



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

ICC-Angkor

15 Years

OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
FOR CONSERVATION AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND
DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR (ICC-ANGKOR)

Cover photo: Monks from Wat Bo, Wat Damnak and Wat Polanka washing lion statues at Phimeanakas temple

Photo credit: Michael Blazek, Czech Republic Gopura Team, 2008.

Translated into English by: David Rorke



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ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ÉDUCATION,
LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT
LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL
CULTUREL ET NATUREL

*Le Comité du patrimoine mondial
a inscrit*

Angkor

sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial

*L'inscription sur cette Liste consacre la valeur
universelle exceptionnelle
d'un bien culturel ou naturel afin qu'il soit protégé
au bénéfice de l'humanité*

DATE D'INSCRIPTION

14 décembre 1992

LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL
DE L'UNESCO

PREFACE BY
CURRENT UNESCO
DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND
FORMER UNESCO
DIRECTOR-GENERAL



Plaque consecrating the Angkor World Heritage site (posed in front of Angkor Wat by the Prime Minister of Cambodia, Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Decho Hun Sen, December 8, 2008)





Irina BOKOVA
 Director-General of UNESCO
(since November 2009)

It is a great honor for us to call to mind the finest hours of international cooperation put to the service of safeguarding the Angkor site.

For UNESCO, safeguarding the Angkor site, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1992, has been an enduring commitment, and this commitment will continue. The publication you are reading covers 15 years of activity, highlighting the incomparable role played in this undertaking by the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC), set up in the wake of the Tokyo Conference (October 1993) and confirmed by the Paris Conference (November 2003). UNESCO, by providing the services of Standing Secretariat for the ICC, is seeing to the implementation of this international coordinating process and assistance mechanism.

We feel immense satisfaction at this time as we read through the pages of this publication, and reflect upon the outstanding research, conservation and showcasing



Koïchiro MATSUURA
 former Director-General of UNESCO
(November 1999 - November 2009)

programs that have been developed over the years. It is also gratifying to acknowledge, in addition to the impact of these programs on the ground, the new policy choices being made today by the Cambodian authorities with regard to promoting cultural diversity.

Angkor is a site that needs a comprehensive, holistic approach to heritage safeguarding, one that covers all of its dimensions—material and immaterial. Since the inclusion of the site on the World Heritage List, UNESCO's focus has been to promote an expanded vision of what safeguarding Angkor means, based on harmonious development made possible by appropriate zoning and the promotion of sustainable development in the region, bringing benefits to the communities living on the site. It is our common hope that UNESCO, alongside the international community at large, will continue to mobilize itself unflinchingly in the decades to come to protect and promote this site of outstanding universal value.



PREFACE BY THE COCHAIRMEN



ICC delegation honored by an audience with His Majesty King Samdech Preah Boromneath Norodom Sihamoni, February 27, 2008.



Jean-François DESMAZIÈRES
Ambassador of France



Masafumi KUROKI
Ambassador of Japan

Established at the initiative of King Father Norodom Sihanouk, the ICC-Angkor, co-chaired since 1993 by the ambassadors of France and Japan to Cambodia, is a one-of-a-kind institution. It operates in the form of a general assembly at both its Technical and Plenary Sessions and can be compared to a learned society whose academic teams regularly interact with representatives of the various governments.

In its internal regulations published in 2008, emphasis is put on the scientific levels and their articulation: the Scientific Secretary, appointed by UNESCO, and two ad hoc groups of experts, one for conservation (archaeology, architecture and related fields) and the other for sustainable development (environment, economy, tourism, etc.).

The expert group for conservation has been active since the early years of the

ICC, leading a very open debate process among the archaeology and architecture teams of the different countries. Legitimized by frequent visits to the sites, asking questions and offering advice, this group has enabled the ICC to achieve, with the support of the APSARA National Authority, a genuine consensus on the philosophy and conservation methods prevailing at Angkor. We can add that the large number of both Cambodian and international teams that are working on the sites is contributing to the highly interesting, quality presentations on Angkor studies made at the ICC's meetings.

The sustainable development expert group is the new boy on the block, and is working to reach its cruising speed. The very great openness of the Cambodian authorities must again be highlighted. They have agreed to submit for public, international debate aspects of the country's econo-



Baphuon temple



Bayon temple

mic, environmental and social policies that elsewhere would remain jealously guarded under the respective jurisdiction of local or regional authorities.

A key theme flagged by the group of experts and picked up by the APSARA National Authority and UNESCO was water, consubstantial with the “hydraulic city,” thus enabling clarification of points relating to a complex issue wherein survival of the temples of Angkor must be reconciled with the sometimes effervescent get-up-and-go of Siem Reap town.

The ICC has thus, for over 15 years now, been the source of recommendations that have been submitted to the Royal Govern-

ment of Cambodia. During this time it has been foremostly a consensus builder, helping the Royal Government to decide upon the best tradeoffs, those with the aim of preserving the Angkor World Heritage, the sacredness of its sites in the eyes of the Cambodian people and their legitimate expectations in terms of its economic development.

Thus, fully aware of the heavy responsibility incumbent upon them, the ambassadors as Cochairmen, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the APSARA National Authority, make a yearly report to HM King Norodom Sihamoni regarding the proceedings of the ICC.

INTRODUCTION



Aerial view of Angkor Wat temple



Teruo JINNAI
UNESCO Representative in Cambodia

Immediately after the Tokyo International Conference on Angkor in 1993, the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor) was established. It holds two meetings each year, one a Technical Session, the other Plenary. Japan and France have agreed to cochair the meetings and to provide the necessary financial support, while UNESCO provides the services of Secretariat and covers all costs related to the missions of the ad hoc expert group for conservation.

Since its inception, ICC-Angkor has been successful in terms of the assistance it gives to the Royal Government of Cambodia for the preservation and development of the Angkor World Heritage site, in keeping with World Heritage criteria. The principle on which ICC-Angkor functions has been replicated for Iraq and Afghanistan, where close collaboration between go-



Cultural Day - Phnom Penh

vernments, international institutions and UNESCO is needed.

Angkor was first inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger on December 14, 1992, but was upgraded to the World Heritage List in 2004 thanks to the measures taken by the Royal Government of Cambodia, along with international action and cooperation. ICC-Angkor has proved to be a forum par excellence for the exchange ideas, information and research methodologies. The issue of structural fragility at Angkor is no longer as critical as before, while sustainable development of the site has become a challenge for all partners concerned and more particularly the Authority for the Protection of the Site and Management of the Siem Reap-Angkor Region (APSARA). It is therefore anticipated that ICC-Angkor will be called upon to play

an even more crucial role in the years to come.

This publication has been designed to acquaint the general public with the functioning of ICC-Angkor and its invaluable contribution to the protection, preservation and development of Angkor, through the promotion of research, archaeology, restoration, environment and forestry protection, and community development.

UNESCO is very proud to provide the services of Secretariat for this Committee, and I am personally delighted to see the positive way things are working out in terms of Angkor management since the first ICC meeting I attended in May 1998.

I also believe that as we continue to move ahead, ICC-Angkor will be increasingly es-

sential for coordinating all national and international stakeholders and helping build the capacity of the APSARA National Authority.

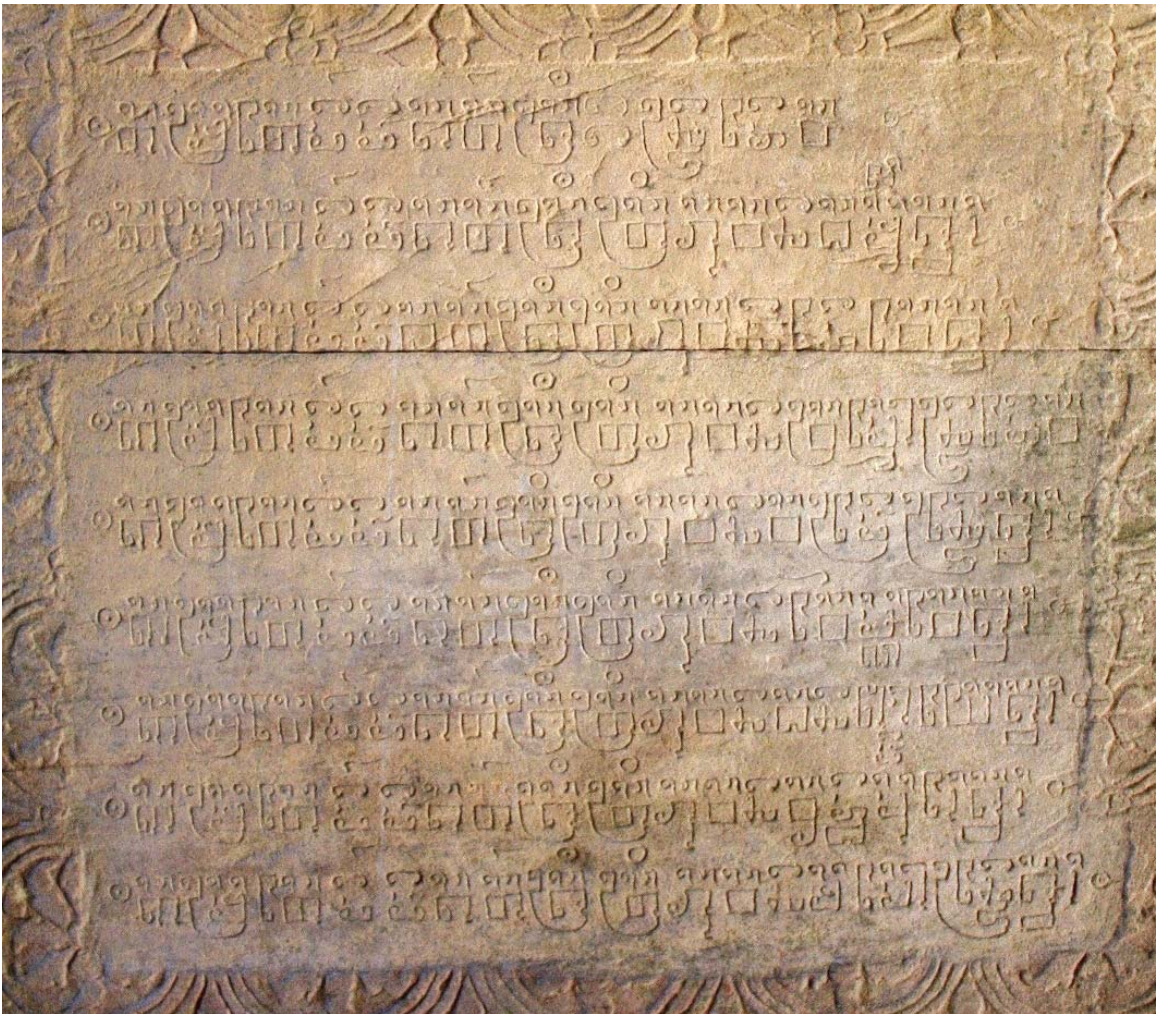
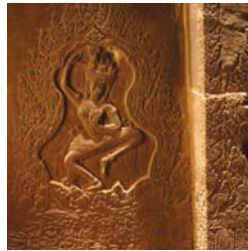
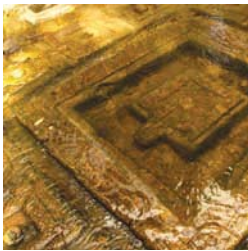
I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Cochairmen, the ad hoc experts, the Senior Representative of His Majesty and representatives of the Royal Government, all national and international team participants and my UNESCO colleagues for their outstanding contributions, cooperation and devotion.

I trust that this publication will broaden your understanding of ICC-Angkor and that the auspicious initiative of Japan and France will continue to promote the safeguarding and development of the Angkor site as one of the most prestigious on the World Heritage List.

Pediment - Angkor Wat



ANGKOR SAVED,
PROSPERITY ON THE WAY



Inscriptions - Ta Nei temple



Azedine BESCHAOUGH

Scientific Secretary of ICC-Angkor
Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et
Belles-Lettres (Institute of France)

With my background of more than 40 years as an archaeologist (in the Mediterranean region), doing research work and publishing my discoveries (epigraphic, in particular), ongoing involvement in the advocacy and illustration of cultural heritage (which led to my being elected for two terms as Chairman of the World Heritage Committee and four times as Rapporteur), I am honored with the invitation to comment on my association with Angkor.

I truly stand as a witness. In 1993, I was entrusted with the challenging duties of Scientific Secretary of the ICC. But I also stand as a committed witness.

My first—and last—word, unhesitatingly and determinedly, is: Angkor has been saved!

Obviously, though, there are imperfections. But for a person bedazzled by light



River of One Thousand Lingas - Kbal Spean

streaming down from a break in the clouds, no purpose is served by looking for stars enshrouded in darkness.

Angkor, now, is dazzling.

The days of landmines, the threat of a fatal accident or being crippled for life, are all but bad, sad memories of the past. The archaeological site has been painstakingly demined. The temples were carefully combed and ridded of the many explosives and munitions that had been stocked there during the dark war years.

Angkor is no longer the haunt of artifact traffickers. Control over illicit trafficking and setting up of the “heritage police unit” have ended vandalism and brought organized looting to a halt. The Angkor site has been made secure.

Safety of life and property now prevails at Angkor. A squad headed by an army general has been assigned to that detail. It is an inviting place in which a person can mean-der about, even stroll through the forest, with nothing to fear.

The temples—sacred spaces both inside and out—are watched over by the vigilant eyes of guards. Visitors receive kindly prompting to observe (through modest dress and dignified behavior) the solemnity of the place and the values inherent in heritage. We can look forward to the time when visitors will no longer need such reminders.

Our delight is unbounded when seeing the place scoured of rubbish! Garbage is being collected regularly. No matter how big the

crowd, visitors can enjoy their outing on a clean site.

You might wonder what all that has to do with archaeology. Archaeology can only thrive in an enabling environment. And this has been the case at Angkor over the last few years. Exploratory digs may not be as spectacular as major consolidation and restoration operations. But research is ongoing, and the results to date have been outstanding. Historians have gleaned greater insight on chronology, notably that of the Baphuon and Bayon temples. But archaeology has also been taking a broad look at Angkor territory and has made some very meaningful breakthroughs in our understanding of Angkor. Research in Angkor Thom, the preeminent Angkorian “city,” has revealed urban planning, a de-

Ad hoc expert visit - Ta Prohm temple



signing of urban space through a perpendicular layout of streets, prompting some to say that Angkor was the “New York” of medieval times. Outside the site’s 40,000 hectares as inscribed on the World Heritage List, systematic multidisciplinary studies have revealed numerous human settlements that enable us to grasp the extent of former satellite villages of Angkor and its enormous space for agricultural production. This has led to a new look at economics and social organization during the golden age of Angkor.

If we had to describe a reality that eventually imposed itself on the landscape and in people’s ways of thinking, a decade later (after years of work to “bandage the wounds”), that would mean reviewing the major programs implemented by 30 or more teams from 16 different countries (and four continents!), some of which are still ongoing. The list would be long, but no drudgery. The road would take us back and forth between Roluos, to the south, and Banteay Srei, to the north. Then take a course from one monument to another in Angkor Thom, the epicenter of the “international campaign,” and swing over to the Northern Baray, with Preah Khan, the temples of the Srah Srang area, then move right inside Angkor Wat, the landmark temple that is home to no less than six international teams.

And there still would be much more to see!

And how could we fail to mention the effort put forth to improve access for tourists, upgrade the monument perimeter areas and put in cultural itineraries? It’s a delight to walk about Angkor now. The

forest resounds with the singing of birds. One’s gaze looks out to serene horizons.

Some fifteen years ago, a pressing appeal went out to the international community: “Save Angkor!” We did it!

And we’ve moved on to what comes next: “Keep what we’ve got. Make it prosper.”



