the ICC, I would like to ask H.E. Mr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister of the Cambodian government, for his closing remarks.”

VIII.2 Statement by the Representative of the Royal Government of Cambodia, H.E. Mr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the APSARA National Authority

“Honourable Co-Chairmen,
Mrs. Françoise Rivière, Deputy Director General of UNESCO for Culture,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you have realised, the agenda of this 16th session was rather too ambitious in terms of timing. Of course, all the questions studied are important for the conservation and development of Angkor and for the sustainable development of Siem Reap. But what cannot be helped must be endured. I congratulate the secretariat, which put forward a revised version of the agenda, approved by the Co-chairs. And I thank all participants who this afternoon respected their time allocations.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to conclude. I would firstly like to underline the meaning of the ceremony held today at the village of Tani. In the footsteps of the Preah Sihanouk Angkor Museum dedicated to sculptures, we inaugurated a ceramic museum linked with the existence of pottery kilns which have been presented by the APSARA Authority in a modest, specially conceived archaeological Park.

This is a new step towards a museography policy that is to be implemented in and around the Angkor site, as per international standards and gradually using modern exhibition techniques, tourism promotion and cultural entertainment.

In this matter we welcome the assistance of the UNESCO experts and partnerships with members of the ICC such as Japan through the University of Sophia and the Nara National Institute. Moreover, the location of this museum in the countryside indicates our commitment to raise awareness among the rural populations of heritage values.

The second important observation is additional information. Immediately after typhoon *Ketsana*, H.E. Mok Mareth, Senior Minister, Minister of the environment, H.E. Mr. Thon Kong, Minister of Tourism, H.E. Mr. Mam Bun Heng, Minister of Health and H.E. Mr. Sou Phirin, Governor of Siem Reap convened an emergency meeting to resolve the issue of town infrastructure that had been damaged by the typhoon.

Following this initiative and based on an inventory report, the Prime Minister *Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo* Hun Sen endorsed the Committee set up for this matter and granted US\$4 million to rehabilitate the city’s infrastructure. The works have been completed.

The last observation is on the illumination of the monuments in the Angkor site. I firmly recall our stance: these monuments are listed as the cultural property of Mankind. They are protected under domestic Law and under UNESCO.

We can obviously use them for tourism development. But this development shall be pursuant to proven standards, criteria and techniques. The road has been paved, and our goal is to set up an exemplary illumination which will be on the same par as those in Paris, Rome, Nara, the Pyramids, etc.

I wanted to add that the presentation made by our high-level experts was very impressive and not only for myself. I felt that the participants were also moved.

Honourable Co-chairmen,

In conclusion, it's a pleasure to congratulate you for having mastered the proceedings of the ICC: your patience and kindness, but also sometimes a well-needed, certain firmness were praised by all; again, thank you.

We now will work towards the technical session in early June 2010.

I now declare the 16th ICC plenary session closed, thank you."

Comment from Mr. Beschaouch: "honourable Co-chairmen, according to the programme, before we take up to a diner at Bayon—the kind invitation of H.E the Ambassador of Australia, there is an important signing ceremony of an agreement with the opportunity of attendance, by the Deputy director for Culture, the Royal government of Cambodia's represented by H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Sok An and the Australian government, represented by the Ambassador. So this takes place on the first floor, it will be short, only a ten minute ceremony to sign this agreement with your attendance, including the Co-chairmen and all of those who wish to attend, like the Co-chairmen for the technical session and representatives of the States, before we leave for the reception. Thank you."

Comment from the Co-chairman for Japan: "the ceremony will be held straight away and the dinner is at 7:30pm at the Bayon. The plenary session is over. Thank you very much".

****Conclusion of the proceedings of the 16th ICC Plenary Session****

**16th Plenary Session of ICC Angkor
Sokha Angkor Resort 15 December 2009**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Title	Organization	Email/Tel
1	Alain Guilhot	Expert for Angkor illumination		
2	Alexander Ignatov	Ambassador	Embassy of the Federation of Russia	
3	An Sopheap	Department of Conservation Monument of Angkor	APSARA Authority	sopheap_an@yahoo.com
4	Ang Sokun	Department of Administration	APSARA Authority	012 81 76 16
5	Azedine Beschouch	ICC Scientific Secretary	UNESCO	azedinebeschouch@hotmail.com
6	Be Sinoun	Department of Cultural Development and Museum Conservation	APSARA Authority	
7	Bertrand Porte	Archaeologist	EFE0	bertrandporte@yahoo.fr
8	Bi Sopheap	Department of Public Order and Cooperation	APSARA Authority	
9	Blaise Kilian	ICC Secretariat	UNESCO Phnom Penh	b.kilian@unesco.org
10	Bounlap Keokangna	Deputy Director	SAGV	
11	Bun Kanhara	Office of Director General	APSARA Authority	017 69 69 27
12	Bun Lim Heng	Secretary of State	Council of Minister	
13	Bun Narith	Director General	APSARA Authority	puch_002@yahoo.com
14	Carol A. Rodley	Ambassador	US Embassy	
15	Chan Samnoble	Interpreter French-Khmer	APSARA Authority	chan.samnoble@rupp.edu.kh
16	Chan Tani	Vice-President	National Committee of World Heritage	
17	Chan Vathana	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	012 31 57 86
18	Chau Sun Kérya	ICC Secretariat	APSARA Authority	apsara.ddta@online.com.kh
19	Chea Phally	Department of Conservation Monument of Angkor	APSARA Authority	phally-but@yahoo.com

20	Chea Sarith	Department of Conservation Monument of Angkor	APSARA Authority	012 93 58 30
21	Chea Sophat	Deputy Commissioner	Heritage Police	015 86 33 28
22	Chea Sopheak		APSARA Authority	sopheak_siemreap@yahoo.com
23	Cheam Phally	Senior Architect	WMF	phallysiemreap@yahoo.com
24	Chhay Siven	Department of Agriculture and Community Development	APSARA Authority	
25	Chhieu Nam	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	016 87 77 07
26	Chhit Boravuth		Council of Minister	
27	Chhom Kunthea		APSARA Authority	
28	Chhong Setha	Director of Department	NAPV	c_setha2003@hotmail.com
29	Chhong Vira	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	017 97 67 97
30	Chhor Thanat	Deputy Director General	APSARA Authority	
31	Chin Sopheap	Governor	Angkor Thom District	
32	Chou Radyna	Department of Water Management	APSARA Authority	radinachou@yahoo.com
33	Christiane Garnero Morena	Expert	ICOMOS	garneromorena@gmail.com
34	Christophe Pottier	Architect	EFE0	christophe.pottier@efeo.net
35	Chrun Sophal	Department Director	APSARA Authority	098 60 77 77
36	Chuch Phoeurn	President	National Authority of Preah Vihear	chuch_phoeun@yahoo.com
37	Chuon Bunnath	Department of Technical Support and Intersectorial Projects	APSARA Authority	chounbunnath@yahoo.com
38	Claude Jacques	Archeologist		claud.jacques@sfr.fr
39	D.S. Sood	Team Leader	ASI	dssood2006@yahoo.com
40	David Rorke	Interpreter English-French	UNESCO	dgrorke@yahoo.com
41	Dom Hak	Deputy Director General	APSARA Authority	
42	Dominique Freslon	Conseiller culturel	Ambassade de France	Dominique.FRESLON@diplo matie.gouv.fr
43	Dominique Soutif	Archaeologist	EFE0	

44	Dougald O'Reilly	Director	Heritage Watch	
45	Ea Darith	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	092 97 57 57
46	Eleanor Bruce	Senior Lecturer	University of Sydney	eleanor.bruce@sydney.edu.au
47	Elke Tigges	Expert	DED/APSARA	elke.tigges@ded-cambodia.org
48	Em Srey Peou		APSARA Authority	sreypeou_em@yahoo.com
49	Emmeline Decker	Dipl.-Restorer	GACP	emmeline.decker@gmail.de
50	Engl Soewono	Secretary	Embassy of Indonesia	engelstlh@yahoo.com
51	Eric Bourdonneau	Archaeologist	EFE0	eric.bourdonneau@free.fr
52	Eric Lliopis	Archaeologist	FSP	eric.llopis@inrap.fr
53	Francine d'Orgeval		Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	Francine.DORGEVAL@diplomatie.gouv.fr
54	Françoise Rivière	Deputy Director-General for Culture	UNESCO Paris	
55	Frank Marcus Mann	Ambassador	Embassy of Germany	
56	Furukawa Hirokazu	Consultant	APSARA Authority	012 75 17 86
57	Gaël de Guichen	Advisor to the DG ICCROM	ICCROM	ask Makara?
58	Georges Ramorasata	Chief Technical Officer	SCA	Georges.RAMORASATA@camodia-airports.aero
59	Gilles Angles	Attaché de mission	Ambassade de France	
60	Giorgio Croci	Ad hoc Expert for conservation	UNESCO	mail@giorgiocroci.com
61	Glenn Boornazian	Project Coordinator	WMF	gboornazian@icr-icc.com
62	Gu Yu Cai	Director General	Chinese Academy of cultural Heritage	
63	Hang Chansopheap	Department of Land and Housing Management	APSARA Authority	
64	Hang Peou	Department Director	APSARA Authority	
65	Hang Sot	Vice-President	National Authority of Preah Vihear	097 88 8 27 27
66	Hans Leisen	Project Director	GACP	l@phno.auswaertiges-amt.de
67	Hem Sinath	Director of Department	NAPV	097 74 71 78 78
68	Heng Bunlay		Council of Ministers	012 51 84 85

69	Heng Bunlay	Photographer	Council of Minister	012 518 485
70	Heng Jeudi	Department of Technical Support and Intersectorial Projects	APSARA Authority	hengjadi@yahoo.com
71	Heng Kim Leng	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	012 72 82 21
72	Hidaka Kenichiro	Ad hoc Expert for development	UNESCO	akadih@heritage.tsukuba.ac.jp
73	Hing Thoraxy	Secretary of State	Council of Minister	thoraxy@gmail.com
74	Hiroshi Kawamura	Minister	Embassy of Japan	hiroshi.kawamura-2@mofa.go.jp
75	Hiroshi Sugiyama	Researcher	Nara Institute	sugiyama@nabunken.org.jp
76	Hiroyuki Nonaka	Project Formulation Advisor	JICA	Hiroyuki@jica.go.jp
77	Hok Peng Sè	Department Director	APSARA Authority	012 32 39 97
78	Hok Reatha		APSARA Authority	hokreatha@yahoo.com
79	Hong Makara	National Programme Officer	UNESCO Phnom Penh	m.hong@unesco.org
80	Hor Ritheanou	Office of Director General	APSARA Authority	h_nou@yahoo.com
81	Hy Mara	Financial Controller	APSARA Authority	012 26 67 66
82	I Gede Ngurah Swajaya	Ambassador	Embassy of Indonesia	
83	Ichita Shimoda	Technical Advisor	JASA	ichita731@hotmail.com
84	Iev Chanheng	National Project Coordinator	UNESCO Phnom Penh	c.iev_jasa@online.com.kh
85	Im Sokrithy	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	016 88 81 73
86	Ishimura Tomo	Researcher	Nara Institute	tomoishi@nabunken.go.jp
87	Istvan Zelnik	President and CEO	HUNINCOR	
88	It Peou	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	016 93 93 31
89	Ivan Chválný	Commercial Attaché	The Embassy of Czech Republic	ivan_chvaly@mzv.cz
90	Jacques Gaucher	Archaeologist	EFE0	jacques_gaucher@yahoo.com
91	Jady Smith	Project Facilitator	Embassy of New Zealand	jady.smith@yahoo.com

92	Janhwi Shrama	Director Conservation	ASI	dircon.asi@gmail.co
93	Jean François Desmazières	Ambassadeur	Ambassade de France	
94	Jean-Baptiste Chevance	Archaeologist	Archaeology and Development Foundation	jbchevance@free.fr
95	Jean-Marie Furt	Ad hoc Expert for development	UNESCO	jmafurt@wanadoo.fr
96	Jelen Janos	Director	Royal Angkor Foundation	jelenjanos@gmail.com
97	Jérémy Berthelomeau	Consultant	APSARA Authority	berthelomeau@yahoo.com
98	Josephine Gillespie		University of Sydney	j.gillespie@usyd.edu.au
99	Joyce Clark			jclark0323@aol.com
100	József Laszlovszky	Chief Scientific Advisor of the JKK Project, Leader of the Heritage Cluster	Royal Angkor Foundation	
101	Julia Estève	Archaeologist	EFE0	esteve.julia@yahoo.fr
102	K.P. Poonacha	Joint Director General	ASI	jdg1.asi@gmail.com
103	Karel Kranda	Czech National team at Angkor	CNTA	kranda@ujf.cas.cz
104	Karin Schinken	Expert	DED	
105	Katsuhiko Sato	Team Leader	JICA	njs-sato.y@inbj.nifty.com
106	Kem Reth Viseth	Secretary of State	Council of Minister	012 80 44 41
107	Kéngchay Sixanonh	First Secretary	Embassy of Lao P.D. R.	laoembpp@camintel.com
108	Kenneth Meyer		U.S. Embassy	
109	Ket Sophan	Cambodian Permanent Delegation to UNESCO	Council of Minister	
110	Khankham Kenbouttha	Director	SAGV	
111	Kheav Marady	Journalist	Council of Minister	017 534 625

112	Khoy Kim Tour	Conseller of the President	APSARA Authority	012 77 73 99
113	Khuon Khun Neay	Department Director	APSARA Authority	012 94 00 05
114	Kim Seong-do	Deputy Director	Modern Cultural Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration, Korea	
115	Kong Kanthy	Staff chief	I.Ge.S.	igescamb@hotmail.com
116	Laurent Delfour	Architect and Planner	SAGV	laurent.delfour@yahoo.fr
117	Lay Poty	Department of Water Management	APSARA Authority	potylay@yahoo.com
118	Lee Kyung-Soo	Ambassador	Embassy of Republic of Korea	ksd@korea.kr
119	Lim Bun Hok	ICC Secretariat	UNESCO Phnom Penh	bh.lim@unesco.org
120	Lim Kannitha	Archaeologist	EFE0	kannithalim@yahoo.com
121	Lim Ourk	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	012 94 32 02
122	Lionel Courty	Interpreter English-French	UNESCO	lionelcourty@hotmail.com
123	Long Kosal	Director of Department	NAPV	092 89 99 66
124	Louk Sok Leng	Department of Tourism Development	APSARA Authority	
125	M.M. Kanade	Superintending Archaeological Engineer	ASI	mmkanade2002@yahoo.com
126	Mam Morakat	Department of Urbanism Development of Siem Reap	APSARA Authority	
127	Mang Dara	Cambodian Delegation to UNESCO Paris	APSARA Authority	
128	Mao Loâ	Department Director	APSARA Authority	017 88 86 67
129	Margaret Adamson	Ambassador	Embassy of Australia	
130	Mariko Kano	Cultural Attache	Embassy of Japan	mariko.kano@mofa.go.jp
131	Masafumi Kuroki	Ambassador	Embassy of Japan	masafumikuroki@motagqp
132	Meas Bunleab	Department of Forest Management	APSARA Authority	
133	Meas Samnang	Department of Communication	APSARA Authority	016 30 66 00
134	Meng Vanny	Department of Administration	APSARA Authority	012 44 50 88
135	Meung Vuthy	Governor	Banteay Srey District	085 567 567

136	Mey Marady	Deputy Director General	APSARA Authority	meyapsara@camintel.com
137	Michael Spence	Vice Chancellor	Embassy of Australia	m.spence@vcc.usyd.eud.au
138	Michel Verrot	Project Coordinator	FSP	michelsien@camnet.com.kh
139	Miec Sopheap	Journalist	Council of Minister	016 44 6310
140	Mihály Rózsa	Country Director	Royal Angkor Foundation	rozsamihaly@gmail.com
141	Mireille Grubert		Ecole de Chailot	npakker@citechailot.fr
142	Mok Kunthy	Department of Administration	APSARA Authority	012 98 68 17
143	Monh Sameth	Secretary of State	Council of Minister	
144	Mot Lyna	Department of Administration	APSARA Authority	012 44 50 88
145	Mounir Bouchenaki	Ad hoc Expert for conservation	UNESCO	mbo@iccrom.org
146	N.S.K Harsh	Pathologist	ASI	nirmalharsh57@gmail.com
147	Nao Hayashi	Desk Officer for Asia and the Pacific	UNESCO Paris	n.hayashi@unesco.org
148	Nathalie Lancret	Director	IPRAUS	nathalie.lancret@wanadoo.fr
149	Neav Hak Leang	Department of Agriculture and Community Development	APSARA Authority	012 39 31 35
150	Negth Chhayly	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	017 59 61 68
151	Ngan Dany	Department Director	APSARA Authority	012 30 30 30
152	Ngeth Sothy	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	015 99 72 27
153	Nhem Bora	Interpreter English-Khmer	APSARA Authority	samrethsopha@hotmail.com
154	Nicolas Deviller	CEO	SCA	nicolas.deviller@cambodia-airports.aero
155	Nin Chansamean	Department Director	APSARA Authority	012 98 55 56
156	Nobuo Endo	Research fellow	Sophia University	n-endo@sophia.ac.jp
157	Nuon Mony	Department of Forest Management	APSARA Authority	

158	Nut Narang	Representative	Ministry of Land Management and Construction	
159	Olivier Binst	Expert for Angkor illumination		
160	Olivier Cunin	Co-operator	Gopura Team	cunin@crai.archi.fr
161	Olivier Gilard	Programme Officer	AFD	
162	Oum Marady		APSARA Authority	marady_oum@yahoo.com
163	Oum Sopha	Department of Forest Management	APSARA Authority	
164	Oum Weachiravuth	High Representative of H.M. the King	Royal Palace	weachiravuth@gmail.com
165	Pal Chan Dara		Council of Minister	
166	Pao Sophal	Director of Department	NAPV	
167	Pascal Royere	Architect	EFE0	pascal.royere@efeo.net
168	Phai Sun Heng	Department of Finance	APSARA Authority	017 44 55 81
169	Phay Siphon	Secretary of State	Council of Ministers	
170	Philip Hewitt	Representative	Embassy of New Zealand	Philip.Hewitt@nzaid.govt.nz
171	Philippe Delanghe	Culture Programme Specialist	UNESCO Phnom Penh	p.delanghe@unesco.org
172	Phoem Revant	Deputy Director General	NAPV	097 66 67 99
173	Phou Sâm At	Governor	Prasat Bakong District	
174	Phuong Sopheak	Department of Tourism Development	APSARA Authority	phuongsopeak@yahoo.com
175	Pich Sokha Lay	Governor	Pouk District	
176	Pierre Clément	President	AAA	p.clement@arte-charpentier.com
177	Pierre Lanapats	Sous-Directeur De L'Archéologie et Des Sciences Sociales	MAE-France	pierre.lanapats@diplomatie.gouv.fr
178	Pierre-André Lablaude	Ad hoc Expert for conservation	UNESCO	lablaude.administration@orange.fr
179	Po Map	Interpreter French-Khmer	APSARA Authority	pomapdef@yahoo.fr

