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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Phnom Penh Office

2008

Annual Report



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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Annual Report 2008

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FOREWORD



It is a great pleasure for me to share the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office Annual Report for 2008. This report highlights the main programmes implemented, the activities carried out and the results obtained by our organization in cooperation with our national counterparts and development partners. I also would like to reassert that the presence of UNESCO in Cambodia is to contribute to peace and human development in an era of globalization through education, sciences, culture and communication.

After the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement in 1991 and the 1993 national election, which brought about the national reunification and opened the way to development and the hope of alleviating poverty in the country, Cambodia has made significant achievements to move from the situation it was facing for 15 years ago to the current situation.

The UNESCO programme activities in Cambodia are designed under the general UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy documents of the past two decades and they fit within the framework of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). UNESCO works closely with the national authorities, a range of other UN agencies, national NGO's and other international development partners for the achievement of the Cambodian economic growth and poverty reduction strategy, institutional reforms and improving the human rights situation in the country. UNESCO's (and UN's) contributions to the Cambodian development process are also strongly linked to the global Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).

UNESCO is a well known and highly valued UN agency in Cambodia and its contribution to all five areas of UNESCO programmes- Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture and Communication & Information- is widely recognised. Significant involvement and successful achievements in the education and cultural sectors are particularly acknowledged. UNESCO's work on Angkor Wat and the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) have become important international references for the successes of UNESCO in culture. UNESCO has also provided invaluable contributions to capacity building in intangible heritages in the country. I am happy to note that UNESCO's role in harmonizing with donor agencies through the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) and coordinating with the government and donor partners as co-lead facilitator through the Joint Technical Working Group for Education (JTWGE) is well appreciated.

This annual report is structured in accordance with the four main programmes of UNESCO Phnom Penh in all its fields of competence, in particular Education, Culture, Communication and Science as well as emphasis on cross-cutting themes, including HIV/AIDS prevention education, education for sustainable development, inclusive education and ICT in education in Cambodia. Information is also provided about the mandate, the budget and the staffing of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh.

During 2010-2011, UNESCO will continue contributing to the creation of sustainable societies by accelerating progress towards the Education for All goals. In line with the decision of UNESCO's Executive Board at its 180th session (in October 2008), considering and endorsing the revised Strategic Plan of activities for 2008-2013 of the Information for All Programme (IFAP), UNESCO Office Phnom Penh will focus on a few priority areas to achieve EFA. At the same time, it will continue to address education in a holistic manner, by promoting a vision of lifelong learning that spans each of the different levels of education and considers both formal and non-formal approaches.

I hope that this report could provide further understanding of the objectives, programmes and activities that UNESCO has in Cambodia as well as a reflection on an attempt of this organization in joining with other development partners and the government in enhancing aid effectiveness, harmonization and alignment in Cambodia.

I would like to close my foreword to this 2008 Annual Report by expressing my sincere thanks to all who contributed to the realization of activities and results described in this report, via direct collaboration with our national counterparts and in partnership with other development partners, through providing the essential financial support, or through consolidating and disseminating the results achieved. I wish you a pleasant reading.

Teruo Jinnai
Head of Office and UNESCO Representative in Cambodia

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UNESCO in Cambodia Today



UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was born in November 1945, at a time when the world was appalled by two devastating wars. UNESCO foundations were rooted in the concerns of the time. For this specialized UN agency, it is not enough to build classrooms in devastated countries or to publish scientific breakthroughs.

UNESCO Vision:

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

UNESCO Mission Statement:

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

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

UNESCO Principal functions:

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

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

UNESCO Principles:

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

Motto of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

Know why we are here,
Know what we do,
Know where we go,
Know how we get to it, and
Recognizing each other’s work

Overall strategy of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

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

Core values of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

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

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

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

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

UNESCO and the United Nations Millennium Goals.

www.un.org/millenniumgoals

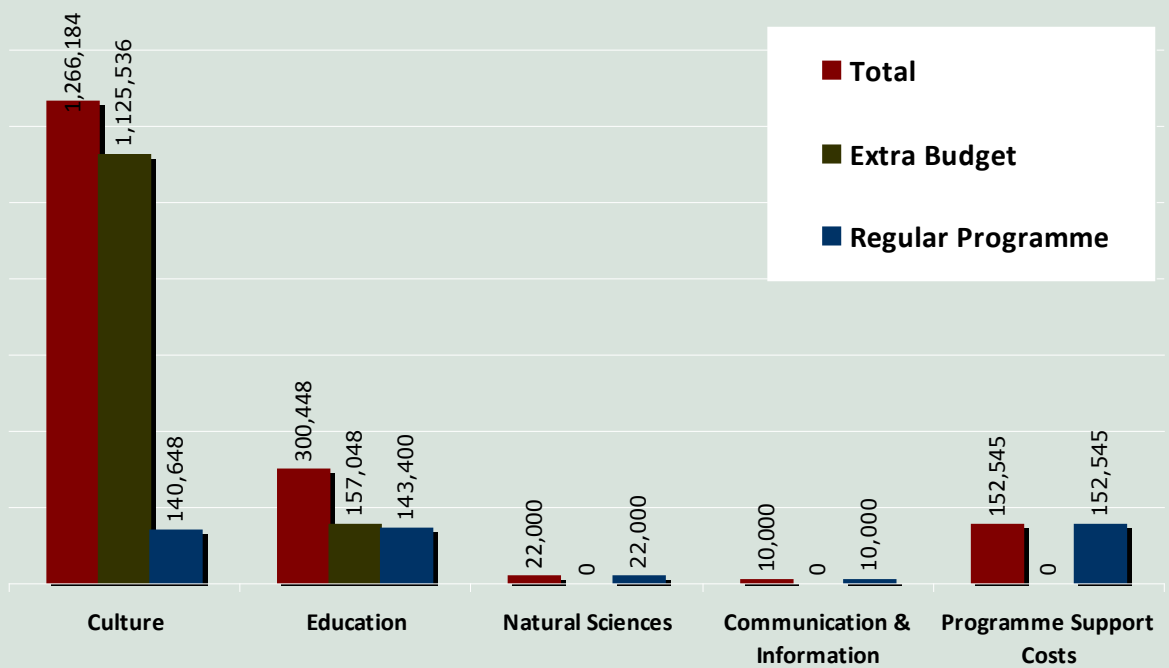
MDGs

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

United Nations Secretary-General BAN Ki-moon

UNESCO in Numbers

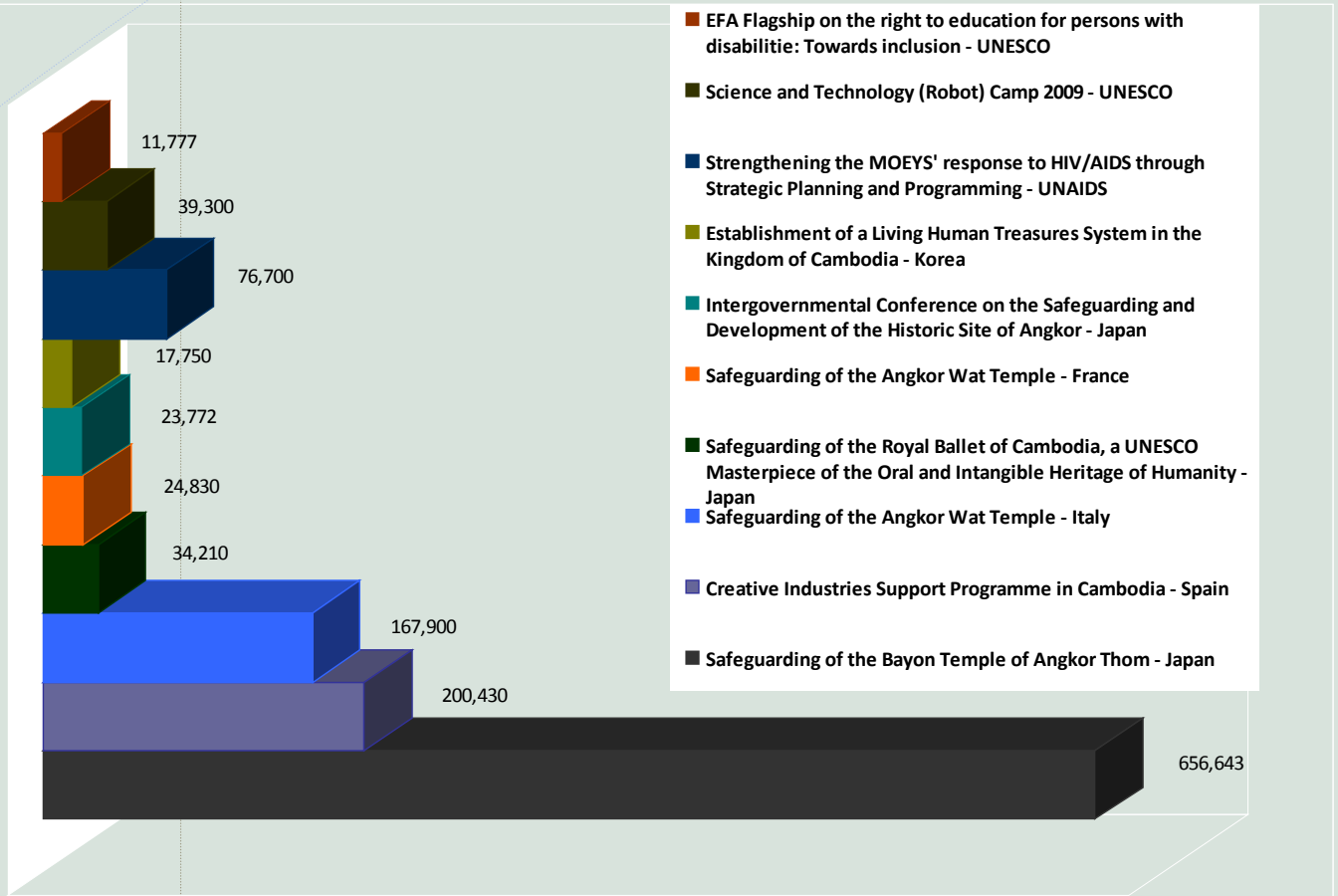
UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh Total Budget in 2008 (in USD)



Total Budget in 2008 (in USD)

	Regular Programme	%	Extra Budgetary	%	Total	%
Education	143,400	30.6	157,048	12.2	300,448	17.2
Culture	140,648	30.0	1,125,536	87.8	1,266,184	72.3
Natural Sciences	22,000	4.7	-	-	22,000	1.3
Communication & Information	10,000	2.1	-	-	10,000	0.6
Programme Support Costs	152,545	32.6	-	-	152,545	8.7
Total	468,593	100.0	1,282,584	100.0	1,751,176	100.0

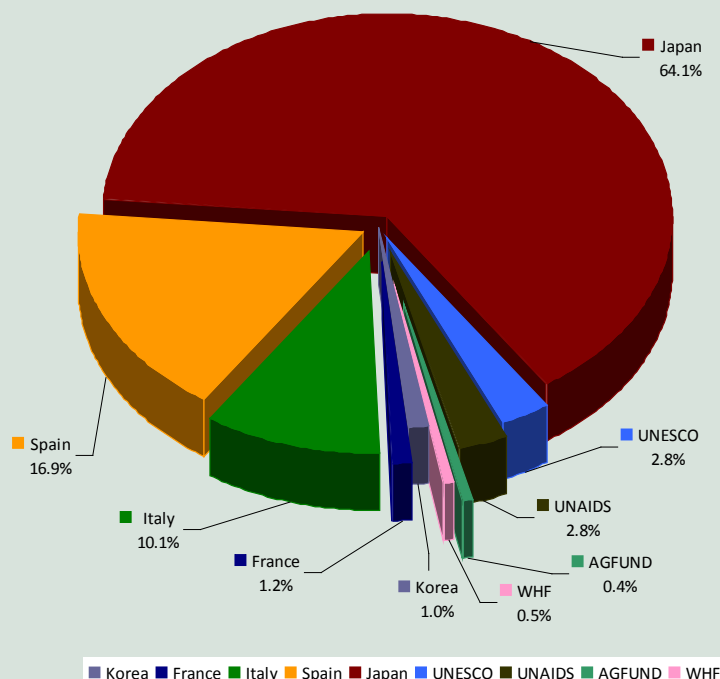
Extra-Budget by Project in 2008 (in USD)



Donors	Project Description	Funds
Japan	Safeguarding of the Bayon Temple of Angkor Thom	656,643
Spain	Creative Industries Support Programme in Cambodia	200,430
Italy	Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple	167,900
Japan	Safeguarding of the Royal Ballet of Cambodia, a UNESCO Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity	34,210
France	Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple	24,830
Japan	Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor	23,772
Korea	Establishment of a Living Human Treasures System in the Kingdom of Cambodia	17,750
UNAIDS	Strengthening the MOEYS' response to HIV/AIDS through Strategic Planning and Programming	76,700
UNESCO	Science and Technology (Robot) Camp 2009	39,300
UNESCO	EFA Flagship on the right to education for persons with disabilities: Towards inclusion	11,777
Total		1,253,313

Extra-Budget Available for 2005 - 2012 by Donors (in USD)

Sources of funds	Project Description	Duration	Funds
Korea	Establishment of a Living Human Treasures System in the Kingdom of Cambodia	2005-2008	56,500
France	Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple	2006-2008	23,816
	Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple	2007-2008	19,443
	Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple	2008-2009	24,830
Japan	Safeguarding of the Bayon Temple of Angkor Thom	2005-2011	3,268,286
	Action Plan for the Safeguarding of the Royal Ballet of Cambodia, a UNESCO Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity	2005-2008	80,829
	Support to the faculties of Archaeology and Architecture, Royal University of Fine Arts-RUFA	2006-2008	195,445
	Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor	2008-2009	47,544
Italy	Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple	2007-2010	565,000
Spain	MDG Funds: Creative Industries Support Programme in Cambodia	2008-2011	746,604
	MDG Funds: Joint Programme for Children, Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia	2010-2012	200,000
WHF	World Heritage Funds: Conservation and Management of the Preah Vihear Temple	2009	30,000
AGFUND	Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND): Inclusive Education	2010	25,000
UNESCO	UNESCO Headquarters, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Jakarta, UNESCO Institute for Statistics): EFA Flagship on the right to education for persons with disabilities: Towards inclusion, Science and technology camp 2009, Sustainable science and technology statistical system, Gender equality, Study on teachers' education and training system, Study on education financing and medium-term expenditure framework, National Study on technical and vocational education at secondary level, HIV/AIDS education, Conferences and training seminars, Education for sustainable development lens	2008-2009	159,161
UNAIDS	Unifying Budget Workplan (UBW) of UNAIDS and UNAIDS Programme Acceleration Funds (PAF): Strengthening the MoEYS' response to HIV/AIDS through Strategic Planning and Programming	2008-2009	157,714
Total			5,600,172



UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh: FACT SHEET

History:

Key Milestones from 64 Years of UNESCO Existence:

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

Key Milestones of UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

3 July 1951

Cambodia joined UNESCO.

5 August 1955

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

Early 1960s to 1975

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

1975

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

During 1980s

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

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

1989

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

1991

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

15 January 1991

The UNESCO Liaison Office in Cambodia was officially reopened.

November 1991

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

29 November 1991

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

December 1992

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

1993

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

1997

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

6-8 December 2000

The Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Koïchiro Matsuura, made his first official visit to the Kingdom of Cambodia from 6-8 November 2000 and met with His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman, King of Cambodia and Prime Minister Hun Sen. During his visit, the Director-General of UNESCO reaffirmed the disposition of the Organisation to continue to assist the Cambodian people in its development efforts during the years to come.

6-9 March 2001

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

8 November 2003

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

6-8 December 2004

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

2004-2007

Cambodia was a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO.

25-26 July 2005

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

November 2005

"Sbek Thom", a big shadow puppet was proclaimed as Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

June 2006

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage ratified.

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage ratified.