Ceramics - Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED ON THE ANGKOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

CONSERVATION

1 ANGKOR THOM

Archaeological research in the city of Angkor Thom (EFEQ) (France)

A BAPHUON

École Française d'Extrême-Orient (France)

B BAYON

Restoration of the Bayon temple JASA (Japan-APSARA-UNESCO)

2 PHNOM BAKHENG

World Monuments Fund (United States)

3 ANGKOR WAT

• BAS-RELIEFS

German Apsara Conservation Project (Germany)

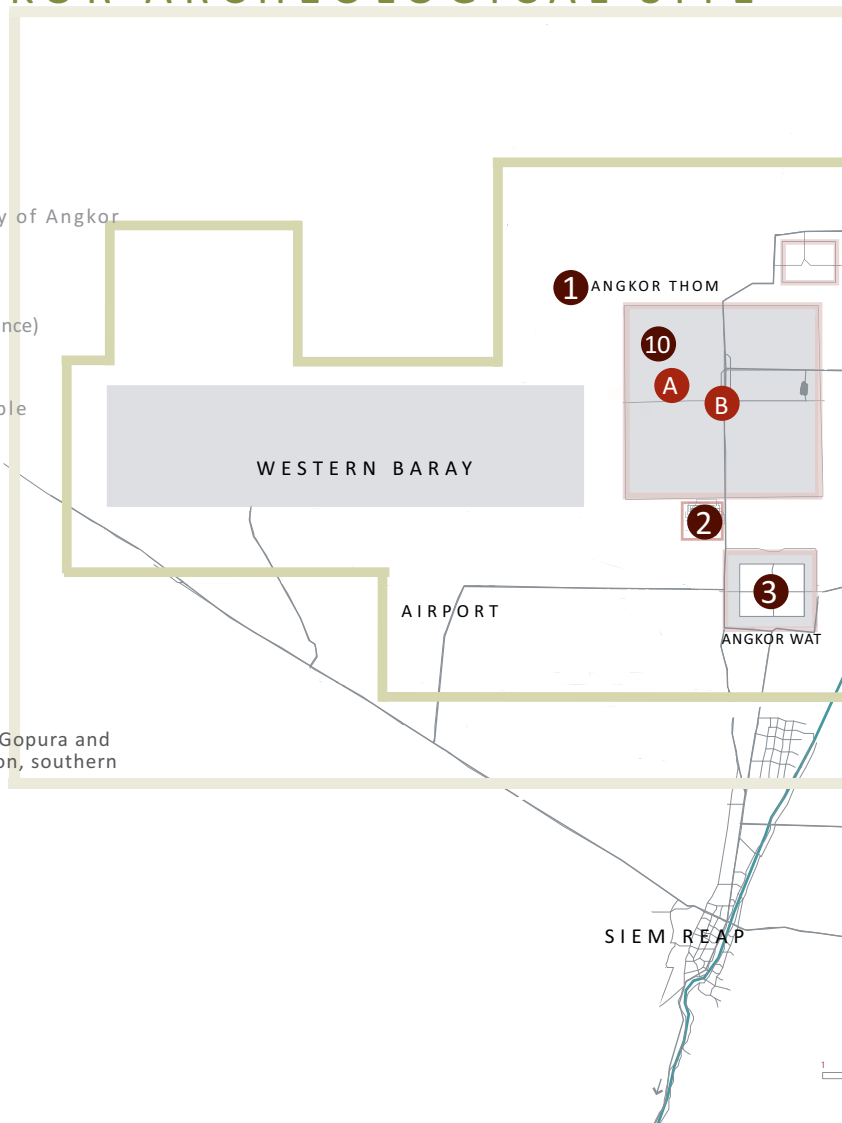
• Western causeway-dike
Sophia University (Japan)

• Western dike embankment, western Gopura and cruciform terrace, West Bakan pavilion, southern gallery (western section)
Ingegneria Geotecnica e Strutturale (I.Ge.S.) (Italy-UNESCO)

• Churning of the Sea of Milk Gallery
World Monuments Fund (United States)

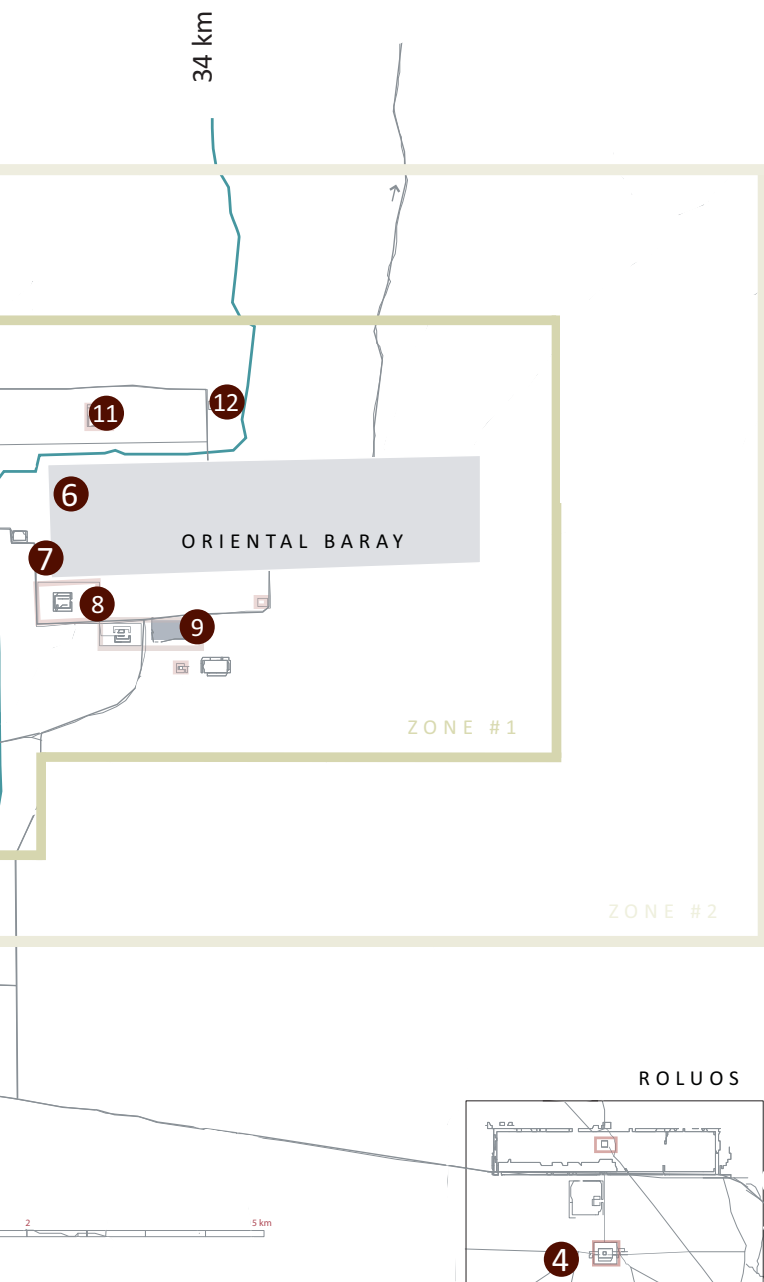
4 ROLUOS

Archaeological research (EFEQ) (France)



RESEARCH

- Archaeological research at Angkor Thom, Roluos and Koh Ker (EFEQ)
- Environmental and prehistory study and archaeological research (Kyoto Center)
- Research on human settlement on the Angkor Thom Royal Palace site (Czech Academy of Sciences)
- Archaeological research at Kulen (A&D Foundation)
- Environmental research in the Angkor region (ERDAC)
- Archaeological research at Koh Ker (GFR)
- Cambodia-Thailand joint research on the Royal Road from Angkor to Phimai (APSARA-Thailand)



5

BANTEAY SREI

Banteay Srei Conservation Project (Switzerland)

6

TA NEI

National Institute for Cultural Properties of Tokyo (Japan)

7

TA KEO

- Chinese Safeguarding Angkor (China)
- Blaise Pascal University (France)

8

TA PROHM

Archaeological Survey of India (India)

9

SRAH SRANG

UNESCO/APSARA-Jet Tour Funds-in-Trust

10

PHIMEANAKAS

Gopura (Czech Republic)

11

PREAH KHAN

WMF (United States)

12

TA SOM

WMF (United States)

PHNOM KULEN

Archaeology and Development Foundation (Great Britain)

KOH KER

Royal Angkor Foundation (Hungary)

STONE CONSERVATION

- Stone conservation at Angkor, partnering with other teams (GACP)
- Stone conservation on Takeo temple (Blaise Pascal University)
- Stone conservation at Angkor, partnering with other teams (DED)
- Stone conservation at Ta Nei temple (Tokyo Institute)
- Conservation du Prasat Top West (Nara Institute)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Regional Heritage Training School for Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (France-Cambodia)
- Angkor Management Plan (New Zealand-APSARA)
- Heritage Management Framework (Australia-APSARA-UNESCO)
- Living with Heritage, Greater Angkor Project (University of Sydney)
- Run Ta Ek eco-village, APSARA National Authority
- Community development at Phnom Kulen (A&D Foundation)

No.	Team	Activity	Contact
ONGOING PROJECTS			
RESTORATION			
1	Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient (France)	Restoration of Baphoun temple	pascal.royere@efeo.net
2	UNESCO/Japan/APSARA Safeguarding Angkor (JASA) (Japan)	Restoration of Bayon temple in Angkor Thom	nakag@waseda.jp
3	Archaeological Survey of India (India)	Restoration of Ta Prohm temple	ds_sood2006@yahoo.com.co.in
4	Chinese Safeguarding Angkor (China)	Restoration of Ta Keo temple	en1366@hotmail.com
5	UNESCO/Ingegneria Geotecnica e Strutturale snc (Italy)	Restoration at Angkor Wat temple	vm.santoro@igessnc.com
6	World Monuments Fund (USA)	Restoration at Angkor Wat, Phnom Bakheng, Preah Khan and Ta Som temples	gboornazian@icr-icc.com
7	Sophia University (Japan)	Restoration of the Angkor Wat western causeway-dike, phase II	satoru@online.com.kh
8	UNESCO/APSARA-Jet Tour Funds-in-Trust	Restoration and showcasing of Sras Srang	kaqc2004@yahoo.com
RESEARCH			
9	Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (Japan)	Research at Prasat Top West	tomoishi@nabunken.go.jp
10	École française d'Extrême-Orient (France)	- Archaeological research on greater Angkor Thom territory - Restoration of Baphuon temple - Archaeological research at Koh Ker	christophe.pottier@efeo.net jacques_gaucher@yahoo.com eric.bourdonneau@free.fr dominique.soutif@efeo.net
11	International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Kyoto (Japan)	Environmental and archaeological research at Angkor Thom and research on the prehistory and environment in Siem Reap region	sergey720@yahoo.com
12	Khmer-Thai Joint Research Project (Cambodia-Thailand)	Research on Royal Road from Angkor to Phimai	imsokrithy@hotmail.com
13	Czech Academy of Sciences (Czech Republic)	Research on human settlements on Angkor Thom Royal Palace site	karel@ujf.cas.cz
14	National Institute for Cultural Properties of Tokyo (Japan)	Joint research on Ta Nei temple stones	futa@tobunken.go.jp
15	Archaeology and Development Foundation (Great Britain)	Archaeological research on Phnom Kuken	jbchevance@free.fr
16	Environment Research Development Angkor Cambodia (Japan)	Environmental research in Angkor region	t.shinji@staff.kanazawa-u.ac.jp

17	Royal Angkor Foundation (Hungary)	Archaeological research at Koh Ker	jelenjanos@gmail.com
18	University of Bonn (Germany)	Research on inscriptions at Angkor	t.maxwell@web.de
STONE CONSERVATION			
19	German Apsara Conservation Project (Germany)	Conservation of bas-reliefs at Angkor Wat	hans.leisen@fh-koeln.de
20	Blaise Pascal University (France)	Conservation of Ta Keo temple stones	m-francoise.andre@univ-bpclermont.fr
21	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst German Development Service (Germany)	Conservation of stone at Angkor and Koh Ker, training	ld@ded.org.kh
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT			
22	New Zealand Agency for International Development-APSARA	Angkor Management Plan	Philip.Hewitt@nzaid.govt.nz
23	UNESCO/Australia/APSARA (Funds-in-Trust)	Heritage Management Framework	p.delanghe@unesco.org
24	University of Sydney (Australia)	Living with Heritage, Greater Angkor Project	roland.fletcher@arts.usyd.edu.au
25	Czech Project in Angkor (Czech Republic)	Restoration school, Phimeanakas temple	gopura2@gmail.com
26	Chaillot School, French Ministry of Culture/Cambodian Ministry of Culture/APSARA	Regional Heritage Training School	sylvain.ulisse@free.fr
27	APSARA National Authority (Cambodia)	Run Ta Ek eco-village for sustainable development	
28	Agrisud International (France)	Agriculture development in Siem Reap	sberton@agrisud.org
29	Japan International Cooperation Agency (Japan)	Planning of Siem Reap town water-works system	nonaka.hiroyuki@jica.go.jp
COMPLETED PROJECTS			
30	Banteay Srei Conservation Project (Switzerland-APSARA)	Development of Banteay Srei parvis	rolf.grossenbacher@atelier-gs.ch
31	World Monuments Fund (USA)	Restoration work on Bakheng, phase 1	gboornazian@icr-icc.com
32	I.Ge.S. (Italy)	Restoration work on Angkor Wat moat embankment and Pre Rup temple	vm.santoro@igessnc.com
33	Sophia University (Japan)	Archaeological excavations at Banteay Kdei temple and construction of Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum	n-endo@hoffmann.cc.sophia.ac.jp
34	Chinese Safeguarding Angkor (China)	Restoration of Chau Say Tevoda temple	en1366@hotmail.com

35	Japanese Safeguarding Angkor (Japan)	Restoration of Prasat Sour Prat (T1-T2), Angkor Wat northern library and Bayon northern library	nakag@waseda.jp
36	HOLCIM Group of Companies	Restoration of Bakong pagoda	kaqc2004@yahoo.com
37	Poland	Archaeological research at Bayon temple	
38	National University of Singapore	Research on Phnom Kulen ceramics	

International contributions to
safeguarding and sustainable development

4 CONTINENTS
16 COUNTRIES

Europe	Asia	Oceania	America
1. France (Cochairman) 2. Czech Republic 3. Germany 4. Great Britain 5. Hungary 6. Italy 7. Switzerland 8. Poland	1. Japan (Cochairman) 2. China 3. India 4. Indonesia 5. Singapore	1. Australia 2. New Zealand	1. USA

BRIEF HISTORY OF ICC-ANGKOR





Philippe DELANGHE
Culture Programme Specialist



Preah Khan temple

In 1907, with the founding of the Conservation d'Angkor (Angkor Conservancy), an on-site branch of the École française d'Extrême-Orient, in Siem Reap, the French government positioned itself to contribute to the early conservation, preservation and restoration of Cambodia's Angkor monuments. Over the next several decades, major conservation efforts were carried out, with careful data collection and documentation performed on many sites both in and outside the Angkor area, peaking in the 1950s and 60s. The results of these tireless efforts, which continued after independence in 1953, can still be observed today. Operations unfortunately were abruptly halted in the early 1970s with the outbreak of civil war, the Vietnam conflict and, finally, the Khmer Rouge dictatorship that took over the country in 1975. Cambodia was then submerged in a

period of atrocities until 1979 and ensuing civil conflict until the early 1990s. Angkor had been all but forgotten for nearly 25 years, with monuments in the Angkor area and beyond being systematically looted and in some cases even destroyed. But by 1991 there was light on the horizon.

On September 21, 1991 HM the King Father Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, launched an appeal to UNESCO to safeguard the Angkor monuments. One month later, on October 23, 1991, the Paris peace agreements were signed, thus freeing the Cambodian people after more than 25 years of civil strife. The treaties also opened the way for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) that was to assist in the holding of free elections in 1993.



Colloquium on the Issue of Water, ICC sideline meeting

On November 30, 1991, in response to the appeal of HM the King Father, Federico Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO, officially launched the “Save Angkor” campaign with the international community, announcing the start of an international campaign to safeguard one of the world’s finest complexes of historical monuments. This call for international cooperation was imperative to save the site and was quickly followed by international action. In December 1992, at the 16th session of the World Heritage Committee in Santa Fe, USA, the Angkor site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in Danger. This was a very important step, as a site can only be inscribed on the World Heritage List if certain conditions are met and specific recommendations are complied with. Fulfillment of these conditions and implementation of the recommendations eventually led to the site’s legitimate inclusion on the World Heritage List in 2004.

Inclusion on the World Heritage List in Danger, however, was a decision that must also be seen against the backdrop of the political and military situation prevailing in Cambodia at the time. Not only was the government in a very weak position, but many parts of the historic site of Angkor were still mined and under Khmer Rouge control.

But being on the “in-danger” list also brought advantages, especially in terms of international assistance, which led to the organizing of the first International Conference on Angkor in Tokyo, in October 1993. The event brought together various members of the international community in support of Angkor. The decision was made to establish the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC-Angkor). The fledgling ICC-Angkor held its first Plenary Session in Phnom Penh on December 21 and 22, 1993, cochaired by

France and Japan, with UNESCO providing the services of Secretariat. From that historic moment on, ICC-Angkor would meet twice yearly, one session Technical and the other Plenary.