180	Ponn Dary	Department of Cultural Development and Museum Conservation	APSARA Authority	
181	Prim Virak	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	012 30 33 08
182	Prom Chak	ICC Secretariat	UNESCO Phnom Penh	c.prom@unesco.org
183	Prom Karona	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	012 26 77 07
184	Prom Sam Ean	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	012 84 56 07
185	Rajesh K. Sachdeva	Ambassadeur	Embassy of India	
186	Ramesh C. Chadha	Second Secretary	Embassy of India	
187	Ro Sovandaroath	Department of Cultural Development and Museum Conservation	APSARA Authority	roath_ro@yahoo.com
188	Robert Mccarty	Chief experts	JASA	rmccarthy@yahoo.com
189	Roland Fletcher	Professor	University of Sydney	roland.fletcher@arts.usyd.edu.au
190	Romana Tedeschi	Project Manager	BSCP	bscp@online.com.kh
191	Ros Borath	President	National Committee of World Heritage	apsara.dma@online.com.kh
192	Ros Dina	Photographer	Council of Minister	089 885 757
193	Ros Rotheany	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	011 88 77 00
194	Ros Savy		Council of Ministers	017 45 57 22
195	Ros Savy	Photographer	Council of Minister	017 453 722
196	Rudi Veestraeten	Ambassador	Embassy of Belgium	rubi-veestraeten@diplobel.fed.cb
197	S.S.Negi	Director of Forest Research Institute	ASI	negiiss@rcko.org
198	Sad Nady	Commissioner of Police	Siem Reap Province	012 63 01 38
199	Sahai Sacchidananh		APSARA Authority	085 78 44 53
200	Saing Vattana	Department of Communication	APSARA Authority	012 97 80 75
201	Sâm Siyan	Chief of Unit	Tourism Police	
202	Samreth Socheat		Council of Ministers	012 44 46 26
203	Samreth Socheat	Photographer	Council of Minister	012 444 626

204	San Chanthan	Department of Conservation Monument of Angkor	APSARA Authority	sorn_chanthorn@yahoo.com
205	San Setha	Department of Conservation Monument of Angkor	APSARA Authority	sithasam_hot@yahoo.com
206	San Sophorn		National Committee of World Heritage	012 79 73 72
207	Satoru Miwa	Project Manager	Sophia University	satoru@online.com.kh
208	Saum Sopharath	Department of Urbanism Development of Siem Reap	APSARA Authority	pharath_angkor@yahoo.com
209	Savitri Suwansathit	Advisor	Ministry of Culture of Thailand	
210	Say Samkhan	Secretary of State	Council of Minister	016 812 830
211	Seng Savong		Council of Minister	
212	Seng Sometha		Council of Minister	
213	Seng Sotheara		APSARA Authority	
214	Seung Kong	Deputy Director General	APSARA Authority	012 26 40 56
215	Shinji Tsukawaki	Water Specialist	Kanazawa University	shinji@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp
216	Sim Than	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	
217	Simon Warrack	Stone Conservator	ICCROM	swarrack@gmail.com
218	Sisowath Chandevy	Directrice Ecole Patrimoine	FSP	chandevy@yahoo.com
219	So Chheng	Archaeologist	CSA	chheng.so@hotmail.com
220	Sok An	Deputy Prime Minister	Council of Ministers	
221	Sok Leakhena	Depty Governor	Siem Reap Provnce	
222	Sok Sangvar		Council of Minister	
223	Sok Sokan		Council of Minister	
224	Song Sopheakdei	Photographer	Council of Minister	017 997 167
225	Song Sopheakdey		Council of Ministers	017 99 71 67
226	Sou Phirin	Governor	Siem Reap Provnince	souphirin@camnet.com.kh

227	Soun Sovann		National Committee of World Heritage	012 20 34 64
228	Sum Map		Council of Minister	012 55 11 33
229	Suziki Takashi	Consultant	APSARA Authority	012 95 16 95
230	Svay Piseth	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	012 97 62 57
231	Sylvain Ulisse	Coordinateur de projet	FSP	sylvain.ulisse@free.fr
232	T. Lakshmi Priya	Consultant	ASI	tlpriya@gmail.com
233	T.S. Maxwell	Professor	University of Bonn	maxangkor@camnet.com.kh
234	Takeshi Nakagawa	Co-director	JASA	nakag@waseda.jp
235	Tan Boun Suy	Department Director	APSARA Authority	tanbounsuy@yahoo.com
236	Tan Sambon	Deputy Director General	APSARA Authority	012 95 79 40
237	Tan Sawathya	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	sawathya.tan@orange.fr
238	Tan Theany	Secretary General	Nat. Com. for UNESCO	camnac@hotmail.com
239	Tea Vann	Department of Conservation Monument of Angkor	APSARA Authority	099 60 49 96
240	Tekreth Somrach	Secretary of State	Council of Minister	
241	Tep Bun Chhay	Governor	Siem Reap District	012 68 75 47
242	Tep Tony	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	012 63 04 18
243	Tep Vannda	Representative	Ministry of Economic and Finance	tvnnda@yahoo.com
244	Tep Vattho	Department Director	APSARA Authority	012 65 53 91
245	Teruo Jinnai	UNESCO Representative in Cambodia	UNESCO Phnom Penh	t.jinnai@unesco.org
246	Test Sothy	Department of Tourism Development in Angkor	APSARA Authority	essothy@yahoo.com
247	Tetsuji Goto	Ad hoc Expert for development	UNESCO	bobgoto2006@yahoo.co.jp
248	Thai Piseth		Council of Ministers	017 84 49 80

249	Tharapong Srisuchat	Director of Fine Arts Department	Ministry of Culture of Thailand	fadod5@yahoo.com
250	Thia Narak Piseth	Photographer	Council of Minister	017 844 980
251	Thitiya Panmanee	Second Secretary	Royal Thai Embassy	
252	Thol Nachhovy	Department of Land and Housing Management	APSARA Authority	
253	Thong Khon	Minister	Ministry of Tourism	
254	Tieng Kanha Sothy		APSARA Authority	
255	Tith Sopha	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	092 97 57 57
256	Tjaco van den Hout	Ambassador	Embassy of Netherlands	ban-cdp@minbuza.nl
257	Tous Sumneath	Department of Land and Housing Management	APSARA Authority	
258	Uhm Won-jae	First Secretary	Embassy of Republic of Korea	
259	Uk Someth	Deputy Director General	APSARA Authority	someth_uk@yahoo.com
260	Uk Topbottra	Deputy Director General	NAPV	097 78 23 44
261	Uth Sam Oeun	Director	Dpt. Urbanism	
262	Va Vuth	Department of Agriculture and Community Development	APSARA Authority	vavuth_agriculturecambodia@yahoo.com
263	Valter M. Santoro	Head of Project	I.Ge.S.	vm.santoro@igessnc.com
264	Weeraya Tepayayone	Culture Officer	Ministry of Culture of Thailand	jibbbb@hotmail.com
265	Wen Yuqing	Architect	CSA	yqwen@sina.com
266	Wolfgang Möllers	Country Director	DED	ld@ded.org.kh
267	Yim Nolla	Senior Minister	Council of Ministers	
268	Yin Soeum	Interpreter English-Khmer	APSARA Authority	12891301
269	Yin Sovat	Deputy Director of Department	APSARA Authority	016 95 57 77
270	Yoko Futagami	Senior Researcher	NRICP Tokyo	futa@tobunken.go.jp
271	Yoshi Ando	Director	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	yoshio.ando@mofa.go.jp
272	You Chantha		APSARA Authority	chanthayon@yahoo.com

273	Yuni Sato	Researcher	Nara Institute	
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ACTIVITY REPORT

APSARA NATIONAL AUTHORITY

Summary report drafted by Chau Sun Kérya

A compilation of documents provided by the APSARA National Authority Departments

YEAR 2009

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INTRODUCTION

Following the APSARA National Authority (ANA) reshuffle in 2008 and the grouping of twelve departments in the same temporary location, the building of the new seat of the Authority has made huge progress. The move to the new premises shall take place in 2010.

As for 2009, it was an eventful year in terms of achievements in the area of infrastructure. Details will be provided in each department's annual report but the following points need to be emphasised:

1. Events related to water resources: *i)* towards the end of the monsoon season, in September, typhoon *Ketsana*—which devastated most of the coast of the neighbouring countries—also caused some damage on a smaller scale in Angkor and some flooding. The timely action taken by the Department of Water Resources Management canalised the torrential rain and prevented any flooding of the most exposed villages. Details of the emergency operations and of the measures taken and of the last minute construction of structures stopping the torrential water flow are listed in the Department report. *ii)* The fourth colloquium on water resources, held in Siem Reap, was organised by UNESCO and the ANA and gathered all the relevant authorities to draft the official decision to create the Committee on Water Resources Management for the eponymous city. *iii)* The northern baray's rehabilitation was a success, as in 2008, for the first time since the 16th century, it was filled with 700,000m³ of water, which reached 2.98m³ in 2009. This great reservoir played a decisive role during typhoon *Ketsana*, percolating the torrential rainwater thereby preventing the flooding of the northern wall of Angkor Thom and its destruction—as it is ancient and fragile—whilst also preventing the rainwater from inundating the surrounding villages. *iv)* The damaged sections of the western baray's dykes were repaired and the rehabilitation project is still going on to revive the historical cultural landscape and to develop the visitor circuit to facilitate the discovery of this masterpiece of the Khmer Kings.
2. Development of heritage: the development of the Angkor site shall be based on enhancing the monuments and improving their surrounding areas. This includes:
 - a. **improvement of tourism infrastructure:**
 - i)* the main road network in the park shall be repaired and new bypass roads built to relieve traffic congestion.
 - ii)* New toilets have been built and are operational: a second building was constructed in Banteay Srei, adding to those which could no longer meet tourism growth. Rest rooms were also built at the eastern entrance of the Ta Prohm and Bakong temples.
 - b. ***Enhancement of the monuments approach areas:***

i) the completion and gradual opening of the Banteay Srei *Parvis* (forecourt) was positively welcomed by visitors and tour operators. This encourages the ANA in developing this type of visitor structures at the other major monuments of the Angkor Park.

ii) The company Jet tours has financed, to a total of US\$ 77,820, the development of the Srah Srang area. This is a multidisciplinary project involving several Departments. The Department of Land Planning and Habitat Management in the Angkor Park has been entrusted with the management of the development works.

iii) Enhancing the Angkor site: the overall image of the monuments and of their approach areas has been improved by substituting damaged statues with new copies respecting authenticity (Banteay Srei, the south gate of the Giants Causeway in Angkor Thom and the naga balustrade in Angkor Wat).

c. ***A cultural development aiming at diversifying the tourism on offer:*** besides the improvement of the visitors' structures, it is necessary to plan for the end of the world economic crisis and therefore for the return of visitors by offering new activities of interest and leisure. The ANA has therefore spearheaded the following projects:

i) museums: after the refurbishment of a room at the Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum—where newly discovered artefacts unearthed during excavations or by chance are stored and secured—while waiting for the construction of a warehouse, another museum in Tani was inaugurated and will be soon operational. The Angkor ceramic museum will exhibit articles in ceramics discovered in 1997 by the ANA and the Japanese Nara Institute team of researchers.

ii) The illumination of the Angkor site: to answer a request from the Royal government of Cambodia, a study site pursuant to World heritage and UNESCO standards is being carried out on the illumination of the temples of the Angkor. The mission was entrusted to experts with experience of similar missions in the world's most prestigious cultural sites. A first draft was presented at the ICC Plenary Session on December 15, 2009. Experts and the national authorities have approved it. The project will then enter a second phase.

iii) The spice garden: the aspiration behind the creation of a spice garden is to add to the activities offered to visitors on top of the monuments. This garden targets nature lovers and culinary buffs who enjoy tropical cuisine and in particular that of Cambodia which uses various typical ingredients.

3. Social development: the Angkor Park has always been a living site and villages located in the protected zones must respect the restrictions provided for in Decree NS 001 on zoning which provides for regulating land where no building is permitted and limitations pertaining to the prohibition of some type of commercial activities. The ANA has then set

out development projects to help the population to continue living in their familiar surroundings.

- a. Run Ta-Ek eco-village: located on the fringes of the protected zone of the Angkor Park, a serviced land of 1,000ha is at the disposition of the growing families. Also is planned an ecotourism programme to allow the future dwellers to earn a living and to link their villages with the Tani ancient Kiln sites where a ceramic museum has just been built.
- b. Implementation of the bilateral project with New Zealand: the first stage of the project has been completed. Several of the relevant Departments outsourced some of their staff to manage the different components of the project to improve communication on the role of the ANA: coordination carried out by trained liaison officers who have established relationships with the villagers. A programme is planned to train villagers in receiving visitors who come to discover their ongoing traditional activities and crafts.

The *Prakas* (ministerial decisions) have been drafted and approved by each Department and sent for approval to H. E. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, President of the APSARA National Authority.

Pending official enforcement, all the relevant Departments have already began to work pursuant to the operation provided for in the texts on the determination of job distribution.

I. DEPARTMENT OF THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL (DAPM)

The Department of the Office of Administration, Personnel and Material's duty is to assist in administrative matters the technical Departments and also to manage supporting activities in parallel with the running of the ANA, such as the Services Centre and the Unit for the Supply of Electricity to the Angkor area.

Thus the Department of the Office of Administration, Personnel and Material is divided into six offices:

1. The Office for Organisation and Centralisation;
2. The Office of Protocol and Guides;
3. The Office for Personnel and Training;
4. The Planning and Material Office;
5. The Services Centre of the ANA (CSA);
6. The Electricity Supply Unit.

The determination of job distribution allowed for recruitment within the DAPM and the allocation of assignments to staff. The following outcomes were achieved:

1. The Office for Organisation and Centralisation is in charge of collecting internal and external mail at the ANA and must answer any queries under its competence. In 2009, 1,446 external mails and 5,994 internal posts were dealt with, including 508 replies sent to several external bodies. The Office is also responsible for the preparation of meetings in and out of the institution, with the local authorities or different partners involved in special projects (445 meetings were convened in 2009).
2. The Office of protocol and guides organises the hosting of national and international delegations, setting up the relevant protocol to welcome delegates visiting the Angkor site. It is responsible for hiring guides, using the skills available within the institution or hiring professional guides (60 delegations visited in 2009).
The Office must also prepare any inauguration and closing ceremony of international working sites in cooperation with the involved countries or governmental organisations. Fifteen ceremonies were organised in 2009.
3. The Office for personnel and training organises, in collaboration with the relevant Departments, the recruitment for the ANA of staff on fixed-term contracts (207 staff were hired in 2009). It also sees to the preparation of files for personnel who leave, once the fixed-term contract has ended (76 officers completed their assignments). It is also responsible for convening the staff for internal meetings or external seminars and meetings in technical areas such as cultural exchanges and acquisition of experience. In 2009, 559 notifications to attend were sent.
To motivate the staff after one-year of working within the organisation, an appraisal of their activities and skills is organised determining pay rises while waiting for internal promotions within their department or to other departments of the ANA.
It also organises training sessions for new staff to get acquainted with the environmental management programme of the Angkor site.
The Office was highly involved in the drafting of the decisions on the organisation and running of the different Departments of the Office of the Director-General of the ANA before submission to the President's approval. These *Prakas*, once enacted, will ensure better efficacy and accountability of the different department assignments.
4. The Planning and Material Office has prepared a key project for the assignments of the ANA, namely the setting of the markers to demarcate the protected areas of the Angkor Park. This project has not been implemented since the enactment of Royal Decree N° NS 001 in 1994. The Office has collected the material and equipment requested by the different departments and work Units linked with the ANA to carry out this assignment. The Office will study these requests before submission for approval to the General Director. Some of the files require approval from the President. In 2009 were registered: 424 requests for repair of

vehicles, 1,411 budget requests on different projects, 46 files submitted for stationary need and 2,126 fuel coupons.

5. The Services centre of the ANA (CSV) was created and up and running on December 1, 2008. The achieved aim was to gather in one location all the services provided for, by all the Departments, to the population living in the Park, to national and international visitors and to Official governmental delegations. The requests are collected by a one-window service and are allocated to the relevant technical services for processing. This improves efficiency and accountability. The Department set up the different regulations required for the running and implementation of this service: the decision to create it, the identification of the different services and the free consultation service offering advices. These actions have improved the public offer pursuant to sub-decree N° 50 regarding the organisation and running of the Office of the General Director of the ANA. The results on the period from January 1, until November 30, 2009 have been the following:

- 1,580 occurrences of advices given to the local population and domestic and international tourists who requested services or miscellaneous business concessions on the Angkor site.
- Requests made were of 1,560 cases including:
 - ▶ 561 construction permits,
 - ▶ 796 requests on cultural tourism,
 - ▶ 203 questions on administrative issues,
- The answer given to the applicants numbered 1,607.
 - ▶ 248 replies to administrative service questions were made, of which 239 were granted and nine denied.
 - ▶ 880 requests on cultural tourism service: 872 granted, 8 denied.
 - ▶ 481 construction permit requests: 150 cases granted, 286 denied and 45 sent additional information letters.
- The Service Centre of the ANA turnover reached US\$161,075, allocated as such:
 - ▶ 46 authorisations granted to organise cultural and dinner shows for different travel agencies.
 - ▶ 34 filming/shooting authorisations of all sorts.
 - ▶ 11 authorisations were granted to researchers,

6. The Electricity Supply Unit was created to manage the contract agreed with a private company in charge of the electricity supply. The task of the ANA is mainly to see to the maintenance and upkeep of the power grid inside the Angkor Park. This includes:

- Installing 289 utility poles.
- Burying electrical transmission lines in 13 locations.
- 19 electrical light bulbs were changed.

- Canals were dug to drain water and prevent flooding of power distribution cabins PTT 002 and PTT 003.
- LV Cables were connected in 12 locations.
- The lighting system in the Angkor site and along Road 60 m in the cultural and tourism city was organised and repaired.

II. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

The report can be found in the annex, at the end of the present report.

III. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION (DC)

III.1. Structure and management:

Pursuant to the *Prakas*, pending approval from the APSARA National Authority (ANA) President, the Department of Communication is made up of four offices:

⇒ Structure:

1. The Office for Activities Coordination and Support,
2. The Cooperation and Printing Office,
3. The Office for Mobile Photos, Awareness and Exhibition,
4. The Information Office.

⇒ Management:

The Department's staff numbers 16, including civil servants and contracted manpower distributed as follow:

- one Department Director;
- 13 Officers in charge of awareness;
- two drivers.

III.2. Main outcome of activities

The main activities of the Department are to carry out awareness campaigns among the population living in the protected zones in order to gain their contribution to the protection of Angkor heritage, as demographic growth and external emigrants threaten to urbanise the park. The communication activities help reduce the number of punitive activities carried out by the Department of Public Order and Co-operation.

⇒ **The awareness campaigns:** communication operations were undertaken with the population across 57 villages located in protected zones 1 and 2. 10,438 villagers attended the awareness campaign, with the following topics:

- Regulation on heritage protection;

- Land use in protected zones;
- Newly wed couples choosing to settle in Run Ta Ek eco-village.

⇒ **Printing of the monthly newsletter:** the newsletter is a communication tool circulated across the entire country. 99,600 newsletters were circulated:

- 24,600 newsletters were circulated to the ministries and different institutions of the City of Phnom Penh.
- 30,480 were disseminated to the APSARA Authority and the various provincial departments of Siem Reap province.
- 29,160 were circulated to the villages and communes of zones 1 and 2.
- 13,200 newsletters were finally dispatched to the provinces.

⇒ **Radio broadcasts:**

- FM 100.5 MHz and Bayon radio stations: 77 programmes on conservation works and sustainable development in the Angkor region.
- 101, the station of the presidency of the Council of Ministers: 18 programmes on conservation works and sustainable development in the Angkor region.

⇒ **Production and installation of information panels on public roads:** installation of 27 panels regarding information from the ANA on land use in zones 1 and 2 and on traffic prohibition for vehicles carrying dangerous products on the *Korea-Cambodia friendship* bypass road.

⇒ **Education campaigns:** two awareness campaigns convening urban and provincial youths with a total of 400 participants were organised during the youth research trip in Siem Reap province.

⇒ **Organisation of an exhibit:** to inform the public, a monthly exhibit of 12 photos is on display at the Office of The General Directorate of the ANA in order to present the institution's activities.

IV. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ORDER AND COOPERATION (DOC)

IV.1. Overall situation of the Department

The Department was created by sub-decree ANK/BK 50 and a specific *Prakas* will later define the operational structure of the Department. It includes three Offices and one Unit:

- The Office for Organisation and Centralisation;
- The Human Resources and Materials Office,
- The Co-operation and Regulation Office,

The operation and intervention Unit, or ground forces, is made up of 24 officers working over five districts in Angkor.