February 2008

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

8 July 2008

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

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EDUCATION





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EDUCATION

After the many years of internal political conflict and instability, UNESCO joined, from the early 1980's, other UN agencies and started its interventions in education in Cambodia with post-conflict constructions, by focusing on children living as refugees and the development and printing of in-camp teaching materials. After the Paris Peace Declaration in 1993, UNESCO has turned its interventions to building and renovating the education system at all levels and in all sub-sectors, supporting a broad range of programmes.

To find out more, please consult our website: www.unesco.org/phnompenh or via www.un.org.kh/unesco

UNESCO's work in education shows a large variety from policy-advice to direct interventions at the target-group level. Doing so, UNESCO sometimes enters areas where you might expect other development partners. Although when UNESCO does so, it is done in coordination and cooperation with other parties, such as international and local NGOs. The main partner of UNESCO in the education sector is the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) and this partner is well aware of what UNESCO "do's and dont's". This current year 2009, MoEYS has entered into a phase of consolidation of the education system while an overall analysis of the recent Mid-Term Review Report of ESP/ESSP 2006-2010 Implementation rated the effectiveness and efficiency of ESP and ESSP intermediate, respectively.

Working closely with all national authorities and in strong partnership with the Royal Government of Cambodia, the United Nations Country Team, local and international NGOs and other development partners as well as other UNESCO Offices, Regional Bureau, UNESCO institutes, UNESCO provides its main assistance to Cambodia in 2007-2008, describing on the following pages:

Coordinating and supporting institutional reform towards achieving the EFA and MDG goals

The Royal Government has prepared, with the participation of development partners and civil society, a National Poverty Reduction Strategy (NPRS). Together with other partners, UNESCO has contributed to the development of the NPRS and provided support to the General Secretariat for the Council of Social Development (GSCSD), which is the leading governmental agency for the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) process.

In education, UNESCO has provided comprehensive coordination and technical assistance, in particular to the MoEYS for the establishment of six relevant EFA technical working groups. UNESCO assisted the EFA Secretariat to have prepared the EFA National Action Plan and the National EFA Mid-Decade Assessment Report 2005. Cambodia has strengthened its capacity in education policy making,



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action plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as response to challenges through these processes. A positive sign has been observed with the budget allocation by the MoEYS from 18 percent by early 2000s to 20 per cent in 2008.

UNESCO has also assisted in the formulation and review of the ESP and ESSP 2001-2005 and 2006-2010. UNESCO has contributed to the review through a strong partnership with other donors. As the Chair of the Education Sector Working Group until the end of 2007, UNESCO has played an important role in facilitating a well coordinated, timely and professional response from the donor community to the demands of the education development and the requests from the government.

As part of its support to the Cambodian MoEYS to help the country reach the EFA goals and targets by 2015, UNESCO assisted the MoEYS in May 2008 with her EFA Mid-Decade Assessment (MDA) 2005 Report and MoEYS Mid-Term Review Report of ESP and ESSP 2006-2010 Implementation. UNESCO also assisted MoEYS during late 2008 to January 2009 so that the ministry can monitor and evaluate the education system's progress more effectively.



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As one of the active members and currently the deputy chair of the ESWG and the ESWG Secretariat, UNESCO is making tremendous efforts to scale up the collective momentum for EFA by identifying key resources from multilateral donors and stakeholders. One result is that Cambodia has successfully got the Fast Track Initiatives (FTI) in 2008.

Policy support to MoEYS

MoEYS is UNESCO's key partner in the education sector. Holistic support is provided by UNESCO to assist MoEYS for the formulation and establishment of national education framework, education policy and strategy to outreach broader populations at all levels. Specifically, UNESCO has provided consultancy for policy documentations, toolkit translations and productions as well as officials' trainings for institutional capacity development in this regard.

A number of education policies are formulated with the technical support from UNESCO, together with other development partners. These include: the National EFA Action Plan, the National Non-Formal Education Policy which was approved in 2002, the National Plan of Action for Non-Formal Education which was developed in 2008 and the Policy on Non-Formal Education Equivalency Programme which was approved in 2008. The Policy on School Health and the Policy on Education for Children with Disabilities were approved in 2008. The National ICT Policy and Strategies were approved in 2004. In 2007, MoEYS set up the Non-formal Education Management Information System (NFEMIS) in selected provinces in border areas, using the UNESCO-developed software and guidebooks. The Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) policy is under revision. The Youth Policy is under development. For all these, UNESCO is providing advisory support and guidance, working closely with the Ministry and other development partners.



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Sector-Wide Support to Equity and Quality Education for All

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)

UNESCO has worked closely with the UNICEF Office in Cambodia to support the MoEYS in developing the policy and strategies for ECCE. UNESCO's intervention is focused on introducing global level policy trends and innovative practices by translating UNESCO publications, e.g. the ECCE Policy Briefs, for dissemination and use among policy makers and education practitioners. UNESCO has also contributed to the draft policy on ECCE by providing advisory services.

Teacher Education

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

UNESCO has also assisted the teacher education and policy review to provide research-based information to the government and the education practitioners for policy and reform on teacher-related issues. Technical advice is provided on policy framework and policy choices for developing teacher professional standards and appropriate measurement, designing incentives to motivate teachers for better teaching and student learning, and deploying qualified teachers to rural and remote areas.

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

Literacy and Non-Formal Education

UNESCO provided funds and technical expertise in formulating the national NFE policies in 2001-02. The document, which provides a framework for NFE goals, objectives and actions, was approved by the Council of the Ministers in August 2002. It was launched nationwide on 5 March 2003. Seven programmes are mandated in this policy document: Functional Literacy, Post-Literacy, Equivalency Education, Income-generation programme, Quality of Life Improvement Programme, Family Education for Early Childhood Development, Re-entry Programme for School Drop-outs. In 2008, the Policy on Non-Formal Education Equivalency Programme was developed with its clear objective to provide all citizens with life-long learning opportunities.

UNESCO has established broad and deep collaboration with MoEYS, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training as well as with other UN agencies to facilitate the knowledge and capacity improvement for key NFE practitioners, e.g. literacy planners, assessment personnel and master trainers. UNESCO also works closely with the Europe Commission, the Asian Development Bank and the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan (NFUAJ) in mobilizing external and national resources for NFE activities, in particular for Community Learning Centres (CLC), Equivalency Programmes, Literacy Programmes, Re-entry Programmes, and bilingual Education activities.

UNESCO has in particular assisted in the Equivalency Programme Policy formulation, CLC expansion and functioning, e.g. by producing and disseminating Khmer version of CLC management handbooks to NFE policy-makers and practitioners, supporting Cambodia to participate in various regional training workshops. Practical life skills as well as awareness raising concerning human rights empowerment, anti-drugs, anti-trafficking, HIV-AIDS prevention are combined into daily classes to reach the learners.

UNESCO has assisted the MoEYS to conduct an Assessment of the Functional Literacy Levels of the Adult Population in 2000. The results of this study have provided the relevant ministries and international organizations with baseline information about this country.

Higher Education

UNESCO has been one of the key advisors for the printing and dissemination of higher education policy papers and guidelines to all key stakeholders, public and private higher education institutions. Thus Cambodia is exposed and linked to the regional and global trends, in particular in higher education policy, mobility, quality assurance, and recognition of diplomas.

Education Planning and Management


UNESCO, in collaboration with other development partners, has supported the capacity development of key technical departments of the MoEYS in education planning and management. These include supporting to the Cambodian participation to the International Institution for Educational Planning (IIEP) training courses and regional trainings workshops, e.g. the Mekong Institute training courses. UNESCO also supports the establishment of the Education and Information System.

Inclusive Education



Inclusive Education (IE) is a concept mainstreamed in all areas of education to enable a diversified and effective inclusion open to and taking account of all pupils regardless of ethnic, religion, geographic, economic and social ranking discrepancies. In Cambodia school enrollment among disadvantaged populations such as the poorest of the poor, ethnic minorities, and children with disabilities are still low, particular in remote and rural areas.

In response to the local need, UNESCO works very closely with both the central and local government, UNICEF and NGOs, to initiate policy dialogues among policy makers and stakeholders for policy formulation and implementation using the holistic approach of IE. UNESCO has assisted the MoEYS and NGOs to document and share good IE practices in Cambodia in creating and strengthening IE/Child Friendly School (CFS) networks. In collaboration with MoEYS, UNESCO organizes the development, adaptation and dissemination of IE Toolkit for school level application and teacher trainings. Special guides are provided to teachers to train and encourage them to work with children with disabilities and adult learners, including people with disabilities. The training paves the way for pushing education to include the disadvantaged across the country.



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The message of IE has been spread widely through a Regional Flagship IE Workshop in 2008, aiming to forge a holistic approach to ensure an education for those currently excluded from the system.

As a step to include ethnic minority groups in remote areas, UNESCO supports the MoEYS to promote bilingual literacy classes in Monduliri province, through the CLCs and literacy classes so as to reach the hard-to-reach population.

Advocating and Integrating Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

As the lead agency for the UN Decade of ESD, UNESCO works very closely with partners and the government and institutes to ensure that ESD is integrated and reflected in the national policy formulation and advocacy of ESD. UNESCO has assisted in the formulation of the Teacher Training Plan with National Institute of Education (NIE) and six Regional Teacher Training Centres (RTTCs) and Royal University of Phnom Penh in developing ESD advocacy kits and guidebooks in Khmer for dissemination. Several seminars and workshops were conducted to enhance understanding and application of the concept of ESD in Cambodia.

A series of national seminars on ESD and other development themes were organized under the support of UNESCO in cooperation with Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) in March 2007. With technical support from the Bangkok Regional Bureau of UNESCO, in July 2007, an ESD seminar was conducted for law makers in both legislative bodies and related ministries of Cambodia to come up with visions and political support for the development of ESD in Cambodia. Cross-sector interventions were initiated related to the protection of the ecological environment and biodiversity in Tonle Sap Lake basin for sustainable development through a joint effort from cultural and education sectors together with input from NGOs.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Education

UNESCO provided technical assistance to MoEYS in implementing the Policy and Strategies on ICT in Education by introducing a two-hour ICT course per week and the use of ICT tools in educational institutions, in particular in all 24 teacher training centres and colleges in 2005. A project (2004-2006) was executed by UNESCO and implemented by MoEYS throughout 26 teacher training institutions and 24 pilot secondary schools in Cambodia. Focal point personnel received professional training to improve ICT-based teaching and learning activities, especially the use of multimedia devices. During 2005-2006, cascade training courses were conducted for more teacher trainers with MoEYS, enabling these educators to expose themselves to ICT. A virtual library had also been established to promote the production of local education contents on-line. An introduction to computers and video educational contents were provided to thousands of deprived children and youth via a mobile learning van which travelled hundreds and thousands of kilometres to 20 out of the 24 provinces of the country. For most of the children, this was their first meeting with this kind of equipment and they got the opportunity to touch, press and play with the different units and machines. Ownership of the mobile learning van was transferred to MoEYS in 2006.

Between 2004 and 2006, UNESCO also facilitated the donation of hundreds of used laptops and desktops and provided 33 new desktop servers to different teacher training colleges as well as 637 educational CD-ROMs, DVDs and VCDs to 51 educational institutions across the country. A network to popularize ICT in education has been established to link to teacher trainers, curricular specialists and book editors, primary and secondary school teachers.



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Science Interactive with Education

The Second UNESCO Science and Technology Camp was organized in March 2009, aiming to encourage interaction among youth with different nationalities and promote collaboration and mutual understanding among countries in the region, linking Science, Culture and Education.

The camp was attended by children aged 12-15 years from Cambodia, Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Timor Leste and Thailand. This project aimed to raise awareness of the importance of interactive science, technology, engineering education and the development of hands-on science curricula in the education system in the Southeast Asian Region, as a part of UNESCO's comprehensive approach to "Strengthening Science and Technology Literacy in Asia".

During the camp, students participated in a wide range of hands-on workshops where they were able to learn practical applications of S&T and Engineering, real-world teamwork, design and build their robots and work on Science lab activities. The camp was jointly organized together with the Royal University of Phnom Penh, Japan International Cooperation Agency and with the support of Japanese Funds in Trust, University of Indonesia, LEGO Education and Tokyo Institute of Technology.

Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

In regards to TVET, UNESCO has initiated the TVET policy dialogues and introduced UNESCO normative instruments to several decision makers, administrators and to all key TVET stakeholders. UNESCO has shared its policy framework and related publications with the local authorities, policy-makers in an attempt to identify visions and policies for TVET development in Cambodia.



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Gender

UNESCO has been in close coordination with the MoEYS, UNICEF, Ministry of Women Affairs for the implementation of gender mainstreaming policies and strategies in all major education programmes, especially ECCE, primary, secondary, literacy and higher education programme. UNESCO's standard instruments on gender mainstreaming are distributed to stakeholders for awareness raising and capacity building. UNESCO also assists in monitoring the achievements of gender equality in education under EFA and MDG indicators, in co-operation with UNDAF and MDG Advisory Group.

HIV/AIDS Preventive Education

In close cooperation with the MoEYS, Inter-department Committee and with the National AIDS Authority, UNESCO has coordinated the development of policy and strategic plan and raising HIV awareness through participation in various national technical working groups on HIV/AIDS and Education and male to male sexuality working groups as well as the HIV working group. The raising



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HIV awareness programme also made through the development of resource materials and other effective advocacy tools as well as training materials to in service and pre-service teachers to ensure a comprehensive response to HIV and AIDS through education.

Specific activities include:

- Enhancing capacity in implementing the comprehensive action plan for the HIV/AIDS public education in schools, NGO schools, NFE and CLCs, teacher colleges and universities.
- Provision of support for disseminating advocacy and learning materials through mass media, the Internet and mobile ICT vans.
- Strengthening the existing networks of practitioners and agencies working in preventive education.

UNESCO's Education Unit Programmatic Priorities in the Current Biennium can be Summarized as Follows:

In the 2009 - 2010 biennium, UNESCO continues its specific interventions in education, focusing on:

- Co-ordinating and assisting EFA partners in Cambodia
- Enhancing quality basic education through the improvement of ICT in education, curriculum development, and teacher education
- Promoting ESD, TVET, life-long learning and higher education in Cambodia, Improving quality life for local communities through the development of Functional Literacy, ESD, and Vocational Education in a post-conflict area in Cambodia
- Strengthening non-formal education management, HIV/AIDS awareness, and gender equality in the education sector
- Linking academic research institutions with the government departments for capacity development and technical assistance in education policy formulation and planning
- Implementing inclusive education in Cambodia.



NATURAL SCIENCES



UNESCO began sounding the alarm over the need for sustainable development in 1968 by organizing a groundbreaking conference questioning our unbridled of nature. Since the Organization has developed several international programmes to better understand and manage the Earth's resources.

The **World Water Development Report** provides the most comprehensive, up-to-date overview of the state of this resource. Every UN agency and commission dealing with water contributed towards the larger goal of monitoring progress against water-related targets in such fields as health, food, ecosystems, cities, industry, energy, risk management and governance. UNESCO hosts the secretariat of 23 UN partners, which constitute the World water Assessment Programme (WWAP).

www.unesco.org/water/wwap

Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme: This network of more than 400 special places for people and nature covers a majority of the world's land ecosystems. Each biosphere reserve is like a "living laboratory" that tests ways of managing natural resources while fostering economic development.

www.unesco.org/mab

Human and institutional innovation and applications in science, technology and engineering are absolutely vital for sustainable social and economic development and to address the Millennium Development Goals, especially the eradication of poverty.

A Brief History on Tentative List Process for New World Heritage in Cambodia

Cambodia became a signatory to the World Heritage Convention in 1991, the Cambodian Tentative List was last updated in 1992 and it includes only cultural sites until today.

A number of consultative meetings, involving relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the country, were conducted in the past years in order to raise awareness and understanding among decision-makers about the World Heritage Convention and to promote the sustainable use of natural resources in the country. This process resulted in a draft Tentative List, including the following three natural properties (all sites were proposed by the Ministry of Environment):

- 1) Phnom Samkoh Wildlife Sanctuary and Phnom Aural Wildlife Sanctuary (Cardamom Mountain Range);
- 2) Kulen Prum Tep Wildlife Sanctuary (Northern Plains)
- 3) Prek Toal, Boeung Chmar and Steung Sen Wetlands (the three sites are already core conservation reservation areas of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve and Boeung Chmar is also listed as a Ramsar Wetlands Site).