This international body would prove to be the mechanism needed to facilitate, monitor, evaluate and control activities undertaken on the site, especially through its independent group of ad hoc experts for conservation. But according to the recommendations accompanying its inclusion on the World Heritage List, capacity building was also needed to cope with the gigantic management tasks ahead. Therefore, the APSARA National Authority was established in 1995. In 1996, a law was passed on cultural heritage protection. The APSARA National Authority, with its different administrative and technical departments, was given ultimate responsibility for the protection, conservation and management of the site. The national heritage protection law provides the legal instrument required to guide it in those tasks.

Over the years, many staff members of the APSARA National Authority received training both abroad and on the site, most frequently in the framework of research and restoration projects right in Angkor that had been approved by ICC-Angkor. APSARA Authority experts carefully honed their technical skills and have proven to be indispensable in the continued efforts to save the monuments. Under the aegis of ICC-Angkor, UNESCO started to intervene at Angkor in 1995 through the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of Cultural Property and with the technical support of the Japanese Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA).

This project, which is currently in its third phase, was renamed the Japan-APSARA Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JASA), and is a living testimony to the managerial success and technical qualifications that the APSARA National Authority acquired over the years, thanks to international assistance and collaboration. UNESCO went on to manage projects with the Italian government through the Italian Funds-in-Trust and is currently caring for a number of smaller research and restoration undertakings with the private sector. Other ventures are being carried out on a bilateral basis, having, as is true of all projects, received the required prior approval of ICC-Angkor. Today, some 30 projects involving at least 14 different countries are operational on the site.

Most projects initially tended to be oriented towards purely technical research and monument restoration. Little or no attention was given to sustainable development, as expected, since it was only recently that development began getting attention with the tourist boom in and around Angkor. The international community, with the support of the Royal Government of Cambodia, therefore changed course. During the second International Conference on Angkor held in Paris in 2003, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of ICC-Angkor, to take stock and prepare for the future, sustainable development was given a prominent place on the agenda. It has now become a major concern of the ICC-Angkor, which now has an independent group of ad hoc experts for sustainable development and a very lively agenda on which urban development and water resource management figure prominently.

The smooth functioning of ICC-Angkor in partnership with the APSARA National Authority contributed to Angkor being taken off the World Heritage List in Danger in 2004 and moved officially to the World Heritage List.

ICC-Angkor is a success story for Cambodia and UNESCO. The committee and its many

partners have learned valuable lessons from it. It has matured into a strong international mechanism that has been tried and tested, notably in the post-conflict context of Cambodia. It is hoped that many others may draw lessons from this unique experience and that ICC-Angkor may serve as an example in other contexts, while continuing to play its vital role in Cambodia.

Archaeological excavations - Srah Srang



TIME MARKER

1907-1975

École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO) active under the umbrella of the Angkor Conservancy (Conservation d'Angkor).

- **September 11, 1991**

Official appeal from His Majesty the King Father Norodom Sihanouk, in his capacity as chairman of the Supreme National Council, calling for UNESCO to coordinate international efforts to safeguard the Angkor monuments.

- **October 23, 1991**

Signature of the Paris peace agreements.

- **November 30, 1991**

Appeal from the UNESCO Director-General to the international community to "save Angkor."

- **December 14, 1992**

Inclusion of Angkor on UNESCO's List of World Heritage in Danger.

- **October 12-13, 1993**

1st International Conference on Angkor held in Tokyo.

- **December 21-22, 1993**

- Setting up of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor.
- 1st Plenary Session of the ICC in Phnom Penh, cochaired by France and Japan.

- **February 19, 1995**

Establishment of the APSARA National Authority.

- **January 25, 1996**

Adoption of the Law on Protection of National Cultural Heritage.

- **November 14-15, 2003**

2nd International Conference on Angkor held in Paris.

- **July 5, 2004**

Angkor taken off the List of World Heritage in Danger and put on the World Heritage List.



Ad hoc expert visit - Angkor Thom moat

ROLE AND OPERATIONS OF ICC-ANGKOR



Ta Prohm temple



Bun Hok LIM
National Program Officer (Culture)

Role

The ICC is an international coordinating mechanism for the assistance provided by different countries and organizations for the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor.

In order to fulfill its role, the ICC is kept informed about scientific projects or development operations undertaken on the site and in the Siem Reap-Angkor region. It sees to the consistency of the various projects and defines, when necessary, the technical and financial standards required. It highlights, when needed, any points requiring the attention of the concerned parties.

The ICC implements procedures to take under advisement, assess and follow-up on scientific, conservation and development projects put forward for the Angkor site.



Ad hoc expert visit - Ta Prohm

The ICC is coordinating the preparation of a methodological document on the ethics and practice of conservation at Angkor (conservation, showcasing and development).

Operation

The ICC holds two sessions a year, once at the plenary level and once at the technical level.

The Plenary Session is usually held in early December and is cochaired by the ambassadors of France and Japan in



ICC meeting

Cambodia. It is attended by the countries and institutions that are full members of the ICC. Because the presentations and discussions focus on overarching policy directions and announcements of funding available/fund-seeking for new projects at Angkor, the Plenary Session is usually attended by ambassadors and institution officials. The technical teams are also invited to it. The Plenary Session does not include technical presentations on its agenda, although the technical teams active at Angkor are requested to submit beforehand their progress reports in English or French to the Secretariat. These in turn are translated into the other language, French or English, compiled and distributed. The progress reports thus collected are discussed at the session.

The Technical Session is held in the early part of June, with the dual chair filled by the Cooperation and Cultural Affairs Officer for France and the Minister-Councilor from the embassy of Japan. The ICC members send their technical representatives. All teams with ongoing activities at Angkor give an overview of their operations, which is followed by a technical discussion.

Ex-officio members interested in the proceedings of the Committee may attend ICC meetings in an observer capacity, provided they obtain prior authorization by submitting a request to attend to the Cochairmen via the secretariat.

An extraordinary meeting at the quadripartite level is held between sessions of the ICC, attended by the APSARA National Authority, the embassies of France and Japan, and UNESCO. Its purpose is to set directions and handle any emergency issues. A second Quadripartite Meeting is held the day before the ICC meeting to validate the agenda prepared by the Secretariat.

The ICC enjoys the technical support of two ad hoc groups of experts. The first group is the ad hoc group of experts for conservation, made up of four experts with diverse but complementary skills in monument safeguarding and restoration. The two Cochairmen recommend one expert each, while the other two are from ICOMOS and ICCROM. The second group is the ad hoc group of experts for sustainable development. This group, composed of three experts likewise of varying and complementary skills, started functioning in 2006. Each of the two

Cochairmen designates one expert and the third is selected by the APSARA National Authority.

During the three days preceding each meeting, the ad hoc conservation experts perform an assessment visit of operations currently being undertaken by technical teams. They give an oral report of their visit during the session. The ad hoc experts for sustainable development work on a particular issue as long as they need and then inform the Committee of their conclusions. Submission of the report is not necessarily timed for the ICC meetings. An assessment site visit may be conducted at any time the experts deem it necessary.

With a view to keeping the ICC members informed of how things are going on the Angkor site, the usual practice is that the Secretariat works with the APSARA National Authority to arrange a tour of particular work sites the day before the ICC meeting.

This is followed by the actual indoor meeting. Each meeting concludes with the formulation of recommendations. If adopted, they are distributed to all in attendance with a view to ensuring that they are duly followed through upon. The Secretariat is responsible for making a record of the meeting in English and French, which is distributed at the following meeting and published on the UNESCO Phnom Penh website (www.unesco.org/phnompenh). The record of the Plenary Session is also produced in the Khmer language, the translation being cared for by the APSARA National Authority.

Challenges

The proceedings of the Committee are growing in scope from year to year. From about 50 in attendance in 1995, over 250 attended its meetings in 2009. There has also been a non-stop increase in the number of stakeholders on the Angkor site and in Siem Reap town, with projects involving safeguarding as well as sustainable development.

The multiplication of investment projects submitted to the ICC for advisement, the almost exponential growth of tourist arrivals to Angkor, the fast-track development of the surrounding region of Siem Reap and the pressure that these factors bring to bear on the monuments and natural resources illustrate the multidimensional aspect of the issues present at Angkor. This has led the ICC to advocate measures to ensure management of the site that are more in keeping with world heritage guidelines and more consistent in a long-term perspective. This has reaffirmed the need to develop a management plan to which all teams present on the site are expected to contribute. The establishment of the ad hoc group of experts for sustainable development was a major step in supporting the ICC and APSARA National Authority in the management of projects in this perspective. In addition to these priority concerns, issues as diverse as water resources, archaeology, environment, pollution, deforestation, stone decay, training, means of communication, controlling illicit trafficking, museums, as well as monument lighting projects are regularly the focus of recommendations.

The future challenges of the ICC involve helping the APSARA National Authority to plumb in its management of the Angkor site with a long-term outlook, one that gives as much attention to preservation of the historical and natural site as to the necessity of sustainable development, while preserving the integrity and sacredness of Angkor.



Ad hoc expert visit - Angkor Wat

Ad hoc expert visit - Angkor Thom: Prof. Jacques Gaucher explaining the plan he has developed



RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION



Stone restoration workshop - Ta Prohm

In accordance with the Tokyo Intergovernmental Conference (October 12 and 13, 1993) and as confirmed by the Paris Intergovernmental Conference (November 14 and 15, 2003), the eco-historic and archaeological site of Angkor—on the World Heritage List—requires “a coherent, holistic and integrated approach in the actions to be undertaken, given that the Angkor site is considered, at one in the same time, as:

- a monument site
- a natural site
- a tourist site

as well as an economic space that is called upon to enhance the development potential of the region.”

This innovative (and, in many respects, emblematic) approach has determined the framework for the national and international actions that have been taking place for over 15 years now, with a view to ensuring long-term conservation (preservation of Angkor Park as a whole and maintenance of the individual monuments in it) and management (short-, mid- and long-term).

Before giving an overview of these operations that are widely acknowledged (first and foremost within the International Coordinating Committee for Angkor) for their worth, if not exemplarity, a word of explanation is needed regarding the challenge of the task, the complexity of the obstacles and major stakes involved.

Three studies, complementary in their

subject matter and most often convergent as to their conclusions, highlighted the specificity and singularity of Angkor Park and its environment:

1. The Zoning and Environmental Management Plan (*ZEMP*) for the Angkor site was a multidisciplinary study conducted by international experts under the aegis of UNESCO, with funding from the UNDP and Swedish International Development Agency.
2. STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SIEM REAP REGION, conducted by architects, urban planners and economists from the ARTE-BCEOM group, with funding from the *Agence française de développement*.
3. THE SIEM REAP WATER RESOURCES STUDY, a project carried out by experts from the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Summing it up, Angkor is a truly unique, complex site, with the following characteristics:

1. An archaeological park featuring centuries-old grandiose monuments and remains of cities built on top of one another. The site and the monuments it contains extend over a landscape marked by structuring elements of historical importance (ancient thoroughfares, barays, moats and

canals, bridges) or more recent additions (approach roads and access paths on the temple perimeter areas).

2. A natural environment inseparable from the monuments, with a structured forest and various types of green cover, topographical features defining the landscape (Kulen Plateau and various phnoms, or hills) and a water-works system, a still striking reminder of by-gone hydraulics engineering prowess.
3. An environment in which some 100,000 inhabitants live and work, comprising 112 villages and hamlets throughout the 40,000 hectares of the site included on the World Heritage List. The key activity is agriculture, but the communities are also involved in cottage industry and small trade activities here and there.
4. A living religious space, with a great many pagodas in active use.
5. A famous tourist destination that is becoming increasingly popular as research, conservation and showcasing and site promotion efforts help multiply the places to see and interesting things to do.
6. The town of Siem Reap, the human settlement of which borders right up

to the park, an urban center that is mushrooming, driven by tourism at Angkor, not always taking into account the absolute necessity of protecting the archaeological, monument and landscape heritage, at least as attributes to draw tourists.

The foregoing underscores how big the challenge is: Angkor, an archaeological park and monument complex, with its natural environment and attractive landscapes, its rural human settlements and panorama of rustic agricultural activities, a foremost tourist space tied in with a town offering tourist intake facilities and a home to its own citizens, with a variegated scope of urban activities (not to mention an international airport). The result is a wide range of conflicting, if not overwhelming interests, seeds for ongoing disputes (administrative as well as social!), quasi-insurmountable obstacles to harmonious management.

The situation is truly one of a kind: a world cultural heritage on tenterhooks between endogenous human settlement (112 villages throughout Angkor Park) and exogenous human settlement (the town of Siem Reap with over 100 hotels, guesthouses, innumerable restaurants and cafés, markets and boutiques, as well as numerous government buildings due to Siem Reap's role as the provincial capital).

INTERNATIONAL TEAM PROJECTS



ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) <http://asi.nic.in>

The conservation of Ta Prohm temple is very complex due to the environment prevailing on the site and the general condition of the monument. There are about 150 huge trees in the compound, some of them growing right over the structures. The conservation strategy therefore revolves around the basic concept of conserving both the natural and built-up heritage of this temple.

A multidisciplinary approach has been adopted for the conservation and restoration of this temple. ASI has engaged experts in their respective disciplines to carry out scientific studies and investigations related to the foundations, structural stability and hydrology of the compound, as well as the geo-technical and arboriculture aspects of the site.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ASI

The ASI, founded in 1861, has a record of 149 years in fulfilling its responsibility of archaeological investigations, protection and conservation of cultural heritage in India. ASI administers two core pieces of legislation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, for the protection of monuments of national importance, as well as the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, to regulate the trade in antiquities and art treasures. This organization is currently responsible for 3,675 archaeological sites and ancient monuments and is also the nodal agency for the implementation of two UNESCO conventions: the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

PROJECT STARTUP

This project was formally launched in February 2004, during the Ta Prohm Symposium. Since then, ASI has been working in close cooperation with the APSARA National Authority.

BSCP (Banteay Srei Conservation Project)

The main objective of BSCP's intervention is the long-term protection of the temple from deterioration due to natural and human activity. Architectural and archeological analyses, rehabilitation of the drainage system and emergency stabilization measures have successfully been implemented. The second phase of the project focused on the development of a protected area around the temple and implementing a new approach area in order to reduce the stress of heavy visitor numbers on the historical monument. This project is being implemented in joint cooperation with the APSARA National Authority.