IV.2. Management

⇒ The Department administration includes eight staff, whereas the co-operation force makes up the majority of the staff with 124 officers.

⇒ The co-operation forces Group acts over a territory comprised of five *sroks* and towns and has halted 979 illegal activities:

➤ Control and halting of construction and other activities	441 cases
➤ Sand dredging	23 cases
➤ Extraction and selling of soils	51 cases
➤ Deforestation activities to grab land	7 cases
➤ Control and mandatory destruction by owners of their constructions	233 cases
➤ Demolition and seizure of construction materials	198 cases
➤ Control and mandatory destruction by owners to remove construction materials	26 cases
➤ Construction without any permit where work sites have been used during the last semester of 2009: these are waiting for the governor's recommendation in order to be demolished	2 cases
➤ Operations requiring the intervention of the Governor	6 cases
➤ Filed complaints and warrant arrests requested to the Siem Reap province	8 cases
➤ Complaints filed at the Siem Reap tribunal	1 case
➤ Legal complaints filed at the Siem Reap tribunal	3 cases
➤ Tribunal- issued protection and preservation orders	7 cases
➤ Stopping of Heavy vehicles driving in the Angkor site and vehicles above the legal tonnage of 20 tons driving on the Khmer-Korean friendship road	4 cases

IV.3. Assessment and conclusion

IV.3.1. Assessment and conclusion:

Illegal construction activities have still been going on in Zones 1 and 2. Thanks to good leadership and management, the operation forces Group carried out, day and night, activities in the field and produced results. These operations were undertaken in cooperation with all manner of competent authorities, for example: the education of landlords in building and the drafting of promises and commitments to halt construction, As for the demolition and seizure of construction materials, this occurred when written promises and advice to halt works were not implemented.

IV.3.2. Guidelines and implementation:

⇒ To continue to ask the governor to act on ongoing illegal construction activities and to prepare complaint files to be submitted to the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey tribunal.

- ⇒ To continue halting illegal activities based on the six point programme of the ANA and the Siem Reap governor and on the working plan drafted by the management.
- ⇒ To strengthen cooperation with local authorities and relevant institutions.
- ⇒ To manage the forces with a strict discipline and to focus on improving their efficiency by better training in: standards, laws, decisions and on the different instructions related to the cooperation activities in the Angkor site area.
- ⇒ To continue the measures taken with the local authorities and relevant institutions in order to eradicate the unlawful constructions still standing.
- ⇒ To continue the implementation of the Royal Decree, sub-decree and decisions of the legal texts pertaining to the eradication of unlawful constructions and to solve problems following the in-force procedures in order to contribute to the sustainable protection, preservation and development of the Angkor site.

V. DEPARTMENT OF LAND PLANNING AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT IN THE ANGKOR PARK (DATGHA)

Once staffed adequately in 2008, the Department completed some of its assignments.

The main tasks carried out were to study requests for repair or development of existing habitat, as new constructions are forbidden in the protected zones. The Department works in close collaboration with the Department of Public Order and Co-operation to put a halt to any illegal construction sites.

The Department also carried out special projects which it has responsibility for.

Major activities undertaken are detailed hereunder:

V.I. Study of construction permits

The technical staff in charge of the permit studied applications submitted to the ANA Service Centre by the population living in protected zones 1 and 2 and in the other sites of the Angkor Park.

⇒ Outcomes of the processing of construction application permits

From January 1 to December 16, 2009 the ANA received construction requests and delivered the following authorisations:

Dates	Number authorised	Number delivered permits	Authorised	Non Authorised

January	28	12	16	28
February	40	14	26	40
March	49	26	23	49
April	39	10	29	39
May	33	9	22	31
June	35	11	23	34
July	58	21	35	56
August	68	15	42	57
September	52	15	23	38
October	87	14	17	31
November	71	0	6	6
December	34	0	0	0
TOTAL	594	147	262	409

V.2. Ongoing special projects

⇒ *Western and northern baray projects:*

Three specialised officers were outsourced by the Department to work on the two rehabilitation and development projects of the northern and western barays in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources Management and other relevant departments.

⇒ *The Run Ta-Ek project:*

The Department played an important role in the design of the Run Ta-Ek eco-village by contributing to start the project and carrying out the following tasks:

- Construction of two shelters for guards, further construction and listing of the names of the 50 families chosen among the population to settle in Run Ta-Ek.
- A booklet on the eco-village was printed in Khmer, English and French to inform the public of the design and basic idea for the development of the natural area of Run Ta Ek.
- Signs were put up to indicate the development zone of the Run Ta Ek village.
- The construction of a model house started in July 2009 and was completed in December 2009.
- Drawing of plans for 206 plots of land (15 x 15m) for the population.

⇒ *Banteay Srei parvis project:*

The Department collaborated with the relevant Departments on the development of the Banteay Srei *parvis* supervised by the Department of Cultural Development, of Museums and Heritage Standards. The DAGTGHA was entrusted with the following tasks:

- Planning of the panoramic viewpoints at the Trapeang, preparation of the construction of shops and production of more signage.
- Construction of foundations for the construction of shops.
- Estimates for: construction project of panoramic decks in five locations, tiles laid along the access paths, lawn and flowers plantation, construction of two

rest areas inside the *parvis* and of a collection room for the waste. These estimates were submitted for approval to the General Director.

⇒ ***Restoration project of the Bakong pagoda:***

The first phase of the Holcim Company financed project has been completed. The ANA and the Holcim Company signed the new agreement on the second phase.

- A technical coordinator has been appointed in order to prepare the bidding for the project: this work has also been completed.
- Restoration works started on November 23, 2009. The DATGHA appointed four technical officers to manage and monitor the project.

⇒ ***Construction project of the Khmer model house on the Srah Srang parvis:***

The Khmer home will house the interpretation centre on traditional Khmer habitat and its environment.

- A shelter to store compost was built.
- A pond was also dug for fish farming.
- Planting has started in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources Management.
- The plan of the house was also completed and submitted to the General Directorate of the ANA in order to obtain the necessary financing for its construction.

⇒ ***Heritage Management Framework project:***

A cooperation agreement was signed between the Australian government and the ANA on December 15, 2009. The UNESCO office in Phnom Penh is preparing the administrative procedures as it was appointed as project coordinator.

⇒ ***Srah Srang project:***

Financing from the Jet tours company channelled by the UNESCO office in Phnom Penh was distributed among the different relevant departments of the ANA. The DATGHA was entrusted with the implementation of the project. The first phase of the project was completed despite severe weather conditions during *Ketsana* in October 2009, which hindered some of the works.

- A technical team in charge of the development of the most visited places in the Srah Srang area was formed.
- The financing agreement of the project was agreed with the UNESCO office in Phnom Penh and the funds were wired to the ANA.
- The excavation works on the ancient road located to the east of Batchum temple started on August 13, 2009. DATGHA archaeologists are carrying out these works.
- The Department of Conservation of the Monuments in the Angkor Park and Preventive Archaeology prepared the preventive excavation works on the esplanade between the Royal pond of Srah Srang and the Banteay Kdei temple.

- The Department of Water Resources, once the bidding application completed, was able to select a company to be put in charge of the works. The latter were halted due to dramatic rainfalls and flooding affecting the relevant areas of activity.
- The Department of Cultural Development of Museums and Heritage Standards also invited for tender—pursuant to the procedures—and chose a company in charge of undertaking the redesign of the historical axis linking the Royal pond of Srah Srang with Banteay Kdei temple.
- The report was drafted and submitted within the imparted deadline to the UNESCO office in Paris.
- Development works of the *parvis* also started.

⇒ ***New Zealand development project:***

The community participation project, created following bilateral cooperation between the ANA and the NZAID agency from New Zealand, should be a benchmark for the development of communities living in the protected areas of the Angkor Park. The project includes four fields of which three fall under the responsibility of the DAGTHA and the fourth of the Department of Cultural Development of Museums and Heritage Standards. Up to now, capacity training sessions have been organised to improve the capacity of staff working in the fields of rural development and land-use planning. Numerous officers from the Department and from other relevant Departments were appointed to take part in the different operations with the aim of acquiring experience among the communities based in the Battambang and Kampong Chhnang provinces in cooperation with NZAID. These activities are being implemented in the villages of northern Srah Srang and Rohal.

⇒ ***Research project on ancient roads:***

- The “Angkor to Phimai” research project on ancient roads, a bilateral cooperation with the Silapakon University of Thailand was completed.
- It continued with a new project jointly undertaken with the Nihon University of Japan, which focuses on the ancient roads starting from Angkor towards the Wat Phu region in Laos. It was carried out from October 23 until 27, 2009.

⇒ ***Construction project of the ceramics museum in Tani:***

- the construction of the building is completed, as are the showcases to exhibit the ceramics. Tables, cabinets and desks have been purchased.
- The Deputy Prime Minister inaugurated the Museum on December 15, 2009 in a ceremony attended by international and national guests who were contributing to the 16th Plenary Session of the ICC.
- The projects for the construction of the entrance door of the museum and the landscaping of the garden have been submitted for approval to the Director General.

⇒ ***Statistic and data on land plots project:***

- Officers from the Department were appointed to take part in the

measurement of the plots and to establish the data while a survey was carried out in the Rohal, south Srah Srang, north Srah Srang Sangkat Nokor Thom villages and in the city of Siem Reap, province of Siem Reap. Among these officers, some are exclusively appointed to this project whereas others work simultaneously on the NZAID project on community participation.

V.3. Most- encountered issues

Noticeable are difficulties met by the team in charge of the populated habitat in the protected areas of the Angkor Park.

- Construction permits are rarely applied for, and if they are, the works have often already started.
- Local authorities hinder the on-site checking of constructions applying for a building permit since the ANA has stopped accepting their certification. The ANA should consider rethinking this point.
- The massive arrival of newcomers, the selling of land in the protected areas and makeshift homes are still ongoing.
- Verification of constructions on site is made difficult since a Department car was confiscated on June 24, 2009 and only handed back on November 10, 2009.

V.4. Aspirations

- To empower the Department in terms of financing in order to be able to solve urgent matters such as purchasing material and hiring workers when implementing projects.
- To quickly resolve other issues such as requesting budgets, materials and fixing tools.

VI. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (DDAC)

VI.1. Justifications

Out of the 40,117ha of the Angkor Park, rice fields occupy 13,496ha, approximately 39 per cent of the total. These paddy fields have actually always been a feature of the Angkorian landscape.

The intergovernmental meeting held in Paris in November 2003 entrusted the APSARA National Authority (ANA) with a new goal: to see to the sustainable development of the Siem Reap/Angkor region.

The sustainable agricultural development is included in this scope, as:

- sustainable development would not be possible if Siem Reap's crops were polluted with fertilizer and pesticide wastes, affecting the health of the local people and tourists.
- As Siem Reap is located upstream from the great Lake Tonle Sap, the chemical agro-input wastes drained by water would accumulate in this great reservoir, polluting fish, the staple food of the Cambodian people.

Therefore organic farming seemed to be the sole alternative for the ANA.

The Siem Reap population is known as one of the poorest of the country; therefore fighting the poverty of these local people is one of the assignments of the ANA, knowing that 80 per cent of them are farmers. The Department is to find the means to increase the crop yield by then expanding revenues.

So the question is: how to improve crop yields without using any chemical agro-input?

Experiences drawn from developed countries prove that organic farming suffers a decrease of the yield. No comprehensive technical solutions to this problem have yet been found. Therefore the Department faces a huge challenge: to set up new technologies tailored to the country in order to increase agricultural yield without impacting on the environment.

The people of Angkor, guardians of the culture and of its millennia of tradition, are the intangible heritage that needs to be protected on the same par as the temples. One of the main tasks of the ANA is to improve this population's standard of living.

The main stakeholder of development is the community of farmers. Empowering them in the decision making process is the only efficient approach to reach a sustainable agricultural development.

VI.2. Agronomical research

No intensive research on organic farming has ever been carried out in Cambodia. The Ministry of Agriculture of Cambodia does not have the human and financial resources to carry out such a task and therefore can only support researches undertaken by the Department and to allocate land at the agricultural station of Tuk Vil.

The Minister of Agriculture visited the Department in February 2009 to listen to its presentation on organic farming research.

The main topics of the agronomical research are the following:

- compost,
- K.E.M. (Khmer Effective Micro-organisms),
- the use the Tonle Sap silt,
- S.R.I. (System of Rice Intensification by natural means),
organic fertilisers (botanical pesticides).

a. Compost

The use of compost is the base of any organic farming.

The Department studied the correct dimensions of a compost heap, the nature of the raw materials, the composting acceleration process and improvement of the quality of the end product.

The outcomes were the following:

- Heap dimensions: 1.5m x 2.0m x 5m,
- Raw materials: 50% of dry matter + 50% of fresh material + poultry droppings (cow manure) + lime,
- Compost acceleration and improvement of the quality: use of KEM.

b. *KEM (Khmer Effective Micro-organisms)*

Natural stimulants, EMs, are known throughout Asia and in the USA.

The Department has made its own EMs using Cambodian raw materials, hence the name Khmer Effective Micro-organisms.

The agronomical experiment carried out in pots and in the field proved KEM efficiency on vegetables and rice.

Very good results were also obtained on cultivated mushrooms, poultry and fish.

A reminder: the transition from traditional agricultural (using chemical inputs) to organic farming leads to a yield decrease. By using a combination of compost and KEM this downward trend can be cushioned and after four or five campaigns the yield is almost back to the chemical agriculture level, but with all the advantages of organic farming, as using organic material means that the soil improves and so does the yield, whereas the process is reversed with chemical farming, which year after year pollutes the soil and water.

c. *Tonle Sap silt*

The use of compost is not sufficient for improving the sandy, damaged soils of Siem Reap. Tonle Sap silt adds great agronomical value. Not containing any heavy metals, they carry a lot of clay and phosphorus. Experimentation in the field proved that adding 10t/ha of Tonle Sap silts may increase the paddy yield by 50% in the sandy soil of Siem Reap.

Nevertheless, using this additional ingredient incurs economic viability issues: to extract the silts, to store them and distribute them to farmers is expensive. Therefore there is a need to lower the cost of transportation and distribution. Also, an environmental impact study must be carried out before extracting the silt.

d. *S.R.I. (System of Rice Intensification by natural means)*

Invented in Madagascar, this technique was popularised in Cambodia by an NGO called CEDAC.

The aim is the adaptation to the soil and climate of Siem Reap.

Without using any chemical input, this method doubled the rice yields for the farmers.

e. *Natural pesticides:*

Using organic farming decreases parasitism but in some occurrences it is the only solution.

Natural pesticides known by farmers were documented in CEDAC and the Royal University of Agronomy's publications. These two institutions based their findings on farmer's testimonies on the efficiency of the pesticides.

The Department decided to make approximately thirty of them and submitted them to laboratory and field tests.

Outcome: low efficiency; most of them had a repulsive effect. The larvicide's effect remained limited.

The only natural insecticide with a real tested efficiency is decoction water made from tobacco, but its scope is limited to aphids and its efficiency does not last longer than seven days, although, fortunately, further research extended the action of the decoction to several months. Against insect larvae, some repellent products were easier to make than the traditional process but were inefficient.

Repulsive plants are being experimented with (*Tagetes erecta*, *Oximum sanctum*, *Cymbopogon nardus*) and *Neem* (*Azadirachta*), which has been well known for years in India.

VI.3. Dissemination

As soon as a new technique has been recognised as viable, the Department informs the population.

17 development officers are entrusted with informing 27 out of the 112 villages of the Angkor Park.

At the onset, model farmers had been selected (reaching 79 from 2005 to 2008) to disseminate new techniques such as making composts, SRI, and KEM (poultry breeding).

Presently the training is aimed at farmers' associations based on the CEDAC model.

The following steps need to be taken:

1. The formation of saving groups,
2. Forming these core groups in order to train sub technical groups: SRI, compost, poultry and vegetable, etc.
3. By empowering the village community, 30 saving groups were created. A total of 42 722 400 riel, US\$10,680.60 was saved, and total members reached 400. This capital allowed for the setting up of a new micro-credit mechanism which value has been previously proven with farmer communities.
4. To this date the following have been formed:
 - 25 "KEM poultry breeding" sub-groups (336 members),
 - 27 organic vegetable sub-groups (231 members),
 - 10 "System of Rice Intensification" sub-groups (60 members),
 - 7 "compost" sub-groups (59 members).

From now on, all the trained sub-groups will disseminate these new techniques instead of the training-officers, who will be appointed to new duties such as grouping these new structures into farmers' associations (farmer

communities), training of new saving groups and organising agricultural production to meet market demand.

VII. DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT OF FORESTRY, CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AND THE ENVIRONMENT (DGFPC)

Pending the *Prakas* on the official determination of the Department tasks, the established and implemented structure is divided into the five following Offices:

- a) the Office of Administration, Planning and Cooperation,
- b) the Office of Forestry Affairs,
- c) the Office for the Protection of the Environment,
- d) the Office of Cultural Landscapes Management,
- e) the Office for Reforestation and Botanical Gardens.

294 staff work for the DGFPC, managed by civil servants, technical staff and workers dispatched as following:

- a) Management 5 staff,
- b) Civil servants and employees 31 staff,
- c) Forestry officers and workers 257 staff,
fanned out as such:
 - Forest preservation Unit 129 staff,
 - Drivers 4 staff,
 - Tanei wood workshop workers 5 staff,
 - Spice garden workers 19 staff,
 - Nursery workers 35 staff,
 - Nursery-garden of 8ha for small plants workers 8 staff.

VII.1. 2009 Activities

The assignments carried out in 2009 by the DGFPC were completed thanks to staff consolidation in particular in the field of forests preservation.

⇒ *The Office of Administration, Planning and Cooperation,*

➤ *General administrative duties:*

- To take part in meetings regarding various works and seminars (50 occurrences);
- 1,204 letters were received;
- 576 letters sent.

➤ *Staff management and training:*

- The officers' skills were improved with 31 officers trained over four days on tree care by the Indian team and five officers attending over 2.5 days the training given by the tobacco adviser of ADRA.
- A civil servant working for the 8ha nursery was transferred to the management of the nursery-garden of Ta Keo temple. Another from the Reforestation Office was transferred to the 8ha nursery.
- Following the resignation of several officers, hiring of new staff was undertaken and staff employed for more than one year were granted a salary rise.
- Internal mail of the Department was filed and ordered.

➤ *Planning and co-operation:*

a) *planning:*

- Drafting the activity report and achievements of the Department in 2009 and planning of 2010.
- Preparation of five significant projects, to be submitted to the General Director of the ANA requesting international assistance has been completed.
- Planning of assignments for 2010 and input in the strategic planning of the next five years (2011-2015).

b) *Travaux de coopération* b) *Co-operation*

- Meeting on June 4, 2009 with the Hungarian ambassador on nine study projects of the Koh Ker site.
- Meeting with the Ambassador of Japan and the APEX travel agency on planting "remembrance trees" from Mr. Iwao Matsuda, an MP and Deputy President of the Mekong sub-region alliance with Japan.
- Meeting and negotiation with Hungary and the Department of the Conservation of the Monuments Outside Angkor Park on research restrictions for the Koh Ker project were undertaken.
- Meeting with the Japanese and the Department of the Conservation of the Monuments Outside Angkor Park on planting trees.
- Meeting with the Japanese team on planting 1,000 trees and identification of land in Beng Mealea with the Department of the Conservation of the Monuments Outside Angkor Park.
- Two working meetings with NZAID on creating a community on health, tree planting and education.
- Preparation of the presentation for the June 15, 2009 ICC.
- Meeting with the Indian team working on Ta Prohm regarding sending civil servants and staff to attend the training on tree care.

⇒ *The Office of Forestry Affairs*

➤ *Study and research:*

- Data gathered on the area of the Kok Chork commune: population of 20,697 including 8 675 women over 5,290 families living in five villages.