However, the past processes have shown that more high-level political support is needed for the inclusion of natural sites in the Tentative List for Cambodia.

In the present, UNESCO runs a Natural Science Programme, focusing on the following issues:

1. Promotion of environmental sustainability: Biosphere Reserves.
2. Promotion of capacities in science and technology for sustainable development.
3. Enhancement of the linkages between cultural and biological diversity.

Prek Toal, a Core Area in Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve

In order to promote the appropriate management of the Tonle Sap and its natural resources, UNESCO inscribed this site as a Biosphere Reserve into the World Network of Biosphere Reserves in October 1997, at the request of the Royal Government of Cambodia. UNESCO's Science Unit in close collaboration with an environmental NGO, OSMOSE, has implemented an environmental education project in the floating villages of Prek Toal core area in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve.

The site is critical for the survival of several species of endangered water-birds, to which the key threat is large-scale egg and chick collection by villagers. The conservation and development project that Osmose is implementing in Prek Toal, aims to link the preservation of the water-bird colonies to the sustainable development of the local communities. Making it a great success, aside from the seven bird species that are now saved from extinction, over 100 families in Prek Toal, including former bird collectors, are benefiting from the various activities in the project. The main goal of this project is to strengthen the awareness and education on conservation issues.

In this regard, a Royal Decree for the Establishment of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve was adopted in April 2001. The critical elements of this decree are the formulation of directions and management objectives for each zone (core area, buffer zone and transition area) and the agreement to establish an inter-ministerial coordination body and on the institutional arrangements for the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve.

Subsequently, a Sub-decree on the Establishment, Role and Functions of a Secretariat for the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve was adopted in September 2001. The major role of this Secretariat is to facilitate co-ordination and to strengthen co-operation among national and international agencies, provincial authorities, and civil society in the protection and sustainable management of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve. It serves as an information-clearing house and facilitates exchange of information between various stakeholders and institutions. The Secretariat co-ordinates and devises integrated strategies for sustainable development and conservation of natural resources within the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve.

However, the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Secretariat is still in its early stages and requires further support for consolidation.



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In this regard, a new integrated “Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project” (2005-2011), jointly funded by ADB and UNDP-Global Environment Facility (GEF), constitutes a major opportunity to strengthen the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Secretariat. The goal of this major project will be the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve. Its objective will be to enhance systems and develop the capacity for natural resource management co-ordination and planning, community-based natural resource management, and biodiversity conservation in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve.

Together with FAO and UNDP, UNESCO will be responsible for the implementation of a number of activities within the overall project, and specifically for the formulation and implementation of a nation-wide environmental education and awareness campaign, and for the establishment of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve Environmental Information Database.

Additional activities carried out by the Science Unit include: (1) Technical and financial support for the nomination process for the development of a coastal Biosphere Reserve in Cambodia under UNESCO’s Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme; and (2) Capacity-building by supporting the organization or attendance of members of engineer institutions in Cambodia to relevant workshops, seminars, trainings or study tours to gain new skills and knowledge for the promotion of engineering sciences for the sustainable development of Cambodia.

Koh Kong Mangrove Region and Cardamom Mountain Range, Possible World Natural Heritage

In 2004, the Ministry of Environment conducted, with support of UNESCO Jakarta, related to coastal projects, NGOs and OIs, a national assessment of Protected Area Management in Cambodia’s coastal and marine environment in the province of Koh Kong. The objectives of the assessment were to:

- Provide up-to-date information on the biodiversity status of protected areas;
- Review the current management programme for protected areas;
- Identify threats, constraints and gaps in current management;
- Develop recommendations for improved management of protected areas.

With six protected areas bordering the Cambodian coastline, the assessment focussed mainly on the three protected areas, which harboured most of the coastal resources: Botum Sakor and Ream (both National Parks) and Peam Krasoab Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS), all designed under a 1993 royal decree. PKWS is home to the most extensive mangrove forest of Cambodia, rich biodiversity and well conserved natural resources.

The national assessment, concluded with stakeholder workshop in Koh Kong in October 2004, recommended the nomination of Peam Krasoab Wildlife Sanctuary and the surrounding areas as a Biosphere Reserve under the UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme.



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In 2007, the Royal Government and UNESCO started a discussion on the possible World Natural Heritage Nomination of the Cardamom Mountains and the Koh Kong mangrove region. This region in South West Cambodia is still pristine and very rich in rare species of fauna and flora.

One year later, in 2008, UNESCO provided technical and financial support for the finalization and submission of the nomination file Man and Biosphere (MAB) Committee. UNESCO released a documentary on the area that should promote the idea of inscription and support the nomination document. The nomination file could be submitted to the World Heritage Centre, as a first natural world heritage nomination for Cambodia, before the 1st of February 2011.

UNESCO's activities for 2009 is to provide technical and financial assistance for any activities, meetings, workshops and the production of materials that are related to the establishment of a coastal Biosphere reserve in Cambodia.

If this nomination takes place, follow-up recommendations will have to be implemented by the Royal Government with the support of UNESCO to ensure permanent conservation and preservation of this precious site. They include:

- Define, in close cooperation with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGoC), a more coherent National Environmental Policy focusing on existing world heritage sites and biosphere reserves and new Natural World Heritage nominations.
- Stimulate a more multi-sectoral (inter-sectoral) approach, especially focusing on an interaction between the culture and science sectors.
- Improve communication with local stakeholders, including all concerned government counterparts and local actors, such as the newly created National Authority for the Tonle Sap Basin.
- Explore more innovative and alternative partnerships with the RGoC and co-financing modalities to ensure sustainable project development and implementation.
- Urge the government to enlarge its political and financial commitment towards UNESCO programming.

Balancing Natural Heritage Conservation while Establishing Missing Link

Cambodia is extremely rich in natural diversity. Its surface is still significantly covered by forest and it has one of the most unique river systems in South East Asia including the Mekong and Tonle Sap Lake. Natural diversity also means a lot of biodiversity with several unique species in both flora and fauna.

Recent economic and urban development, however, is changing the traditional picture. Gradually but steadily, forests have been shrinking and many species have become endemic, one of the most famous examples being the Mekong (sweet water) dolphin.

The UNESCO Phnom Penh Office Science Sector has been a small sector, but during the last two biennia has undergone significant change. With a programme mainly focused on Angkor and cultural heritage conservation there is now a clear will to balance things out and pay more attention to natural heritage conservation and to establish the missing link.

Angkor:

As the sustainable development factor gains weight in the conservation and presentation policy at the World Heritage Site of Angkor, issues related to the environment have grown an unprecedented interest at the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) meeting.

Not only has the Water Colloquium (see page 47) become an integral part of the ICC- exercise, it is now leading to the establishment of a Siem Reap Water Working Group that will keep an eye on water management in the region. The Water Department of the National Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA) has not only been playing a crucial role in the development of this policy, it also helped in the development of projects on-site, such as the filling of the North Baray Reservoir, to increase water availability for agriculture purpose. The forest development on the other hand has been instrumental in the maintenance of the forest and the planting of new trees.

Angkor is beginning to be looked at in a larger context. The World Heritage Site of Angkor is bordering the biosphere reserve of the Tonle Sap Lake, and the historic ties between both sites are well known. Not only did the Tonle Sap, with its yearly swelling in the raining season, contribute, to the fertility and irrigation of the soil, it was also Angkor's main food store.



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Lately, UNESCO has been looking into ways on how to interconnect both sites. One way of doing so, is through the establishment of an ecotourism trail going from one site to the other, providing income for communities living in both protected areas. Therefore, UNESCO included one of the fisherman villages along the Tonle Sap (Kampong Phluk Village) into the Australian supported project “Heritage Management Framework for Angkor”, which specifically looks after heritage and tourism management at the site. The possible tourism links between the Roluos Temple of Angkor Complex and the village

would be carefully analyzed; results and recommendations would be implemented within the project timeframe by 2013. The connection would lead to a sustainable bridge that brings a better livelihood to the local population.

Angkor and Surrounding Regions:

It is also interesting to observe Angkor and Tonle Sap in a more regional context by linking both to the Mekong River Basin.

Around the theme “River Cultures: Ecological Futures”, UNESCO is seeking to develop “Sustainable Development in Mekong World Heritage Landscapes” and capitalize on the recognition and drawing power of World Heritage Sites to generate a broader level of development that would directly benefit local communities and their environments.

This programme promotes environmentally-sound and sustainable human development in landscapes in Cambodia and Laos centred on the three World Heritage Sites of Angkor (Cambodia), the Town of Luang Prabang, and Vat Phu, as well as Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape (Lao PDR). While these World Heritage Sites have an important impact on the economic development of their regions, especially by generating substantial tourist revenues, tourism development alone is not a sufficient foundation for significant and sustainable human development within these heritage landscapes of outstanding universal value.

The project will work in partnership with rural and semi-urban communities in the landscapes around the three sites to develop models of community development that extend and diversify the benefits created by World Heritage Site (WHS) status, where WHS designation is seen to have created new markets, demand, and sources of financing for community enterprise and social development.

Appropriate development modalities will be designed through community participation, but in all cases will focus on leveraging World Heritage status to alleviate poverty and reverse environmental degradation in order to ensure a diverse and sustainable natural and cultural landscape. These modalities would include substantial investments in health and education, as well as support for sustainable livelihood activities such as community and ecotourism, sustainable agricultural and agro-forestry practices and certification, the development of renewable energies and energy efficiency, and the introduction of carbon and payment-for-ecosystem services financing mechanisms in conjunction with these projects. Within the scope of these modalities, environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and gender equity are cross-cutting themes of the community development projects, such that, for example, where a community is dependent on gathering wood for fuel, a renewable energy project could realize multiple benefits by providing a cheap and sustainable source of energy, slowing deforestation, mitigating climate change, generating carbon credits, improving air quality and health, and freeing up time for women and children for other economic activities and education. Where consistent with the overall objectives, the project will seek especially to work with indigenous and ethnic minority communities and other marginalized groups.

Placing bottom-up solutions in dialogue with higher-order planning, this project will serve to link Mekong World Heritage Landscapes into the broader landscape-level and basin-wide sustainable development programmes for the Mekong Basin. Angkor WHS, for example, would link up to UNESCO's Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve and the Asian Development Bank's Greater Mekong Sub-region – Environment Operations Centre's (GMS-EOC) Tonle Sap Inundation Zone Biodiversity Conservation Landscape. Priority activities in this area could, for instance, focus on water management and fisheries. Vat Phu WHS would link up to GMS-EOC's North Plains Dry Forest and Tri-Border Forest Biodiversity Conservation Landscapes, and activities could focus on ecotourism and species conservation. Luang Prabang WHS would link up to UNESCO's Xishuangbanna Biosphere Reserve in China and GMS-EOC's Mekong Headwaters Biodiversity Conservation Landscape, and activities could focus on sustainable agriculture and agro-forestry including rubber production. All three sites fall within the Mekong watershed, and project activities would support cooperation on sustainable development and water issues led by the Mekong River Commission and the Mekong Region Water Dialogue.



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The “Sustainable Development in Mekong World Heritage Landscapes” project represents an important contribution both to the preservation of cultural sites of outstanding universal values and to the environmentally-sound and sustainable development of the Mekong Basin and in in-time with UNESCO a medium-term strategy.

UNESCO’s Science Unit Programmatic Priorities in the Current Biennium can be Summarized as Follows:

In the 2009- 2010 Biennium, UNESCO continues its specific interventions in Natural Science, focusing on:

- Promoting research and enhancing technical capacity-building for the sound management of natural resources and for disaster preparedness and mitigation while strengthening the activities and improving the performance and impact of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, including the development of biosphere reserves as learning platforms for sustainable development, including ecotourism, and for environmental management and monitoring, by leveraging resources, improving coordination and promoting cross-cutting and inter-sectoral activities through a variety of partnerships;
- Strengthening national and regional research and innovation systems, capacity-building on the use of technologies, scientific networking, and encouraging the development and implementation of science, technology and innovation policies for sustainable development and poverty eradication.





**SOCIAL and
HUMAN
SCIENCES**



UNESCO has placed ethics and human rights at the centre of its concerns:

In the field of science and technology- specifically bioethics- the organization develops ethical guidelines, standards and legal instruments, including:

- The **Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights**, produced by UNESCO's International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and adopted in 1997. This landmark Declaration serves as a legal a basis for reflection on such critical issues as human cloning. Work is now underway to develop a new international declaration on human genetic data.

www.unesco.org/ethics

- To the work of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), which brings together leading intellectuals and scientists to develop ethical guidelines in four areas: outer space, the information society, energy consumption and freshwater.

www.unesco.org/ethics

- UNESCO's ethical approach to scientific progress also applies to the larger social transformations linked to globalization. Through its **Management of Social Transformations (MOST)** programme, UNESCO conducts studies on issues such as urbanism and governance through a range of grassroots projects, consultations and academic networks. MOST increasingly focuses on research to help national and local governments develop appropriate governance policies and structures in multicultural societies, stressing social inclusion and the **eradication of poverty**.

www.unesco.org/most

- **Philosophy:** Philosophy has always been at the heart of UNESCO's actions. The organization is devoted to philosophy and to promoting its teaching understanding the Philosophy question as working for peace, which is the organization's fundamental mission. Etymologically, 'philosophy' means: the search for or love of wisdom and in the Khmer language, "Philosophy" means the study and the search for the supreme knowledge. But, is there a Khmer Philosophy? And if so, what is Khmer Philosophy?

In order to promote Philosophy in Cambodia, its teaching, to help answer the above questions, and to support the Cambodian philosophy sector, UNESCO is assisting the recently launched Philosophy Association of Cambodia (PAC) and the Cambodian philosophical circle. UNESCO, in collaboration with PAC and the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), celebrated for the first time in 2008 the World Philosophy Day on 17 November putting together 100 local philosophy students and lecturers. This activity is planned to be organized each year intending to involve each time a bigger circle with representatives coming from the government, other public and private academic institutions and related relevant organizations.

UNESCO is promoting philosophy and its teaching in Cambodia as well as integrating the local philosophical circle into the regional and worldwide circle. International Conferences are to be celebrated on the role that Philosophy has on the Human Development in South-East Asia and on the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).

UNESCO, with the Cambodian government and in a strong partnership with the Philosophy Association of Cambodia (PAC), relevant ministries and public and private academic institutions at local and regional levels, is ready to start looking for the Khmer Philosophy by coming across the following ideal sources distinguished by Khmer philosophers:

- (1) The folklore, the myths, epics, proverbs, and many forms of versed debate in Khmer culture that have survived to this day;
- (2) The language: **Khmer language** is the root of its cultural value. The language determines the moral conduct, social order and the way of thinking;
- (3) The **religious experiences** of Cambodians: the teaching of the Buddha and the practice of Buddhism in Cambodia, especially the combination of Khmer traditional religions (the belief in Nak Ta “ancestors”, the Theravada Buddhism and the Mahayana Buddhism, the Sivaism and the Visnuism, in consideration of the broad contours in religious development and the changes that were noticed from time to time over the centuries);
- (4) The **social ethics, the norms, and the way of life**, which bring us to many ethical issues in the country: oppression, democratization, rights and responsibility, civil society, poverty and so on;

A widely known philosophy leader was the greatest King Jaya Varman VII during the Khmer (Cambodian) Empire of Angkor (reigning 1181–c. 1220) who used to announce, “The suffering of the people is the suffering of the king (leader)”. Other relevant Khmer philosophers are Supreme Patriarch Choun Nat of Moha Nikaya Order (1883-1969) and Krom Ngoy, the father of Khmer farmers’ poetry (1865-1936).

The love and search for wisdom or supreme knowledge from the above sources is to emphasize the hope that the genius and spirit of the Khmer ancestors from the past glorious time is not lost with the current generation of the Khmers but is instead to be recognized, recalled and spared worldwide, as it is acknowledged, that the development and the future of the countries, and Cambodia in our case, depends notably on the quality and the excellence of her people.