PROJECT PHASES

Banteay Srei Conservation Project (2002-2005)

Banteay Srei Parvis Project (2007-2009)



CSA (Chinese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor)

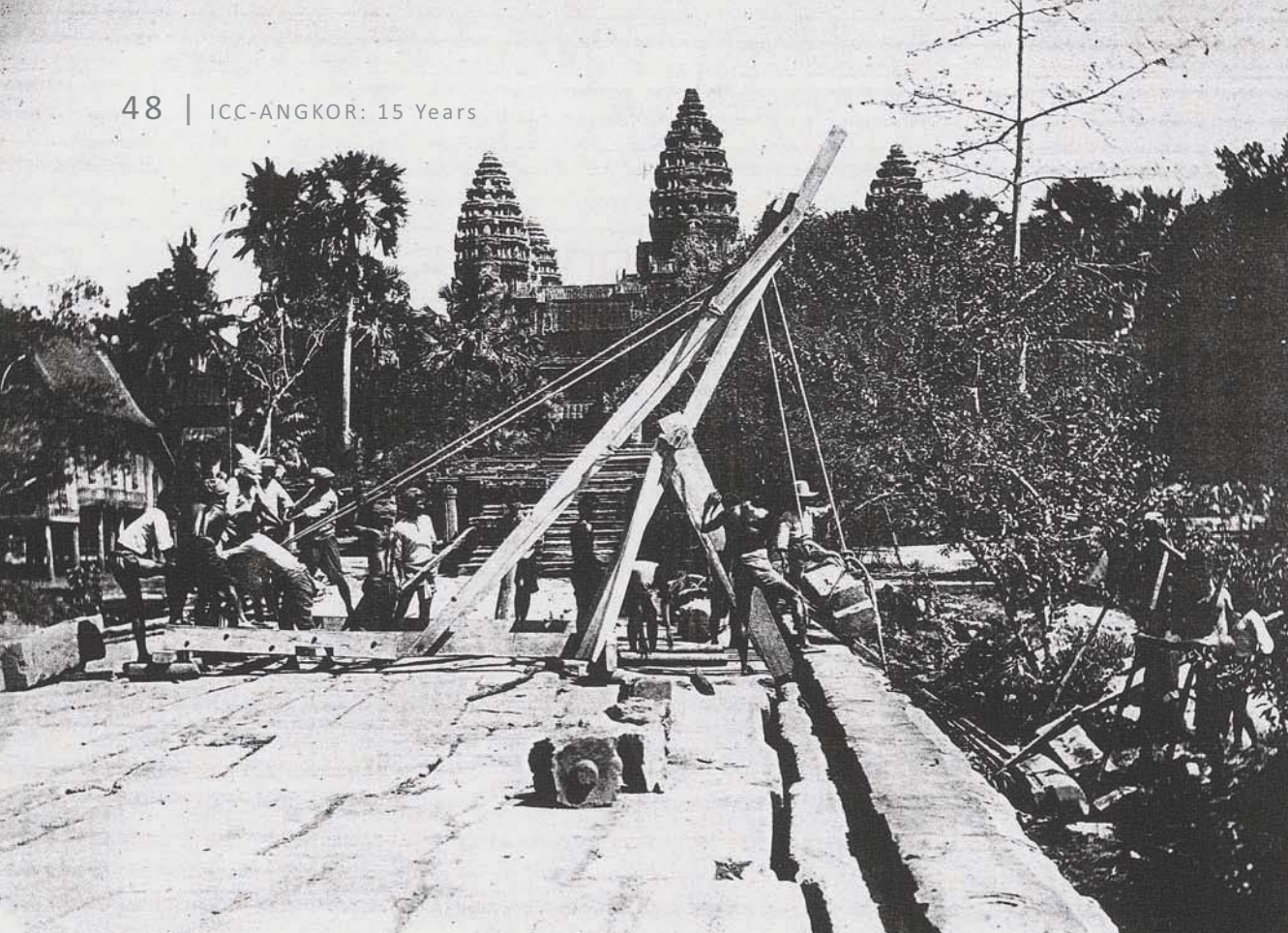
Chau Say Tevoda is situated to the east, 500 m from the Victory Gate of Angkor Thom, opposite Thommanon temple. The Chinese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (CSA) was organized by the National Institute of Cultural Property and conducted a restoration project on this temple from 2000 to 2007. This project drew international attention because it is the first time China participated in an international program for the preservation of cultural relics.

This temple was originally accessed from Siem Reap River. Because the riverbank was seriously eroded, CSA had to take flood prevention measures. Included in the preliminary surveys was a critically important stone identification survey. The original positions of approximately 3,000 stones out of the approximately 4,000 that were scattered over the site were identified and those stones were put back in place in the final restoration.

The project included the restoration of damaged stones, processing new stone elements, reconstructing and consolidating the platform, installing a new drainage system and putting in structural support. Restoration of the complex included the raised causeway, cruciform terrace, four gates of the enclosure wall, two libraries and a main shrine.

CSA plans to start a restoration project in Ta Keo temple in the near future.





EFEU (École Française d'Extrême-Orient)

The *École française d'Extrême-Orient* (EFEU), or French School of Asian Studies, is an institution under the aegis of the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research whose scholarly mission is study of the classical civilizations of Asia.

For over a century, the EFEU has been a major actor in the restoration of the Angkor monuments and the development of Khmer studies. It was in 1907 that the EFEU was charged with the inventorying and preservation of the Angkor site. In order to safeguard the many temples, the EFEU established a permanent branch named the Angkor Conservancy (*Conservation d'Angkor*). After independence in 1953, this institution was attached to the Cambodian Ministry of Culture, but remained under EFEU control until the Khmer Rouge took power in 1975.

In 1992, the Cambodian government invited the EFEU to return to its former premises in Siem Reap and reopen its center. Since then, many new research and restoration projects have been carried out.

RESTORATION WORK

In 1992, the EFEU reopened its restoration sites, namely the Royal Terraces of Angkor Thom, including the Terrace of the Leper King (1993-1996) and the Terrace of the Ele-

phants (1996-1999). In 1995, the EFEO resumed work on the Baphuon temple-mountain.

MAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

- Angkor Thom research program
- Archaeological research on the greater Angkor territory



GACP

(German Apsara Conservation Project)

The aim of GACP is to protect and preserve the reliefs at Angkor Wat and other sites in Cambodia. The project is based on three objectives: (1) research on and scientific documentation of the Angkor sandstone and weathering processes; (2) execution of conservation and maintenance; and (3) training of Khmer conservators and scientific exchange.

GACP's scientists have developed special conservation materials and methods. The conservation work follows a risk map which was prepared at the

start of the project. Most important is the training of Cambodian conservators on an international level.

PROJECT HISTORY

1995-1996	Research and preparation of the conservation project at Angkor Wat
1996	Approval by the ICC plenary session
Since 1997	Conservation work and continued research in Angkor Wat
Since 2003	Extension of the conservation work to other temples and edifices in Angkor, Koh Ker and Phnom Kulen
Since 2007	Project Garuda: Flying Squad for Angkor and remote temples and edifices

MONUMENTS ON WHICH GACP HAS BEEN INVOLVED

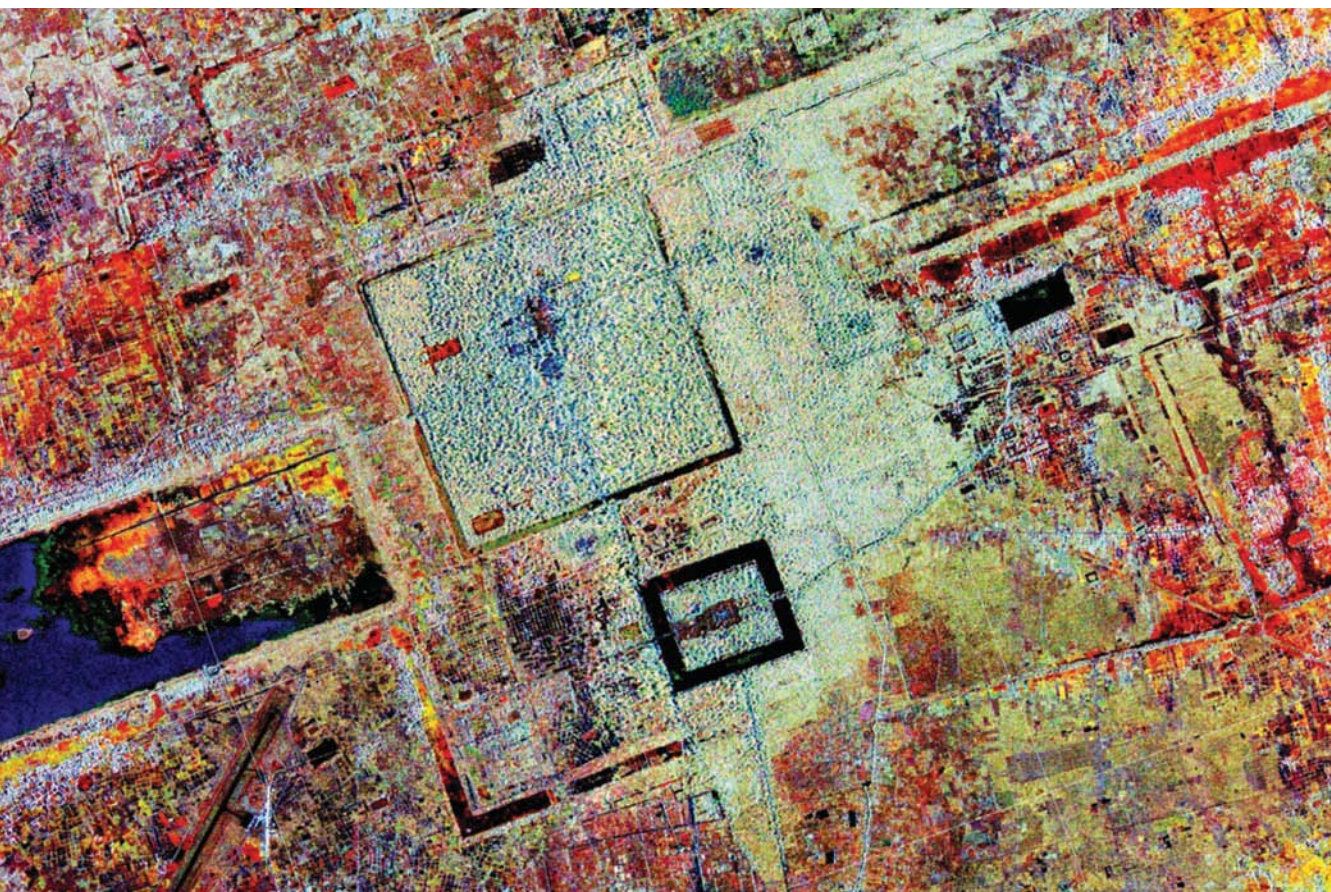
Angkor Wat, Angkor Wat "Churning of the Sea of Milk" gallery (in cooperation with WMF), Angkor Thom gates, Baphuon (in cooperation with EFEO), Bayon (in cooperation with JASA), Preah Ko, Bakong, Lolei, Bat Chum, East Mebon, Pre Rup (in cooperation with I.Ge.S.), Trapeang Pong, Phnom Bok, Beng Mealea, Koh Ker, Phnom Kulen giant animals.

GAP (Greater Angkor Project)

The University of Sydney has two projects in Angkor. The Greater Angkor Project, in collaboration with the APSARA National Authority and EFEO, has mapped the extent of the Angkor urban complex that covers about 1,000 km² of embankments, house mound clusters, water tanks and walled enclosures. The current focus is the archaeology of the water management network and the analysis of infrastructural inertia and environment in the demise of Angkor.

The Living with Heritage Project is a collaborative arrangement with the APSARA Authority and UNESCO on the dynamic interaction between the natural environment, cultural heritage and contemporary society in Greater Angkor, both within the World Heritage park and far beyond it.

A GIS-based information system has been established for Angkor to assist research, management and governance related to the needs of the diverse stakeholders in Greater Angkor.



JASA

(Japan APSARA Safeguarding Angkor)

To safeguard the monuments from further damage, the Japanese government formed the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA) in 1994 and launched a project funded by UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the Preservation of World Cultural Heritage. A total of over 700 Japanese experts from various fields have been dispatched to Cambodia to engage in conservation and restoration activities alongside a team of 70 Cambodian experts and craftsman. A number of restoration and research projects for the further safeguarding of the Bayon temple are ongoing.

PREVIOUS RESTORATION PROJECTS

Northern Library of Bayon (1994-1999)

Northern Library of Angkor Wat
(2000-2005)

Prasat Sour Prat, N1 and N2 Towers
(2000-2005)

MAIN ONGOING PROJECTS

- Restoration of the Southern Library of the Bayon
- Research on the structural stabilization of the Bayon central tower
- Research on the conservation method for the Bayon inner gallery bas-reliefs



NARA Institute

The Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties is headquartered in Japan. In Cambodia, it is not only engaged in research, but also works on the conservation and showcasing of cultural properties. With the APSARA National Authority, it supported the construction of the Tani site museum and exhibition. It plans to undertake restoration work on the Prasat Top West monument (3rd phase, 2011-2015).



RESEARCH SITES

Banteay Kdei (1993-1996), supported by Sophia University

Archaeological survey at the Tani Kiln Site A6 kiln (1997-2000)

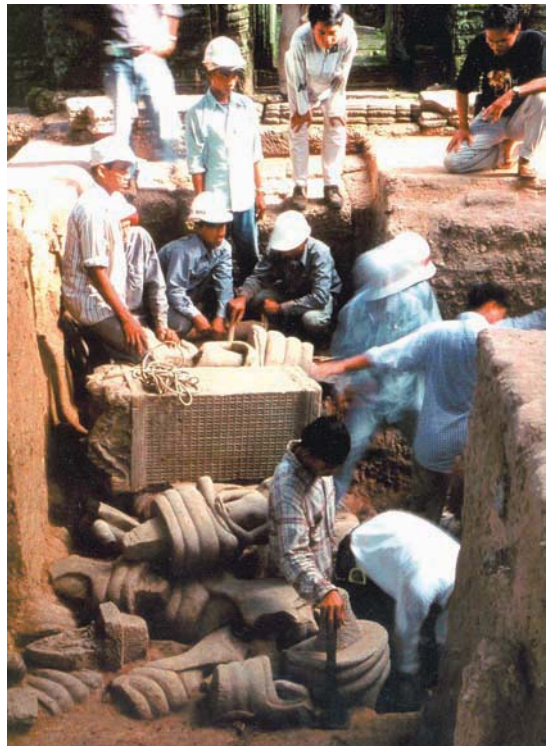
Prasat Top West, 1st phase (2001-2005)

Prasat Top West, 2nd phase (2005-2010)

Sophia University

The Sophia Asia Center for Research and Human Development (Sophia Asia Center) has been active on the Angkor site in Cambodia since 1989. Its work has been based on the following three principles: (1) cooperate with the Kingdom of Cambodia by making all efforts in support of its self-sufficiency; (2) maintain close links between study and preservation activities on the Angkor monuments and sites; and (3) assist in the creation and maintenance of a proper balance between the economic and socio-cultural development of the local communities in the Angkor region. Sophia Asia Center is guided by these principles as it pursues its activities for the preservation and restoration of the Angkor heritage.

The Sophia Asia Center is involved in a variety of projects associated with the development of and changes in the surrounding environment. In 1991, Sophia Asia Center launched a project focusing on the coexistence and co-prosperity of human beings (village residents), nature (forests) and culture (heritage), wherein the Center cooperated with the local inhabitants living in the vicinity of the historical sites for the purpose of reviving their traditional culture in a manner compatible with the development of their community and conservation of the monuments of Angkor.



WMF

(World Monuments Fund)

World Monuments Fund programs focus on architectural conservation, training and long-term stabilization at Preah Khan, Phnom Bakheng and Ta Som. They include restoration of the stone roof above the Churning of the Sea of Milk gallery at Angkor Wat. Since WMF's first mission in 1989, the organization's concern has been the conservation and interpretation of ancient Khmer temples through holistic planning, practical solutions and capacity building.



PROJECT ACTIVITY DATES

Preah Khan: 1991 to present

Angkor Wat (Churning of the Sea of Milk gallery): 1996-2002 (research and documentation); 2003-2007 (technical analysis and planning); 2008 to 2010 (conservation)

Ta Som: 1998 to present

Phnom Bakheng: 2004 to present

I.Ge.S.

(Ingegneria Geotecnica e Strutturale snc)

The Italian Government Team for the Safeguarding of Angkor has been working on structural restoration in Pre Rup and Angkor Wat from 1995 to the present. Several innovative structural supports were installed to address the severe damage sustained by the brick structures of Pre Rup.

At Angkor Wat, the moat embankment that collapsed due to heavy rain in September 1997 was reconstructed. Geosynthetics were applied as reinforcement to the compaction soil behind the stepped stone embankment from 2001 to 2003.

Since 2003, monitoring of the displacement at the outer gallery of Angkor Wat has continued. The Italian team plans to move for



ward with further restoration operations in Angkor Wat such as the west gopura of the inner gallery, the balustrade of the cruciform terrace, the west gopura of outer enclosure wall, and the northern half of the western moat embankment.

I.Ge.S. is the main constituent of the Italian team. I.Ge.S. operates in the field of civil engineering by supplying expertise and specialized advice in the fields of infrastructure, general civil works, geology and geotechnical engineering, as well as hydraulic and structural engineering.

GEOLAB

(Laboratory of Physical and Environmental Geography)
CNRS - BLAISE PASCAL UNIVERSITY of Clermont-Ferrand
<http://www.univ-bpclermont.fr/LABOS/geolab/>

Following pioneer studies on sandstone deterioration carried out by French geographer Delvert in the 1950 and 60s, the Laboratory of Physical and Environmental Geography of the Blaise Pascal University and CNRS began activities in the 2000s on the Angkor site in Cambodia. The central pyramid of the Ta Keo temple-mountain displays severe sandstone deterioration. It was selected for study in order to assess the impact of forest clearing in the 1920s on contemporary stone decay. The Ta Keo project, which is being



carried out in cooperation with the APSARA National Authority, the GACP team and the EFEO architects, has four objectives: (1) reconstitution of the scenario of stone deterioration over the 1900-2000 period; (2) quantification of the amount of pre-clearing and post-clearing stone deterioration; (3) characterization of the environmental stress undergone by sandstone carvings due to forest clearing; and (4) mapping of risk zones and proposal of a predictive scenario of future stone damage.