- The Office of Forestry Affairs gathered statistics on fallow lands, with reforestation to be carried out over 13ha.
- The names of the trees found in the Angkor Park were researched: 100 trees representing 60 species, among which naming was achieved for 500 trees of 60 species.

➤ *Tree inventory:*

- The checking of 18 coordinate points on plan 4 in zone 1 gave the following data: i) the forested land spreads across 101.35ha; ii) constructible and farming land represents 242.10ha; iii) Rice and fallow lands 145.70ha; iv) the Angkor balloon land occupies 4.96ha.
- In order to assist in the fight against illegal deforestation, zone 1 was divided into 11 plots and zone 2 into 4 plots.
- The Department located 4.80ha of land upon which to plant the Cambodia-Japan “remembrance trees”.
- The monuments’ coordinates were checked in five locations in order to set up an inventory of trees, including the temples of Krol Kô, Ta Som, Banteay Kdei, Ta Prohm and Preah Khan.

➤ *Forest planning:*

- In 2009 the Department set up a planning project for the forest on an area covering 19.50ha.
- In 2010 additional studies will be carried out to locate the wooded land to be planned in plots 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11, covering a total area of 119,757ha.
- A five-year plan for the planning of the forest is to be studied over an area of 948,176ha.

➤ *Development works on firebreak roads and the fight against forest fires:*

- Land cleared to establish firebreak roads to prevent forest fires: 11 roads over 9,148m or 38,632m².
- Six ancient firebreak roads were checked over 54,402m and the construction of 11 new roads over 1,700m has been planned for 2010. The creation of 50 additional firebreak roads is being studied.
- The Department designed 20 informative signs on forest protection.

⇒ ***The Office of Cultural landscapes management***

The main tasks of the office are: i) to prune trees located on the road from Pradak village to Salasrok in Banteay Srei (468 trees, 2,430 branches); ii) to cut trees presenting safety issues (124 trees in the Angkor Park); iii) to control the condition of dangerous trees in the Angkor region (864 trees were identified); iv) to heal, if necessary, sick trees in cooperation with the Archaeological Survey of India team: four trees were thus cured at Ta Prohm; v) to build 14 sentry boxes to monitor and protect vegetation.

⇒ *The Office for reforestation and botanical gardens*

Reforestation operations started with the strengthening growth of the species in the nurseries managed by the Department:

- 83,347 seedlings were planted out of which 10,139 were planted directly by the Department and 21,430 distributed to numerous institutions, populations, associations and pagodas.
- This leaves us with 51,778 seedlings.
- 2,768 spice plants, representing 38 species, were planted in the Spice garden nursery.

⇒ *The Office for the Protection of the Environment*

In order to protect the environment, monitoring and awareness campaigns among the population and the ceasing of illegal activities damaging the ecosystem and the landscape have been carried out:

- 16 studies on environmental decay in zone 1;
- 27 awareness and orientation campaigns were carried out on the communities living in zones 1 and 2;
- 22 control operations were carried out in co-operation with the HCC Company in the area it operates.
- 19 operations on environment pollution were undertaken.
- Participation in 24 operations aimed at clamp down on illegal activities.
- Taking part in two operations aimed at halting illegal sand dredging and soil extraction activities.

VII.2. 2010 work schedule

⇒ *On the forest*

- d) To gather data and documentation on the forest and land use by the population inside the ANA jurisdiction areas.
- e) Preparation of the inventory of the forest and identification of the type of forest in the surrounding of zone 1 monuments in the Angkor Park.
- f) Forest planning in zone 1 of the Angkor Park over an area of 91.50ha.
- g) Development of firebreak roads and prevention of forest fire in zone 1 of the Angkor Park over 11ha.

⇒ *Management of cultural landscapes*

- a) Development in the Angkor Park of the cultural and natural landscape according to the Khmer historical tradition in the villages of Rohal, Northern Srah Srang and in the Nokor Thom commune.
- b) Healing sick trees in the surrounding areas of the Angkor Thom site, at the temples of Ta Prohm, Preah Kahn and Angkor Wat.
- c) Regular monitoring of all trees growing on or near monuments and along roads.

- d) Pruning of the trees growing on or near monuments and along the roads of the Angkor Park.
- e) In order to be preserved, the former workshop wood is to be transformed into box timber to be used if necessary.

⇒ *Tree planting and botanical gardens*

- a) The spice garden has been developed with the planting of 54 species of spices aimed at international and domestic visitors.
- b) 25,000 seedlings at the 8ha nursery.
- c) 20,000 trees were planted at the Mondul 3 location and compost fertilizer made on an area of 100 m².
- d) Small trees were planted at the Ta Keo temple, numbering 40,000 plants.
- e) 7,000 small trees were planted in the forested area located in the protected zone.

⇒ *Protection of the Environment*

- a) Impact study on the environment in protected zones 1 and 2.
- b) Education and awareness of the environment for the community living in protected zones 1 and 2.
- c) Education and awareness to the officers safeguarding the forest stationed in the 14 sentry boxes built.
- d) Control and immediate clamping down on any activities harming the environment and any illegal activities involving natural resources in zones 1 and 2.

⇒ *Administration, planning and co-operation*

- a) Strengthening the efficiency and stability of administrative work.
- b) Planning and strategy in the short, medium and long terms.
- c) Training sessions on human resources on staff management.
- d) Consolidation of the international cooperation and fund raising activities.

VII.3. Assessment and conclusion

Following guidance from H.E the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and President of the APSARA Authority and under the leadership of H.E the General Director, the staff and civil servants of the Department of Management of Forestry, Cultural Landscapes and Environment were able to successfully work in 2009, as shown by the previously mentioned outcomes.

For the year 2010 the Department of Management of Forestry, Cultural Landscapes and Environment set up a comprehensive guiding and planning programme of activities. The education and awareness campaign carried out foresaw a change in the behaviour of the population and of the civil servants living in the Angkor site which should lead them to stop illegal grabbing of forested lands and to co-operate with the Department of Management of

Forestry, Cultural Landscapes and Environment and the ANA to protect forested cultural landscapes and the environment.

VIII. DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (DGE)

The department's activities for 2009 were especially numerous. Besides ongoing projects such as the sustainable development of the northern and western barays, the Department was confronted with the floods caused by typhoon *Ketsana* in early October:

- Activities in the air and water fields: study of the ancient hydraulic system, irrigation system, measurements of the level of ground water and of air pollution.
- Activities on the different projects of other Department undertaken in collaboration with other ANA Departments e.g. the northern baray project, the Khmer habitat centre, the spice garden, the eco-village of Run Ta Ek and western baray projects.

VIII.1. The water and air fields:

⇒ *Ancient hydraulic system:*

➤ *At Angkor Wat:*

- Maintenance was carried out; canals were repaired by filling gaps in five locations and care of the lawn, which serves as protection against soil cracks to the west.
- The filling of the temple moats is completed.
- Maintenance of the lawn planted to protect the water runoff pitch to the west of the temple (works carried out in cooperation with the village chief of Kok Ta Chan) and of the lawn preventing soil cracks to the west of the monument.
- Education and awareness campaigns for the population were carried out in order to halt the demolition of the canals.
- The Study of the drainage system of Trapeang Ses and Angkor Wat moats continued to prevent any drying off the moat in the dry season.
- The water runoff canal slopes west of Angkor Wat, were repaired and Rum Chek trees planted to prevent the gradients from subsiding.
- In order to stop flooding triggered by *Ketsana*, the digging of water canals in the moats of Angkor Wat from the northern corner until the Angkor Thom moats was undertaken.

➤ *At the Srah Srang Royal pond:*

- Work in cooperation with the commune chief of Nokor Thom with the aim to halt the illegal demolition of the flow channels towards the Srah Srang pond (on the eastern side).
- Education campaign for the population living in the protected zone by offering awareness lectures to Samdech Euv high school students, in

order to convey the utility/value of the hydraulic system and the population's obligations towards the conservation and development of tourism areas of the country.

- Monitoring of the technical control of the sewage built by the Rom Thou Huon company in three locations east of the Srah Srang pond.

➤ *At the temple of Kravan:*

- Completion of the digging and dredging of a 1,400m canal in front of the Kravan temple, with the aim of filling the temple moats with water and to drain stagnating water from the area. Work was carried out in cooperation with the local authorities and the Nokor Thom commune chief for the stretch of the canal belonging to the population.

➤ *At Ta Prohm:*

- Disposal of the water located along the entrance path to the east of Ta Prohm in order to prepare for the visit of the President of the Korean Republic.

➤ *In Angkor Thom:*

- To search for the reason for the flood affecting both sides of the road at the Angkor Thom gate, from Tonle Oum to the Bayon, with the aim of showcasing the previously researched hydraulic system, to draw a cross section and to continue a comprehensive study plan.
- Research and measurements of the height of the land located east of the Ta Keo gate, damaged by *Ketsana* in early October 2009.
- Rescue operations of the flood affecting the Angkor region last October by building dykes to mitigate the flow of water coming from the Siem Reap River and to prevent the inundation of the Angkor Wat moats. The aim was to increase the discharge speed by digging and dragging the water channels over 400m to allow for the water to runoff from the moats on the north-west corner of Angkor Wat.

➤ *At Chau Srei Vibol:*

- Research on the filling potential of the moat of the temple.

➤ *Around Siem Reap town:*

- Drafting of the digging project of the flood discharge channel from the northern corner of Road 60 m until the Siem Reap River over a stretch of 1,100m.
- Digging of channels over 350m to run off floodwater from the northern side of the SOS school to the Siem Reap River in order to preserve the tree garden of the Red Cross.

➤ *At the spice garden:*

- Localisation of the ANA garden in order to prepare the water management system by putting markers to delineate the location of the pond, of the channel to be dug and of the water pumping station from the Siem Reap River.

- Cost estimate of the construction of the water management system of the spice garden.
- Installation of the water-draining pump of the flooded spice garden in order to continue ongoing works.
- Construction of the water network in the spice garden, which digging on a stretch of 440m was completed; additional embankments to consolidate the banks of the canal and of the pond and the reception basin.

⇒ ***Irrigation system:***

➤ *Study, measurements and topography:*

- Measurements of the water flow at the bridges of: Banteay Srei, Kravan school bridge, Thmei, Angkor, Pek Snèng, Kraing Krauch, Koh Angkanh, Anglong Adaung; at the canal of the Kauk Kreul village; at the bridges of: Kev temple, Americas, Phnom Tauch, Ô Trang Kong, Ô Srè Prang, Ô Sras Kvav, and Ô Daun Vêt.
- Drawing of the construction plan of the water lock located at the water discharge towards the northern baray.
- Estimation of the cost of the square culverts of the laterite road and production of square and round culverts and of water locks at the Angka Maul pagoda.
- Study of the irrigation canal system near Kravan temple on a stretch of 545m.
- Study of 2,000m of two canalisation systems near the Pradak pagoda and of another 1,500m canal connected with the canalisation of the Ta Nav dyke up to the main bypass road.
- Further study of the water discharge system for the filling project of the northern baray.
- Topography of the northern baray from Preah Khan to the Neak Poan and up to Kraing Krauch along the ancient dyke, then to the Khmer Rouge canal.
- Topography of the Neak Poan temple and monitoring of the water level to check the monument's stability.

➤ *Interventions:*

- Closure in two locations of the dyke at the water gates of Banteay Srei.
- Digging of the canal from the northern moats of Angkor Wat until those of Angkor Thom over 1,020m.
- Typhoon Ketsana sent 2.9m³ of water into the northern baray, which threatened to flood the villages of Leang Dai, Phlong, Ta Prok and Daun Euv located in Leang Dai commune, on the northern side of the Srok Angkor Thom. These villages were saved from natural disaster thanks to the works carried out by the Department to divert the water flows.

⇒ ***Underground water system:***

➤ Surveys:

- The water level of the well of the village of Pradak was measured using the methodology recommended by an Indian advisor.
- Water measurement of the wells of the Phlong village at the Bakong and in the Run Ta-Ek region.
- Also, well counting at the villages of Trapeang Svay, Daun Euv, Kauk Treal, Khum Leang Dai, Trach Chum, Bos Thom, Khum Ampil, Ta Kok Srok and Banteay Srei.

➤ Miscellaneous:

- Training of workers to measure the water level of the wells in the villages of Ta Ek, de Srè Chanhokak, Ô Toteung and Pradak.
- Siem Reap River water to be tested in the laboratory at the Ministry of the Environment, sampled twice in two locations: at the French Dam, at the Wat Damnak bridge (the old market), at the Ta Daung bridge (Phnom Krom). The experiment was repeated once.
- In co-operation with the water utilities of Siem Reap, localisation of a place to built a station to monitor the fluctuation of the underground water level.
- Identification of two locations at the Kravan and Kvean communal schools for the building of stations to monitor the fluctuation of the underground water level.

⇒ **Air pollution:**

- The Department was able to experiment twice on air quality for 12 hours per day at the Damnak of Preah Angk Chèk-Preah Ang Chom, close to Angkor Wat and at the Office of the Department at the Coex Centre.
- The Department then moved the weather station to three locations: the ANA office in Phnom Penh, the spice garden and Phnom Kulen (the Prah Kras pagoda). The Unit in charge of collecting weather data collected in two locations; at the ANA garden and at Phnom Kulen, using the following procedures: at the ANA garden, the monitoring is weekly, at the end of the month at Kulen and also at the ANA office in Phnom Penh; the data is then computerised.
- The air pollution survey material was completed at Chau Srei Vibol and at the Slat Rumchey pagoda.

VIII.2. Projects:

⇒ **Northern baray:**

N	Activities	Plants nursery to protect the Kraing Krauch water sources	Wild flowers nursery at Preah Khan	Wild plants nursery at the northern baray
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1	Flower planting	1,953 plants from Angkhear Dei, Roluos Bay, Phkar Chan And Phkar Nuon Srei.	4,850 plants from Kgauk, Roluos Bai, Angkhear Dei, Thkol, Trabek Prey, Kgauk Tauch, and Angkhear Bos	
2	Seeds collection	Trabek Prey, Leurng Reach, Roluos Bai, Angkhear Dei, Angkhear Bos, and Kgauk Tauch.	400kg from Trabek Prey, Leurng Reach, Angkhear Dei, Kgauk, Thkol, and Roluos Bai	
3	Planting			5,170 plants from Leurng Reach, Koki, Chheu Teal, Kaun Kgauk
4	Planting of grass on the pond banks		3,096 m ²	
5	Miscellaneous:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,639 reeds planted around the air monitoring station and the plant nursery to protect the waterways. - Construction of a bypass road from the air monitoring station until the Kraing Krauch station. - Dredging of 172m of canals to fill the northern baray. - Regular maintenance and cleaning of the roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watering of small plants, replacements of bags and relocation. - Clearing and extraction of tree trunks to put in the air monitoring material over 1,250 m². - 1,200m of grass planted along the circuits, near eroded areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watering of small plants, replacements of bags and relocation. - Repair of a rain shelter located close to the big pond. - Embankment of the circuit paths from the big pond up to the top of the dyke at the belvedere. - Poacher surveillance

➤ *Rescue excavations at the northern baray*

- Identification operations to detect the presence of water and of archaeological traces which might suggest ancient water sources to the northeast of the northern baray, along the banks of the Siem Reap River. The working group continued the research along the southern dyke of the northern baray along the canal up to the River at the French Dam.
- Further search on the northern side of the northern baray along the Siem Reap River to find remains or any other items.
- Monitoring of the construction works at the water gates to fill the northern baray and excavations along the northern baray dyke, making a total of seven test pits.
- Data inventory and survey of the soil layers then analysis of these layers to establish reports and files.
- Continuation of the excavation study project in the northern baray area, in particular near the Neak Poan.
- Study of the ancient dyke to locate the future excavation site in 2010.
- Preparation of the excavation files, specifically maps, and requests for the necessary excavation materials.

⇒ *Khmer Habitat centre:*

➤ *Planting:*

The Department is in charge of the vegetable garden located at the Centre. The ANA, within the framework of the preservation of traditional habitat campaign and to reiterate among the population living in the protected zones not to alter the cultural landscape of the Angkor Park, will develop an exhibition place recreating a typical habitat. Khmer houses, especially those located in the countryside always include vegetable and flower gardens and fruit trees.

The garden of the Centre includes more varieties than a traditional garden in particular vegetables and spices: yellow beans, corn, morning glory, tomato, cabbage, red plants, basil, spinach, dill, asparagus, pepper, bell pepper, *Mrek Preuv*, periwinkle, two plots of long beans, French corns, lettuce, chicory, Brussels sprouts, head lettuce, chilli, spinach *Phti Daung*, local parsley, *Chi Kro Sang Tum Hum*, *Chi Ptoal Trey*, cucumber, cabbage leaves, manioc and sweet potatoe.

The most common fruit trees are papaya, mango, jackfruit, sugar apple trees and the small *Mrom* trees.

There is always a water area in traditional habitat where aquatic flowers such as water lilies grow.

Decorative flowers include species such as: *Sbay Reurng*, *Kro Chork*, *Trôneachkhmum*, sunflower, cock's head, *Tum Hôu*, *Kangha*, *Cheung Moan*, *Kantui Moan*, *Rumduol Sorin*, *Kompipuy*, *purslane*, *Tro Thok*, and *Chunchean*.

➤ *Compost production:*

fallen leaves, aquatic plants and algae collected in the moats of the Angkor site are transported by the HCC company to be recycled into natural fertiliser. Compost production makes up for 12.35m² of the area of Kraing Krauch and northern Baray stations.

➤ *Construction of 16m of sewage pipe in front of the traditional Khmer habitat.*

➤ *Cleaning and dredging of 74.80m of canals.*

➤ 356.10m of grass planted along the embankment of the canals to protect the latter from erosion.

➤ 7,527 soil bags were filled in for the plantations.

➤ 262.69 m² of grass planted along the banks of the canals.

➤ Maintenance and cleaning of the Khmer Traditional Habitat Centre.

IX. DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, OF MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE STANDARDS (DDCMNP)

Since it was created in April 2009, the Department was able to complete most of its assignments despite lack of staff after the decision by some of its officers to stay with the Department of Tourism Development.

The 2008 report on six months of departmental activity was established from a service organisation based on urgent requirements which led to the restructuring of the Department:

1. The Office for Co-ordination and Activities Support,
4. The Public Relations Office
6. The Organisation and Cultural Products management Office,
7. The Heritage Standards Office,
8. The Cultural Development Office,
9. The Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum.

Besides the design of cultural products, the Department is also entrusted with the organisation and operation of visitor infrastructure and the design and management of museums.

IX.1. The Coordination and activity support Office:

⇒ *Administrative duties:*

- The General Coordination Office is directly supervised by the Director and His/Her Deputy, and is assisted by four administration officers in charge of receiving and sending relevant mails in collaboration with the Phnom Penh Office.
- Requests for filming/shooting and night time cultural show and those for free short and long term entrance for researchers have to be submitted to the Service Centre of the ANA and will be then sent for approval to the General Director. In 2009, researchers benefited from 581 free short term (1 day to 3 months) authorisations and 144 annual free entrance passes.
- The Administration Office deals with staff attendance, vehicles, materials and stationery.

⇒ *Coordination:*

- The Office is in charge of ensuring coordination with the other ANA Departments while liaising with museums managed by the Department.
- The administration staffs assist the Director in her tasks for the ICC secretariat: quadripartite meetings, the ICC 18th Technical Committee and monitoring of the Group of *ad hoc* experts' recommendations for conservation and sustainable development, of the ICC 16th Plenary Session in December 2009.

IX.2. The Public Relations Office

⇒ *The Public Observatory (OdP):*

- OdP officers, in collaboration with the team in charge of cultural circuits, set up an on site trial of Banteay Srei itineraries which will be implemented by the Department of Tourism Development. The data gathered during the trial will then be analysed and the itinerary revised in order to tailor them with the general circuit of the *parvis* (forecourt).
- The officers are presently carrying out a counting of the visit circuits of Bayon and Ta Prohm.