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CULTURE





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Because Cambodia has been becoming more well known for its cultural heritage over a century, UNESCO's work in culture in Cambodia is highly visible in the international arena. The year 2008 was characterised by the decision of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee to list the Preah Vihear Temple as World Heritage Site in July 2008, the fourth Khmer heritage listed as world heritage, after the Angkor Wat Temple in December 1992 and the Royal Ballet style in November 2003 and Sbek Thom - the big shadow puppet - in November 2005.

The changes in Cambodia over the last five years have been vast and UNESCO had to adopt its programming accordingly. Cambodia's income per capital has been increasing at 7.6 percent for the past decade, showing a significant performance. Influx of tourism in Angkor-reaching over 2 million by the end of 2008 has shifted UNESCO is programming from an almost uniquely scientific approach towards one of sustainable development.

Cambodia has inherited a tremendously rich cultural heritage dating back to prehistoric settlements along the Mekong River and Tonle Sap Lake. The first big empires, however, date back to the 4th -5th centuries A.D., with the rise of Kingdoms in the South such as Funan and Chenla mainly thriving on sea-trade with the India sub-continent in the West and the islands of Indonesia in the East.

Gradually, the centre of power was transferred to the North to culminate in the great civilization of Angkor in the 12th -13th centuries A.D., which ruled over an extended area including parts of today's Thailand, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar. Most of the splendid remains of this Khmer culture in Cambodia is to be found not only in the province of Siem Reap but also in areas extending as far north as the province of Preah Vihear.

Taking into account that Siem Reap is attracting mass tourism but also that it is still the 2nd poorest province of Cambodia, has largely contributed to this new approach. Within this new framework the focus of the international community, and for that matter UNESCO, has gradually moved from Angkor to Cambodia at large in terms of culture programming.

It is important to note that Cambodia has indeed much more territory to cover than Angkor in terms of historic remains; it is also rich in terms of ethnic minorities and encompasses a vast range of intangible cultural heritage.

In recent years culture programming has therefore been increasingly varied. The main core of UNESCO's activities have tried to find a better balance between projects in the field of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, scientific research and sustainable development in the areas of tourism and urban development and creative industries and livelihood support within the framework of the UN-MDG's. While preliminary progress has been made, more effort is needed to successfully integrate these new approaches.

Tangible Heritage:

Ever since its establishment in 1991 after the Paris Peace Agreements for Cambodia, the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office has been concentrating many of its efforts towards the preservation and conservation of the historic site of Angkor, comprising of more than 90 temple sites.

This orientation was an almost natural result of the inscription of the site on the World Heritage List in 1992 at the special request of His Royal Highness, King Norodom Sihanouk and the subsequent establishment, as part of the World Heritage Committee recommendations, of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and the Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor), in Tokyo, Japan, 1993.



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Normative Action:

UNESCO is the only organization within the UN-family that has a specific mandate for Culture. This has translated itself over the years in the establishment of international instruments, "Conventions", to protect the World Cultural (tangible and intangible) and natural assets.

With concern for the preservation and promotion of Cambodian cultural heritage, UNESCO has been working very closely with the Royal Government of Cambodia for the ratification of these international Conventions. The very positive attitude of the Royal Government has resulted in the ratification of the following conventions:

1. Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention. The Hague, 14 May 1954. **Date of ratification: 04 April 1962.** A theoretical and practical training course for the implementation of the convention was organized for government officials in March 2009.
2. Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of ownership of Cultural Property. Paris, 14 November 1970. **Date of ratification: 26 September 1972.**

In the margin of the ratification of this convention the Royal Government of Cambodia has established two bilateral agreements with the USA and Thailand to facilitate action in case of illicit export:

- (i). Agreement to impose Import restrictions on Khmer archaeological materials entering the United States: Date of Signature: 19 September 2003
- (ii). Bilateral agreement with Thailand for the restitution for cultural objects illegally exported: Date of signature: 2003.

UNESCO has relentlessly assisted the Royal Cambodia government as of the early 1990's in the implementation of the 1970 convention through continued workshops, training sessions and the establishment of a heritage police which patrols the historic site. The heritage police have been given technical support such as computers and upgraded training courses. Training events for the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, APSARA and ANPV (Autorité Nationale pour Preah Vihear) are further planned for 2009-2010. Numerous objects have been returned to Cambodia.

3. Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 16 November 1972. **Date of ratification: 28 November 1991.** So far two sites have been inscribed on the World Heritage list, Angkor (1992) and Preah Vihear (2008).
4. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Paris, 17 October 2003. **Date of ratification: 13 June 2006.** The Cambodian Royal Ballet (2003) and the Shadow Puppet (2005) have been listed as masterpieces of oral and intangible heritage of humanity. The RGC now preparing two new nomination files to be submitted in 2010 namely Chapei and Lakhaon Khol.
5. Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. Paris, 2 November 2001. **Date of ratification: 24 November 2007.** This newly ratified convention is very important for the Royal Government of Cambodia. To protect its rich cultural underwater heritage. It will enhance the protection of underwater heritage which has so far largely been marginalized and neglected. UNESCO is now in the process of the selecting Cambodian professionals for training and capacity building so that a team of experts will be in place by 2011.
6. Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Paris, 20 October 2005. **Date of ratification: 19 September 2007.**
7. UNIDROIT Convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects. Rome, 24 June 1995. **Date of ratification: 11 July 2002,** Date of entry into force: 01 January 2003.

Angkor:

For over 15 years, the ICC-Angkor has been coordinating national and international preservation, conservation, restoration and sustainable development initiatives at the World Heritage Site with the aid of 13 countries, representing 30 international teams today.

The International Coordinating Committee (ICC)-Angkor, which was established under the patronage of the Japanese and French governments functioning as co-chair, is the means by which UNESCO is generously providing the Secretariat with the assistance of the APSARA National Authority in charge of the management of the site. Independent “Ad Hoc Experts” for conservation and archaeology were also appointed to the ICC, to fulfil the role of watchdog in terms of the quality and project management.

The UNESCO Phnom Penh Office is directly involved in not only the management of the site through the ICC but also in three restoration projects namely at the Bayon Temple in the Angkor Thom Complex, former capital of the Khmer empire, the Angkor Wat Temple and the Royal Basin of Srah Srang, respectively supported by the Japan and Italian Governments and a private Japanese company. Most of these restoration and conservation projects are long-term projects, focusing on the technical aspects of restoration and training of national Cambodian staff. Over the years this training has contributed to a very high quality and standard of technical expertise with the APSARA National Authority staff.



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Ten years after the founding of the ICC at the Tokyo Conference in 1993, a second conference was organized in Paris in 2003, reconfirming the role and goals of the ICC in the field of restoration and conservation, adding however the chapter of sustainable development keeping in mind the Millennium Development Goals and the UN strive for poverty eradication by 2015.

Angkor is increasingly seen as a vehicle for sustainable development in the Siem Reap region and to a larger extent the Kingdom of Cambodia. “Ad Hoc Experts” in the field of sustainable development have now been added to the existing team to make sure newly proposed projects pay more attention to the environment and sustainable development. As a direct result of the sustainable development approach, the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office in close cooperation with the World Heritage Centre negotiated a “Heritage Management Framework” project with the Australian Government and the Cambodian authorities.

As of mid-2009, this project will look at the management of the Angkor site with a close focus on sustainable development and tourism management. Within the framework of the ICC, the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office also introduced a Water Colloquium, which is being held in the margin of each ICC since the Plenary Session December 2007. The colloquium became a forum to discuss water related issues in the greater Angkor region, looking at the possible effects of water use on the temple site, but also in terms of environmental impact related to urbanization and tourism development. It is hoped that the water colloquium will further lead to the establishment of a “Angkor/ Siem Reap Water Working Group”, which will analyze and advice on water usage in the region.

In 2008, the APSARA National Authority underwent a radical restructuring during which the authority also became responsible for sites outside the Angkor perimeter. This important change which makes APSARA responsible for site management at the sites of Phnom Kulen, Koh Ker and Beng Mealea also extended the operating area of the ICC.

Conservation and Restoration of Royal Plaza, Bayon Temple and Restoration Sites in Angkor

The Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA) has dedicated its efforts to the conservation and restoration of major monuments in the Angkor region since 1994. Those monuments have included Bayon, Angkor Wat and Prasat Suor Prat in the Royal Plaza. In 2005, it has shifted its focus to Bayon, by far the most fascinating temple of all the monuments at Angkor, and has been implementing restoration work and conducting studies for future conservation methods at Bayon.

Historically, the Grand scheme of Bayon Temple was symbolic of a new empire and is therefore a gem among all World Heritages. The multi-year-four-phase Project “Safeguarding the Bayon Temple of Angkor Thom” (1995-2015) by the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA) team centres all of its attention to the following three main components:

- (1) Restoration of the southern library of the Bayon;
- (2) study of the structural stability of the central tower of the Bayon; and
- (3) study of the method for conservation of the bas-reliefs in the inner gallery of the Bayon

Following four preliminary survey missions fielded by the Japanese Government in response to the request of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA) was set up in 1994 to implement the above project within the framework of the UNESCO/ Japan Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage and with APSARA National Authority as host agency. The above project is jointly funded by Japanese Funds-in-Trust with UNESCO and APSARA. It is also subsidized by a grant-in-aid for scientific research from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Japan Foundation. Support is also being provided by a number of Japanese private companies.

The restoration of the Northern Library of the Bayon Temple- which was in danger of collapsing- was completed in August 1999. A ceremony was organized under the royal patronage of Her Majesty Queen Norodom Monineath, marking the completion of the restoration activities of this library.

Prasat Suor Prat and the terrace at the Royal Plaza of Angkor Thom comprise a group of 12 tower structures built principally of laterite. A preliminary restoration survey began in 1994 with an archaeological study of the terrace. The conservation and restoration work of Prasat Suor Prat posed many issues, such as the influence of the pond that exists behind the towers and the relationship with the modified terrace. The conservation and restoration work was launched in May 2001. Reconstruction of the building was completed in September 2003. Thereafter, the conservation and restoration of the N1 tower began which involved full-fledged dismantling and reconstruction of the entire building, and was completed in April 2005.

The Northern Library inside the outermost enclosure of Angkor Wat forms a pair with the Southern Library, with the two libraries standing on opposite sides of the grand causeway extending from the west grand gate to the central complex of Angkor Wat. This Northern Library was partially restored by École française d' Extrême-Orient (EFEO) and Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). In the JSA conservation project, the side chamber and porch roofs were reconstructed, the pillars and beams of the side chambers and porches repaired, leaks in the roof and consolidation of deteriorated walls of the main chamber prevented and the porch platform dismantled and reinforced.

An inauguration ceremony was organized in June 2005 under the royal patronage of His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni and this marked the completion of the restoration activities of the Suor Prat Temple and the Northern Library inside the outermost enclosure of Angkor Wat.

Presently, the "Safeguarding of the Bayon Temple of Angkor Thom" Project is entering into Phase III (2006-2011), focusing on three main activities: 1) Conservation and restoration of the Southern Library of the Bayon Temple; 2) Planning of the conservation and restoration of the Bas-reliefs of the inner gallery of the Bayon; and 3) Planning for the permanent conservation of the Central Tower of the Bayon Temple.

Safeguarding of the Bayon Temple of Angkor Thom

UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust Project for the Preservation and Restoration of World Heritages (2005 - 2010)

Conservation and Restoration of the Southern Library of the Bayon Temple

The third phase of the project under the joint framework is called Japan-APSARA Safeguarding Angkor (JASA), in cooperation with the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA), and mainly aims to gradually transfer the helm of activities to Cambodia.

The Southern Library was the most deteriorated among the buildings of the Bayon Temple complex, and was closed off to tourists, due to its extremely dangerous condition. The original masonry structure, composed of some 2,600 sandstone elements, had greatly deformed in places, creating the risk of collapse in the upper structure and an outflow and weakening of the compacted soil inside the platform.



In the partial dismantlement and restoration work at the Southern Library which began from early 2006, unknown buildings and vestiges were discovered through trench excavation surveys of the platform interior and its surrounding, and full efforts were directed to following up those discoveries. The trial assembly of the upper structure proved to be much more difficult than expected and pushed back the project schedule.

Young Cambodian experts and workers who have learned their skills in past restoration activities are now taking on the challenge of completing the series of work on restoring the Southern Library by themselves, in consultation with a resident Japanese expert dispatched by the Japan Foundation.

Project Steering Committee Meeting: In the aim to have better coordination of the project execution, a project Steering Committee was established upon agreement of all parties which meet twice a year during the ICC sessions with participation of the representatives of the APSARA National Authority, Waseda University and UNESCO as well as representatives from the Japanese government as observers. In 2008 two meetings were held on 3 June and 2 December to overview and discuss the work carried out and challenges faced during the period of past six months and working schedule and activities foreseen for the coming period.

Conservation and Restoration of Bas-Reliefs of the Inner Gallery of the Bayon Temple

The bas-reliefs of Bayon are precious works of art that convey the religious beliefs and philosophy of the Khmer people. However, they are steadily disappearing. The Bayon Temple has two square galleries, the inner and the outer gallery, whose stone walls have elaborate engravings depicting long epics. The inner gallery is especially in danger of rapid deterioration, such as delaminating stone surface and emergence of cracks. The bas-reliefs in the gallery are suffering serious damage caused by the complexly combined effects of various factors, such as organisms growing on the surface of walls, salt weathering and seepage of rainwater from behind the walls.

With regard to the conservation of bas-reliefs, significant achievements can be expected with the total combined strengths of intensive studies conducted by experts in the fields of conservation science, petrology, biology, and measurement analysis, and the experiences in the engineering field.

Many experts and researchers from several fields were dispatched from July to September 2008, and they tackled the studies of moisture content, stone consolidation materials, water proofing materials, and effects of the stone deterioration by micro-organism, and documentation system for the future restoration work.



Planning for Permanent Conservation of the Central Tower of Bayon Temple

Recent studies have found that the 41m-high tower dominating the central part of Bayon Temple is not as structurally stable as it was generally assumed. In fact, experts point out the danger of large-scale collapse in the event of strong winds and heavy rain.

The Central Tower chamber was closed off to the public from 28 July to 19 August 2008, and an archaeological and geotechnical survey was begun at the center pit of the central tower from December 2008 with permission from APSARA Authority. Although this pit was excavated in 1933, the survey was cut short due to the intervention of the rising underground water level in the rainy season. This survey is resumed for the dry season. The project plans to dig until the natural ground layer is reached and to confirm the deep foundation structure using several survey methods. This survey requires a sensitive and cautious approach.

By the structural survey, identification and diagnosis of the dangerous parts of the Bayon Temple, centre on the central tower, have been in progress. Two hazardous parts in Tower 14 and 15 in the central group of towers are confirmed, and a support structure was designed for these areas. In this respect, the project plans to apply the newly combined supporting materials of sandstone and steel frame.

The plan of the future Phase IV of the above project (2011-2015) is currently being discussed. The new project will aim to ensure the structural stability and the permanent conservation of the central tower of the Bayon Temple and complete the restoration of bas-reliefs of the inner gallery of the Bayon Temple.

Having accumulated many accomplishments, UNESCO/JASA have launched a new initiative to introduce its many years of research achievements at Bayon and the various project sites that have been implemented at Angkor by international restoration teams. The Bayon Information Centre is to be opened in June 2009 with hopes of enhancing visitors' understanding and appreciation of the Angkor Monuments.

Museums:

Lately, especially in 2008, a lot of attention has also been paid to museums in Cambodia. Traditionally the National Museum in Phnom Penh, the provincial museum in Battambang province and "la conservation d'Angkor" have been on UNESCO's agenda in term of development and management. The UNESCO Phnom Penh Office assisted in the procurement of computers and a database system to provide the institutions with the capacity of developing an up-to-date inventory system for their collection management. UNESCO is currently supporting the organizing of a room within the National Museum on the museums' history and is assisting in the development of an exhibition on the prehistory of Angkor.