The Laboratory of Physical and Environmental Geography of the Blaise Pascal University is involved in the training of young specialists in Southeast Asia and is currently developing a comparative approach with temples still located in forested environments. Its holistic environmental approach to the conservation of monumental stone is expected to help the Cambodian authorities in charge of the Angkor archaeological park to define sustainable management strategies.

OPERATIONS

1. Exploratory survey of stone deterioration phenomena in Angkor Archaeological Park (2004)
2. Proposal of the Ta Keo research project on the impact of forest clearing on contemporary sandstone deterioration (2006)
3. Field campaign on the four faces and three tiers of the Ta Keo central pyramid (2006)
4. Short-range laser scanning campaigns on the first tier of the eastern face of Ta Keo central pyramid (2008-ongoing)
5. Photogrammetric campaigns on deteriorated surfaces for comparison with old photographs (2008-ongoing)
6. Launching of climatic monitoring for comparison with temples still in forested environments (2008-ongoing)
7. Lectures and on-site courses at the Regional Heritage Training Center (2008-ongoing)

Ta Keo Temple



PKAP

(Phnom Kulen Archaeological Program)

This program is being funded by the Archaeology and Development Foundation and is planned with a three year time horizon (2008-2010). It is being carried out in partnership with the APSARA National Authority. Its main goal is the safeguarding of the archaeological heritage in Phnom Kulen. This has resulted in the research and conservation of archaeological sites atop this rugged and mined highland area. Only limited research has hitherto been done on the plateau despite its assumed archaeological importance for Angkorian history. Simply abandoned and unmaintained, these sites have also been looted.

The purpose of this program is to therefore constitute an archaeological map of the highland, carry out archaeological excavations at the most representative sites that require conservation measures.

The long-term goal is to provide greater insight regarding the ancient settlement of Phnom Kulen, as well as to provide overall management of these sites, thus exten-

ding the APSARA National Authority's field of activity in the Angkor region.

The second objective of this program is the training of Cambodian students specializing in archaeology. Each year for a three-month period, the program takes in some 15 students from the Royal University of Fine Arts (Faculty of Archaeology), thus giving many of them their first opportunity to work in the field and to experience how archaeological data are processed.

The Phnom Kulen Archaeological Program is also involved in local development. In addition to offering many seasonal jobs, the program is providing financial support to isolated village health centers and schools on the plateau. It is contributing to various bridge-building projects. An archaeological site demining program was also initiated and promotes the safety of village communities.

There are many archaeological sites and the communities are very poor. This program has a long-term outreach and consideration will have to be given to its extend beyond 2010.



Prasat Rong Chen, Kulen, view of the three top levels from the northeast

Micro-climate study - Ta Nei



TOKYO Institute

The Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties is headquartered in Japan. In Cambodia, it conducts research with the APSARA Authority, including microclimate monitoring, cleaning of stone surface, as well as studies on microorganisms (lichen and moss) and characteristics of sandstone. Research reveals that more work on the possibility of controlling the growth of these lower plants and microorganisms by regulating surrounding en-

vironmental conditions is necessary. For this purpose, the Institute will investigate the optimal growth conditions for each species found in this area and collect environmental monitoring data. The Institute will also continue the study of cause-and-effect relationships between the existence of lower plants and the deterioration of stone surfaces.

RESEARCH SITES

Ta Nei Temple, 1st phase (2001-2005)
Ta Nei Temple, 2nd phase (2005-2010)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Kompong Phluk village - Tonle Sap

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM—A CHALLENGE FOR ANGKOR AND THE SIEM REAP REGION

By Jean-Marie Furt, ad hoc expert for sustainable development

The notion of sustainable development, a term that was once heard only on the lips of certain experts or decision makers, has become much more commonly used. Nowadays, any development project of any size, tourist or other, is assessed against the yardstick of sustainability.— Robinson and Picard, 2006.

But the road was a long one. It really started back in 1972 with the first Conference on Rational Management and Conservation of Biosphere Resources sponsored by UNESCO. Sustainable development then came to be defined by Ms Gro Harlem Brundtland in 1987 as *“a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations . . . It is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”* This statement, which may appear to enjoy a broad consensus, is in fact upsetting our principles of responsibility by establishing intergenerational solidarity. It

re-legitimizes to some extent a number of older criticisms of our development model and is opening the way for new questionings on growth, progress, solidarity and sharing.

Tourists - Angkor Wat





Kompong Phluk village

This institutional acknowledgement went on to permeate United Nations' conferences on the environment and development that endeavored to anchor change in reality. Of these international meetings, the 1992 Rio Summit most noteworthy pushed analytical thinking on climate change into the body of international priorities and led to the Agenda 21 program of action. This was followed by the Kyoto Conference in 1997 that proposed a commitment on limitation of greenhouse gases based on figures.

The outcomes may seem to be modest, but international awareness is growing. It points out major cleavages between developed countries, some of whom do not want to give up what they call "their growth model" and "own well-being." It is still sometimes blocked by opposition from developing countries, who see the measures advocated on both the environmental and social level as constraints that would eventually keep them in a state of underdevelopment.

The institutionalization process is not stifling the debate broadcast by the media or mollifying the incisive tone of some speakers that compare the condition of the earth to that of a burning house and castigate the attitude of people who look the other way. Some, of course, do so egotistically, others, because the challenges are just too overwhelming or the concept too broad and awkward to handle. Allusion is made "to an ideal world where economic profit, heritage protection and social development can be worked out together, all in perfect harmony."—Chapsoul, 2000.

The challenge of seeking overall coordination among the three facets of sustainable development—economic, social and environmental—often leads policy makers and economists to go for one-off actions. This gets them working normatively in targeted sectors. Transportation, urban planning and natural resources management are given attention individually. The people are then invited to get involved, to strive doubly hard to come to the defense of the planet.



Boat races - Siem Reap River



Religious ceremony - Siem Reap

In that area too, mobilization is unequal and the gap is deepening day by day. In developed countries, environmental protection seems to override social issues, while developing countries, taken with the myth of the Western gross domestic product and standard of living, are not getting a handle on their priorities.

Tourism as a factor in galloping globalization has always been a major issue in these debates. According to figures published by the World Tourism Organization, for the next 20 years, there will be a continued trend of ever higher tourist flows, driven mainly by the fact that people who were previously outside the boundaries of the consumer society now have access to leisure.

Developing countries, encouraged by international organizations, are finding a way to “make money” from their tangible and intangible heritage and thereby access the Western way of life. This sets the stakes clearly before us: the 1.6 billion tourists announced for the 2020s can contribute to the development of a great many countries, provided, however, they do not ‘kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.’

For some, this is a paradox (Allemand, 2007), for others, an old dilemma (Babou and Callot, 2007) inherent in man’s control over nature and development (Partant, 2007). But as far as tourism is concerned, public and private operators, along with travelers, are constantly made to feel guilty and accused of erasing cultural distinctions, of depatterning local cultures or even of heritage capitalization.

In an attempt to preclude these risks without losing out on the tourist “manna,” governments are regulating the appropriation of resources and site use. They are supervising the use of labor and including in their development strategy the need to capture value, while preserving space, and to develop in a culturally-friendly manner. Some ventures are producing charters and labels, arguing for the practice of “alternative tourism.” But whether this is a marketing argument or simply underscoring a genuine challenge to come up with another way of travelling, everyone seems to be in hot pursuit of sustainable tourism, singing the praises of ecological, solidarity or community tourism.

The diversity of approaches seems to indicate that there is some confusion. It also shows how difficult it is to find tradeoffs in resolving conflicting interests, to take the time factor into account, to get a different idea across in a “one-size-fits-all” mentality.

Yet, sustainable tourism enjoys a theoretical framework that should enable its application. In 1995, the Lanzarote Charter said that “it must be ecologically bearable in the long term, as well as economically viable, and ethically and socially equitable for local communities.” This emphasis on ethics, not contained in the 1987 declaration, was put into the Global Code of Ethics adopted in 1999 by the World Tourism Organization. This document states that tourism is a factor in sustainable development. It therefore advocates the need to “safeguard the natural environment with a view to achieving sound, continuous and sustainable economic growth geared to satisfying equitably the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.”

The Kingdom of Cambodia, and more particularly its Siem Reap-Angkor region, provides a wonderful laboratory, so to speak, in which these issues can be worked with. The opening up of the country has made it possible for anyone in the world to enjoy Cambodia’s natural and cultural wonders. Angkor’s inclusion on the World Heritage List makes it subject to the 1972 Convention that advocated the need to preserve it for future generations, thus opening the way for further legal documents.

A common commitment was thereby made and enshrined in a normative framework. But where do we go from there? How can the flow of visitors, from some 40,000 in 1994 to nearly two million today, be properly regulated? How can enjoyment of these wonders be preserved for the world without trivializing and, down the line, destroying them?

In the wake of the Tokyo Declaration, the Second Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor held in Paris in 2003

Rice paddy - Siem Reap



reaffirmed the role of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) and the need to work toward sustainable, solidarity tourism. The ICC's internal regulations, adopted in 2008, include some of this terminology, but rather than emphasizing solidarity, they highlight ethical tourism, giving things a new dimension in terms of both method and expected outcomes. A level has thereby been established at which these vital issues will be addressed, making it possible to construct over time the pillars of a strategy shared by all and thereby assist the country to achieve genuine sustainable development.

The International Coordinating Committee has therefore become, through its approach and what it helps initiate, a preeminent stakeholder in development of the site. But what is taking place on a day-to-day basis reveals the immensity of the challenges at hand.

THE ICC—A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable tourism means framing a participatory approach that extends countrywide. This methodology, to be followed in local implementation of the Agenda 21 program, is found in the Paris Declaration that advocates a spirit of consultation and collaboration, as well as an integrated, multidisciplinary approach to all problems. This involves a patient educational work driven by the unshakeable faith that has enabled the International Coordinating Committee to oversee the many operations under its purview. This work, carried out in coordination with the APSARA National

Authority, has had the support of an ad hoc group of experts since 1997 to:

- Study the scientific and technical aspects of project proposals submitted to the committee.
- Examine technical issues relating to the Angkor site and its monuments.
- Obtain informed opinions on any issue in its jurisdiction as submitted by the Cochairmen.

The requisite studies take the experts right out to meet the operators, to discuss their difficulties and to make an assessment of their needs and the progress they are making. No hierarchical distinction is involved, so a genuine interchange can take place; ideas can be moved forward; optional ways of doing things can be examined and experiences shared.

These principles were expanded upon in the ICC's Internal Regulations adopted in 2008 and amended on May 31, 2009. Consultation and dialogue are always present in the approach taken, and these notions will have to be applied to sustainable development, a framework in which it is harder to pinpoint things, while having specific objectives to be achieved.

Operations in this field must promote ethical, sustainable tourism so that the local communities, which must be involved in the process, can benefit from the development, meet their education needs, find jobs and experience cultural enrichment. That is where challenges are encountered. It is relatively easy to discuss and come to an understanding on such-and-such an act of conservation, to the extent that restoration projects are largely



Wat Bakong - Siem Reap

technical in their approach. But without reliable indicators, it can be relatively difficult to analyze certain actions that come into the realm of “sustainable development.” Indeed, the field under consideration goes beyond a monument complex. It is not simply a matter of deciding how far to go in reconstruction. Period analysis must be practiced. Other visions of space and time need to be confronted, for anything done in this respect can have major impacts on the local communities and their environment. In order to better address this complexity, in 2006, the ICC established a group of three experts specializing in sustainable development. One of the experts is appointed by the Japanese government, one by the French government and the third by the APSARA National Authority.

What these new experts are doing is therefore relatively recent and they must yet achieve a cruising speed as they handle situations that demand an immediate response and those that require long-term analysis. Despite the relative newness of this group, the ICC has been able to call upon it to analyze a number of site animation projects, take an in-depth look at the water supply and urban development sector, and draw up a list of development issues affecting the overall Siem Reap-Angkor region. This expanded reach is dictated by the significance of the stakes and the threats that, every day, are weighing more heavily on the environment of a site that looks like an island being nibbled away at by developers with growing appetites.

Although each individual visitor or stakeholder may now be convinced of

the need to effectively protect the site itself, many questions are being asked within the ICC. What about commercial use of the site? How can its buffer zones be protected? Above all, where does the town of Siem Reap fit in?

take a look at some recent sessions of the ICC and some of the debates that show that future dangers are foremostly linked to trivialization of the site, to its being changed into a mere convenience good, as well as to a restrictive vision of heritage.

THE ICC—FUTURE CHALLENGES

For some time now, the issue of tourism development has been the subject of hot debate with regard to Angkor. In fact, this concern was implicit in some of the conditions set forth in 1992 by the World Heritage Committee when the merits of the site were recognized. The significance of this issue was then given lengthy consideration in the Paris Declaration. It will now guide some of the expert appraisals and discussions of the ICC. In an effort to highlight the importance of the upcoming stakes and challenges in this area, we will

Keeping the charm of the place

Capturing value from heritage for development remains something quite manageable, to the extent that there is a legal framework and means to enforce it. The government of Cambodia established the APSARA National Authority and by doing so gave itself the means to preclude any direct encroachment on heritage. Today, protection of the temples can be considered as a success story. Overall, the “bill of health” is positive, given the size of the space involved.

Bayon temple



Demining, upkeep and conservation efforts have made it possible for the public and specialists to discover more things. The quality of the different teams working on the site has led to keener insight on Khmer civilization. But this is also ultimately drawing greater flows of visitors. Visitors are necessary in order for rehabilitation of the site to continue. But while tourist numbers continue to increase, people are apparently not staying longer. They confine themselves to the usual “must-see” temples of Angkor Wat and the Bayon. We are left wondering about the ability of the site to maintain its sacred character. This issue was raised at the technical level of the ICC. The Committee is often called upon to look into problems of managing visitor flows, the site’s optimal carrying capacity and, collaterally, tourist safety.

Some of these questions can be resolved by improved regulation of visitor movements, which obviously means dialogue or contractualization with tour operators. Others can be dealt with by improved local tourism management, as well as by promoting individual tourist travel. That, however, is not an urgent issue because well-informed tourists can be expected to choose the best time to come. Providing tickets with a greater flexibility in time options, currently designed simply to cope with a possible drop in numbers, should enable visitors to go through the site at their own speed, to look beyond the monuments per se and enjoy the finesse of certain architectural details or the atmosphere that exudes from certain locations. Indeed, the danger is that of the site becoming humdrum, which could result if visitors rush through only the

“short, must-see” version or if the site is used indiscriminately for commercial purposes.

Indeed, there is now a definite trend to try to offer visitors “add-on products,” either to give an economic boost to a place or increase its popularity and patronage. There is a widespread leaning to apply the rules of marketing that govern everything from a laundry operation to World Heritage sites. The 16th and 18th Technical Sessions of the ICC looked into this, querying the advisability of some temples being turned into grandstands or simply lighting up others as a way to get visitors to stay longer, perhaps also giving them a new buzz. These projects were met with certain reluctance, as well as by a number of questions: Do such tidbits really have to be added to a World Heritage site like Angkor to get more visitors or different visitors? Should it not be felt that the attractiveness of the place hinges simply on its charm or sacredness? If the decision is made to open things up, how can such activities be developed so as not to harm the site? How can the site be kept from becoming nothing more than an entertainment venue?

The recommendations of the ICC are clear and reveal the commitment to keep the sacred spirit of Angkor. Without blanket opposition, they advocate that future shows be limited to certain spaces, that they come across as something special because of attention to their quality, that only a limited number be permitted to attend and that they not be allowed to become mundane. The same is true if certain temples are to be illuminated as a way of attracting new visitors and giving an



Mural - Wat Bakong

appreciative public a fresh opportunity to experience something new. Such practices are relatively common on other protected sites.

But at Angkor—beyond the conservation risks inherent in a very special situation, for both climate and technological considerations, there is still a question of the real value of such ventures. If the principle of ‘safety first’ is agreed upon, then only a minority of visitors can be involved and the financial factor is not overriding. On the other hand, if the decision is made to pursue this type of thing to interest visitors as individuals or small groups, people willing to take their time to experience something new and different, this could be worthwhile and meaningful. The desire to share a prize item and quality time, without being exclusive, is fully in line with the vision of alternative tourism that is wanted here, a

slower pace, more attentive to detail, also more open to a different culture. But there again, given the risks of a serious skid-off, the ICC has recommended that studies and limited trials be undertaken. It pointed out that there is no rush, because there are unlimited opportunities for enjoyment beyond the protected areas.