➤ Following a request from the Department of Finance and Accounting, surveyor-officers counted vehicles with regard to the forthcoming bypass roads in Tuk Vil—where the tarred road finishes—then from Svay Thom village to Pradak village and from the Krouch School to the location of the Sokha Hotel balloon

⇒ ***Works for State owned companies:***

➤ Although visitor numbers in Angkor increase on a daily basis, international tourists are not aware of the sacred features of the temples and do not dress accordingly. The DDCMNP is in the process of preparing tools to raise awareness of this matter. A Unit of the Heritage Standards Office will be entrusted with monitoring the monuments.

➤ Another Unit will be responsible for checking texts and documents published on Khmer civilisation and culture, to highlight any mistakes and to see to their correction (visitors' guide, books, etc.).

⇒ ***International cooperation:***

➤ With France:

- Identification of ANA projects financed by an expert of the French Agency for Development (Agence Française de Développement, AFD).

- Inter-ministerial meeting on assessing the Franco-Khmer cooperation at the French Foreign Office and International Co-operation Ministry to review the projects financed by France.

- An expert from AFD identified projects funded by AFD and the Solidarity priority funds (Fonds de Solidarité Prioritaire, FSP). Inter-ministerial meeting on assessing Franco-Khmer cooperation at the Foreign Office and International Co-operation French Ministry to review the projects financed by France.

- Hosting and guiding of the CIVIPOL Company delegation which specialises in security and depends on the French Home Office. CIVIPOL plans to bring technical assistance to the ANA to study the development of the Run Ta-Ek eco-village and visitor safety in the Ankor/Siem Reap region.

➤ *With other countries:*

- Guiding of New York based UNDP delegates.

- Guiding the Washington-based Smithsonian Institute delegation (USA) and presentation of the cultural preservation and development projects of the ANA.

- Organisation of the stay of an Italian journalist from *Archéo* magazine, who was writing an article on Angkor. Reception of the University of Palermo delegation, which carried out an assessment on the condition of the statues and sculptures of the Angkor Conservancy with the aim of setting up a bilateral scientific co-operation project.

- Hosting and presentation of the safeguarding works in Angkor to conservators from the Calouste Gulbenkian Museum, Portugal.

- Contribution to international meetings on tourism and culture.

IX.3. The Office of Organisation and Management of Cultural Products

Staffing is ongoing to establish a team responsible for the organisation and control of cultural products organised and sold by operators on the Angkor site.

⇒ *Management of cultural products:*

- In the vicinity of the monuments and in the commercial area of the Banteay Srei *parvis*, the existing team advises the sellers on showcasing locally made products in order to highlight Khmer culture in the Angkor area, in particular to foreign tourists.
- A Unit of the team sees to the smooth operation of artistic and cultural shows organised in front of the monuments: Bayon, Kravan, Thommanon, Banteay Samrè, Wat Athvea, etc.

⇒ *Organisation of cultural shows:*

- A Unit will be focusing on taking part in the organisation of cultural shows to assist operators in finding locations, or for those which were granted an official authorisation and will be advised on the required cultural value of the shows.

IX.4. The Heritage standards Office

A team of 15 officers will be responsible for the application of heritage standards on the Angkor site.

- The covenants, charters, declarations and recommendations form the training ground of the officers carrying out field checks.
- The Department contributed to the drafting of the regulations of the Angkor site management:
 - Regulation of the management of activities in the Angkor Park, e.g.: visit regulations being drafted since 2000, legal texts on the protection of the name and images rights of Angkor and finalising the *Prakas* (decisions) on the organisation and operation of the different Departments, etc., which have already been sent for approval to the President of the ANA.
 - Once the road, cultural and regulation informative panels had been inventoried, the Department started to draft regulation texts in particular for the management of the Banteay Srei *parvis* and for the production of road signs.
 - Review and correction of the texts of the 30 information panels of the interpretation centre of the Banteay Srei *parvis* to be submitted for revision to the General Director before reprinting.
- The team in charge of controlling shooting will be strengthened by an additional 15 staff, so that they can work in the monuments but also act as flying squads throughout the whole Angkor site.
- The works pertaining to the application of the ISO14001 certification are

still ensured by the officer of the Department responsible for seeing to the respect for the environment through the different activities.

X.5. The Cultural Development Office

⇒ Professor Sachchidananh Sahai:

➤ was able to publish a book on Preah Vihear thanks to the help of the staff and management of the Department. He is currently carrying out research on the cultural sites of the Angkor Park in collaboration with the Officers responsible for the design of the cultural and socio-cultural circuits in particular on the development of the urban site of *Prasat Kok Chork*.

⇒ Banteay Srei parvis:

➤ Monitoring of the development works of the Banteay Srei *parvis* which was officially inaugurated by the Deputy Prime Minister, President of the ANA, H.E. Sok An, the Swiss ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia and the President of the Executive council of UNESCO.

➤ Developments continue on the surrounding areas of the monument, in particular landscape planning.

➤ The relevant Departments made the groundwork for the relocation of the shops formerly fronting the temple and now on the *parvis*. The shops have been moved and the general management will be effective once a set of guidelines is published, which is being worked on by the Department of Tourism Development.

➤ The branches of a huge tree overlooking the centre of the *parvis* fell following the typhoon and damaged the panels and roofing of the interpretation centre. Repairs were carried out before the visit of the Swiss delegation to the temple.

➤ Safety and public order have been entrusted to the Department of Public Order and Co-operation.

➤ The DDCMNP hired ten staff to clean and maintain open spaces.

⇒ Development project of the Srah Srang Tourism area:

The Department is responsible for developing tourism infrastructures around the Royal pond of Srah Srang, in particular by recreating the historical axis linking the temple to Banteay Kdei. Financing has been allocated from the funds provided for by the company Jet tours through the UNESCO office and managed by the ANA. The Department of Land Planning and Habitat Management in the Angkor Park was entrusted with the project management.

➤ Access path to Ta Prohm:

- Regular clearance of the access paths to ease visitor traffic in collaboration with the ASI Indian team and to unveil the often overlooked cultural aspects of the monument.
- Newly built rest rooms opened to the public on November 1, 2009.

➤ Research and design of the cultural and socio-cultural circuits:

- The research on the northern and western baray circuits continues. The implementation budget jointly presented with the Department of Water Resources was approved by the President of the ANA.
- Pagoda circuits along the Siem Reap River: researches carried out by Professor Vittorio Roveda brought additional information. The DDCMNP will collaborate with the Department of Urban Heritage Development to implement the circuit project.
- The prepared circuits are still being tested.
- A research group was formed to study the site of the Kok Chok temple in Siem Reap. Managed by Professor Sachchidanand Sahai, it is in the process of designing a historical and cultural urban circuit. The project was sent for approval before budgeting, this in collaboration with the relevant Department.
- Creation of a research group to study an itinerary of the visit to the Bayon: the study report is being finalised.
- Community participation project with New Zealand: phase 1 of the project on social development, derived from a bilateral cooperation between NZAID and the ANA, has been completed. Officers were outsourced by the Department to study and design cultural circuits in the three pilot villages chosen for implementation of the project.
- Professor Sahai researches visit circuits on other temples around the Greater Banteay Srei to showcase the infrastructures set up around the *parvis*.
- Contribution to the study on the application of restrictions on management of visitors flow and to highlight the sacred feature of Angkor Wat central tower, the Bakan.
- Contribution to the analysis of potential threats following the filling with water of the Neak Poan temple by the Department of Water Resources assisted by professor Azedine Beschaouch and an expert, Michel Verrot.

➤ *Organisation of cultural shows:*

- Review of the new proposal sent by Rise entertainment on the organisation of a cultural festival in 2010: advice on the monuments to be selected. The project is to be re-presented at the technical Session of the ICC. The proposal must include the selection of a different site than the Bayon. Site visit with a Rise Entertainment representative in order to identify another location, as advised by the *ad hoc* experts for conservation. The elephant terrace was selected and an EFEO-designed plan was supplied to the organisers.
- Study of the illumination of the site of Angkor by two experts mandated by UNESCO, following a request from the Royal government of Cambodia, pursuant to World Heritage Committee standards. Contribution to a technical meeting which took place in Rome at ICCROM headquarters on the illumination modalities of the Angkor site, with the input of international experts. The outcomes were presented during the ICC 16th plenary session in December 2009.

X.6. The Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum:

⇒ *The Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum:*

Frequentation of the Museum dropped in 2009, as was the case for all tourism facilities in Angkor/Siem Reap, mostly due to the economic downturn.

3,335 people visited the Museum in 2009 (4,840 in 2008).

- Domestic visitors were 937 of which 386 were invited.
- 2,396 international visitors, of which 67 entered free.

⇒ *Number of visitors and receipts from January to December 2009:*

Months	Paid visit		Free visit		Monthly receipt	
	Foreigners	Khmers	Foreigners	Khmers	US\$	Riel
January	365	365	0	26	1,095	56,000
February	474	39	0	144	1,422	39,000
March	323	36	10	2	969	36,000
April	127	22	0	0	382	22,000
May	52	20	0	1	156	20,000
June	31	192	0	1	93	192,000
July	61	29	0	0	193	29,000
August	196	55	23	0	588	55,000
September	151	35	0	0	453	35,000
October	82	15	3	0	246	15,000
November	267	39	2	190	601	39,000
December	202	13	29	22	606	13,000
YEARLY TOTAL	2,331	551	67	386	6,993	551,000

⇒ *Inventory, research and conservation:*

➤ Inventory of the items coming from archaeological excavations or historical sites in Angkor and stored at the Museum:

- 448 sandstone artefacts were inventoried out of 479 items.
- 289 ceramic items were numbered out of 105 boxes.

➤ Research on the documentation on Buddhism and the Buddha will enable additional explanations on the Buddha statues exhibited at the Museum. Visitors may find it difficult to understand the positions or gestures of the sculptures:

- Documentation and images linked with Buddha from the 1st to the 13th century from the Preah Norodom Sihanouk Angkor Museum library was gathered. The aim is to collect information on Buddhism in ancient Cambodia.

- Completion of the research work on Buddhism evoked in the stele inscriptions: the texts are being restored.
- The conservation is mostly undertaken by specialists working in various fields at the Faculty of archaeology and other Departments of the ANA; a co-operation with international institutions working in Angkor.
 - Collaboration with the Stone Conservation Unit of the ANA and the GACP to restore the sandstone sculptures excavated at the Phnom Kulen (foundation patterns supporting the monuments, Vishnu statues, bearing columns, doorjambs and cleaning of a carved lion).
 - Co-operation work with the Sophia Institute regarding the restoration and cleaning of ten sculptures stored in the Museum and to be exhibited in Japan.
 - Collaboration, with specialists in ceramic restoration of the Centre of experimentation and conservation of ceramics from the Faculty of Archaeology, on restoration works of the ceramic items from the Tani, Sorsei, Khnapo and Anlong Thom kilns, with the aim of exhibiting them at the Tani Ceramic Museum.
 - Collaboration with specialists of the Department of Conservation of Monuments Outside Angkor to clean excavated items during the digs of iron kilns at the Kvav village.
 - Cleaning of ceramics and restoration of a Tikao (Kendi), of a jar and potsherds by ceramic restoration specialists from the Centre of Experimentation and Conservation of the Faculty of Archaeology, with the aim of exhibiting them at the Tani kiln site Ceramic Museum.
 - The Stone Conservation Unit of the ANA cleaned and restored other items of the Phnom Kulen collection.
- In co-operation with Mr. Christophe Pottier from the EFEO, the Department identified the future location and conducted talks on the future exhibition of items found at Koh Ta Meas and Prey Kmeng, presently at the National Museum in Phnom Penh, to be relocated to the Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum in Angkor.

⇒ *Training:*

Museography and museology are new fields for the ANA, therefore regular training sessions are organised for the technical staff of the museum. Volunteers who wish to share their knowledge provide this training. Training is also given by other institutions of the country:

- From March 15 until March 20, 2009, Professor Yoshiharo Nakano from the Sophia Institute dispensed training to the Museum staff on the subject of inscription techniques.
- On April 4, 2009 Mr. Robbie Flick (volunteer teaching foreign children and living in Siem Reap) contributed to a photography training, which was prepared by Ms. Anne-Marie Gan and taught at the Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum.
- From September 28 until 30, 2009, two officers of the Museum took part in a training from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts during a seminar entitled

“artefacts management”.

➤ A Museum officer trained in artefacts inventory and collection at a seminar organised by the Museum Department of UNESCO and the Phnom Penh National Museum.

➤ From September 20 until 23, 2009, a Museum officer contributed and presented during the “fighting and eradicating artefacts and illicit trafficking” seminar organised by the National Commission of Cambodia for UNESCO and the Ministry of Culture and Fine arts.

⇒ *Awareness and education:*

As the Museum is still in its starting phase, promotions targeting a wider audience remain few. But the Museum vocation is also to carry out awareness, educational and research campaigns:

➤ The Museum reached and raised awareness among 405 students from KTC School and Samaki-Sakura grammar school from the Angkor region and from the University of South-East Asia (USEA) on the history and culture of the Angkorian era.

➤ The Museum distributed 340 leaflets to 17 travel agencies based in Siem Reap and 100 to the Sophia institute.

➤ Design of the information signs of the future ticketing booth managed by Soka Hotel at the Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum

➤ Information gathered on the Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum to be published in the ANA monthly newsletter.

➤ Design of seven posters on the history of the Museum and on the Buddha statues found at the Banteay Kdei temple to be exhibited at the Museum with the aim of raising awareness and education among the population of the Angkor region.

⇒ *Library:*

The inventory of the Museum library books continues on a regular basis. Books offered by professor Ishizawa or other academics help develop the collection.

The Museum library owns 2,751 books, of which only 654 were recorded and listed per category using the Dewey Decimal Classification system.

⇒ *Garden maintenance:*

The Museum is located on land without vegetation. The trees planted by the Sophia Institute were not sufficient and additional planting was undertaken by the ANA. Gardeners were hired to take care of the garden:

➤ From March 1 until June 24, 2009, the Sophia Institute completed the planning of the Museum garden by planting an additional 150 trees and grass over an area of 649.2m² at the front of the building. Besides, three wells were dug for watering purposes.

➤ The Museum also planted more trees around the building, covering an area of 252m².

➤ On Monday August 17, 2009, consolidation of three locations in the garden was carried out by backfilling in order to prevent them from being damaged by

rainwater. This activity was a cooperation between the Sophia centre and the Museum.

➤ The inner parts of the building were also embellished by adding flowers. The outer vegetation was also improved: soil was added to the feet of 28 trees and grass planted all around the Museum.

⇒ *International co-operation:*

➤ Meeting in Seoul to attend the International Committee of Museums of Ethnography (ICME), to discuss the role of ethnographic museums in times of reconciliation and peace.

➤ Drafting of files regarding the repair works to be carried out by the AEON Company from Japan, which financed the construction of the Museum. The ANA will probably have to self-finance the completion of the works as AEON only funded half of the required repair works.

➤ Cooperation with the DATGHA to prepare the plan and the construction of the pedestal where the Great Buddha offered by Mrs. Sulata Sakar, a donor from India, will be erected. The estimate for the construction was submitted to the President of the ANA, as confirmed by the DATGHA Director.

➤ Following a request from the President of the ANA, a Group of experts from Italy's University of Palermo—within the framework of the Italian-Khmer co-operation (ICCROM/ANA) directly supervised by Professor Beschaouch—carried out a diagnosis on problems affecting the statues stored at the Phnom Penh National Museum and at the Angkor Conservancy in Siem Reap. A co-operation agreement is being drafted.

⇒ *Tani ceramic Museum:*

➤ Preparation work for ceramics excavated in Angkor that are to be restored. The work was entrusted to two Cambodian specialists from Phnom Penh.

➤ Design of the Museum brochures distributed to the participants during the museum inauguration planned for the ICC Plenary Session.

➤ Numerous working meetings with the DATGHA at the Museum site of Tani in order to control the construction works.

➤ Après la fin des travaux, la mise en exposition a été faite en coopération avec l'Institut de Nara du Japon et l'inauguration a eu lieu le 15 décembre 2009. Once works were completed, the exhibition was installed in co-operation with the Nara Institute in Japan; the inauguration took place on December 15, 2009.

X. THE DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT OF SIEM REAP URBAN HERITAGE (DDPU)

Following the Royal Government's decision to shift the focus of the former Department of Urban Planning and development of Siem Reap's mission on the city's heritage, the Department was renamed: it is now the Department of Development of Siem Reap heritage (DDPU). The activities and main projects

of 2009 have already taken into account development of the urban heritage and in particular the enhancement of the Siem Reap River.

X.1. Development works in the city

⇒ Assessment and approval of construction projects:

The service in charge of construction permit submission files reviewed and noted the following submissions:

- from the Imphy Phone Company the installation of telephone relay antennas in 31 locations: 23 relays for the 011 network and 4 for the 016 network.
- From Mr. Kim Veng and Mrs Lang Sim to build a petrol station.
- From Mrs. Ea Keach Lang to build the “Nagara” city.
- From Mr. Seav Sophal and Mr.s sum Thavy to build a dwelling.
- To build and repair the Preah Ang Chèk and Preah Ang Chom Pagodas.
- To build a 580 x 4m dirt road in the Slar Kram district Siem Reap.
- From Mr. Meas Chan Erivann and Mrs. Meas Chan Thida to build a hotel.

⇒ ***Contribution to the drafting of the text regarding construction standards:***

Within the framework of the development of the city of Siem Reap, the Department cooperated with the Provincial Department of Land Development, Urban Planning and Construction in order to set out urban planning standards and to implement them on different construction projects in Siem Reap.

⇒ ***Setting up projects:***

To take part in Siem Reap’s development, the Department conceived several projects to raise funding from major donors, such as:

➤ *Projects with the French Agency for development (Agence Française de Développement , AFD) in direct co-operation with the provincial authorities.*

- Project to build a waste and rainwater drainage system to the east of the River, funded by AFD for 4 million Euro and allocated as follows: A budget of 1 million Euro for the review of the master plan and expert fees; ii) 3 million Euros allocated to the construction of a canal network.
- The technical side of the projects has been completed and works will start early in April 2010, implemented by a company which has already been selected. The Department fully assisted the provincial authorities with the technical part of the project.

➤ *Projects with the French Agency for development (Agence Française de Développement, AFD) in direct co-operation with the ANA.*

- Enhancement project of the Siem Reap embankments: 280,381 Euros allocated as such:

Trees planted along the roads in the old market area: US\$18,406.

ii) Installation of markers along the Siem Reap River embankment to protect the grass, from the crocodile farm to the naga bridge; a stretch of 3,470m; for US\$38,599.

iii) Construction of a wooden deck crossing the River to ease tourist promenades and crossing; US\$39,213.

iv) Tourist Information panels put up in seven locations along the Siem Reap River; US\$28,753.

The four above mentioned projects to be started in early 2010 were entrusted by the ANA to a company familiar with this type of work.

v) Development works of access roads leading to pagodas (Polanka, Bô, and Damnak) located along the Siem Reap River; US\$295,569. The invitation to tender was carried out at national level and works should start in early 2010.

- The project for the development of Siem Reap town's cultural heritage has been budgeted at 93,333 Euros for the following works: studies on the cultural and natural heritage to be entrusted to a company to be chosen in February 2010.

➤ *AIMF and SIAAP projects:*

- Dredging of the irrigation canals located east of the town over 3.7km from the Sala Kamreuk commune bridge to Chriev district at the Chriev secondary school. First, test dredging will be carried out over 700m from the bridge located near the Sla Kamreuk district office to Samki bridge. The US\$130,000 budget was financed by the International Association of French Speaking Mayors, *Association Internationale des Maires Francophones, AIMF*) and the SIAAP association for 2009-2010. The Department has already prepared the technical files and works shall start early February 2010.

⇒ *Cleaning of the Siem Reap River:*

➤ The Department employs 35 workers to clean the River and water the lawn along the banks:

- The six workers of group number 1 are responsible for cleaning from the stone bridge at the Royal Residence to the Polanka Pagoda bridge.
- Group number 2 includes 12 workers cleaning from the stone bridge to the old market.
- Group number three with 17 workers is responsible for cleaning from the old market bridge to the crocodile farm.