But also new museums, such as the Preah Sihanouk Museum and the National Museum of Angkor in Siem Reap province, have been receiving assistance and advice from UNESCO. In fact, an international museum conference was organized in the margin of the last Plenary Session of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC), December 2008. Similar to the water colloquium and seen its importance, it is planned that, with the support of UNESCO HQ in Paris, such a conference may become an integral part of the ICC exercise as of its Technical Session.

Preah Vihear Temple:

Similar to its strong involvement at Angkor, UNESCO has been very closely involved with Preah Vihear, another important temple site in Cambodia. The Preah Vihear site, located in the Dangrek mountain range and situated close to the Thai border, was first submitted for World Heritage status at the World Heritage Committee Meeting in Christchurch, New Zealand, 2007.

At that time, however, the nomination file was referred back with a few recommendations, including the request for a progress report on the management plan for the site. At the request of

the Royal Cambodian Government, UNESCO assisted in the provision of international expertise. As a result, six experts from France, Belgium, India, the USA and Cambodia assisted in the development of two different progress reports, which were submitted respectively in January and April-May 2008 to the World Heritage Centre.

The site of Preah Vihear was inscribed on the World Heritage List at the World Heritage Committee Meeting in Quebec Canada July 8th 2008. The UNESCO Phnom Penh Office is now further collaborating with the Royal Government of Cambodia to implement the recommendations made during the meeting in Quebec, requesting the establishment of an International Coordinating Committee (ICC) for future coordination, and the finalization of the management plan.

Intangible Heritage:

RUFA (Royal University of Fine Arts):

In 1993, in the immediately aftermath of the inscription of Angkor as a World Heritage Site in 1992 and the subsequent establishment of the ICC Angkor in Tokyo, 1993, UNESCO in collaboration with the Japanese Fund-in-Trust started a capacity building and training programme for the faculties of Architecture and Archaeology at the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh.

After 15 years of relentless contribution from the Japan FIT, the programme was finally ended in late 2008. The programme resulted in the training of a countless number of students, whom most have now representative functions with the Ministry of Culture and APSARA. Although the project was deemed successful, further support for both institutions is needed in the face of new emerging challenges.

Recent Intangible Heritage Initiatives:

This very early involvement with the Royal University of Fine Arts triggered initiatives in other domains. It is well understood that a lot of intangible cultural art forms had suffered and traumatized, especially during the Khmer Rouge regime, and gradually find themselves on the brink of extinction.

The UNESCO Phnom Penh Office was one of the first to publish an inventory of intangible cultural heritage in Cambodia in 2004. Simultaneously, projects were started with relation to the development of a Living Human Treasure System (Korean FIT) in Cambodia and the revival of the "Royal Ballet" tradition (Japan FIT). A Sub-Decree is now being proposed by the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts in close collaboration with UNESCO to officially institutionalize the system and selection of Living Human Treasure in Cambodia. The project has proposed nine living human treasures and it is very much hoped that they will all get their official title as the Sub-Decree enters into force.



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Royal Ballet performances with new choreography and new instruments, all made possible through the generous UNESCO/JFIT project contribution, have been staged at the National Theatre, Chaktomouk, in Phnom Penh. Continued innovation on choreography and new performances hope to have a sustainable effect.

More recently, UNESCO's regular programme has contributed to the publication of "Preliminary Research on Minority languages in Cambodia", which gives a first overview of the location and number of minorities and their languages in the country. Other projects look at the revitalization of folk tales through the production of video materials and research on the production of traditional silverware. This legacy will continue in the next biennium, focusing on the further preservation of performing arts and the promotion of creative industries.



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MDG-Spanish Fund Project: The Creative Industries Support Programme:

Special attention will be paid to the support of Creative Industries in Cambodia. Under the thematic window “Culture and Development” from the Spanish MDG-UNDP fund, a project for the support of creative industries was approved in April 2008. Implementation finally came underway and will continue through 2011. The programme is a concerted effort by UNESCO, UNDP, ILO and FAO to promote Cambodian creative industries through

preservation, entrepreneurship and marketing, promoting the economic and social potential of the cultural sector. Programme outcomes are to be the following:

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

Summary of Projects:

Project	Beneficiaries	Main achievement
International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSARA National Authority • RGoC • Technical Teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International conference organized; • Angkor World Heritage site better preserved and developed
Revitalization of Khmer folktales through movies and performing art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodian children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A movie on Khmer folktale shot; • Distribution to media for dissemination
Research and publication on silverware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Researchers • Artisan in the field of silversmith 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • Publication • Dissemination
Capacity building and training of staff at the National Museum and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoCFA • Staff of Museums • RGoC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff of MoCFA and Museums trained on how to ensure the security at museums; • Exhibitions on inscription, prehistory organized

Japanese APSARA Safeguarding Angkor-Restoration of Bayon Temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSARA • Siem Reap Province • Local community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Library, the Bas-reliefs under restoration; • Research on the central Tower
Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSARA • Siem Reap Province • Local community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Bakan Pavilion, Southern Gallery - West half, Angkor Wat West Embankment - North half - West steps under restoration • National technicians will be trained
Heritage Management Framework – Angkor World Heritage Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSARA • Siem Reap Province • Local community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project approved; • Implementation will commence soon
Creative Industries Support Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous people • Tourism growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Working Group established; • Documents translated into Khmer; • Research in the field started
Establishment of a Living Human Treasures System in the Kingdom of Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Cambodians holding special skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-decree established; • Criteria of selection established; • Living Human Treasure selected
Action Plan for the safeguarding of the Royal Ballet of Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoCFA • Artists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost choreographies revitalized through research, training and performance; • Artists trained; • Result of research published
Workshop on the prevention against cultural movable properties illicit trafficking in Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoCFA • Museums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop organized; • Awareness raised

Lesson learned:

- Define, in close cooperation with the Royal Cambodian Government, a more coherent National Cultural Policy.
- Stimulate a more multi-sectoral (inter- sectoral) approach, especially focusing on an interaction between the Culture and Science Sectors.
- Improve communication with local stakeholders e.g. Government counterparts and local actors in the Siem Reap and Tonle Sap areas.
- Explore more innovative and alternative partnerships with the Royal Cambodian Government and co-financing modalities to ensure sustainable project development and implementation.
- Convince the government to larger political and financial commitment towards UNESCO programming.

Temple of Preah Vihear, a World Heritage for its Universal Value of Humanities



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Date of Inscription: 07/07/2008, 32COM, Quebec, Canada

Criteria: (i)

Core zone: 154.7 ha

Buffer zone: 2,642.5 ha

Development zone: 2,828.9 ha

Situated on the edge of a plateau that dominates the plain of Cambodia, the Temple of Preah Vihear is dedicated to Shiva. Nevertheless, its complex history can be traced to the 9th century, when the hermitage was founded. This site is particularly well preserved, mainly due to its remote location. The site is exceptional for the quality of its architecture, which is adapted to the natural environment and the religious function of the temple, as well as for the exceptional quality of its carved stone ornamentation.

Outstanding Universal Value

The Temple of Preah Vihear, a unique architectural complex of a series of sanctuaries linked by a system of pavements and staircases on an 800 metre long axis, is an outstanding masterpiece of Khmer architecture, in terms of plan, decoration and relationship to the spectacular landscape environment.

Criterion (i): Preah Vihear is an outstanding masterpiece of Khmer architecture. It is very 'pure' both in plan and in the detail of its decoration.

Authenticity, in terms of the way the buildings and their materials express well the values of the property, has been established. The attributes of the property comprise the temple complex; the integrity of the property has to a degree been compromised by the absence of part of the promontory from the perimeter of the property. The protective measures for the Temple, in terms of legal protection are adequate; the progress made in defining the parameters of the Management Plan needs to be consolidated into an approved, full Management Plan.

International Assistance through the ICC-Preah Vihear

The World Heritage Committee has requested the State Party of Cambodia, in collaboration with UNESCO to convene an International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of Preah Vihear no later than February 2009 (later extended to May 2009), inviting the participation of the Government of Thailand and not more than seven other appropriate international partners to examine general policy matters relating to the safeguarding of the outstanding universal value of the property in conformity with international conservation standards.



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Khmer Cultural Heritage: What has been achieved so far?

1. The International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor) was established.
2. Khmer folktales through movies and performing art are revitalized.
3. Silverware tradition through research, publication and lecture is preserved and promoted.
4. Collaboration between UNESCO and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts enhanced Support and assistance are given by UNESCO to the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. Partnership is forged and enhanced incessantly.
5. A Living Human Treasures System in the Kingdom of Cambodia is established thanks to UNESCO/ Republic of Korea Fund-In-Trust partnership.
6. Action Plan for the safeguarding of the Royal Ballet of Cambodia is developed and implemented under UNESCO/Japan Fund-In-Trust partnership.
7. Japanese APSARA Safeguarding of the Bayon Temple of Angkor Thom (JASA) is making a headway under UNESCO/Japan Fund-In-Trust cooperation.
8. Safeguarding of the Angkor Wat Temple is in action thanks to UNESCO/Italy Fund-In-Trust partnership.
9. Heritage Management Framework–World Heritage Site of Angkor is in progress under UNESCO/ Australia/Cambodia Fund-In-Trust partnership.
10. Creative Industries Support Programme is contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goal.
11. Restoration of Srah Srang is underway thanks to UNESCO/Jet Tour Fund-In-Trust cooperation.
12. Preah Vihear and national and international legal instruments database have been developed as the result of UNESCO - Cambodian National Commission partnership.
13. Research and publication on Cambodian ethnic minority languages is for the promotion of Cultural Diversity.

UNESCO's Culture Unit Programmatic Priorities in the Current Biennium can be Summarized as Follows:

In the 2009- 2010 Biennium, UNESCO continues its specific interventions in culture, focusing on promotion of cultural diversity through the safeguarding of heritage and all its dimensions and enhancement of cultural expressions:

- Protecting and conserving immovable cultural and natural properties, in particular through the effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention; specifically to better preserve and develop the world heritage sites in Cambodia in partnership with APSARA National Authority;
- Safeguarding living heritage, particularly through the promotion and implementation of the intangible cultural heritage convention, specifically providing support to revitalization of Khmer folktales/legends through movies and to the establishment of a Cultural Strategic Plan for 2010-2015 in partnership with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, the Embassy of France and Bophanna Audio-Visual Centre;
- Enhancing the protection of cultural objects, the fight against their illicit trafficking, and the development of museums as places for access to knowledge through capacity building and training of staff related to institutions implementing the convention for the protection of cultural heritage;
- Protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions through the implementation of the 2005 Convention and the development of cultural and creative industries in order to better preserve and promote Knowledge of the actual state of cultural and creative industries, including the Khmer silversmith and silver artisan production skill at the regional and national levels.



COMMUNICATION and INFORMATION



COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Since the beginning of the reform era in 1991 with the Paris Peace Agreement, the subsequent United Nations-supervised national election with Cambodia's new Constitution in 1993 during which the media and information environment started to open up, and from the time when UNESCO reopened its country Office in 1991, the agency has since then focused its action on the promotion of freedom and on empowering people through access to information and knowledge.

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

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

UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh gives its attention not only to the promotion of human rights and the development of media, but also places a high priority on providing and strengthening communication and information facilities at the local community level.

Therefore, a Community Radio Station has been put in place in the remote province of Rattanakiri. This radio station provides not only instructive information and entertainment in indigenous language, but also empowers the community members through offering them, too often voiceless, a strong public voice and thus encouraging a greater accountability in public affairs. In addition to the regular programme, the Communication and Information (CI) Unit implements various projects in collaboration with other UN agencies, with national non-governmental organizations (NGO), public institutions and the local authorities.

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

It is mainly through the Cambodian Communication Institute (CCI) at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and the Media Training Centre (MTC) at the Ministry of Information (MoI) that UNESCO has since 1994 supported Cambodia with capacity building to enhance the professional standards of information and media professionals. The agency has focused its work on the strengthening of both institutions. In 2007 and 2008, UNESCO provided the publication of relevant books and implemented several training activities at these both institutions.

Cambodia Communication Institute (CCI)



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The CCI was established in 1994 under the support of UNESCO, the Royal Government of Cambodia and Denmark's DANIDA. The Institute was first located at the Ministry of Information and was transferred to the RUPP in 2003. The CCI has served as a training centre to provide journalism training to working journalists in Cambodia since 1994. It is also the first institution to provide short training courses on journalism to working journalists. So far, many short courses have been offered. In addition, in the year 2005, CCI offered a one-year diploma course to 33 working journalists.

In 2007, the translation into Khmer of two books was done with the support of UNESCO. The books, originally published by UNESCO in 2004 are entitled: *"The Community Radio Handbook"* and *"How to Get Started and Keep-Going: A Guide to Community Multimedia Centres"*. Additionally, a one-day

roundtable was organized to launch the publication, originally published by UNESCO in English in 2003, translated into Khmer under the title of *“Freedom of Information: A Comparative Legal Survey”* on the theme “New Trends of Freedom of Information”. Participants including significant personalities from the media, donor community, NGOs and Government attended the book’s launching.

During 2008, UNESCO supported the CCI with three training projects that have targeted mainly on-job media and press practitioners along with a small proportion of media related NGO staff and volunteers. The trainings aimed to improve the quality of information disseminated by media and press sources through primarily improving the working capability of practitioners.

The three trainings eventually achieved their results and outcomes by improving the working capability of 83 trainees by particularly expanding their understanding, knowledge and skills on peace and conflict prevention, public relation management as well as computer/English application. The trainings also set up a platform for the trainees to share their learning experience and exchanging ideas on the media’s role in democratization. The training’s immediate impact is hard to assess, but in the long term it is believed it will increase the quality and flow of media information in society. The mutual collaboration between UNESCO office and partner CCI was further aligned and tightened.

Media Training Centre (MTC)

The Media Training Centre (MTC), currently based at the Ministry of Information (Mol), is a governmental institution working to strengthen the capacity of both governmental and private media to contribute to the development of Cambodia. The training centre is the successor institution from the CCI and aspires to contribute to the development of a democratic and society based on the rule of law and freedom of speech through improving local media’s capacity in terms of the content and ethics of journalism.

In 2007, UNESCO supported the MTC with the organization of two five-day workshops. One Workshop on “Professional Ethics and Advertising Strategies for Print Media” that aimed to improve the skills of print media owners and their business/advertising staff for their sound and regular operations, and another Workshop on the “Fundamentals of Journalism on Professional Ethics for Provincial Staff of the Ministry of Information” in order to improve the skills of printing and electronic media.



Additionally, UNESCO supported the translation into Khmer of two books entitled *“Guidelines for Broadcasting Regulation”*, and *“CBA Editorial Guidelines by the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association”*. The objective of this translation support was to provide useful documents in Khmer language on the broadcasting regulation for broadcasting media in Cambodia and share experience from the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA).

In 2008, UNESCO supported a four-day workshop targeting 20 media practitioners, editors and reporters, and print media from commercial and state-owned. The workshop was designed to give participants the research techniques to do investigative reports. The session focused on some

controversial reports form the past in order to understand the way to choose a subject to study, recognize the legal procedures, the principles to protect journalists, the wrongdoings in public sectors and other abuses, the professional ethics, and the legality and security of the protection of investigative journalists.

Promoting Development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

The growth and development of ICT has led to their wide diffusion and application, thus increasing their economic and social impact. Cambodia has a great need for human resources to catch up with the ICT development and the growing political and economic changes in the Region. To do that, information literacy must be enhanced and therefore UNESCO undertakes a wide range of activities aimed at improving our understanding of how ICT contributes to sustainable economic growth and social well-being, and their role in the shift towards knowledge-based societies.

Open Institute

The Open Institute is a local and non-governmental not-for-profit organization that envisions Cambodia as a country where people have equal access to knowledge, information and technology. Its mission is to facilitate communication, knowledge sharing and gender equity through strategic use of ICT and the use of Khmer language.



© Open Institute

Based on UNESCO and Open Institute's joint objective of facilitating the technological development of the country in an egalitarian way, the Open Institute - through using the local language and a Free and Open Source Software in ICT - allows the teaching of ICT in NGOs, schools, its use in Small and Medium Enterprises and the government reduces the digital divide by giving access to jobs that require the use of computers to people who previously have not had access to learning a foreign language. Completed in 2007, with UNESCO's support, a Linux-based Khmer System that created a free computer system in Khmer language.