Defending a broad vision of heritage

The 14th Plenary Session and 16th Technical Session provided an opportunity to present some potential solutions for a number of problems that, as was pointed out by some experts or the ICC Scientific Secretary, are a potential threat to the future of tourism at Angkor. The site is a tremendous drawing card, both for tourists and the surrounding communities. The pull it has, in the absence of a genuine, well-thought-out development strategy for the country, or at least for the province,

induces a dual risk:

First, it would hinder tourism development on other sites that cannot compete with this overwhelming product of the imagination.

It would also cause a partial population exodus from nearby communities as people are attracted to the Siem Reap “goldmine” of opportunity and jobs with tourism growing so quickly. This is a typical happening, something widely observed and analyzed (Boyer, 2000), and it is happening here. As so many other tourist “Meccas” in the world, Siem Reap has seen phenomenal growth in just a few years and people living there have quickly experienced a measure of prosperity. Some real work remains to be done to achieve what the World Tourism Organization is advocating: Tourist activities must be “economically viable, and ethically and socially equitable for local communities.” “The planning and architectural approach to and operation of tourism resorts and accommodation should aim to integrate them, to the extent possible, in the local economic and social fabric.”

The first problem does not really come under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Cambodia and especially Siem Reap, appear to tour operators as the logical extension of an Asian trip. This makes these destinations subject to the direct onslaught of tourist arrivals crammed into the last months of the year and involving only a few places. Efforts are being made to develop other

locations, thus getting visitors to stay longer and taking pressure off the Angkor site, but such efforts are relatively timid at this point. Since there is no holistic strategy with sufficient clout, other locations have not become significant players.

As for the second item, it has fortunately been handled with a measure of success by departments of the APSARA National Authority. The ICC has reviewed various projects involving water management and the repossessing of urban and suburban space by the local community.

Water is indeed of paramount concern at different tourist destinations where ancient civilizations were successful in capturing and managing it, making it into a feature of their power base and wealth and, later, a heritage (El Faïs, 2005 and Dagens, 2005). In Siem Reap-Angkor, contrary to what is observed in the Mediterranean, for instance, the current matter of concern is its quality more than its scarcity. But the construction frenzy that has led to the filling in of ancient canals and reservoirs, the hotel boom that, in the high season, requires more frequent pumping from the water table, are increasing uncertainty regarding the future of the ancient hydraulic city (Groslier, 1979). These issues were addressed publicly for the first time in 1995. The ICC began looking into these problems at the International Colloquium on the Issue of Water, held in Siem Reap in 2007. The issue was framed immediately in a heritage perspective. Indeed, beyond a classic, hygienic or economic vision, ongoing analytical thinking was given a holistic dimension. The issue of the future and function of the Western Baray, that

of reflooding the Northern Baray, call for water to be considered not just as a resource, but rather as a feature of the Angkor heritage, inseparable from the building works that often accompany it. It is therefore incumbent on all to preserve it. Consultation and analytical thinking are moving forward on this front. Stakeholders with apparent divergent interests were able to discuss the issue in the light of their experiences, agreeing to a measure of solidarity and contractualization of efforts.

Urban development and the territory of Siem Reap next came up on the agenda. These issues are more complex, because, in addition to environmental and landscape factors, a society-wide project is involved, begging the question: How, in a space that is not under international protection, can the project live off of tourism without meeting its doom? First, a point made by all observers and contained in the record of the 16th Technical Committee meeting. The Zoning and Environmental Management Plan for the Angkor site only very superficially deals with the issues of territorial management and sustainable safeguarding of a World Heritage site

hit by the full brunt of wildcat urban development that very often springs from fast-track tourism development. A point to ponder was made at the 14th Plenary Session, which proposed making the whole area from Phnom Kulen to the Tonle Sap Lake into one ecosystem. This could provide a vital lead to grasp the urban expansion issue and take it to all parts of the country that have tourist industry drawing cards.

The ICC insists on the need to have a short-term, territory-wide master plan. It also supports projects outlined by the APSARA National Authority's Urban Development Department, with its key focus on the urban heritage of Siem Reap town, including its pagodas and ancient canals. The planned operation aims to protect urban heritage through capturing value from it by putting in heritage tour routes to include pagodas, traditional homes, etc. Coupled with a vast canal cleaning operation, a non-invasive traffic plan will be designed so that visitors can rediscover the rural dimension of Siem Reap town. Such measures will make it possible to diversify the existing tourism offer that now focuses essentially on

Ancient bridge - Kompong Kdei



Siem Reap River





Flooded forest - Kompong Phluk

Angkor Park, by proposing the repossession of some parts of the town. Without overlooking this economic aspect, the ICC stressed the social and cultural impact of such a project that purports to improve the people's standard of living by giving them the means of preserving their identity, i.e. enabling them to maintain agricultural activities and in many cases ownership of their land.

The experiences presented provide plenty of lessons in sustainable tourism development. The general commitment

is there, and has been affirmed over and over again, but very often depend on the faith and drive of a few individuals. These proposals run the risk of remaining completely isolated, of being lost in the ocean of facility, unless they are made part and parcel of an overall approach. The time has perhaps come to inscribe some of the ICC's recommendations, such as building the future of Siem Reap-Angkor, into an Agenda 21 program that could be implemented by the sustainable development observatory now on the drawing board.



Brent Rapson of the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, distributing water filters in pilot communities in Angkor Park

ANGKOR MANAGEMENT PLAN

Since 2005 New Zealand has been working with the National Authority for the Protection of the site and Management of Siem Reap-Angkor Region (ANA), the government agency charged with managing the park to help address the challenges that it and the park communities are facing. The first phase of support produced a management plan for the park. The second phase will pursue the overarching goal of poverty reduction in the park.

Critical to the success and progression of the program, and overall development of the park, is the relationship between ANA and the park communities. At times this relationship has been strained. Many people living within the park have found it difficult to adapt to the conservation requirements of a World Heritage site, such as the ban on fishing and collection of firewood in certain protected areas of the park. An initiative implemented under the first stage of the program between May and October 2009 looked to strengthen this relationship, with promising results.

A new team of seven community liaison officers from ANA's Land and Habitat

Management Department were given theoretical and practical training in participatory planning and how to engage effectively with village communities to achieve productive two-way working relationships.

The team worked with two pilot villages in the park, under the direction of the Cambodian NGO Vaddhanak, to help build the villages' capacity to identify the future needs and vision of their communities. The steps required by the villages and ANA to make these visions a reality were all recorded as part of a village plan. The initial stage of the program has set a foundation for real collaboration for ANA and the park communities to build on the help ensure the sustainability of the area.

New Zealand is continuing to work closely with the ANA as it implements phase two of its project for "participatory management of natural resources and capacity building relating to standard of living enhancement programs at Angkor." Project completion is slated for 2012.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Australia-APSARA-UNESCO (Funds-in-Trust)

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

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

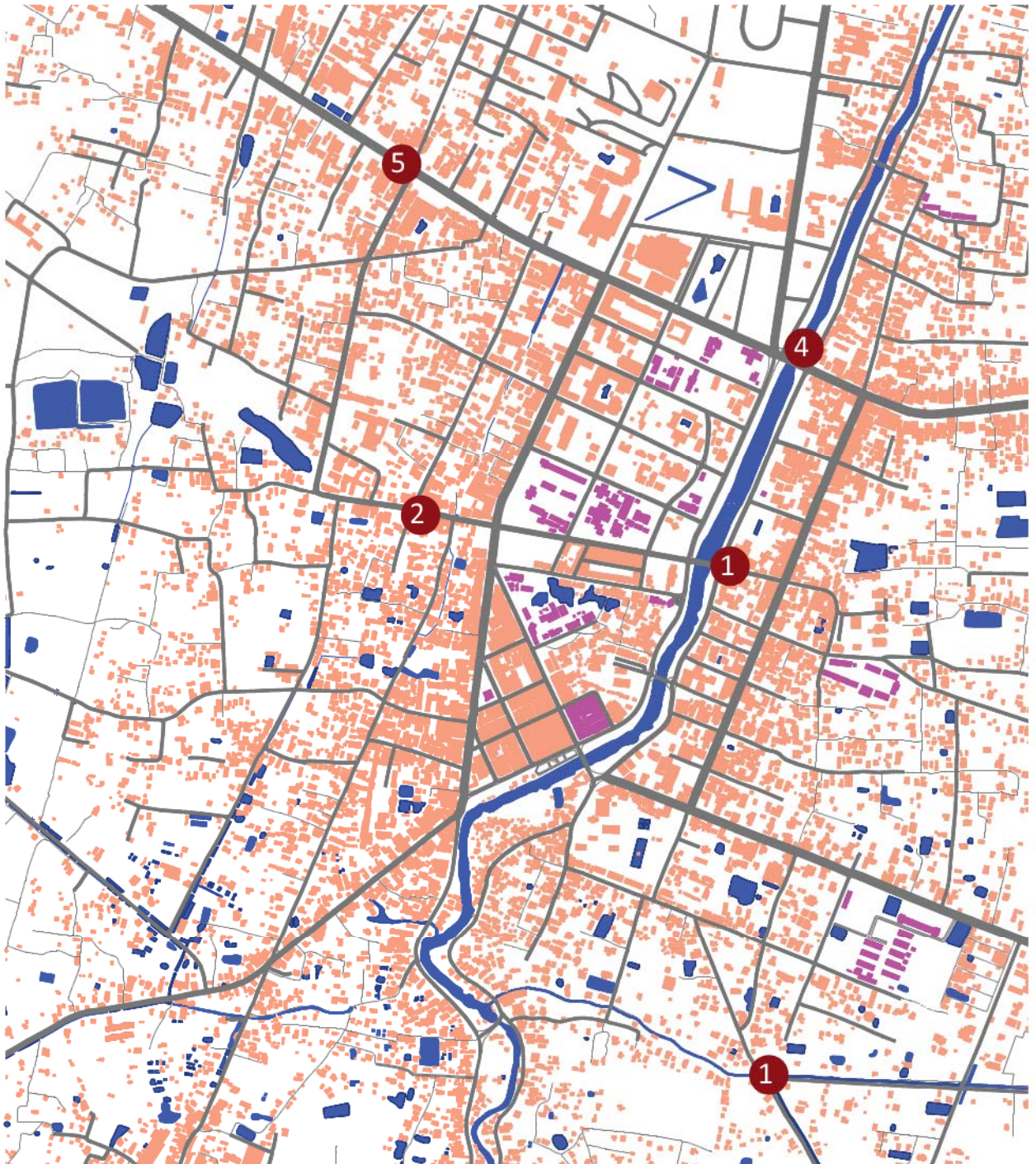
By linking local communities with the opportunities created by spiraling tourism

and working in close consultation with the various technical teams operating on the site, the Heritage Management Framework project will develop a coherent set of policies and procedures to enable the Royal Cambodian Government (RCG) (APSARA) to conserve both the tangible and intangible values of Angkor, improve governance and help to alleviate rural poverty. This framework will be based on a reassessment of all the heritage attributes of Angkor—including longstanding social and religious, aesthetic, historic and scientific values—but must also address the complex interrelationship between heritage, tourism, development and the local community. The project's components will involve training for key RGC/APSARA personnel so as to facilitate skills development and ongoing implementation of management processes and wide-scale community engagement in heritage management.

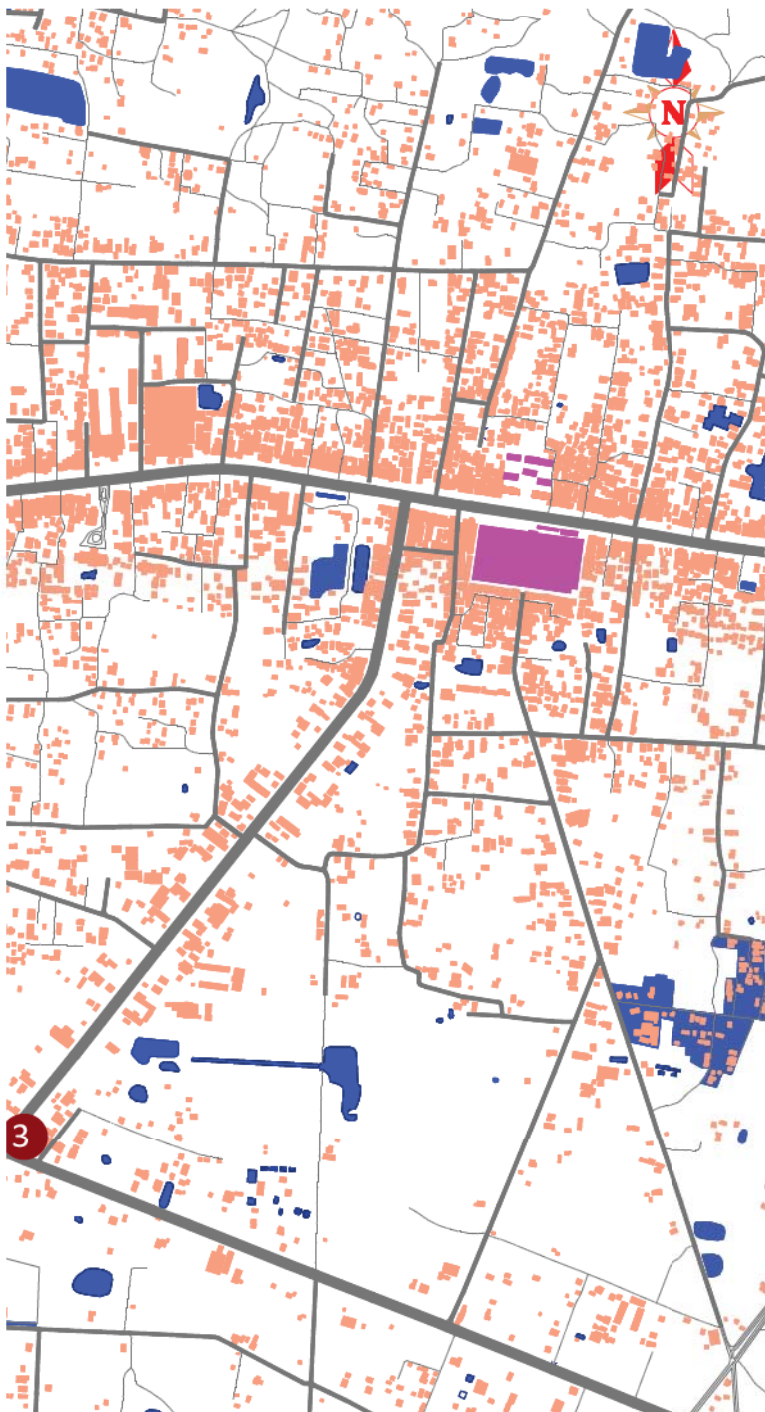
The Heritage Management Framework will become an important and effective initiative to alleviate poverty in one of Cambodia's neediest provinces by enabling the community to get involved and share economically and culturally in the dynamic Angkor tourism sector. The project will start in 2010 for a duration of four years.