X.2. Cultural and Tourism City

⇒ *Road maintenance:*

➤ The Department employs 23 workers to clean the dirt roads of the Cultural and tourist City:

- Stretches T1, T2, T3, T4 and the roundabout are cared for by nine workers.
- The remaining 14 workers are in charge of the following works: cutting the grass along the canals on stretches T1, T2, T3 and T4 of the road.
- ii) Removal of soil and rubbish accumulated in the discharge canals

located along stretches T1, T2, T3, and T4 of the road to keep them clear for run off.

- Rubbish collection on the T5 stretch along the road.

⇒ **Monitoring and control of the road repair works:**

➤ The Department monitored:

- the Laying out of square metallic markers to protect the paved area of the T2 and T5 stretches and of gabion to prevent water trickling near the drain inlets.
- Repair works on the tarred road located in the Cultural and Tourism city of Angkor, implemented by the KSDR Company.

➤ The Department also controlled the repair works of the damaged, subsiding, bent or pot-holed areas of the T1, T2 and T4 stretches of the Cultural and Tourism city of Angkor road. Works were implemented by the Spean Neak Thom Company.

⇒ **Monitoring of the construction works of the ANA seat:**

Two technicians of the Department are responsible for the monitoring of the ANA seat. The Genting Teamwork Construction and Development Co. Ltd implement the Works. Up to now, more than 33% of the foundation pillars have been erected.

XI. DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN ANGKOR (DDTA)

Duty allocations will be definitely determined once approval of the *Prakas* by the ANA President has taken place. Pending these legal provisions, the Department has set up a range of measures to allow staff to carry out activities in the field.

The organisational chart of the DDTA includes six units:

- 1- The Administrative and Tourism Training Unit;
- 2- The Statistic and Tourism Planning Unit;
- 3- Tourist and Visitor Circuits Control Unit;
- 4- Quality and Tourism Standard Control Unit;
- 5- Investment, Trade, Services and Tourism Promotion Unit and,
- 6- Tourism Transport Unit.

Management is composed of a Deputy General Director and two Department Deputy Directors. A total of 349 staff work for the Department: civil servants, junior technicians, tourism officers and transportation officers.

XI.1. Administrative activities

The Department management attends meetings. The Deputy General Director may represent the General Director in different meetings, especially those with ministries, provincial authorities and national and international institutions.

⇒ Meetings

➤ *The ANA Internal meetings:*

Managers of the Department took part in meetings chaired by the General Director of the ANA H.E. Bun Narith on the following topics:

- Installation of markers at the Angkor archaeological park;
- Documents compiling the outcomes of the ANA's work over 14 years;
- Questionnaire for people living in zones 1 and 2.
- Sanitary conditions in the temples;
- Sou Ching company project;
- Several meetings on trialling the re-opening of the visit to the Bakan at Angkor Wat;
- Spice garden project;
- Run Ta-Ek eco-village project;
- Transfer of the Bakan's Buddha;
- Working sessions with Prof. Beschaouch on the site management report to be submitted to the World Heritage Committee;
- Investment project at Phnom Kulen.
- Drafting of contracts and sets of specifications for the management of shops at the Banteay Srei *parvis*.

➤ *National and international meetings:*

The Department also attended meeting organised by ministries and national or international bodies:

- Safety measures during the friendly Golf tournament between the ASEAN embassies + 3 + India + Australia, also the *Johnnie Walker Cambodian Open 2009*, a Golf Asian tournament played at the Sofitel Angkor Phokeethra Golf Spa & Resort.
- Meeting on the printing of the entrance tickets to the Angkor Park for the year 2010 under the chairmanship of H.E. Buon Lim Héng.
- Acting representative of the ANA during the tourism promotion campaign with the catch phrase: "*Cambodia, Kingdom of Wonder*".
- National seminar promoting the strategic goals of the national project on administrative reforms and the organisation of the activity programme for the years 2009-2013: closing session held by H.E. Samdech Akeak Moha Séna Padei Décho Hun Sen and opening ceremony presided over by H.E Sok An on February 17-18, 2009 at the intercontinental hotel.
- Inauguration of the Banteay Srei *Parvis* presided over by H.E. Sok An Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Council of Ministers and President of the ANA, held on March 16, 2009.
- Guiding the representatives of the Korean Republic during their visit at the Angkor site on October 23, 2009.
- Seminar on tourism management in the Greater Mekong sub -region at the Institute of Economy and Finance, from November 23 until December 4, 2009.

- Co-chair of the ceremony on the official appointment of the Deputy Director of the Provincial Ministry of Post and Communications on December 11, 2009, at the meeting hall of the provincial municipality.
- 16th session of the ICC for Angkor.

XI.2. Activities in the field

➤ *Monitoring, follow-up and supervision:*

- Cleaning at the Angkor-Siem Reap site is carried out by the HCC Company, an assessment of the cleaning works and the drafting of a report to be submitted to the General Director was carried out.
- Of the activities of the Tourist Observatory Unit and of the Tourism Circuits, of the Statistic and Tourism Programme Unit and of the organisation and implementation of new tourism circuits by the Angkor site Unit.
- Preparation work for the visit of the President of the Korean Republic.
- Control of the data on the Banteay Srei stalls in order to prepare a set of specifications and contracts between the retailers and the ANA.
- Control of the tourism information signage in the Angkor Park and setting up proposals to be submitted to the General Director of ANA in order to establish recommendations.
- Observation and preparation of the necessary works at the Bakan and of the inner circuits at Angkor Wat.
- Supervision of the organisation and of the tidiness of the altars and the incense sticks at the Bayon and Angkor Wat.
- Monitoring of the construction progress of the stalls at Banteay Srei.
- Monitoring of the retailer activities at Banteay Srei and supervision of the relocation of stalls.
- Supervision of a meeting with the police chief, the officers in charge of tourism order and retailers located in the vicinity of Banteay Srei in view of the visit of H.E. the Deputy prime Minister, Mr. Sok An, for the inauguration of the *parvis* of Banteay Srei.
- Supervision of a meeting with 68 retailers and sellers, the police chief of Banteay Srei village, Khnar Sanday commune and the Deputy governor of the Banteay Srei district, on the relocation of the stalls to the new *parvis* developed by the ANA.

➤ *Study:*

- Identification of the investment location of the Sea Pac Investment Co., Ltd, on February 20, 2009 in the village of Kampong Phluk, Kampong Phluk commune, *Prasat* Bakong district, Siem Reap province.
- Trials of the inner circuits at Banteay Srei.
- Control of the statistics provided on the stalls to prepare for their relocation.
- Contribution to “the ox carts for tourists project” study around the trapeang of Banteay Srei.

XI.3. Unit Activities

⇒ The administrative and tourism training Unit

➤ *General administrative work*

- Collaboration with the Unit responsible for the monitoring of the inner circuits of Angkor Wat and of Banteay Srei.
- Collaboration with the Unit responsible for verifying the available data on the Banteay Srei stalls in order to draft the set of specifications and contracts with the retailers and the ANA.
- Presentation of the Administrative and tourism Training Unit to the Students of Build Bright University (BBU), including questions and answers.

➤ Administrative duties

- 997 letters were received between April 26 and December 31, 2009.
- 367 letters were sent between April 26 and December 31, 2009.
- 331 letters were drafted granting free entrances to the Archaeological Park.
- Drafting of the letters of the night shows and filming/shooting in the Archaeological Park of Angkor (26 letters for night entertainments and artistic shows, 52 letters for filming/shooting).

⇒ *The statistic and tourism programme Unit*

➤ Ticketing control

The year 2009 survey gave the following result:

2009	Number of Tourists	Amount in US\$
January	107,339	3,145,080
February	95,006	2,788,060
March	86,498	2,495,060
April	66,168	1,887,700
May	56,989	1,553,020
June	43,174	1,139,440
July	65,365	1,793,900
August	75,453	2,178,580
September	52,980	1,535,440
October	69,959	2,073,540
November	94,756	2,904,940
December	103,963	3,164,640
Total	917,650	26,659,400

➤ Number of visitors granted free entrance to the Angkor Park

Often, these visitors are invited: governmental delegations from ministries, provincial authorities and other public bodies; researchers and monument restorers. For the year 2009:

2009	Number of delegates	Number of days	Number of people per day
January	277	21	446
February	246	21	310
March	346	36	472
April	314	25	392
May	473	32	555
June	408	36	481
July	480	39	559
August	582	34	661
September	380	27	407
October	821	54	1,068
November	851	60	1,226
December	2,483	60	2,800
Total	7,661	445	9,377

2009	Number of researchers	
March	59	
April	40	
May	11	
June	97	
July	34	
August	58	
September	43	
October	90	
November	59	
December	142	
Total	633	

➤ Tourists count in 2009

Count	Angkor Wat	Ta Prohm	Banteay Srei	Pre Rup
Number of days	14	7	7	7
• Number of Cambodian tourists per day	1 010	174	131	25
• Number of Japanese tourists per day	460	481	371	189
• Number of Chinese tourists per day	470	600	518	260
• Number of Korean tourists per day	338	359	217	55
• Number of Asian tourists per day	362	554	221	56
• Number of Western tourists per day	1,477	1,021	819	367
Total of the number of tourists per day on average	4,116	3,189	2,277	952

➤ *Foreign tourists buying tickets to visit the Beng Mealea and Koh Ker temples.*

The data on paying foreign tourists per month is the following:

Number of tourists purchasing tickets to visit Beng Mealea and Koh Ker in 2009								
N°	Month	Beng Mealea		Koh Ker		Sub- total		Others
		Tourists	Price	Tourists	Price	Tourists	Price	
1	July	3,600	18,000	188	1,880	3,788	19,880	
2	August	5,858	29,290	365	3,650	6,223	32,940	
3	September	5,135	25,675	199	1,990	5,334	27,665	
4	October	6,126	30,630	249	2,490	6,375	33,120	
5	November	6,413	32,065	451	4,510	6,864	36,575	
6	December							
Total		20,719	103,595	1,001	10,010	21,720	113,605	

The above data is provided by the Kham Sométh Co.Ltd Company. Based on the company's report, the Department summarised the data on ticket sales.
NB: the Department was only given data from July until October 2009.

⇒ *Tourist and visitor circuits control Unit;*

- Management of the tourism officers working in the temples:
 - Contribution to the appointment of tourism officers in charge of weed control and regular cleaning of the temple enclosures.
 - Meeting with tourism officers to strengthen the work and order procedures in the temples.

- Organisation and appointment of tourism officers taking part in the organisation of authorised night entertainment and dinners inside the temple precincts.
- Contribution, by appointing tourism officers, to the construction of decks to cross flooded areas during the rainy season in order to facilitate access to Neak Poan and Ta Prohm temples, in collaboration with the guards in charge of temple conservation.
- Tourism officers are dispatched to collaborate with monument guards, and in cooperation with relevant companies, to assist injured tourists by taking them to hospital, e.g. the fall of a tourist at the eastern stairs of the Phimeanakas temple, the slip and fall of an injured tourist at the Phnom Bakheng, another fall at the northern library of the Bayon temple, etc.
- Meeting with the tourism officers responsible for order with the aim to plan security measures for Khmer New Year and to strengthen the discipline of the officers in charge of tourism order.

➤ Management of order in the temples precinct

- Contribution, by appointing tourism officers, to the construction of decks to cross flooded areas during the rainy season to facilitate access to Neak Poan and Ta Prohm temples in collaboration with the guards in charge of temple conservation.
- A halt was put to the activity of taking photographs of tourists to then print them on souvenir plates, as the perpetrators did not hold any authorisation from the ANA and were disturbing the tourists' visits to the temples of Angkor Wat, Phimeanakas, Banteay Srei and Bakong.
- Regular checks on inappropriately dressed visitors entering sacred locations.
- Advice given to the souvenir sellers inside the monuments, so that they respect order while plying their trade by stopping them harassing tourists, which is in opposition to our cultural values.
- Filming without any authorisations from the ANA were halted inside the monument enclosure and the perpetrators were asked to visit the ANA service centre in order to be granted permission to do so.
- The practice of children inside the temples or along the way to the Phnom Bakheng or other temples asking tourists for money was stopped and the children educated.
- Tourists entering the temples with their own vehicles were stopped.

➤ Tourism management

- Alerting the Heritage Police for immediate intervention on February 1, 2009 when a Chinese tourist seized a block of stone and smashed it into four pieces at the Baphuon temple. The heritage police took the perpetrators to their office where his misdemeanour was explained, and a report drafted.

- A halt was put to the taking of an impression of a bas-relief by an Australian tourist at Angkor Wat on July 5, 2009 and by a Chinese tourist on September 20, 2009 at Banteay Srei.

⇒ **Quality control and tourism standard control Unit**

➤ Completed works:

- Control of the construction work on the stalls at Banteay Srei.
- Meeting to inform the private sector on the trial opening of the Bakan visits.
- Contribution to the presentation entitled “*tourism management in Cambodia*” to Vietnamese, Chinese and Thai participants at the Allson Angkor Paradise hotel.
- A request has been made to put in front of the main monuments of the Angkor site large information boards stating visit regulations.
- Presentation of “*Tourism in Cambodia*” to Japanese tourists from the PM Green travel agency.
- Presentation of the trial opening of the Bakan to visitors at Angkor Wat.
- Participation to the meeting to prepare the visit and hosting of representatives of the Korean Republic.
- Taking part in the meeting on organising a temporary location for the stalls of the eastern *parvis* of Ta Prohm and control of the shops at Ta Prohm.
- Drafting of a text to be published in the monthly ANA newsletter on tourism organisation at Phnom Bakheng.

➤ Work to be continued

- Control and monitoring of the works at the Ta Prohm *parvis*.
- Drafting of the text to be published in the ANA monthly newsletter.
- Preparation of the activation of the Bakan visits.

⇒ Investment, trade, services and tourism promotion Unit

➤ Completed works:

- Environmental education for retailers and tourism officers.
- Contribution to the internal audit of the environment management system of the ANA.
- Drafting in English of the text for H.E. the General Director to be published in the golf competition magazine *Cambodia Open 2009* and of the Khmer and English drafts for H.E. the General Director of the press conference held for the golf tournament on October 26, 2009 in front of Angkor Wat.
- Second stage of data-gathering to prepare the list of retailers at Banteay Srei and Ta Prohm.
- Drafting of the contract terms and conditions to be agreed with the retailers of Banteay Srei.

➤ ***Work to be continued***

- Ongoing preparation of the report on the environmental management of the Department.
- Monitoring and control of the condition of the Angkor Park rest rooms.
- More environmental education training for tourism officers.
- Establishment of the data on sellers and shops in the Angkor Park.
- Preparation of the conditions and identification of projects to attract investment and additional commercial projects.
- More data on tourism to be sent to the Communication Department with a view to publishing it in the ANA monthly newsletter.
- Collaboration to be continued for implementation of the ox carts for visitor use at Banteay Srei.
- Further collaboration and monitoring of the management of the Banteay Srei *parvis*.

⇒ ***January 7 electric car Unit***

➤ ***General duties***

- Implementation of the electric bike project in the ancient city of Angkor from April 4, 2009.
- A station to charge the electric batteries was built, a procedure carried out in the rainy season at the Angkor Conservancy.

➤ ***Promotion and marketing***

- Electric cars advertised in the ANA monthly newsletter.
- Signs were erected to advertise the January 7 electric cars in five different locations.
- Creation and three broadcasts of an advertisement on the services offered by the electric cars Unit.
- Two advertisements in the tourism guide *Canby*.
- Advertorial with the *Reaksmey Kampuchea* newspaper to highlight the advantages of the electric cars for the Angkor region.
- T-shirts and caps designed and made to promote the January 7 electric car Unit to travel agencies, hotels and guides.
- Door to door selling to travel agencies, hotels, universities and museums and distribution of promotional brochures in Khmer and English and of the ANA monthly newsletter.

Operating results for 2009

Dates	Income (US\$)	Income sources
January 2009	2,739	- Monthly rental of the cars
February 2009	3,008	
March 2009	3,289	- Daily rental
April 2009	3,523	
May 2009	3,382.50	
June 2009	2,283	- Tickets sold for immediate payment directly to tourists.
July 2009	2,617.50	
August 2009	2,786	- Tickets sold for voucher payment directly to tourists.
September 2009	2,954	
October 2009	3,656	
November 2009	4,383.5	
December 2009	4,616	- Electric bike rental
Total	US\$39 237.5	

XII. DEPARTMENT OF THE OFFICE FOR TRANS-SECTORAL PROJECTS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT (DSTPI)

Since its creation in 2008, the DSTPI has been allocated technical staff to fulfil its assignments. Pursuant to the ANA decision to endow all the Departments with the same services, such as the Coordination and Support Office, the DSTPI created two technical offices. The Department has now four Offices including the Angkor International Documentation Centre.

For 2009 activities of each of the offices is summarised as such:

XII.1. Activity coordination and support Office

The office manages essentially administrative duties:

- The planning of the expenditures and the office need for materials for 2009.
- 270 ANA newsletters were received (9 volumes of the fourth year, n°29 – n°37 from February to November 2009) and circulated to all Offices of the Department.
- Two new qualified technicians were hired to strengthen the Department's technical team: Mr. Heng Jeudi and Mr. Chhuon Bunnat asked to be transferred from the Department of Conservation of Monuments in the Angkor Park and Preventive Archaeology. The Department employs 18 staff.
- Drafting and numbering of letters: 1,060 letters received and 140 sent.
- Organisation of the Department's internal meetings.
- Follow-up and preparation of Department mail.

1. The Trans-sectoral Projects Support Office

The backbone of the DSTPI, it is responsible for assisting all the ANA Departments in all technical aspects in the field of architecture, engineering and archaeology.

⇒ *Studies and plan drawing:*

- Study and completion of the plan of the visitor and interpretation centre of the Angkor Wat *parvis*.

⇒ *Collaboration with other institutions:*

- Head of the technical team and mobile secretary of the special working group operating at Preah Vihear.
- Technical cooperation with Mr. Ahmed Bennys, an international expert, on the illumination project of Angkor Wat.
- Within the framework of technical operations: cooperation on archaeological excavations at the Preah Vihear temple with the National Authority for Preah Vihear (ANPV).
- Collaboration with the Departments working on the rehabilitation project and development of the western baray.

➤ **Contribution to implementation of works:**

- The Department took part in the bidding for the construction of public rest rooms in the Archaeological park of Angkor.
- Completion of the construction of public rest rooms at Ta Prohm and Banteay Srei. Monitoring and control of the construction of public rest rooms at Bakong.
- Contribution to the construction of a water discharge canal, from the temple road towards Angkor, north from the SOS School, towards the Siem Reap River, at the Raok Rak bridge, in order to drain off the flooding of Her Majesty the Queen Mother's botanical garden.
- Contribution to the spice garden project: topography to identify the axis of the road and other locations then embankment and flattening of 7, 618m² of land and elaboration of an additional embankment project.
- Contribution to the Run Ta-Ek eco-village project: topography measurements of the villagers land, 40 plots were completed and work is still going on.
- Involvement in the construction of the tollbooth of the bypass road south of Siem Reap. The concrete and pillar foundations were built, they are still to be moulded.

XII.2. The Road and Bridge Office

The ANA has been entrusted with the construction of a road network and its maintenance. The roads in the Angkor Park are often in bad condition due to the circulation of heavy vehicles, making the visits uncomfortable. The ANA is then in charge of building a bypass road to prevent heavy vehicles driving through the Angkor site.

⇒ ***Study of the road and bridge maintenance projects:***

- Study of the construction of the pedestrian walkway at the Banteay Srei *parvis* and of a 5 x 3.5m concrete bridge.
- Study of the restoration of the Pradak village road at Banteay Srei, fixing potholes.
- Ongoing study of the unfinished road located close to National Road 67 leading to the Run Ta-Ek eco-village.
- Drainage culvert (one on the Comaille Road, another on the grand circuit).
- Ongoing study of the bridge at Ta Keo.
- Ongoing study of the Ta Ong bridge, Sotnikum district.