UNESCO supported this NGO on the production of the first spell-checker for Khmer language in close collaboration with the Buddhist Institute in order to support the teaching and the use of Khmer language on the basis of the decision of the Council Ministers of Cambodia and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) that established the use of the spelling contained in Patriarch *Chuon Nat's* dictionary.

Finally, in order to complete this Khmer Software Initiative called *KhmerOS*, UNESCO supported the development and printing of the *KhmerOS* textbooks as training and learning materials for teachers of the training centres for students of secondary schools and public universities within the Open School Programme, jointly established by the MoEYS and the Open Institute.

In 2008, UNESCO helped the Open Institute organizing two two-week workshops on *KhmerOS*, one training course for 20 staff members from the MoI and the second one for 15 journalists and students from the CCI. The 35 participants were trained on how to type Khmer words via Unicode and the use of Open Office in Khmer language for the duration of two weeks. Most of the students possessed basic understanding of computers and focused much attention on their study of Khmer language software application (Open Office).

Equal Access

Equal Access is an international non-profit organization that creates positive change for large numbers of people in the developing world by providing information and education through targeted content, cost-effective technology and community engagement. Equal Access aims to close the information gap for communities in the developing world. The vision of the organization is firmly rooted in the belief that people everywhere are entitled to “Equal Access” to information and education and should have the opportunity to join the dialogue as both recipients and contributors of content.

As part of the Digital Broadcast Initiative in Cambodia launched by Equal Access in March 2006, UNESCO in 2007 supported this NGO in organizing three training courses. The training courses entitled “Village Facilitator Refresher Training”, organized in three provinces (Kratie, Banteay Meanchey, and Battambang), were designed to build capacities of selected village facilitators. Around 150 participants from the surrounding communities had learned how to operate the digital satellite receiver, and how to establish and coordinate listener clubs in their respective villages. Trainees as would-be facilitators were also trained on how to deal with issues such as migration, HIV/AIDS education and community-related issues, etc. With a view to promoting gender equity in remote communities, the trainings also encouraged participation of females who critically need information and would be empowered through the use of the potential of ICT.



Promoting and Extending Public Domain of Information and Freedom of Expression

UNESCO is committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments. One preamble of the Agency’s Constitution states: “The education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”. Additionally Article I of the Constitution assigns UNESCO among other purposes the task of recommending “international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”.

In addition, due to the important role of UNESCO in the field of information and communication and on the “ethical dimensions of the information society”, UNESCO has, among other scopes of its code of ethics, the goal of extending the public domain of information.

To duly play its assigned role, UNESCO organizes every year, in cooperation with the CCI a round-table on the World Press Freedom Day (3rd May), bringing journalists and media professionals from different fields together to discuss the role of the media and knowledge societies in the aftermath of globalization.

By the same gesture, UNESCO supports Cambodian authorities to elaborate public information policies in close cooperation with international and national advisers and academic institutions, such as The Royal Academy of Cambodia (RAC) to promote researches and organizes series of scientific and educational forums with a view to actively contributing to the development of human resources in Cambodia.

World Press Freedom Day (WPF)

As an occasion to remind the world of the importance of protecting the fundamental human right of freedom of expression, on the 3rd of May, UNESCO Phnom Penh Office annually celebrates the World Press Freedom Day (WPF), and also joins with local and regional media professionals and workers in carrying out different activities and organizing various events to celebrate and commemorate the WPF in the country as well in the region.

In 2007, UNESCO together with the Cambodian Communication Institute (CCI) and in cooperation with the Club of Cambodian Journalists (CCJ) and the Cambodian Association for the Protection of Journalists (CAPIJ), celebrated a half-day conference with the theme “Press Freedom, Safety of Journalists and Impunity”. For the first time that year, opposite sidewalk journalists associations, the ruling party and the opposition came together to commemorate the WPF.

In 2008, the same successful union occurred at the celebration of the WPF that focused on the theme “Freedom of Press, Access to Information and the Empowerment of People” with the aim to explore how media freedom and access to information feed into the wider development objective of empowering people.

Royal Academy of Cambodia (RAC)

The Royal Academy of Cambodia (RAC) is the public institution with a cultural and scientific mandate, managerial and financial autonomy and has got the status of State secretariat under the Office of the Council of Ministers. Among many other duties, this institute is responsible for promoting research and organizing scientific and educational forums with a view to actively contribute to the development of human resources in Cambodia. Therefore, UNESCO in 2007 supported the institution in the organization of a National Workshop on “Roles of Radio and Television for Development in Cambodia” in order to tackle the media and telecommunication developments necessity through illustrating the important roles of Cambodian radio and television for Development in Cambodia.

The workshop was attended by about 500 monks, foreign guests, government officials and students from various institutions. Eleven speakers from radio and television stations and senior researchers from the RAC provided their respective presentations in response to the objectives being addressed. Additionally, 500 books were printed and distributed under the title “*The Roles of Radio and Television in Cambodia Development*”.

Safeguarding Documentary and Audio-Visual Heritages

Documentary and audiovisual heritage are sources of the World’s history and cultures. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve them, and making them accessible to whomever is interested in their content.

Cambodian documentary and audiovisual resources are an expression of the cultural identity of its people, and because of their educational, cultural, artistic, scientific, and historical value, form an integral part of Cambodia’s cultural and historical heritage. Therefore, those resources have an important role to play as means of communication and mutual understanding among Cambodian people by disseminating knowledge and cultural contents.

Unfortunately, due to the nature of their materials, they are extremely vulnerable and should be maintained under specific technical conditions. UNESCO believes that unless public awareness on the importance of preservation is increased, this trend of loss and spoil of moving images will continue.

Therefore, UNESCO has supported the government on the preparation of the nomination form of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Archives on the UNESCO Memory of the World (MOW) list. UNESCO's support is also focused on the formation of the Cambodian MOW Commission. In addition, UNESCO supports the preservation of national moving images and sound recordings through the support to the country's main Audio-visual Resource Centre.

Memory of the World (MOW)

The MOW is the documented, collective memory of the peoples of the world – their documentary heritage. It is the legacy of the past to the world community of the present and the future.



Much of the MOW resides in libraries, archives, museums and keeping places across the globe and much of it is now at risk. The documentary heritage of many peoples has become dispersed because of accidental or deliberate displacement of holdings and collections, “spoils of war” or other historical circumstance. Sometimes, practical or political barriers hinder access, while in other cases deterioration or destruction are the threats.



In Cambodia, the historic photographs and documents from the site of the S-21 prison and interrogation centre of the Pol Pot regime, the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Archive (S-21 Archives) in Phnom Penh, were registered by UNESCO's MOW for Asia and the Pacific region in February 2008 in Canberra (Australia).



The S-21 Archive shows the fate of the over 15,000 prisoners who were held during 1975-1979 in Tuol Sleng through various documents, including 4,186 confessions; 6,226 biographies of prisoners; 6,147 photographic prints and negatives of prisoners, demolished buildings, research activities, mass graves and remains of victims, as well as photos of visitors.

While crimes against humanity have happened elsewhere in the world, nowhere have they reached the extremes of systematic and nationwide suffering by their own regime that were seen in Cambodia. As the MOW Programme focuses on documents from valuable archive properties and library collections worldwide the Tuol Sleng Museum Archives, that

contain relevant documents from the Pol Pot regime, were selected in Cambodia as an important item to be preserved and to have access to.

The Tuol Sleng Museums Archives already registered on the Asia-Pacific MOW List and the nomination form for the international MOW registration was done by a joint UNESCO and Cambodian government effort and was sent by the Cambodian government to UNESCO headquarters in August 2008. The final decision on the listing is expected to be announced by UNESCO Director General after the MoW International Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting in July 2009.

UNESCO World Day for Audiovisual Heritage

UNESCO Audio-visual Archives Programme seeks to preserve the audiovisual heritage comprising film, television and sound recordings. The objective of UNESCO is the development of audiovisual archival infrastructure, trained professionals and guarantee professional reference points to ensure the safeguard and preservation of the audiovisual heritage of humanity.

Cambodian audiovisual resources, as an expression of cultural and historical identity, are essential as a means of communication and mutual understanding among Cambodian people by disseminating knowledge and culture.

Consequently, UNESCO has joined the National Audio-visual Resource Centre on the Celebration of UNESCO World Day for Audio-visual Heritage, on 27 October 2008. The celebration, putting together 20 Cambodian film-makers from the old and young generations and reaching around 10,000 people, has increased awareness among the Cambodian filmmakers and the Cambodian public about the challenges to be met in preserving Cambodian movie heritage, about the importance of safeguarding their movies, and about the role that the Audiovisual Archives and the Audiovisual Resource Centres.

Capacity Building for Community-Based Radio

Whatever the situation of a government and a civil society is, there is a role to play with an end that really matters - that of building the capacities of individuals to realize their potential for their better lives even if the different perceptions of what a “better life” means does not always coincide with real needs. A key dimension of capacity building for communities is therefore the “needs assessment”, to understand what interventions will generate and to assure the most positive impact.

Therefore, during 2008, UNESCO and Basic Human Needs (BHN) NGO for Japan travelled to the “Community Radio Project” selected remote area of the country to execute the 2nd Needs Assessment of the Project.

Already in 2006, UNESCO joined with the MoI and BHN in an attempt to promote the basic human right of freedom of expression and facilitate the access to information by the contribution of public services and community broadcasting. It was done to enable all members of society, including marginalized and indigenous populations, to be heard and take part in the decision making process.

The outcome of the 2nd Needs Assessment of the Project showed the way to follow up. A decision was taken to improve the existing Radio Station that was set up by the National Commission from UNESCO (NATCOM) in the country’s remote northeast province, to supply radio transmitters to the previously identified most needed indigenous groups, and to provide educational programmes in ethnic language to be broadcasted in the radio by the same selected indigenous people.

Addressing Perceptions of Gender and Raising Awareness of HIV/AIDS



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In Cambodia, there is a gap in addressing the needs of specific groups of young people whom formal education fails to reach, either because the curriculum addresses sexuality from a limited point of view, or simply because they are not in school. Such groups include young parents, men having sex with men, as well as out-of-school youth and those living on the street. Therefore, the project aims to challenge the reproduction of gendered expectations and the sexual exploitation of women.

Considering this, in relation with Strategy Five of the National Strategic Development Plan-NSDP, (2006-2010), and in line with UNESCO's commitment to supporting a comprehensive HIV response through facilitating Culture, Education and Communication Sector response to HIV and AIDS, UNESCO has collaborated with the French Cultural Centre's 'Route du cinema' Film Festival to screen movies in Khmer language targeting young people. The films will address issues such as human trafficking, intimate relationships, sexuality and so on, related to HIV and gender. The overall aim of this project is to highlight challenges young people face in intimate relationships, particularly as concerns HIV/AIDS, human trafficking, sexuality and discrimination based on gender.



Given the controversial nature of sexual minorities and gender issues, it is important to engage the Government in the implementation of the project. Thus the MoEYS, the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), and the National AIDS Authority (NAA) are participating in the film festival. Various NGOs and CSOs are also expected to participate in the project activities. Various organizations working in the areas of HIV and media, as well as media and films, have been consulted and have indicated their interest in participating in the project.

UNESCO Optimizing Impacts: Execution Reports and Result-Based Management

In optimizing the impacts through the execution of biennial work plans and the projects funded through extra-budgetary funds in the country, the Office has successfully integrated Quarterly Execution Report (QER) and Result-Based Management (RBM) as mechanism for internal monitoring and assessing the execution of the programmes and projects.

The quarterly Execution Report that was implemented in early 2007 has now become a part of the report to the management and staff for monitoring and assessing the execution of the regular programme and the projects funded by extra-budgetary funds.

In addition, from the middle of year 2008, another important milestone in effective execution of the biennium work plans (C/5) and the projects is the application of Result-Based Management (RBM) at the operational level at which contracts are implemented. The principles of Result-Based Management (RBM) are integrated in various contracts for implementing activities funded by both the regular budget and extra-budgetary funds.

UNESCO standard contracts are linked to the approved C/5 (2008-2009) work plans through Result Chain Code (RCC), Immediate Outputs (IO) and Immediate Outcomes (IO) of the contracts. This approach links all the results of the activities to the higher level results of the Main Lines of Action level (MLA). Result Chain Code (RCC), Immediate Outputs (IO) and Immediate Outcomes (IO) of a contract has explicit linkages to the Major Programme, Biennial Sectoral Priority, Main Lines of Actions and the particular Results approved in the biennial work plans.

The advantages of this approach of implementing RBM are:

1. all the stakeholders are aware of the Immediate Outputs (IO) and Immediate Outcomes (IO) and pursue their linkages to the C/5 and C/4 strategies;

2. providing opportunity to staff of each unit to gather information on the linkages of the results of the contract for evaluation of an impact assessment;
3. providing information for carrying out impacts assessments of the programmes and projects in the country and their contribution to the UNESCO strategic objectives.

However, the application of the principles of Result-Based Management (RBM) in various contracts has become a practice in the framework of Contract Management (CM), the Office is still exploring for a suitable mechanism for information gathering for reliable impact assessments.

UNESCO's Communication and Information Unit Programmatic Priorities in the Current Biennium can be Summarized as Follows:

In the 2009- 2010 biennium, UNESCO CI Unit continues its specific interventions focusing on:

1. Promoting freedom of expression in Cambodia through supporting media institutions, clubs, associations, and the Press Council of Cambodia,
2. Assisting Cambodian media sector in the development of free, independent and pluralistic media based on IPDC media development indicators,
3. Enhancing capacities of journalism education institutions through capacity building for curricula for journalism education including gender equality,
4. Developing communication media interest and skills in communicating the Education for All (EFA) and IFA messages and encouraging mediemen them to highlight EFA goals nationally and regionally,
5. Encouraging the adoption of policy frameworks for access to, and dissemination of information in Cambodia,
6. Promoting best practices for the preservation of documentary heritage at the Tuol Sleng Museum Archives and other national documentary heritage,
7. Assisting the Tuol Sleng Museum to design programmes that foster public dialogues and exchanges, seminars, conferences and other activities about contemporary issues in historical perspective,
8. Promoting indigenous community radio as a catalysing tool for community "voice" and people-Centered development in Ratanakiri,
9. Intensifying awareness raising activities on media literacy and civic participation in media.



ACTIVITIES UNCT RELATED



ACTIVITIES UNCT RELATED

1. The Retreat of the UN Country Team was held from 17 to 20 September 2008 in Siem Reap. The Retreat provided a valuable opportunity for members of the country team to review achievements, identify emerging risks, and consolidate UN system priorities for 2009. Moreover, that was a special opportunity for the UNCT members to learn more about the UNESCO work in the complex of Angkor World Heritage Site in the framework of the ICC-Angkor. UNESCO in collaboration with APSARA National Authority coordinated a field visit to Bayon Temple and Ta Prohm Temple.