SIEM REAP

Drainage and Impro



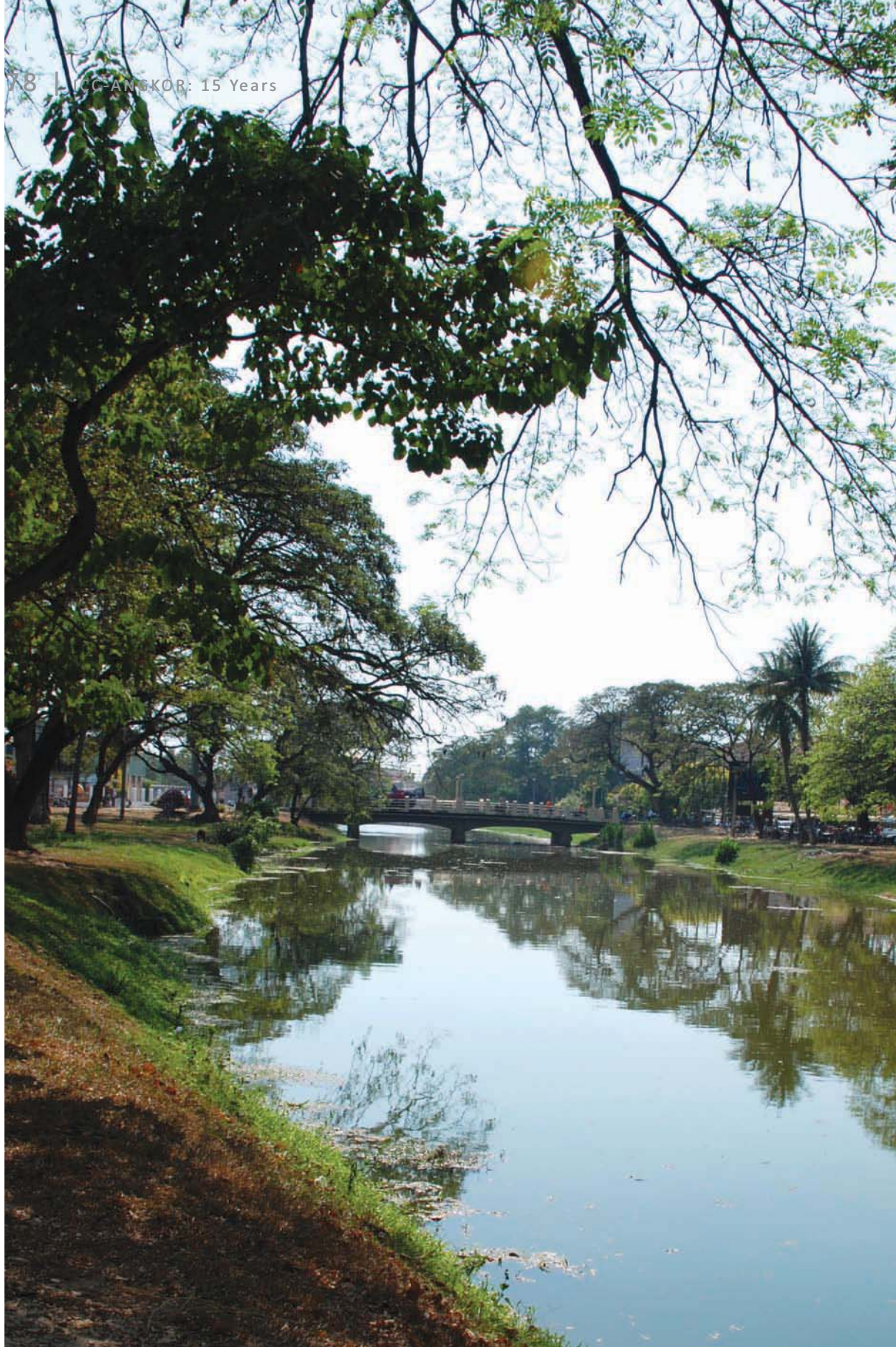
vement Projects



- 1 AIMF**
(Association Internationale des Maires Francophones):
 - Rehabilitation of irrigation canals

APSARA-AIMF-Province of Siem Reap

 - Siem Reap riverbank beautification project
- 2 ADB**
(Asian Development Bank)
 - Drainage and sewer network construction
- 3 AFD**
(Agence Française de Développement):
 - Drainage network construction and master plan studies on drainage and sewerage
- 4 JICA**
(Japan International Cooperation Agency):
 - Construction of potable water distribution network
- 5 KOREA EXIM BANK LOAN**
 - Construction of separate drainage and sewage system
 - Construction of pumping station east of Siem Reap town
 - Extension of the wastewater treatment system initiated under the ADB project



Siem Reap River

SIEM REAP TOWN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS



Waste water disposal line - Siem Reap town

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Cambodia's cultural landscape features a symbiosis between culture and nature. This blending is seen virtually everywhere on Khmer historical sites, the best known examples being Ta Prohm temple where the roots of centuries-old trees have enclashed temple structures, the Kbal Spean sculptured riverbed of a thousand lingams and Phnom Kulen.

This image of green city, where the functional combines with nature, is a source of fascination and draws large crowds of visitors.

Urban development projects are taking this value into account. Siem Reap must be read in the continuity of Angkor, with a seamless joining of the greenery of the park and the mineral matter of Siem Reap town. A project to provide a walking trail along the banks of the Siem Reap River will enable visitors to enjoy this reading. The waterway is the dominant theme of tours of Siem Reap town, from the archaeological park to the old colonial downtown area. Visitors can take in the pagodas, the colonial buildings and the traditional quarters, while enjoying the luxuriant green along the irrigation canals flowing out of this river.

CLEAN WATER SUPPLY

In 2008, Siem Reap's population figure was approximately 173,000. Two million visi-

tors pass through it every year. Currently, the supply network funded by JICA in 2006 is producing 3,000 m³ of clean water a day, serving some 22,400 inhabitants. The rest of the people as well as tourist facilities (hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, etc.) draw their water from the water table. The Siem Reap Water Authority estimates that the city will need 43,200 m³ a day by 2015.

This clean water supply shortfall therefore runs the risk of upsetting development of the Siem Reap-Angkor region. If drawing from the water table is not controlled, Siem Reap's tourist industry will become a real threat to the underground water source.

To deal with this threat, the local authorities:

- Requested further funding from JICA to study and implement a clean water supply system that will meet the future needs of Siem Reap town to 2030.
- Set up a Siem Reap Water Working Group with the special mission of monitoring and managing the use of water resources to enable the sustainable development of the Siem Reap-Angkor region. Its membership includes representatives from the province of Siem Reap, ANA, the Tonle Sap Authority, the Siem Reap Water Authority, Water Resources and Meteorology Department, Rural



Beng Mealea temple

Development Department and Ministry of Planning. It reports regularly to the ICC on issues involving use of underground water for development of the Siem Reap-Angkor region.

SANITATION AND SEWERAGE

The western section of the town received funding assistance from the Asian Development Bank to put in a combined drainage and sewerage network unit, including a treatment plant. Construction of this network is ongoing and was slated for completion by late October 2010.

In the eastern section of the town, the study for a drainage and sewerage master plan and emergency drainage work is being funded by the Agence française

de développement. The system recommended for drainage is based on putting in private sewage disposal linked to a lagoon treatment operation. Work was to begin in early 2010. The sanitation component will be funded by a loan from the Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korean Exim Bank).

The proposed drainage and sewerage system has sewers and drains with different conduits for sanitary wastewater and storm water. Work is slated to start in 2011.

The US\$40-million loan from Korea will be used for construction of the drainage and sewer system in sections of Siem Reap town that are not covered by funding from the Agence française de développement and the Asian Development Bank.

THE APSARA NATIONAL AUTHORITY AND ICC-ANGKOR



Angkor Wat temple

There is a matter of institutional record of which many are not aware.

To deal with an exceptional situation of danger facing Angkor, the World Heritage Committee made the decision in December 1992 (Santa Fe, USA) to waive certain requirements in the “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the [1972] World Heritage Convention,” putting the site on the list, but requiring the national authorities to fulfill five conditions.

One of them was to establish an adequately-staffed national protection and caretaker agency.

When it met for the first time on December 21 and 22, 1993, in Plenary Session in Phnom Penh, the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor went to work, with the crucial support of UNESCO (Secretariat) and France and Japan (Cochairs), to help the Kingdom of Cambodia to set up the national agency as recommended by the World Heritage Committee, suggesting to it the baseline structures of a public protection, maintenance and management institution.

That led to the establishment, under royal decree of February 19, 1995, of the

Authority for the Protection of the Site and Management of the Siem Reap-Angkor Region. (Its acronym, APSARA, profoundly poetic and mythological, is a reference to the celestial dancers).

However, the ICC did more than simply see that the APSARA National Authority (ANA) came into the world. It aided the entity by making available to it the expertise of its Secretariat and highly qualified consultants so that it could fulfill a further mandatory prerequisite laid down by the World Heritage Committee: legislation for protection.

Thus, the Law on Protection of National Cultural Heritage was enacted on January 25, 1996. And between 1997 and 2002, various implementation subdecrees were drafted for this law and were adopted and published upon recommendation of the ICC. The legal arsenal, now complete, up-to-date and commensurate with the situation prevailing in the country, was, however, preceded by a paramount link in the protection and management policy, i.e. definition on the ground of zones corresponding to various levels of protection, in compliance with the model that was put forward in 1993 in the Zoning and Environment Management Plan (referred to by its acronym ZEMP), which provides the basis for land management in the Siem Reap-Angkor region.

Royal decree of May 28, 1994 on Zoning of the Siem Reap-Angkor Region set the boundaries of the zones, with the region being broken down into five protection zones in descending order of importance:

- Zone 1: monument sites
- Zone 2: protected archaeological reserves (or “buffer” zone)
- Zone 3: protected cultural landscapes
- Zone 4: points of archaeological, anthropological or historic interest
- Zone 5: socio-economic and cultural development area of the Siem Reap-Angkor region

But to protect and properly manage Angkor, the institutional framework and legal and statutory instruments, of absolute necessity, would not be enough. It was necessary to set an objective in keeping with the originality of the site, so that its authenticity could be maintained. Angkor is:

- A cultural site (history, monuments, archaeological sites)
- A natural space (rivers, water reserves, forests, rice paddies)
- A living space (a hundred or so villages, tens of thousands of inhabitants)
- A living religious site (ten or more pagodas in active use)

It was therefore recommended by the ICC that ANA take a soundly multidisciplinary approach to integrated, sustainable development, one that would prove itself mindful of the values inherent in Angkor. This directive explains the basic outline given to ANA’s programs over the last

fifteen and more years:

1. Monument preservation, maintenance, restoration, showcasing, with due attention to their perimeter areas
2. Research
3. Training
4. Tourism management on the basis of cultural and heritage planning
5. Dialogue with the communities living on the site
6. Cultural and heritage management of Siem Reap town
7. Attention to capturing value for the province of Siem Reap

The challenges were daunting and the ICC has unceasingly assisted ANA to meet them. This it has done (and continues to do) through such things as the objective, multidisciplinary, high-caliber expertise provided by the ad hoc group of experts that became a permanent fixture in January 1997 (after a trial period). These conservation experts are an effective and respected agency for discussion, analysis and consultancy. They are untiring in their efforts to reach decisions on thorny issues and promote future-looking analytical thinking. Their cooperation has proven to be an absolute must for ANA.

Two years ago, the success of this experience led the ICC to propose the establishment of a second ad hoc group of experts to focus on sustainable development. These experts that are assigned to handle specific, complex fields of study have taken their cue from their predecessors in providing well-thought-out, reliable opinions.

Another area in which ANA was given assistance is that of training.

The Tokyo Declaration (October 1993), confirmed by the Paris Declaration (November 2003), expressed the commitment of the international community to assist the sovereign people of Cambodia to ensure, through their own specialized agencies and institutions, the safeguarding and development of the eco-historic archaeological site of Angkor. The following has fleshed out this commitment:

1. **A training component** in all bilateral and multilateral operations being carried out at Angkor
2. **Short-term training** provided through an overseas studentship program
3. **University instruction** of an up-to-date, targeted nature, in the Faculties of Archaeology and Architecture at the Royal University of Fine Arts
4. **Postgraduate fellowship training** through the provision of overseas scholarships
5. **Training** in heritage technology, as recently provided in Siem Reap and Phnom Penh by the French Ministry of Culture, in technical cooperation with the Chaillot School in Paris, the French Ministry of Culture, the Cambodian Ministry of Culture and the APSARA National Authority.

It is obvious. Many are the areas in which the ICC has provided concrete support to ANA. The partnership is without known precedent, one in which warmth and

smoothness prevail. The ICC has thereby been able to assist ANA to quickly get on the same wave length as far as global ethics and heritage practice are concerned. Along with the ANA, the ICC has been able to provide a unique example wherein the international community has moved in to serve a noble national cause without any excessiveness or will for power.

ANA

(APSARA National Authority)

The Authority for the Protection of the Site and Management of the Siem Reap-Angkor Region (APSARA Authority) was created in 1995 by royal decree. This authority is charged with research on cultural heritage, its protection and conservation, as well as urban and tourism development. A total of 14 departments specializing in such fields as archaeology, tourism, land management, agricultural development, water and forest management, cultural and heritage development, and administration make up its institutional framework. Every international project for research on, conservation or development of the Angkor monuments is implemented in close cooperation with this national authority.

ANA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

(APSARA National Authority)

A statutory body under the administrative management of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the APSARA National Authority was restructured under the provisions of anukret (governmental subdecree) No. 50 of May 7, 2008. The new layout of the departments was a real innovation, with no known precedent. Its purpose is to address the issues and challenges that go along with a site on the World Heritage List. The key thrust is therefore to ensure management for all relevant areas of the site: its history, heritage, environment and the visitor experience, while giving due attention to the social and economic welfare of the communities living on it.

The APSARA National Authority is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers, HE Sok An, who is both an academic and a politician.

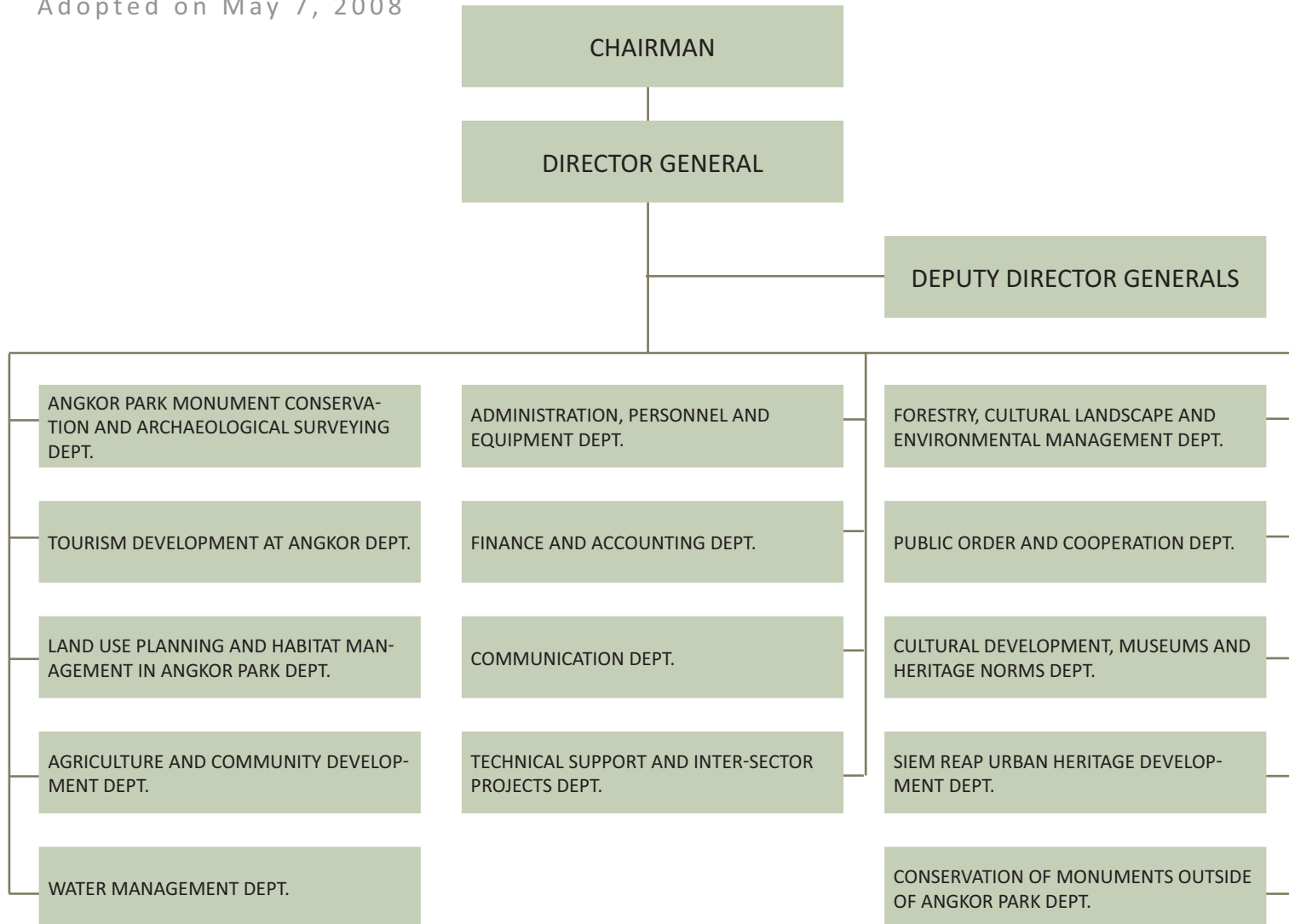
Angkor Wat temple



THE APSARA NATIONAL AUTHORITY

GOVERNING STRUCTURE

Adopted on May 7, 2008





IMPRESSIONS



The *ad hoc* experts at work - Ta Prohm



Mounir BOUCHENAKI
Ad hoc expert for conservation
 Director-General of ICCROM



Ad hoc expert visit

1. Comments on the work of the ad hoc expert group

After completing my tenure as a UNESCO Assistant Director-General, I was appointed by the UNESCO Director-General as an ad hoc expert group member for the safeguarding and development project on the Angkor site in Cambodia. That was a great honor for me. I was selected by proposal of the French delegation to the ICC in order to add expertise in the field of archaeology to the disciplines already represented in the ad hoc group. So as of 2006, I was invited to share in technical visits of various ongoing work sites in the Angkor zone and to provide input in my capacity as archaeologist for the reports made at Technical or Plenary Sessions of the International Coordinating Committee.