⇒ ***Observation and monitoring of ongoing projects:***

- Construction project of a bypass bridge, south of Siem Reap.
- Ongoing preparation of the plot plan for the Run Ta-Ek eco-village project.
- Spice garden project.
- Monitoring of the Banteay Srei bridge construction site.
- Monitoring of the development works on the parking in front of Banteay Srei.
- Monitoring of the restoration works on the road surrounding Angkor Wat moat.
- Monitoring of the restoration works on the Temple road of the Mebon at Kraing Kroch.
- Monitoring of the restoration works on the slope of the T2 canal.

⇒ ***Completed works***

- Restoration works on the T1 road, close to the National Road 6 over 832m².
- Repair works on the potholes of the *Makadam* road, from the T3 corner to the eastern entrance of Ta Prohm.
- Repair of potholes using M30 stones on part of the Comaille Road.
- Restoration of the road leading from Angkor Wat to the airport.
- Grass planted to grow a garden at the corner of T3, and dredging of the canal.
- Construction of the road above the culverts located to the east of Angkor Wat.

⇒ ***The road maintenance Office:***

- the Office employs eight workers for construction and maintenance.

XII.3. Geographical Information System and Data Management Office

The Office has the necessary tools to draw the technical and geographical maps required for the execution of the other ANA Departments' assignments.

⇒ ***Data gathering***

- Data surveyed on Road National 67, from Road National six at Kbal Spean.
- Measurements of the leased land of the drinking water company Kurala Water Co, Ltd in collaboration with the Department of Land Planning and Habitat Management in the Angkor Park and the Department of Tourism Development in Angkor.
- Reception of information on areas cleared of mines and those still mined in the Siem Reap and Preah Vihear provinces. Data provided by the Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA).
- Discussion and information request on the use of a map production system at the Office of the Geographical Information System at the Phnom Penh Territorial and Geographic Directorate.

⇒ ***Modifications and input of data***

- Modification of the data on the road network from JICA, taken in 2005.
- New data input on new bridges of the new road 67, on areas cleared of recently laid mines and those still mined in the Siem Reap and Preah Vihear provinces provided by CMAA. *Indian_1960 UTM_Zone_48N* was modified to *WGS_1984_UTM_Zone 48N*.

⇒ ***Maps drawing following requests from other Departments***

➤ ***For this Department:***

- Map of the new project road around Angkor.
- Map of the roads and areas still mined in the Banteay Srei and Angkor Thom districts.
- Location map of the Ta Ong bridge.
- Drawing of the administrative map of Siem Reap province by adding three communes to the town of Siem Reap: Teuk Vil, Krabei Real and Ampil.

➤ ***Department of the Conservation of Monuments in the Angkor Park and Preventive Archaeology***

- Map of the new administrative city located on the land of the J&R company.
- Location map of the sand mine and of a new road at Kok Chork village.
- Geographical location map and map of land use at Phnom Bok.
- Map of the locations where the construction company *Gain Team Work* intends to extract soil at Ta Baing and Trach Chrom villages, Ampil commune.
- Location map of the illegal construction built by the Sangkheum organisation in zone 1 in the Bakong district.
- Location map of the canal to be built in the Run Ta-Ek commune.
- Location map of the pond to be dug in the Phnom Krom village, Siem Reap commune.
- Map of the ANA-protected zone including the core areas of the Park: Roluos, Banteay Srei, Wat Athvea, Beng Mealea, Chao Srei Vibol and Wat Chedei.

- Map of the ancient knolls CP467. Kok Trapeang Chork, Trapeang Lapeuv temple, Kok Ta Kung, Kok Ta Vaing, Ta Ponleu temple, Trapeang Kruos and Trapeang Trav in Svay Dangcum commune and Sala Kong Sèng, Kok Chan or Kok Daeum Chan and the Trapeang Svay knoll at the Kruos village, Trapeang Ta Kuoy and Kok Roka in Phgnea Chey village, Kok Thnot, Kok Trapeang Po, Kok Thgnan, Kok Reusei, Kok Ak Nauy, Kok Don Orn, Kok Kdei in Kantrork village, of the ancient towers, temples and ponds of Kok Kras Saing village, Phgnea Chey and Treang villages, Trapeang Lapeuv temple, the ancient canal in Sala Kansèng commune, Kok Kung, Kok Ngèt, Kok Babak, Kok Yeay Chraèng in Kok Krassaing village, Wat Preah temple, In Kosei, Tuol Prasat Ampor Phnom in Mondul Bei village, Tuol Kok Putrea, and Tuol Kok Ngaèt in Kok Krassaing village.

➤ ***Department of Land Planning and Habitat Management in the Angkor park***

- Preparation of the location map of the excavation project at Srah Srang.

➤ ***Department of Public Order and Co-operation***

- Location map of the boundary markers of the ANA zone 2 including the core zone of the Park, Roluos and Banteay Srei.
- Beng Mealea region map.

➤ ***Department of the Office of Administration, Personnel and Material***

- Location map of the markers in the Angkor Park region.
- Location map of ANA zone 2 including the core zone of the Park, Roluos and Banteay Srei.
- Beng Mealea temple area map.

➤ ***Department of Cultural Development of Museums and Heritage Standards***

- Location map of the western baray and insertion of points for measurement purposes.

➤ ***Department of Management of Forestry, Cultural Landscapes and the Environment***

- Location map of illegal activities: forest fires, land grabbing and sand extraction in three locations located in the Rom Chek village, Rom Chek commune, Angkor Thom district, and location map of land grabbing south of Phnom Bok, Run Ta-Ek commune.
- Location map of the sand dredging located in Ta Koh village, Rom Chek commune, Angkor Thom district.
- Maps of zones 1 and 2 with coordinates.
- Location map of Phum Ksach, at the Trapeang Kakah pond, located in Rom Chek village, map to be compared with protected zones.
- Trapeang Ses map.

➤ ***Department of Agriculture and Community Development***

- Preparation of the location map of villagers house in zones 1 and 2 housing 24 families in Puok district, Srok Siem Reap, Srok *Prasat* Bakong.

➤ ***Institutions and other companies***

- Map of the boundary of the University of Cambodia in Khnar commune, Banteay Srei district, Siem Reap province.
- Preparation of the map of the Angkor area and of the town of Siem Reap after a request from external bodies.
- Checking of the map of the region for the investment project as per the set of specifications of the Phnom Kulen investment company, in order to determine the protected zone.

⇒ ***The Department's environmental activities:***

- Participation in the presentation by the Environment of Angkor Unit on *the importance of the safeguarding and environmental protection of Angkor for sustainable development*, and to the external audits performed by the JQA institute from Japan.
- Participation in a meeting with the officers in charge of promoting environmental activities and of the preparation of the internal audit programme on the environment management system of the ANA.
- Preparation of the monitoring table to implement the environmental goals in the third and fourth quarters:
 - i) restoration and safeguarding of roads and bridges.
 - ii) Construction of new roads and bridges.
- Preparation of the table on environmental features and of the table of each Department's goals for 2010.

⇒ ***Seminars and meetings***

- Participation in meetings of the "community development of the villages of Rohal and northern Srah Srang" project with the Department of Land Planning and Habitat Management in the Angkor Park.
- Participation in the meetings on the NZAID project in order to draft the final report of the first phase of the programme on "natural resources management in the Park with the participation of the local population".

XII.4. International documentation Centre

⇒ ***General duties***

- In 2009 a total of 322 readers and researchers visited the centre.
- Publications received included books, reports and magazines, some of these publications were offered by generous contributors, organisations, the Embassy of India; other books were bought by the ANA. The total amount of documents is 382 for 133 different titles (the list of the publications can be found in the annex).

- Publications were listed using a coding system, documents classified, books protected by covers with their names.
 - Preparation of book/publication requests.
 - Request to the Indian Embassy for documentation and to publishing houses.
 - Some documents were copied and bound to turn them into books and to place them in the Documentation Centre.
 - A delegation from Vietnam visited the Centre.
 - Attendance of the whole staff at two meetings presided over by the Deputy General Director in charge of the department.
 - The Director of the centre contacted other libraries in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap: the Buddhist Institute, the Reyum institute, the National library, the Samdech Hun Sen Library, the archaeology faculty, the EFEO and the CDRI:
- i) The aim of these contacts: to get to know other libraries, to acquire valuable documents which cannot be found on the market and to get experience in library management for a better operation of the Centre.
 - ii) Outcome: a soft copy of a list of documents (catalogue) was given by the Buddhist library. The Buddhist Institute created an Internet site where researchers can find documents in Khmer at the following address: www.budinst.gov.kh. All libraries mentioned above (apart from the EFEO) have programmes in the Khmer language. For the documents that cannot be found on the market, a copy can be made for a modest contribution to the library storing the document. The verification of the inventory list concerns the list of old books; the new list refers to documents already listed on the inventory list (see the lists in annex).

⇒ *Further projects*

- More contacts to be established with other major libraries.
- Identification of the resources needed to create a Khmer language programme for the Angkor International Documentation Centre.
- Meeting and discussion with the EFEO on safeguarding techniques for epigraphic reproductions by taking digital pictures.
- Meeting with the NZAID group to discuss changing the document management software.
- Meeting with Mr. Heu Hin from CDRI and contact with Khmerdev to get a better understanding of the new software and to install them at the Centre.

Documents already listed

N°	Documents type	Number	Others
1	Printed books, reports	1,303 titles (some in several copies)	74 books lost
2	Student PhDs	147 titles (some in several copies)	4 lost
3	Research report of the social study group	32 titles	
4	National and international magazines	34 titles (some in several copies)	
5	Video tapes	10	Some do not work
6	CD	30	Some do not work
7	DVD	5	Some do not work
8	Floppy disks	23	Some do not work
9	Photos of artefacts kept at the Angkor Conservancy	250 items	
10	Microfiche of temple plans of the Archaeological Park of Angkor	3,784 sheets	
11	Microfiche of the French excavation reports up to 1955	28 items	

XIII. DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION OF THE MONUMENTS IN THE ANGKOR PARK AND PREVENTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY (DCMAP)

The Department is made up of a General Deputy Director, a Department Director, an assistant Deputy Director, 18 officers, 7 drivers, 133 semiskilled workers, 267 maintenance and cleaning staff of the Angkor site and 287 guards.

The Department is now divided into five offices which see to the implementation of technical assignments in the field.

XIII.1. MONUMENTS MAINTENANCE OFFICE

⇒ *Conservation:*

➤ The monuments maintenance office is mainly in charge of daily conservation tasks such as the cleaning and maintenance of the monuments located in the scope of activities of the Department: the Angkor Park, Roluos, Banteay Srei and Phnom Kulen sites and the ancient bridges located along Road National 6. Regular maintenance works deal with cutting the underbrush growing on monuments, in particular during the monsoon and protecting the infrastructures inside the monument and maintaining order. Protecting the environment surrounding the monuments is also one of the tasks assigned to the Department in order to preserve the cultural and historical features of the site.

⇒ The following shoring works have been undertaken on the following monuments:

- The pediment of the eastern entrance gate of the temple of Palilay;
- The southern side of the pediment at the temple of southern Khleang;
- The pediment of the northern gate of the northern Khleang temple;
- The pediment of the three towers at Phnom Krom;
- The beams of the southern library at Phnom Bakheng.

⇒ On the following monuments restoration works have been completed:

- The supporting pillar of the south-eastern corner of the south-western corner of the main column at Preah Ko.
- The south-eastern and north-western tower of the third terrace of the Phimeanakas;
- The northern and southern library, the western gopura and western tower of Wat Athvea. Protection markers have also been laid in three dangerous locations:
- Danger Markers and sign panels at Phnom Krom.

⇒ Other miscellaneous works were completed:

- The project to build a platform at the Ta Prohm, work done in collaboration with the Department of Management of Forestry, Cultural Landscapes and the Environment;
- Branch pruning at the Preah Khan.

⇒ Works to be continued:

- Study of the western supporting gate of the southern wing of the northern library of Wat Athvea;
- Study of the plan of the stairs of Banteay Samre to identify hazardous locations for visitors.

⇒ **Situations to focus on:**

⇒ At the Phnom Krom temple:

- Bats have settled in the three central towers.

⇒ At Wat Athvea:

- On October 16, 2009, five stones of the southern library roof fell;
- the laterite blocks above the carved members and supporting the sandstone casing fell and created cracking, splitting the stone in two and by then destabilising the northern and southern gates of the eastern library.
- The retaining wall of the western side of the gopura is decaying further and is weakening the roofing stones.

⇒ At the Bayon:

- The supporting members of the temple show signs of weakening at three locations: one member on the southern wall and two on the eastern walls are in a condition of decay and may collapse at any time.

⇒ At Banteay Kdei:

- a request has been made to implement emergency measures for the restoration of all constructed elements at this temple.

⇒ At the Phnom Bakheng temple:

- The state of erosion of the “pommelled” towers of Prasat Edh at Phnom Bakheng calls for an emergency intervention.

⇒ At Bakong:

- The pediment and supporting columns of the Bakong have collapsed.

⇒ At the Phnom Kulen site:

Tree cutting and brick extraction at the Neak Ta temple are cause for concern.

XIII.2. HERITAGE ENGINEERING AND WORKS OFFICE

⇒ shoring works were completed on the hereunder monuments:

- At the Srah Srang Royal pond: water dams have been built in two hazardous locations ;
- At the Bayon: at location T1;
- At the Ta Kav gate: interventions were carried out at four locations;
- At Banteay Kdei: five dangerous locations required emergency propping;
- At Batchum: the supporting beam of the temple wall has been strengthened;
- At the Neak Poan: the "horse" of the pond tilted, it was propped up with shores. Dangerous locations have been cordoned off. The laterite wall was also propped.
- The Thmor Dap temple at Phnom Kulen: the monument may collapse.

⇒ The following ongoing works have started:

- The pediment of the eastern entrance gate of the temple of Palilay is being propped up;
- stage 2 of the propping plan is being studied and 17 hazardous locations are being controlled following the propping put up by Sophia University, as are five new locations presenting a very important threat at the Banteay Kdei temple.
- Dangerous locations at Preah Khan are being controlled;
- The T14 location is being propped up as part of an emergency safeguarding measure at the Bayon.
- The north-eastern corner of the Batchum temple is being restored.
- Study of the wing of the entrance western gallery of Angkor Wat in two locations.

Control and monitoring study following the collapse of laterite blocks due to the strength of the water which eroded the soil underneath the stones at the Srah Srang pond.

XIII.3. OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS IN ANGKOR

The office's assignments are: excavation activities, monitoring of excavations, inventory and recording of activities related to ceramics.

⇒ The excavation teams carried out works on the following monuments:

- Excavations in Phnom Kulen in cooperation with the Foundation for Archaeology and Development.
- Completion of the excavations to remove the Lion at the Mebon.
- Archaeological surveys, drafting of the topographic plan and study work on establishing lists and data of existing artefacts located at the top of the eastern hill of the Gate of death.

The following works are to be continued:

- Excavations for research purposes at Srah Srang;
- Analysis of the data gathered during the Phnom Kulen excavations, at the kiln sites of BaKong and ongoing analysis of the ceramics unearthed at the Tonle Oum gate;
- Emergency excavations to continue in partnership with WMF at Phnom Bakheng in order to locate stones and study the foundations before restoration.

⇒ The excavation teams controlled the following excavation works:

- Activity to control impacts on archaeological remains carried out at five locations on the Angkor site;
- Drafting of the report to establish the coordinates of the foundations of ancient temples located in the Svay Dangkum commune of Siem Reap town.
- Activity to identify the future location of residential, school buildings, library, monks dwellings and dining rooms and construction permit application.
- There were a total of 30 cases of ponds and canals drained causing their destruction.
- 20 cases of digging, excavating soil layers and backfilling.
- Culverts laid across roads and their repairs accounted for 24 cases.

⇒ The inventory and recording teams' results:

Beside the recording and inventory works of archaeological artefacts, daily assignments include the study, acceptance, reception and collection of sculptural items discovered by chance during excavations:

- An inventory of 77 artefacts and statues was carried out and they were handed over to the Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum.
- Inventory of heritage artefacts found on the terrace of the Buddhist temple of Angkor Thom at the Death gate location.
- Study of an ancient inscription on a stele covered with soil at the Trapeang Lpeuv temple.
- Reception of the pedestal of a foundation stele of the Kok Phneuv temple, Srah Srang village, Sangkat Nokor Thom, Siem Reap town.
- Collection of an inscribed piece of stele from the Bakong temple and handed over to the Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum.

The ongoing works aim at:

- Establishing listings and recording the data of 262 items found at the Banteay Kdei temple to be included in the database;
- Ordering of the carving of sandstones to replace the existing cement pillars of the naga balustrade at Angkor Wat.

⇒ The teams in charge of ceramic works completed their tasks and started the following new assignments:

- The ceramics found at the Thnol Mrech kiln at Phnom Kulen were recorded and handed over to the Angkor ceramic museum of Tani. The inventory of the ceramic kiln of Bang Kong is being finalised and a report is being drafted.

XIII.4. HERITAGE ENGINEERING OFFICE

The tasks of this office are mainly to study and achieve plans for miscellaneous constructions benefiting tourism development and heritage protection.

The following works were completed:

- Plan study of a kiosk to be built at Phnom Bakheng.
- Study of the COEX draft plan for the APSARA offices' move.
- Contribution to the achievement of the plans of the gardens of the ANA in collaboration with the Department of Management of Forestry, Cultural Landscapes and the Environment.
- Improvement of the heritage markers.
- Design of the sign and flag bearing the APSARA logo.
- Study and achievement of the design of the flagpoles to be erected at the Banteay Srei *parvis*.
- Study and achievement of the rest room plans at Banteay Srei and Ta Prohm.

The following ongoing works have started:

- Study of the overall detailed plans of the spice garden and of the water area with improvement of the irrigation canals.
- Control of the spice garden working site.
- Changes and adaptation to the design of an overall plan of shops located to the west of Ta Prohm.
- Control of the construction site of the public toilet at Bakong.
Control of the working site of the wooden planks laid down to allow visitors to admire the landscape on the path leading to the top of Phnom Bakheng.

XIII.5. OFFICE OF COORDINATION AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

⇒ ***Administrative, coordination and activity support works:***

The Office is in charge of general administrative works such as drafting and answering mail (2,201 mails received and 1,034 sent, of which 70 were replying to queries).

The Office is also in charge of staff training in collaboration with the Department of the Office of Administration, Personnel and Material. Training mainly concerns the Department staff, whereas some educational sessions are organised for operators working in the Angkor Park:

- JASA training on 3D scanner methodologies to be applied on Angkor Wat.
- An officer of the Department participates in a two year training in Japan.
- An officer of the Department participates in a three year training in the Czech Republic.
- An officer of the Department takes part in a three-year training course in India.
- The musicians at the site have been educated on the environment and hygiene of the surroundings of their performance areas.
- The Department officers participate in the organisation of the different events occurring in the monuments.
- A general meeting was convened with the guards, head-guards and monument managers to give them advice on the different measures and disciplines to observe while on duty.
- The guards carried out an explanation and education workshop to business owners on how to take part in cleanliness and to respect discipline in the monument areas.
- Collaboration with the HCC Company to collect and transport waste out of the Angkor site.

Note the work carried out by a physician from the RAK organisation. He was able to carry health check-ups on guards and workers working in the monuments.