UNRC - United Nations Resident Coordinator Office

1. Mr. Douglas Broderick, UN Resident Coordinator
2. Ms. Ann Lund, UN Coordination Specialist
3. Ms. Beth Neate, UN Communications Officer
4. Mr. Villa Teng, Executive Associate
5. Mr. Nimol Soth, UN Youth Officer

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

6. Mr. Jo Scheuer, Country Director
7. Ms. Ricarda Rieger, Deputy Country Director

UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund

8. Ms. Alice Levisay, Representative
9. Mr. May Tum, Assistant Representative

WFP - World Food Programme

10. Mr. Bradley Busetto, Deputy Representative Indonesia

UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund

11. Mr. Richard Bridle, Resident Representative
12. Ms. Isabelle Austin, Deputy Resident Representative

ILO - International Labour Organization

13. Mr. Bill Salter, Director Sub-regional office for East Asia
14. Mr. Tun Sophorn, National Coordinator

UNAIDS - Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS

15. Mr. Tony Lisle, Country Coordinator

UNOHCHR - United Nations Office of the High Commission for Human Right

16. Mr. Christophe Peschoux, Representative
17. Mr. Henrik Stenman, Deputy Representative

UNIFEM - United Nations Development Fund for Women

18. Ms. Lynn Lee, Country Programme Manager

WHO - World Health Organization

19. Dr. Michael O'Leary, Representative, (on the 18th only-return on the same day)
 20. Dr. Michel Thieren, Senior Programme Management Officer

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization

21. Mr. Omar Salah Ahmed, Representative
 22. Mr. Broca Samiter, Policy Officer

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

23. Mr. Teruo Jinnai, Representative
 24. Mr. Lim Bun Hok, NPO

UNESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

25. Mr. Timothy Westbury, Programme Management Division

UNHABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

26. Mr. Din Sometharith, Programme Manager

UNV - United Nations Volunteers

27. Mr. Neissan Allesandro Besharati, Programme Officer

UNDSS - United Nations Department of Safety and Security

28. Mr. Scott Hays, Security Advisor

UN HQ - United Nations Head Quarters

29. Ms. Alexandra Solovieva, Programme Specialist

2. During the mission to Cambodia in November 2008 of the UNV Executive Coordinator, Ms Flavia Pansieri, was accompanied by a UNESCO National Programme Officer to different sites in Angkor Complex. Ta Prohm, Bayon, Angkor Wat and Bakheng temples were in the programme of visit.



3. An evaluation mission of the Executive Board of the United Nations composing of four agencies – UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and UNFPA – took place in Cambodia from 5 to 12 March 2009. On the 9th March, a visit to Angkor was organized, giving the opportunity to the Board to discover activities implemented by UNESCO in this World Heritage Site. Three temples have been visited: Ta Prohm, Bayon and Angkor Wat. UNESCO ensured the coordination of the visit in close collaboration with APSARA National Authority.

- Teruo Jinnai acting as UN Resident Coordinator a.i. from 24 February to 1 March 2008, and 13 to 15 November 2008.
- UNESCO hosted the SMT meeting and the UNCT meeting on 07 May 2008
- Teruo Jinnai acting FAO Representative a.i. from 01 December 2008 to 6 January 2009



REGIONAL NETWORKS



REGIONAL NETWORKS

Following the establishment of a new field structure in 1991, the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office is working closely with relevant counterparts at Headquarters and in the field, including the Cluster Office in Bangkok and Regional Bureau in Jakarta, New Delhi and Beijing, for the design and implementation of different projects and activities. Regular communication is also maintained with the Bureau of Field Co-ordination (BFC), at Headquarters, concerning all management and administrative matters.

In the Region: as one of the network field offices and institutes, UNESCO Phnom Penh Office belongs to the Asia Pacific region and forms part of the Mekong Cluster at the sub-regional level. The Office collaborates with and receives technical assistance from the Organization's field network, in particular from multi-disciplinary Regional Bureaux, namely the Regional Bureau for Science in Jakarta; the Regional Bureau for Education and the Regional Advisors for Culture and for Social Sciences based in Bangkok, as well as the Regional Bureau for Communication and Information in Bangkok. Regular communication is also maintained with the Bureau of Field Co-ordination (BFC), at Headquarters, concerning all management and administrative matters.

With the United Nations Country Team (UNCT): UNESCO Phnom Penh programme activities are designed under the framework of the UNDAF (UN Development Assistance Framework) 2006-2010 prepared by the UN Country Team in response to the Royal Government of Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP). The UNDAF strengthens and coordinates the activities of UN agencies in support of the NSDP, monitors and coordinates UN engagement in sector wide approaches, with particular emphasis on the creation of sustainable national and sectorial monitoring capacities.

With the partners, UNESCO works closely with the national authorities, the Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO, other UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations and all development partners for the achievement of the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals, and to support institutional reforms and the realization of human rights.

UNESCO made tireless contributions, since its opening in 1991 until February 2008 by playing its role as the chair, and since February 2008 until the present time as vice-chair of the core body of bilateral and multilateral donor partners, the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG). The aim of this body is to assist to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) in policy, strategy and improvement of the education sector in Cambodia through the effective implementation of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), the Education Strategy Plan (ESP), the Education Sector Support Programme (ESSP), and the Education For All Strategy.

Specialized UNESCO institutes and centres in the field of education

International Bureau of Education (Geneva)

www.ibe.unesco.org

International Institute for Capacity Building in Africa (Addis Ababa)

International Institute for Educational Planning (Paris)

www.uneco.org/iiep

UNESCO Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (Caracas)

UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (Moscow)

www.iite.ru

UNESCO Institute for Education (Hamburg)

www.unesco.org/education/uiie

European Centre for Higher Education (Bucharest)

www.cepes.ro

International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (Bonn)

www.unevoc.unesco.org

UNESCO Institute for Statistics (Montreal) provides data in all of the Organization's fields of competence

www.unesco.org/statistics



**CAMBODIAN
NATIONAL
COMMISSION for
UNESCO**





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Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO

Cambodia is one out of the 46 UNESCO Member States and two Associate Members in the Asia-Pacific Region which establish their national commissions for UNESCO.

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

Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO (CAMNAC)

Chairman: **H.E. Mr. Sok An**

Deputy Chair: **H.E. Ms. Sun Saphoeurn**

Secretary-General: **Ms. Tan Theany**

Secretary-General Adjoint: **Mr. Chuch Phoeurn**

Secretary-General Adjoint : **Mr. Yos Eang**

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Year established: 1997

The Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO is the main counterpart of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh. Since its creation in 1997, the National Commission has been the institution responsible for structuring the multi-faceted contacts that UNESCO keeps with civil society and national authorities. The National Commission is therefore the focal point for the implementation of many UNESCO activities in the country.

In Cambodia, the National Commission includes representatives from the Ministries of Education, Youth and Sports, Culture and Fine Arts, and Information. The Cambodian National Commission is chaired by H.E. Mr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers. The Deputy Chair is H.E. Ms. Sun Saphoeun, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation. The Secretary-General of the National Commission is Ms. Tan Theany and its Deputy-General is Mr. Yos Eang.

The Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO initiates and participates in many projects and activities of UNESCO in Cambodia, such as:

- (i) The monitoring of the implementation of projects funded under the UNESCO "Participation Programme". These projects are directly executed by different Ministries and government agencies, such as the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, the APSARA Authority or the Ministry of Environment.

- (ii) The National Commission for UNESCO acts as a focal point for the World Heritage process in Cambodia, including the request for nomination of sites and the subsequent submission to the World Heritage Centre of the National Tentative List of Cambodia. Upon finalization, this list will identify the priorities of the Royal Government of Cambodia in the field of the safeguarding and enhancement of their cultural and natural heritage.
- (iii) In close co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, the National Commission for UNESCO facilitates the work for the reinforcement of the existing legal framework in the field of the protection of cultural heritage. This includes the preparation of the sub-decree of implementation of the 1996 Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage and the ratification of the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects. This international instrument complements the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.
- (iv) In close partnership with the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, the Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO participates in the organisation of various conferences, seminars and workshops in the various fields of competence of the Organisation, including the 11th session of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (Phnom Penh, 6-9 March 2001).
- (v) The Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO also contributes to the implementation of specific activities in partnership with UNESCO, such as the Festival of Asian Children's Art.





UNESCO PARTNERS





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UNESCO Partners

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

1. Co-operation with other UN Agencies:

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

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

2. Reinforcing donor co-ordination to assist the Government in the education reform process:

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

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

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

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

UN Agencies, Bilateral Governments and Inter-Governmental Organizations

UNCT : United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), World Health Organization (WHO), Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Office of the Resident Coordinator of United Nations Operational Activities for Development (UNRC)

Asian Development Bank
 Embassy of Australia
 Embassy of the Republic of France
 Embassy of Japan
 Embassy of the Republic of Korea
 Embassy of the Republic of Singapore
 UNESCO Bangkok, Thailand
 UNESCO Headquarter in Paris, Franch
 UNESCO Jakarta, Indonesia
 World Bank

Cambodian Governmental Authorities

Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
 Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
 Ministry of Environment
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
 Ministry of Health
 Ministry of Information
 Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
 Ministry of Planning
 Ministry of Tourism
 Ministry of Women's Affairs
 Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA National Authority)
 Cambodia National Mekong Committee
 Cambodian Communication Institute
 Council of Ministers

Media Training Centre
 National AIDS Authority
 National Assembly
 National Information Communication Technology
 Development Authority (NiDA)
 National Museum
 Preah Vihear National Authority (PVNA)
 Royal Academy of Cambodia
 Royal University of Fine Arts
 Royal University of Phnom Penh
 Senate
 Tonle Sap Basin Authority
 Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

Other Development Partners

Equal Access (NGO)
 French Cultural Centre
 I.Ge.S Ingegneria Geolecnica e Strutturale snc.
 International Cooperation of Cambodia (ICC)
 Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JASA)
 Mith Samlanh Organization
 National Education Partner (NEP)
 OPEN Forum
 OPEN Institute
 OSMOSE
 PACT Cambodia
 Street Children Association Development Programme
 (SCADP)
 Waseda University
 World Education



PUBLICATIONS



UNESCO OFFICE'S PRESS REVIEW

Brochure of UNESCO Phnom Penh Office: Overview Activities, produced in 2008.



Press Review for 2008, Issue # 15, UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

EDUCATION

HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme, Ethnography of Male to male sexuality in Cambodia (in Khmer and English), UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, 2008.

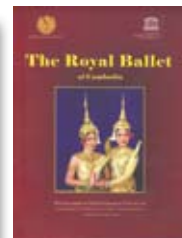
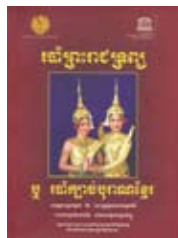


HIV Preventive Education Information for School Teachers (in Khmer language), August 2008, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) with support of UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh.



CULTURE

The Royal Ballet of Cambodia (in Khmer and English), published by the General Direction for Technique of Culture, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts with support of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, September 2008



Technique of Natural Dyeing and Traditional Pattern of Silk Production in Cambodia, published by the Buddhist Institute with support of UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, 2007



Bulletin of Archeology, Issue No. 1, published by Faculty of Archeology, Royal University of Fine Arts, with support of the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, December 2007



Recherches Preliminaires sur les langues des minorités du Cambodge, published by the Ganesha Institute with support of UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh

COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION

Media Guide on HIV/AIDS (in Khmer and English), second publication supported by OPEC, UNESCO and Independent Journalism Foundation, February 2008



Freedom of Information: A Comparative Legal Survey, published by UNESCO in English in 2003 and translated into Khmer language in 2007

Guidelines for Broadcasting Regulation, originally published in 2004 by the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association with support from UNESCO, and three years after, the UNESCO Phnom Penh Office and the Media Training Centre at the Ministry of Information in Cambodia translated the book into Khmer and published in 2007



Editorial Guidelines on Broadcasting, originally published by the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association with support from UNESCO in English in 2004. The UNESCO Phnom Penh Office, together with the Media Training Centre at the Cambodian Ministry of Information, translated the book into Khmer and published it in 2007

How to Get Started and Keep Going-A Global Directory to Community Multimedia Centres around the World, originally published in English by UNESCO in 2005. The book was translated into Khmer language in 2007 in order to provide the information of this book to the Cambodian communication broadcasting and information platforms



Community Radio Handbook (in Khmer Language): Support to increase the access to information to marginalized people, published by UNESCO Office in 2007



**LETTERS of
HONOURS**



Letters of thanks from His Majesty Norodom Sihamoni of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Mr. Teruo Junnai, Representative of UNESCO in Cambodia, for the decision made by the World Heritage Committee to inscribe Preah Vihear Temple on its prestigious List of Mankind's World Heritage in July 2008.



Sa Majesté Preah Bat Samdech Preah Boromneath
NORODOM SIHAMONI
ROI du CAMBODGE

à S. Exc. M. Teruo Jinnai
 Représentant de l'UNESCO au Cambodge

Monsieur le Représentant,

Vous avez su trouver les mots justes pour qualifier le grand succès obtenu par le Royaume du Cambodge le 7 juillet 2008 : l'inscription du Temple de Preah Vihear sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial lors de la 32^{ème} Session du Comité du Patrimoine Mondial, à Québec, Canada, et je tiens à vous en remercier.

Cette décision unanime du Comité du Patrimoine Mondial a été ressentie comme un grand honneur par tous mes compatriotes. C'est là, pour nous, un acte de légitime fierté, et l'expression de la reconnaissance internationale de l'originalité et de l'universalité d'une histoire et d'une civilisation auxquelles nous sommes très attachés. Il restera comme une date essentielle et un évènement mémorable.

J'aimerais également vous dire combien j'ai été touché par l'appréciation élogieuse que vous avez bien voulu porter sur mon action et sur celui de mon Auguste Père en faveur de la préservation et de la promotion de la Culture et du Patrimoine khmers. Je tiens à vous exprimer ma plus vive gratitude pour cet hommage que je reçois comme celui d'un grand ami de notre pays.

Il m'est agréable, en cette heureuse occasion, de rendre hommage au Directeur Général de l'UNESCO, à vous-même et à l'ensemble du personnel du Bureau de l'UNESCO à Phnom Penh, pour l'œuvre importante déjà accomplie.

Je prie Votre Excellence Monsieur le Représentant d'agréer l'assurance de ma très haute et très cordiale considération.

Norodom Sihamoni

Phnom Penh, le 9 Juillet 2008



*S. M. le Roi-Père Preah
Norodom Sihanouk du Cambodge*

à S. Exc. M. Teruo Jinnai
Représentant de l'UNESCO au Cambodge

Excellence,

A l'occasion de l'inscription du Temple de Preah Vihear sur la Liste du Patrimoine Mondial lors de la 32^{ème} Session du Comité du Patrimoine Mondial à Québec, Canada, le 7 juillet dernier, Votre Excellence a la grande bonté de m'adresser une noble lettre de très chaleureuses félicitations. J'y suis particulièrement sensible et vous en remercie de tout cœur.

Je tiens à exprimer à l'UNESCO, à son Directeur Général, à Votre Excellence et à votre Équipe à Phnom Penh ma profonde gratitude et vous rends un vibrant hommage pour tous les bienfaits apportés par l'UNESCO en faveur de la préservation et la restauration de notre Patrimoine historique et archéologique, culturel et artistique khmer, environnemental, et dans le domaine de l'éducation.

A vous-même, à vos très dévoués et compétents collaborateurs et collaboratrices, j'exprime mes fervents vœux de réussite continue.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Excellence, l'assurance de ma très haute et très affectueuse considération.

Phnom Penh, le 9 Juillet 2008

A Letter of thanks from Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen to Mr. Teruo Junnai, Representative of UNESCO in Cambodia, for the decision made by the World Heritage Committee to inscribe Preah Vihear Temple on its prestigious List of Mankind's World Heritage in July 2008.



សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន
នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជូនលោក តេរូអូ ជឺណៃ
គំណាចយូនេស្កូ ប្រចាំកម្ពុជា

លោកតំណាង ជាទីរាប់អាន.

ខ្ញុំមានសេចក្តីរីករាយណាស់ដោយបានទទួលលិខិតអបអរសាទរ ដែលលោកតំណាងបានផ្ញើមកខ្ញុំ ក្នុងឱកាសដែលប្រាសាទព្រះវិហារ ត្រូវបានដាក់បញ្ចូលក្នុងបញ្ជីបេតិកភណ្ឌពិភពលោក នាថ្ងៃទី ០៧ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៨ កន្លងទៅ នាសម័យប្រជុំលើកទី៣២ នៃគណៈកម្មាធិការបេតិកភណ្ឌពិភពលោក នៅទីក្រុងកេប៊ិក ប្រទេសកាណាដា ។

ជាការពិតហើយ ជោគជ័យជាប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ដែលជាកម្មវត្ថុនៃមោទនភាពជាតិសំរាប់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាទាំងមូល សំរាប់វប្បធម៌ និងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រខ្មែរនេះ គឺជាលទ្ធផលនៃការងារដ៏យូរ និងមិនខ្លាចឆ្លើយបាត់ ដែលរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាបានប្រឹងប្រែងបំពេញ ដោយមានកិច្ចសហការដ៏ជិតស្និទ្ធ និងប្រកបដោយផ្លែផ្កា ជាមួយការិយាល័យយូនេស្កូប្រចាំក្រុងភ្នំពេញ និងមានការជួយគាំទ្រពិសេសពីការងារនៃអង្គការយូនេស្កូ រយៈពេលជិត ៧ឆ្នាំ ។

ខ្ញុំសូមឆ្លៀតឱកាសដ៏ល្អប្រសើរនេះ សំដែងជូនលោកតំណាង ព្រមទាំងសហការីរបស់លោក នូវអំណរគុណដ៏ជ្រាលជ្រៅបំផុត ចំពោះវិភាគទានដ៏ថ្លៃថ្នូរបស់លោក ក្នុងការសម្រេចជោគជ័យដ៏ធំនេះ ។

ខ្ញុំក៏សូមតាមនាមរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាទាំងមូល សូមសំដែងផងដែរនូវអំណរគុណដ៏ស្មោះបំផុតជូនចំពោះឯកឧត្តម កូអិលឈីវូ ម៉ាតឺស្ស៊ី អគ្គនាយកនៃអង្គការយូនេស្កូ ជូនសមាជិកនៃគណៈកម្មាធិការបេតិកភណ្ឌពិភពលោក និងជូនសមាជិកនៃអង្គការយូនេស្កូ ដែលបានទទួលស្គាល់នូវតំលៃសាកលលេចធ្លោនៃប្រាសាទព្រះវិហារ - ជាស្នាដៃដ៏ចំណាននៃស្ថាបត្យកម្មខ្មែរ - ហើយ បានសម្រេចប្រកបដោយគតិបណ្ឌិតបញ្ចូលប្រាសាទនេះ ក្នុងបញ្ជីបេតិកភណ្ឌពិភពលោក ។

សូមលោកតំណាង មេត្តាទទួលនូវការរាប់អានដ៏ស្មោះអំពីខ្ញុំ ។

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៦ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៨


ហ៊ុន សែន





**UNESCO
OFFICE STAFF,
VOLUNTEERS and
INTERNS**

UNESCO Office Staff, Volunteers and Interns

UNESCO Phnom Penh Staff

As the political conditions improved, in 1991 UNESCO resumed its full assistance to Cambodia. Presently, the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh develops activities in all fields of competence of the Organisation – education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture and communication. It has relations with all national authorities of the country and works in strong partnership with the Royal Government of Cambodia, other UN agencies, development banks and local and international Non-Governmental Organisations.

As of February 2009, UNESCO has a staff of 40, including six international staff-members at the main office in Phnom Penh and two field cultural projects with 11 local and three international staff-members in the province of Siemreap.

Of them, 14 are fixed-term staff-members, 15 others employed as under service contracts and two Basques (Spain) and one Norwegian also join the Office as volunteers.

Bureau of the Head of Office (HO)



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Malika Chea
Assitant to HO for Documentation
(Jun. - Dec. 2008)



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Administration and Finance Unit (AF)

*(Budget, Finance, Human Resources,
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(from April 2009)



Choekey Gyeltshen
Head of AF Unit
(Nov. 2006 - Nov. 2008)



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Sciences Unit (SC)



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Culture Unit (CLT)



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Ieth Mal
Cleaner
Bayon Project Office in Siem Reap



Chan Heng Iev
National Project Coordinator
Bayon Project Office in Siem Reap



Phalla Kuy
Gardener
Bayon Project Office in Siem Reap

Communication and Information (CI)



Isabel Gonzalez Rojo
CI Focal-Point
Basque Volunteer
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ext.: 115

Volunteers with UNESCO Office:

Today, the possibilities for volunteering are as diverse as they are endless. There is something for everyone in the world, from travelling across the globe to save the whales to cyber-volunteering to doing data entry or public outreach in any less developed country. Here in Cambodia, there are tremendous challenges for international volunteers to come to make contribution to the Royal Government of Cambodia. They can come along and align with the UNESCO mandate, for instance, to help consolidate the national education system or to help the conservation of the world heritage sites.

Volunteering in itself is always a rewarding experience all around for those giving their time and energy as much as for those receiving it. No experience is necessary for most volunteer projects, just a willingness to learn and a commitment to participate.

Most organizations coordinate assignments well in advance, so it is recommended to submit an application form up to a year in advance. Since many assignments are in remote locations, volunteers are expected to respect local customs. In the past 18 years after its reopening, the UNESCO Office has hosted dozens of international volunteers of different nationalities through UN Volunteer Programmes.

In 2008, two volunteers were invited from the Basque country (Spain) to work on two programmes. They are Ms. Teresa Diez-Quintana, who serves as Natural Sciences Focal Point, and Ms. Isabel Gonzalez Rojo as Communication and Information Focal Point. Ms. Marte Vindspoll, a volunteer from Norway, is welcomed in 2009 by the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh to work for the Education Unit.

UN Volunteers



Marte Vindspoll (Norwegian)
Education Unit
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ext.: 102
(Mar. 2009 till present)



Silja Rajander (Finnish)
served as Focal Point for
HIV/AIDS and Gender Pro-
gramme
(Feb. 2007 - Apr. 2008)



Anu Vander Horst (Finnish)
Education Unit
(Sep. 2007 - Sep. 2008)

Basques (north central Spain) Volunteer



Teresa Diez-Quintana
Natural Sciences Focal-Point
t.diez@unesco.org
ext.: 108
(Dec. 2008 - till present)



Isabel Gonzalez Rojo
CI Focal-Point
i.gonzalez-rojo@unesco.org
ext.: 115
(Nov. 2007 till present)



Ana Telleria Gallastegi
served as secretariat for Edu-
cation Sector Working Group
and Focal Point for Com-
munication and Information
Programme and Focal point
for Natural Sciences pro-
gramme
(Jul. 2006 - Jul. 2008)

Internship with UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh:

The UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh has an extensive number of professional staff from various countries and regions to work with various donor agencies, non-governmental organizations and diverse technical departments of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Each year, the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh also accepts a number of interns to work with its different programmes. With an aim to help young people from different countries and regions gain their experiences based on an on-the-job training approach, the Organization after considering certain criteria, allowed seven new graduates and post-graduates from Japan, France, Australia and Korea to spend their internship with its different units within an assigned period during 2007-2009.

Education Programme:



Makiko Hayashi
Japanese
Waseda University
Assignment:
Participation in the implementation of inclusive education and non-formal education activities.
Period:
3 months (Oct. 2007 - Jan. 2008)



Zhang Wei
Chinese
Lund University
Assignment:
Preparation of progress reports and understanding of related education review/policy formulation process.
Period:
3 months (Sep. - Nov. 2008)



Heng Pheakdey
Cambodian
National University of Singapore
Assignment:
Participation in the preparation of progress reports and some related education policy review prepared by, and policy formulation process undertaken by government's specialized departments.
Period:
3 months (May - Aug. 2008)



Sarah Meunier
French
Université de Sorbonne
Assignment:
UNESCO's daily activities and participation in the preparation of progress reports and some related policy review and intervention in the non-formal education and the information and communication technologies in education.
Period:
6 months (Apr. - Sep. 2009)

Culture Programme:



Hyeyoung Park
Korean
Cornell University
Assignment:
UNESCO's daily activities and participation in the formulation of a project document on the preservation of Cambodian intangible cultural heritage. Involvement in the organization of the "International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and the Development of the Historic Site of Angkor" (ICC-Angkor) and participation in research and discussions with external related organizations
Period:
3 months (Jun. - Aug. 2008)



Gabarielle Abbe
French
Université de Sorbonne
Assignment:
Development of training programmes for museum staff and needs of national museum conservation.
Period:
4 months (Oct. 2007 - Feb. 2008)



Natalie B. Weinberger
American
University of Pennsylvania
Assignment:
Involvement in the organization of the "International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and the Development of the Historic Site of Angkor" (ICC-Angkor) and the planning and preparation of the 2009 seminar on the preservation of urban heritage in Cambodia
Period:
3 months (May - Aug. 2009)



**VISITORS'
MISSIONS to
CAMBODIA
(2008)**

Visitors' Missions to Cambodia (2008)

Date	Name and title	Organization	Received by
January			
22-Jan-08	Mr. Mathew Akai, Consultant	Advisor to the Ministry of Tourism	Teruo Jinnai
22-Jan-08	Mr. Ernest Loignon, Chargé d'affaires a.i.	Canadian Embassy	Teruo Jinnai
23-Jan-08	Mr. Shinji Tsukawaki, Professor	Kanazawa University	Teruo Jinnai
February			
6-Feb-08	Prof. Dr. Hans Leisen and 14 students	German Angkor Conservation Project	Teruo Jinnai
13-Feb-08	Ms. Soko Phay VAKALIS	Freelance Researcher	Teruo Jinnai
28-Feb-08	Ms. Eri Tsuchiya	ACCU, Japan	Teruo Jinnai, Philippe Delanghe & Samsideth Dy
March			
19-Mar-08	Mr. Sheldon Shaeffer, Director	UNESCO Bangkok Office	All staff
April			
2-Apr-08	Ms. Michel Vachon, Journalist	Cambodia Daily Newspaper	Teruo Jinnai
25-Apr-08	Ms. Michele Vachon, Journalist	Cambodia Daily Newspaper	Teruo Jinnai
May			
2-May-08	Mr. Tom Fawthrop, Journalist and Movie Director	British Freelance Journalist	Teruo Jinnai
12-May-08	Ms. Tan Theany, Sec-General	Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO	Teruo Jinnai & All PS/POs
	Mr. Yos Eang, Deputy Dir-General	Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO	
12-May-08	Ms. Masami Nakata, Prog. Specialist	UNESCO Jakarta Office	Teruo Jinnai
27-May-08	Ms. Odalys Camejo, 1st Secretary of Cuban Embassy	Cuban Embassy	Teruo Jinnai
June			
2-Jun-08	Mr. Nicolas Deviller, Chief Executive Officer	Société Concessionnaire des Aéroports	Teruo Jinnai
13-Jun-08	Mr. Nguyen Duc Tam, Consultant for Office Evaluation	UNESCO	Teruo Jinnai
13-Jun-08	Mr. Frans van Gerwen, Consultant for Office Evaluation	UNESCO	Teruo Jinnai
20-Jun-08	Mr. Michael Lenz	German Freelance Journalist	Teruo Jinnai
23-Jun-08	Mr. Brendan Bradly, Journalist	Phnom Penh Post Newspaper	Teruo Jinnai
July			
1-Jul-08	1. Sasaki Mariko, Deputy-Director, Culture Division, ACCU	ACCU-Japan	
	2. Siek Piseth, Chief of Administration Office, Dept Copyright	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	

	3. Chhoeun Chentra, Chief of Registration Office, Copyright Dept.	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	Teruo Jinnai & Makara Hong
11-Jul-08	Mr. Uwe Marawetz, Dir, Inter Peace	International Peace Foundation	
	Ms. Beth Neate, Communication Officer	UNDP Phnom Penh	Teruo Jinnai
August			
12-Aug-08	Prof. Toichi Makita	Oberlin University-Japan	Teruo Jinnai
12-Aug-08	HE Mr. Jean-François Desmazieres, French Ambassador	ICC Angkor Secretariat	Teruo Jinnai, Philippe Delanghe, Blaise Kilian & Bunhok Lim
	HE Mr. Katsuhiko Shinohara, Japan Ambassador		
	HE Mr. Bun Narith, Dir-General, APSARA		
	Mme. Chau Sun Kerya, Tourist Department, APSARA		
20-Aug-08	Ms. Yuko Tanaka, student	Japan University of Medicine	Teruo Jinnai
21-Aug-08	Mr. Hiroshi Kito, Professor of Historical Demography	Sophia University	Teruo Jinnai
25-Aug-08	Ms. Ann Lund	UN Resident Coordinator Office	Teruo Jinnai
September			
1-Sep-08	Mme. Tan Theany, Secretary-General	Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO	
	Mr. Yos Eang, Deputy Secretary-General	Cambodian National Commission for UNESCO	Teruo Jinnai
2-Sep-08	Mr. Hiro Nakagawa, Vice President	Japan Telecommunication Engineering and Consulting Service	Teruo Jinnai, Lei Sun & Samsideth Dy
	Mr. Masanobu Ushizaka, Director JTEC Telecom System Engineer		
	Mr. Mitsuo Yamashita, JTEC senior Consultant		
October			
1-Oct-08	Dr. Chan Roth, Director	Dept. of Scientific Research, MoEYS	Teruo Jinnai & Lei Sun
2-Oct-08	Dr. Chan Roth, Director	Dept. of Scientific Research, MoEYS	Teruo Jinnai, Lei Sun & Samsideth Dy
8-Oct-08	Mr. Shiraiishi Masaru, President, ACCU	ACCU - Japan	Teruo Jinnai
	Ms. Yokoe Yoko, Director, Division of General Affairs, ACCU		
9-Oct-08	Mr. Olivier Debernon	EFEO	Teruo Jinnai, Philippe Delanghe & Blaise Kilian
15-Oct-08	Dr. Heribert Hinzen, Director	DVV - Institute for International Cooperation of the German Adult Education Association - GERMANY	Teruo Jinnai & Lei Sun
16-Oct-08	Dr. Chan Roath, Director	Dept. Scientific Research, MoEYS	Teruo Jinnai
	Prof. Lionel Mendoza, Director	Singapore National Institute for Education	

17-Oct-08	Prof. Hang Soth, Dir-General	Preah Vihear National Authority	Teruo Jinnai & Philippe Delanghe
21-Oct-08	Mr. Gabriel Carron (Team Leader), Ms. Barbara Tournier and Mr. Magnus Saemundsson	SIDA and IIEP mission	Teruo Jinnai & Lei Sun
24-Oct-08	HE Mr. Rajesh Kumar Sachdeva, Ambassador	Indian Embassy in Phnom Penh	Teruo Jinnai
November			
4-Nov-08	Mr. Neissan Alessandro Besharati, Head UNV Unit	UNV/UNDP Phnom Penh	Teruo Jinnai & Bunhok Lim
4-Nov-08	Mr. Thierry Gagner, Director	HAMAP SANTE	Teruo Jinnai & Blaise Kilian
17-Nov-08	Mr. Simon Ellis, Head of section, AESC	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Canada	Teruo Jinnai, Lei Sun & Samsideth Dy
	Mr. Eduardo Martinez, Programme Specialist	SC/PSD UNESCO Paris	
19-Nov-08	Mr. Takaomi Ohashi, Correspondent	NHK - Japan	Teruo Jinnai
24-Nov-08	Ms. Marie Gabonet, Art Researcher	Freelance Art Researcher	Teruo Jinnai & Philippe Delanghe
26-Nov-08	HE Mr. Sorn Samnang, President	Royal Academy of Cambodia	Teruo Jinnai & Lei Sun
26-Nov-08	Dr. Sorn Samnang	President, Royal Academy of Cambodia	Teruo Jinnai & Lei Sun
December			
10-Dec-08	Ms. Ann Mari Gregersen	Journalist, Argus Media	Teruo Jinnai
12-Dec-08	Mr. Valerie Vincenzo	FAO Officer-in-Charge, Phnom Penh	Teruo Jinnai
	Mr. Chuop Paris, Assistant Rep	FAO Assistant Representative, Phnom Penh	
15-Dec-08	FAO Tripartite Review Mission		
	Ms. Manunta Sardi de Letto	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy	Teruo Jinnai
	Mr. Giuseppe Romalli	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy	
	Mr. Chiappini C. Pietro	FAO HQs in Rome	
	Dr. Zhijun Chen	FAO Regional Office, Bangkok	
	Mr. Valerie Vincenzo	FAO Officer-in-Charge, Phnom Penh	
	Mr. Chuop Paris	FAO Assistant Representative, Phnom Penh	
	Mr. Hou Sereivathana	FAO Project Manager, Phnom Penh	

Glossary

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

*to build peace in
the minds of men*

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