⇒ **International cooperation works:**

International cooperation includes the research works and restoration of monuments implemented by nine countries, managed by 16 institutions and distributed over 24 sites:

- i) APSARA/GACP: restoration works of the pediments and apsaras of Angkor Wat, cleaning of the lions and stairs of Koh Ker and conservation of the carvings (apsaras) on top of the central temple of Phnom Bakheng.
- ii) APSARA/CSA: research works continue on the carvings and construction plan of gallery 1 at the temple of Ta Keo.
- iii) APSARA/WMF: at Phnom Bakheng: excavations on the south-eastern side on ground level, achievement of the plan of the brick temple G5 before restoration. At Preah Kahn: scaffolding was built to repair garuda statue No 55, emergency propping of the roofing of gallery 2. At Angkor Wat:

- removal of the stones in order to build the umbrella roof of the Churning of the Sea of Milk gallery.
- iv) APSARA/ASI: the restoration works on the western entrance causeway of Ta Prohm continue.
 - v) APSARA/JASA: restoration works on the southern library were completed on terrace 2 and were postponed as the stones of terrace 3 are being trialled. The monitoring of the decay of the carvings of the inner gallery of the northern wall of the eastern wing continues as does detailed study of treatment and maintenance methods.
 - vi) APSARA/NARA: restoration of the Top temple and research works on the Bang Kong kiln.
 - vii) APSARA/DED: conservation project on stones in order to restore sculptures and lingas at the Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum and at the Phnom Bakheng temple. Restoration of the carved inscriptions and pediments of the Central temple.
 - viii) APSARA/FSP: excavation works in Angkor Thom have been completed.
 - ix) Archaeology and Development foundation at the Phnom Kulen: the excavations at the Phnom Kulen are over and a report is being drafted.
 - x) APSARA/BSCP: Banteay Srei parvis project.
 - xi) APSARA/SOPHIA: research project at Banteay Kdei.

XIV. DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION OF THE MONUMENTS OUTSIDE ANGKOR PARK (DCME)

The 2009 activity report of the department includes major activities of the year such as the protection of the environment, the construction of small infrastructure for management purposes and the maintenance of the site under Department responsibility.

Daily tasks concern technical works related to the conservation and maintenance of the monuments.

XIV.1. Main activities can be summarised as following:

⇒ Propping and shoring works for the conservation of monuments:

- Emergency operations carried out on hazardous locations by propping the *Prasat* Thom of Koh Ker (in three locations) and at one location at the *Prasat* Srot, also in Koh Ker.
- Propping of 18 dangerous locations at Beng Mealea.

⇒ Study, research and inventory works:

- Research study on ancient waterways carried out by archaeologists. The aim is to drain off stagnating water at Beng Mealea.

- Continuation of the impact studies identifying the dangerous areas of the monuments where propping shall be implemented at Koh Ker.
- Cleaning and maintenance of the tools unearthed during excavations at the iron kiln site of Kvav.
- Inventory of the data gathered on ancient temples located outside the Angkor Park and based on different documents.
- Archaeological excavations aiming at finding the iron kiln site at the village of Kvav, Chikreng commune, Siem Reap province.
- The Svay leu commune police handed over 27 fragments of sculptures to the Department.

⇒ ***Maintenance and cleaning of the sites:***

- Restoration and regular maintenance of the stairs and platforms in order to guarantee tourist safety.
- Two wooden stairs built at two locations at the *Prasat Thom* to ease tourist visits at Koh Ker.
- The soil of the *Prasat Srot* enclosure in Koh Ker was cleared to unearth the foundations and to reassemble fallen stones.
- To facilitate tourist visit and for the safety of the monument, a 350m long x 0.5m wide channel was dug to carry out emergency drainage of the stagnating rainwater at Beng Mealea.
- 609 stones were moved aside to clear the visitors' path at Beng Mealea.
- Soil excavated at *Prasat Srot* enclosure to clear the foundations and reassemble the fallen stones.

⇒ ***Protection and development of the sites environment:***

- 5,570 small shrubs of different kinds were planted in the areas outside the Angkor Park.
- Boundaries have been demarcated on lands to lay down the markers in protection and preservation areas near the rubber plantations in the commune of Svay Leu.
- Construction of small enclosures over a stretch of 350m to protect small trees located near the western moats of Beng Mealea.
- A total of 313 trees were planted, in cooperation with the village authorities and the workers, along the ancient bridges from Bakong to Kampong Kdei.
- Monitoring of the ancient bridges located on National Road 6 from Bakong to Kampong Kdei (Preah Teus bridge), in order to identify favourable areas to plant trees along the road. An information sign was put up on the Preah Teus Bridge for domestic and international tourists.
- Construction of small enclosures over a stretch of 350 m to protect small trees located near the western moats of Beng Mealea.
- Tree cutting occurring to the north-east side, close to the sandstone quarry of Trapeang Char was halted.

- 0.5m³ of wood coming from illegal logging was collected and filtered out of the forest to a more secure location in the ANA warehouse.
- Two trees threatening the security of the monuments were cut as were other, already fallen trees at *Prasat Thom* in Koh Ker and two more at Beng Mealea.
- Pruning of tree branches and cutting of a “Sralav” tree which was hit by lightning during a storm at the southern entrance of Beng Mealea.
- Halting and seizure of six electric saws in cooperation with the heritage police in charge of the Koh Ker site.
- Monitoring operations of the Koh Ker site forest and collection of 1.5m³ of illegally cut wood.
- Halting and seizure of six electric saws in cooperation with the heritage police in charge of the Koh Ker site.

⇒ ***Construction of small infrastructures and miscellaneous works:***

- Working conference with representatives of the Svay Leu commune regarding the population cutting down a forested zone to clear and grab land in the area of the sandstone quarry of O’Thmor Dap.
- Control of the sandstone extraction operations needed for the temple of Ta Prohm and carried out by the Chea Ravy Company.
- Demolition of fences on the land of five families which built illegal constructions on the dyke of the baray located eastward from Beng Mealea.
- Construction of a small sentry box of 5 x 7.5m at the Kong Phluk temple.
- Construction of two small rest rooms of 3 x 3m inside the precincts of Beng Mealea.

XIV.2. International cooperation works

In cooperation with the EFEO:

- ⇒ analysis of archaeological findings by reproducing drawings and decor of artefacts unearthed during the Phnom Kulen excavations.
- ⇒ Archaeological excavations at the White Elephant path in Koh Ker.

In cooperation with GACP researchers and stone restorers:

- ⇒ restoration of the stone stairs, lion and elephant statues at the Prasat Thom in Koh Ker .

In cooperation with the Hungarian researchers of the Royal Angkor Foundation:

- ⇒ research works in Koh Ker .

APSARA Authority Receipts for the 2009 budget

Unit: US\$

N	Type of receipts	Year 2009					Miscellaneous	
		annual plan (A)	Balance beginning of the year (B)	January to December situation				Balance End December (F = B + C - E)
				Realised (C)	compared to annual plan (D = C/A) %	Credited (E)		
Total of receipts (I + II)				\$ 29,374,539.33		\$ 16,126,319.44	\$ 1,951,646.21	
I. Total of non inventoried receipts (1+2+3+4)		\$ 36,590,000.00	\$ 1,647,495.31	\$ 16,430,470.34	44.90 %	\$ 16,126,319.44	\$ 1,951,646.21	
1	Angkor temples area		\$ 1,636,083.72	\$ 15,985,702.71		\$ 15,683,610.44	\$ 1,938,175.99	
	Tickets sale		\$ 1,633,535.90	\$ 15,753,155.77		\$ 15,451,577.21	\$ 1,935,114.46	
	Balloon sale		\$ 2,547.82	\$ 19,063.42		\$ 18,549.71	\$ 3,061.53	
	MPNSA ticket sale		\$ -	\$ 8,608.02		\$ 8,608.02	\$ -	
	7 January electric car rental		\$ -	\$ 29,992.50		\$ 29,992.50	\$ -	
	Electric bicycle rental		\$ -	\$ 131.00		\$ 131.00	\$ -	
	Traditional outfits rented to tourists		\$ -				\$ -	
	Elephant tour		\$ -	\$ 4,500.00		\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	
	Horse cart		\$ -	\$ 25,245.00		\$ 25,245.00	\$ -	
	Miscellaneous receipts		\$ -	\$ 145,007.00		\$ 145,007.00	\$ -	
2	Bêng Mealea temple area		\$ 9,410.23	\$ 102,298.64		\$ 100,526.00	\$ 11,182.87	
	Tickets sale		\$ 9,410.23	\$ 102,298.64		\$ 100,526.00	\$ 11,182.87	
3	Koh Ker temple area		\$ 2,001.36	\$ 13,579.99		\$ 13,294.00	\$ 2,287.35	
	Tickets sale		\$ 2,001.36	\$ 13,579.99		\$ 13,294.00	\$ 2,287.35	
4	Lease		\$ -	\$ 328,889.00		\$ 328,889.00	\$ -	
	Lease contract for 23ha of land		\$ -				\$ -	
	Lease contract for 8ha of land		\$ -	\$ 328,889.00		\$ 328,889.00	\$ -	

II. Total of receipts with relation to expenditures (6+7+8)							
			<u>\$ 13,272,957.99</u>				
5	Allocated State budget		\$ 7,020,005.21				
6	Miscellaneous funding		\$ 219,349.91				
	UNESCO		\$ 184,000.00				
	DED		\$ 6,880.00				
	Financial support from IDRC-CDRI to hire a consultant for the Run Ta-ek development plan		\$ 1,159.91				
	Srah Srang development project		\$ 27,310.00				
7	conservation and development funds		\$ 5,633,713.87				
8	State subsidies for the Green Belt Project		\$ 71,000.00				

Read and approved

Department of Finance and Account

Siem Reap, on december 2009

APSARA Authority
General Director

Drafted by

BUN Narith

NGAN Dany

BUN Socheata

Presidency of the Council of Ministers

APSARA National Authority

Expenditures report of the APSARA Authority budget

Overall expenditures

Unit : US\$

Chapter	Account	Sub-account	Type of expenditures	6 month Total	July	August	September	October	November	December	6 month total	Miscellaneous
Expenditures total (1+2+3+4+5+6)				7,818,703.30	741,773.28	1,795,029.83	864,894.42	835,503.51	224,375.87	708,437.15	12,988,717.36	
Total expenditures (1+2+3+4)				4,034,261.05	741,773.28	1,795,029.83	659,534.43	604,499.86	224,375.87	708,437.15	8,767,911.47	
1, Administrative expenditures				1,132,041.66	203,998.32	284,464.69	126,924.69	255,634.55	66,592.34	200,079.03	2,269,735.28	
		2181	Material and transportation tools	38,000.00		92,750.00					130,750.00	
		2182	Material and office tools	7,116.00	1,262.00	500.00	1,972.00		1,399.00	830.00	13,079.00	
		2183	IT, telecommunication and photocopy materials	5,028.00	12,525.00	408.00	8,034.00			905.00	26,900.00	
		2184	Stationeries	19,854.45			3,404.00	5,297.00	1,580.00	300.00	30,435.45	
		2185	Electricity tools	3,590.00		1,840.00	1,410.00	413.30		245.00	7,498.30	
		2186	Machines and material used	-				8,793.00	440.00		9,233.00	
		6011	Maintenance and cleaning material	8,478.03	388.80	1,092.14		715.73	374.40	376.00	11,425.10	
		6015	Petrol and oil	253,590.72	108,036.20			100,129.06			461,755.98	
		6021	Office stationary and printing	52,242.13	10,131.48	16,879.67	7,136.75	6,601.72	9,137.26	948.54	103,077.55	
		6022	Books and documents	-			214.50			32.00	246.50	
		6023	IT/photocopy and electricity material	18,504.65	201.00	59,869.29	1,440.25	655.00	1,606.00	1,512.50	83,788.69	
		6042	Guard/driver and worker uniforms	572.00	4,495.47	8,998.80	13,566.61	13,183.13			40,816.01	
		6043	Uniforms, material, guards sentry box	43,718.32	140.00	248.97	1,315.00	461.53	2,255.68	334.00	48,473.50	
		6053	Material use	1,298.75	282.00				80.00		1,660.75	
		6061	Electricity	118,592.67	1,340.55	758.90	1,763.50	67,676.99	661.83	27,670.64	218,465.08	
		6062	Water	206.96	86.22	66.65			58.12	135.15	553.10	
		6068	Miscellaneous	324.00			14.00			31.00	369.00	
		6082	Tools for workers' workshops	1,947.17	146.00	393.90			138.00	3,540.35	6,165.42	

	6121	Miscellaneous locations (offices and resources)	165,896.23	2,995.00	33,476.00	1,770.00	18,318.00	3,200.00	11,314.00	236,969.23	
	6156	Maintenance and repair of transportation vehicles	5,187.52	472.00	12,346.12	17,422.36	933.78	14,780.50	3,534.00	54,676.28	
	6157	Maintenance of the IT materials and supplies	5,848.78	61.00	538.00	292.00	1,306.39	797.50	561.00	9,404.67	
	6159	machines repair	-			405.40			563.10	968.50	
	6161	Vehicle taxes, insurances and registration	1,161.69		201.50		291.84	2,720.04	989.00	5,364.07	
	6181	Material and purchase	505.00							505.00	
	6211	Contracted national officers	1,530.00	382.50		382.50	382.50	382.50	382.50	3,442.50	
	6212	International officers contracted	102,405.99	5,300.00	15,005.68	31,431.50	4,984.00	2,500.00	84,753.92	246,381.09	
	6221	Expenses for hosting national guests	45,307.21	6,531.68	9,217.12	1,730.00	7,756.46	2,747.10	10,165.46	83,455.03	
	6222	Expenses for hosting international guests	304.30	133.55		224.40	493.40		1,066.50	2,222.15	
	6223	Meetings, seminars, conferences	9,420.35	16,238.25	2,624.05	2,293.33	441.45	383.48	7,010.43	38,411.34	
	6224	Expenses for national ceremonies and miscellaneous	77,859.27	313.50	370.00	9,924.00		1,685.44	8,368.34	98,520.55	
	6225	Gifts offered domestically and abroad	2,156.60	146.00	201.00		227.00		146.78	2,877.38	
	6226	Domestic and international exhibition expenses							405.50	405.50	
623		Newspapers and documentation purchase	247.24	91.72	46.60	545.24	2,425.10	421.37	55.76	3,833.03	
	6242	Expenses for domestic assignments	113,904.42	27,513.45	20,247.39	16,058.14	9,341.65	16,786.69	27,983.59	231,835.33	
	6252	Expenses for international assignments	1,262.87	1,959.98	175.00	368.00	493.00	175.00	2,127.66	6,561.51	
	6262	Telephone bill	9,761.36	892.01	2,783.27	1,468.97	1,495.94	1,577.50	2,290.56	20,269.61	
	6263	Internet costs	14,535.09	1,282.96	2,826.64	1,838.24	2,536.74	554.93	1,500.75	25,075.35	
	6271	Financial expenses	1,683.89	650.00	600.00	500.00	280.84	150.00		3,864.73	
2, Salaries and miscellaneous subsidies and fees			1,306,035.28	324,409.35	119,160.21	358,079.44	216,684.20	123,603.62	425,126.17	2,873,098.27	-
	6421	Basic salary	548,384.87	223,564.07	3,933.21	227,680.99	121,855.23	3,104.45	235,789.48	1,364,312.30	
	6423	Overtime	18,662.87	7,990.21	7,019.36	5,596.73	5,836.77	6,739.48	20,288.46	72,133.88	
	6441	Basic salary of non permanent staff	183,998.97	28,340.87	42,338.52	30,188.72	34,569.74	33,736.16	51,855.66	405,028.64	
	6445	Fees to temple cleaners	83,589.72	16,279.41	11,614.55	17,015.97	8,204.80	10,004.83	23,804.90	170,514.18	
	6446	Fees to temple guards	150,432.97	25,777.85	24,983.36	32,592.03	18,240.66	27,241.71	40,394.86	319,663.44	
	6514	heritage police Subsidies	32,682.65	5,770.00	7,758.64	9,940.00	1,910.00	5,840.00	13,383.72	77,285.01	
	6515	Tourism police subsidies	6,600.00	1,310.00	1,300.00	2,640.00		1,290.00	2,809.05	15,949.05	
	6516	Institution subsidies	200,000.00							200,000.00	
	6517	Miscellaneous subsidies-gifts	34,720.73	4,911.94	7,458.88	7,760.00	1,332.00	2,320.99	6,940.04	65,444.58	
	6518	intervention groups/firemen subsidies	44,582.50	9,905.00	11,223.69	24,315.00	24,175.00	32,556.00	28,950.00	175,707.19	
	6519	Emergency team in Angkor subsidies	2,380.00	560.00	1,530.00	350.00	560.00	770.00	910.00	7,060.00	
3. Conservation and development expenditures			1,547,684.11	213,365.61	491,404.93	174,530.30	132,181.11	34,179.91	83,231.95	2,676,577.92	-

	2113	Cultural city lands	348,201.25		282,880.00	65,321.25	8,000.00			704,402.50	
	2114	Run Ta Ek lands	-							-	
	2123	Development of the cultural city	13,556.00	2,765.00	2,400.00	2,350.00	1,575.00		3,525.00	26,171.00	
	2124	Run Ta EK land developments	20,080.00	680.00	8,420.00	6,372.54	490.00	790.00	750.00	37,582.54	
	2131	Construction - buildings	-							-	
	2134	Construction - national grid	-							-	
	6016	Temples maintenance materials	1,103.75	372.00			647.00	4,045.70	630.63	6,799.08	
	6017	Angkor area cleaning service	249,823.39	4,424.05	93,745.85	4,447.44	71,064.29			423,505.02	
	6081	Signage	9,395.90	3,844.79	2,099.40	3,642.00	620.00	950.00	1,109.80	21,661.89	
	6141	Training	10.00							10.00	
	6151	maintenance and management of the Angkor site forests	61,021.61	4,852.77	1,362.21	750.00	10,918.25	752.55	2,941.71	82,599.10	
	6152	Maintenance and repair of buildings and monuments	273,511.35	18,567.50	38,977.35	45,161.88	8,136.23	19,718.24	41,067.41	445,139.96	
	6153	Maintenance/repair of roads/dirt roads/bridges and sewages	77,275.15	2,358.00			300.00	450.00	965.00	81,348.15	
	6154	Others maintenance works	26.93							26.93	
	6171	រៀបចំ ទិន្នន័យ វត្តអារាម	2,000.00							2,000.00	
	6172	Data on heritage buildings in the Siem Reap region	1,153.08		2,930.17				1,301.46	5,384.71	
	6173	Research works on the ancient hydraulic and air flow system	55,157.89	52,833.02	5,991.36	35,082.91	6,604.45	381.63	17.00	156,068.26	
	6174	Construction of model habitat	200.00							200.00	
	6175	Research on ancient kilns and ceramics	-						24,240.00	24,240.00	
	6227	Awareness and dissemination campaign	58,959.03	14,047.73	1,212.30	1,930.00	4,049.00	1,230.87	4,914.62	86,343.55	
	6281	Demography and Angkor development research work	6,399.50	343.30	1,461.75		18,185.49	766.35	45.07	27,201.46	
	6282	Management and development of tourism infrastructures	6,387.98	642.50	46,785.97			981.16		54,797.61	
	6283	multilateral cooperation (temples restoration)	-							-	
	6284	Conservation and development of Siem Reap town	356,053.38	102,636.82		4,828.98	405.00	1,984.50		465,908.68	
	6286	Electric cars and bicycle management	6,255.87	4,698.13	3,138.57	4,643.30	1,186.40	2,128.91	1,724.25	23,775.43	
093		Preventive excavations	936.30	300.00						1,236.30	
	6561	Contribution to foreign associations	175.75							175.75	
4. Expenditures linked with the APSARA Authority seat			48,500.00	-	900,000.00	-	-	-	-	948,500.00	-

		2187	Construction of the offices	48,500.00		900,000.00				948,500.00	
5. Conservation and development of Angkor funds expenditures				3,736,931.33			205,359.99	231,003.65		<u>4,173,294.97</u>	
6. Government subsidies for the beautification project of the Siem Reap River				47,510.92						47,510.92	

Read and approved
**General Director
of the APSARA Authority**

BUN Narith

Read and approved
**Director the Finance
and Account Department**

NGAN Danny

Siem Reap, on December 2009

Drafted by

BUN Socheata