That was quite a change of duties for me. Since December 1992, when Angkor was put on the World Heritage List, I had been monitoring all phases of what can be considered as the biggest cultural heritage safeguarding project launched by UNESCO since the famous campaign to save the monuments of Abu Simbel and Philae in Egypt in the 1960s. The “archaeology” component was recognized as of paramount importance on most international work sites. I was able to note, with the other ad hoc expert group members, to what extent the recommendations regarding archaeological research were fully shared and taken into account in a multidisciplinary approach and vision regarding interventions on temple structures or in architectural restoration and development operations.

2. Changes on the site since the ad hoc group of experts began working

As mentioned, I had been looking after the Angkor portfolio since the site was recognized by the World Heritage Committee at its meeting in Santa Fe, United States, in December 1992. From the vantage point of my duties as former Director of the Heritage Branch, Culture Sector, then Director of the World Heritage Center and finally Assistant Director-General for culture, I have been able to see the how the Angkor site has developed and Siem Reap transformed. In the introduction to the double issue of *Museum International* for 2002 that was devoted to the Angkor site, I wrote that “these long-term operations have changed Angkor, making it into a veritable open-air museum, with all that goes along with it by way of lines of force and perils—looting in particular. . . . In 1992, it was put on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Angkor safeguarding project is an exemplary testimony to the stakes facing cultural heritage in today’s world, of solutions proposed and, more broadly, practical perspectives developed by the various actors, both national and international.” Since then, the site was taken off the List of World Heritage in Danger. Temple looting is now nothing more than a bad memory. There have therefore

Ad hoc expert visit - Angkor Wat



been undeniable attainments; a genuine methodology has resulted from the exemplary international action and cooperation effort to safeguard and develop Angkor. The group of experts has been expanded to include the skills of economists and developers. The site is starting to encounter problems other than conservation and rehabilitation, caused by ever increasing visitor numbers, calling for new management strategies.

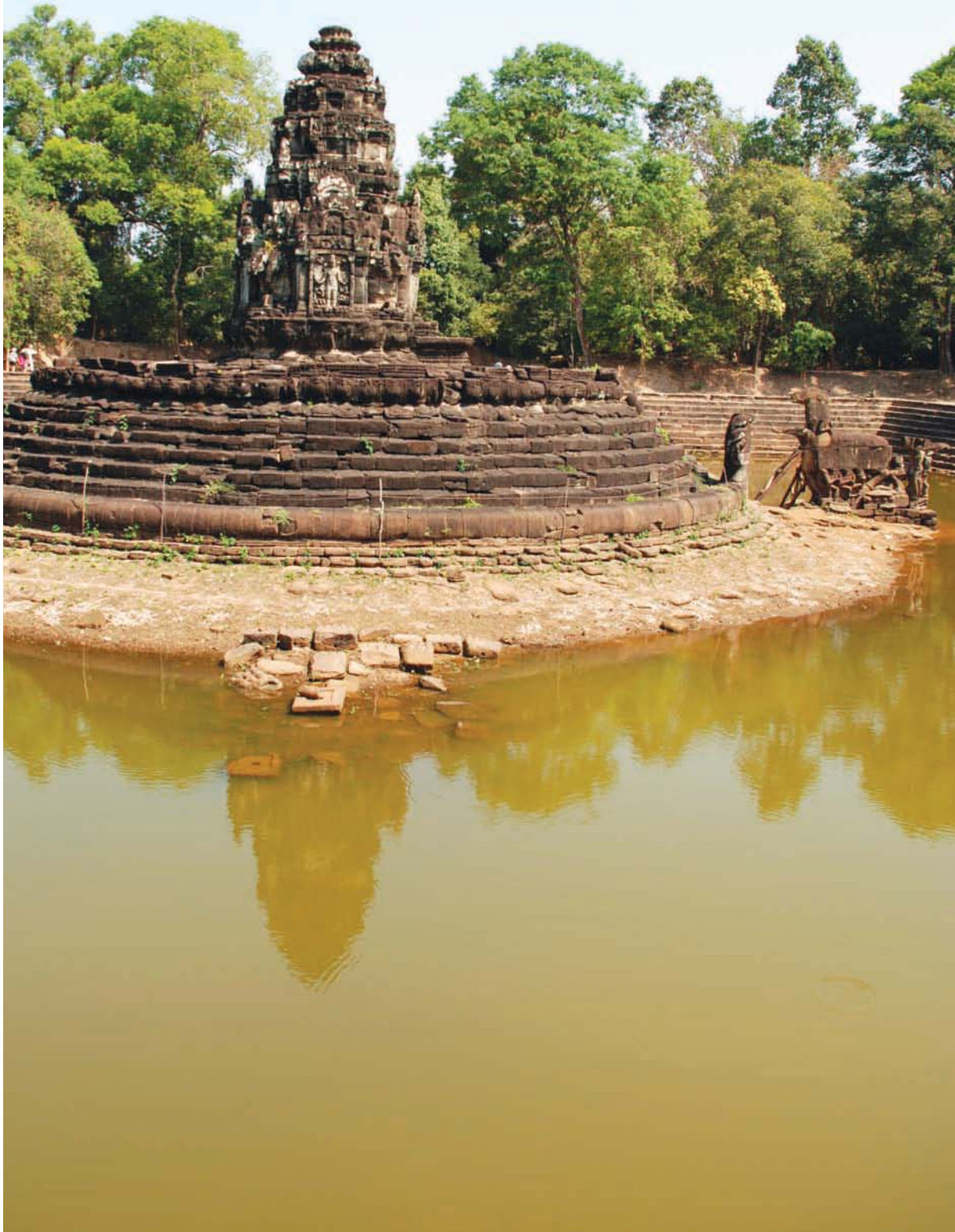
3. The Committee

ICC-Angkor, patterned after committees for monitoring international safeguarding campaigns, has grown incrementally. It has become a genuine forum for the presentation and discussion of projects and strategies for safeguarding and development, wherein the presence of representatives of the national authorities is competing with the record numbers of representatives of the international community. To find answers to the scientific and technical requirements of the interventions, as well as get strategic and financial decisions for the policy makers, the creation of a complementary structure was required, referred to as the Technical Committee, charged with the prior examination of all files and technical recommendations to facilitate decisions on matters under the ICC's jurisdiction.

In conclusion, it is recognized by all today that the structure put in place to monitor safeguarding and development activities on the Angkor site are a model of governance both for the Kingdom of Cambodia, that is part and parcel of it, as well as for the international community.

Inscriptions - Angkor Wat







Giorgio CROCI

Ad hoc expert for conservation
Professor of structural engineering, La
Sapienza University, Rome



Ad hoc expert visit - Ta Prohm

In 1994, UNESCO arranged a mission of experts (including Dr Beschaouch, Messrs Silva and Boiret, both architects, and myself) in Phnom Penh to look into the safeguarding of the Angkor site. At the time, the role of the experts was not yet clearly defined and there was no overall consensus on the need for their presence within the International Coordinating Committee that had just been set up. Eventually it was decided that the experts would be *ad hoc*, in other words, experts that would only be involved in specific problems, as requested by the Committee. As the years went by, however, the experts gained the confidence of the Committee and they are now an important reference point for cultural and scientific activities.

I have had the honor of participating in the activities of the ICC from its very beginning and am probably among its most senior members. These 15 and more years represent the most exciting cultural experience of my career. I have seen the constant change of Siem Reap that has quickly grown from a small country town to a bustling city. In 1994, only the Grand Hôtel d'Angkor was open and we were its only guests. In the evening, the town was deserted, without any street lighting. I remember visiting some temples under the protection of the army. There was the dangerous job of removing landmines, also the setting up of the APSARA Authority.

The ICC has made an invaluable contribution. As regards my field of experience, the ICC has been a forum for the examination of cultural and scientific problems, in particular the philosophy and techniques of conservation and restoration. These issues are

discussed in relation to traditional Khmer architecture. The experience of the different international teams working at Angkor is thereby tapped, leading to a final, general consensus on the procedures to be followed.

Angkor can be considered today as the most important World Heritage site in terms of a general coherent methodology, flexibly applied in relation to different local situations, also with regard to the scope of projects and operations. Anastylis has been limited to cases where it is really impossible to implement alternative conservation and consolidation techniques. Attention is always given to avoid altering the historical value of the monuments.

Special attention has been given to environmental friendliness and safeguarding the tall trees that have grown up over the temples over the centuries. In some specific situations, the site maintains the aspect of an archaeological ruin, showing the traces of history. Angkor is now so familiar to me that I feel completely at home there.

Ad hoc expert visit - Koh Ker





Pierre-André LABLAUDE
Ad hoc expert for conservation
 Inspector General of Historic Monuments



Ad hoc expert visit - Angkor Wat

My first exposure to Cambodia and the Angkor monument site goes back to 1992, even before the site was put on the World Heritage List. I was a member of an initial reconnaissance mission initiated by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the support of the Ministry of Culture. We had three basic objectives:

- At the request of the Cambodian authorities, make as broad an assessment as was then possible of the state of preservation and needs of the monument complex after a period of over 20 years during which all conservation and restoration work had been stopped. This evaluation was limited to the areas under central government control at the time and that had been demined. (Banteay Srei and even Banteay Samre were still off limits because of being in rebel zones; the only parts of Angkor Thom that had been demined were one access road, the Royal Plaza, the built-up structures of the Bayon and Baphuon temples and the Terrace of the Leper King.)
- Look into the feasibility of resuming French cooperation for site conservation and restoration and training Cambodian specialists to manage it, identify overall needs and priorities and assess the resources needed for possible reopening of the work sites that had been interrupted by the years of war, particularly the Baphuon, and propose what technical and doctrinal approaches should prevail if the decision was to go ahead with these operations.

Identify operators in a position to conduct these activities and, among them, suggest a future role for the École française d'Extrême-Orient, which had previously looked after most of the conservation missions and restoration work on the site.

This first visit was a decisive one for me as the magnificence of Angkor unfolded before my eyes. It was a rare privilege, the real meaning of which I sense especially right now. There I was, a novice, under the erudite, easygoing direction of Professor Jacques Dumarçay, formerly in charge of work sites for the Angkor Conservancy. Like his younger EFEO colleagues, he always enthusiastically shared his wealth of knowledge and experience with a new generation being prepped to take over.

It was not until five years later, in 1997, that I was invited to join the group of three ad hoc experts that had been formed by then under the direction of the Japanese and French Cochairmen and made available to the International Coordinating Committee. This think tank brings together complementary skills. It addresses often complex sets of problems involving an outstandingly rich heritage, one which we have seen expand in scope from year to year as the level of security in the region improved. This has been a truly incomparable professional experience for me. I pick up something new every day to add to my own knowledge and skills.

Enormous challenges had been induced by the turn of events, so it has also been supremely rewarding in terms of human experience to coach the establishing and development of a national authority for the site, based increasingly on the skills of young Cambodian professionals, as well as regular, ongoing meetings with the various teams of international specialists that have such an incredible richness and variety in their respective backgrounds and approaches.

The twice-yearly meetings of the ICC give a rhythm and regularity to the trips made by several dozen specialist and enthusiasts, many of them virtually volunteers, delighted to get together and swap views on the academic and technical problems encountered on the Angkor site, while contributing, through the implementation of concrete work programs, to knowledge of the site, its conservation, showcasing and advertising, that ultimately benefit an ever larger national and international public.

I feel that this experience at Angkor, shaped by what the ICC is doing, has given me the following major perspectives:

- First, an image, and in a field dear to me, of conserving historical landscapes: the forest, the green cloak that has been enshrouding the temples and ancient Khmer cities for the past four hundred years, but which had also furrowed the buildings with the persistency of its clutch and squeeze, twisting and dislocating their structures, causing unheard-of pathologies and damage, embedding

nature and architecture in an embrace both magnificent and devastating, one which we would want to freeze forever if we could, but which, by definition, is but ephemeral and can only end in death and ruin.

- The emphasis that is placed, most meaningfully here, on issues valid for all buildings, at all times and in all cultures throughout the world: What importance should be given to the action of time and the marks it puts on the authenticity and aesthetics of a monument? Those aspects that are meaningful and moving to us, at Angkor in particular? Or those aspects that remain of the monument's bygone splendor (and therefore restoring it, meaning to reestablish it in its entirety)? Or, rather, should the focus be on the wounds and scars that time has slowly inflicted upon the monument (thus limiting intervention to stabilization and conservation)? Is safeguarding heritage a matter of reconstructing it, or freezing it as it is, sometimes in the state of ruin in which it has come down to us?
- Finally, we learn that the answer to this last question is never simple, never obvious or unique.

Year after year at Angkor, on a case-by-case basis, monument after monument, as studies and projects advance, the foregoing questions many times have us putting our heads together or engaging more targeted debates with the various international specialists, if not right within the ad hoc expert group.

These questions may also result in various intervention choices for different monuments, some favoring "reconstruction," others "conservation," which are met with varying degrees of sensitivity among us individually.

These questions therefore make the ICC an outstanding space for friendly confrontation of both ideas and practices and the Angkor monument site an academic and experimental laboratory without equal in the world, thus enriching a genuinely universal think tank in an extremely valuable way.

They reveal and open for discovery the variety of cultures, sensitivities and approaches of five continents, from East to West, from North to South. They are helping each one of us, through fraternal encounter, to better understand the values of our own culture, the part that is uniquely ours, as well as that which is common to all of us.

We are thereby invited, insistently, and that is no doubt the most important thing, to teach the younger generations, who will, or who may already be, responsible for this outstanding heritage, to apply leading international technical and methodological standards to safeguard and showcase the various forms of cultural property and nature, but

most importantly to better identify, far from a narrow and inevitably sterile race recognition standpoint, in what way these architectural masterpieces, these sites or landscapes, jewels of their culture and products of their forebears, are also the heritage of all mankind.

It is indeed in the conveyance of both this complementarity and this fertile dialectics between cultural diversity and universality of values that resides the key achievement, and therein too resides the future work of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding of Angkor.

Ad hoc expert visit - Gallery of the Churning of the Sea of Milk - Angkor Wat



RECOLLECTIONS





Teruo JINNAI
UNESCO Representative in Cambodia

Already over ten years! Back in 1998 I was put behind the desk of the Culture Section at UNESCO's office in Phnom Penh. My friend and colleague Étienne Clément was then director of the office. That led to my first involvement in the proceedings of ICC-Angkor.

My initial impression was a good one. I quickly became interested. The distinctive features of our ICC quickly became obvious: The debates were of high caliber. The two Cochairmen, the ambassadors of France and Japan, had a good handle on things. The Royal Government of Cambodia's delegation was contributing actively. Each team present in the field was making contributions of scientific, technical and cultural significance. And, of course, there was the self-sacrifice and meticulousness of the Permanent Secretary, with whom I quickly made friends and who has proven to be a partner worthy of emulation.

On this backdrop, you can certainly under-



Gallery of the Churning of the Sea of Milk - Angkor Wat

stand why I feel that my experience with ICC-Angkor has been one of the most rewarding and interesting highlights of my career.

Truly, as is the consensus of all, it is an incomparable benchmark by virtue of its international, multilateral and multidisciplinary dimension.

It is my hope that it will long remain this way. It will always remain an unforgettable memory for me.

Southern Gate - Angkor Thom





Francine d'ORGEVAL
Ministry of Foreign and European
Affairs, France



Bruno FAVEL
Head of European and International
Affairs Department, Ministry of Culture
and Communication, France

2010: The International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC), spurred on by the Kingdom of Cambodia, has already 15 years of activity behind it!

The ICC was formed in the wake of the appeal launched by His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk in November 1991, at the Paris conference for a political solution to the Cambodia situation.

This international mechanism has been instrumental in fulfilling the safeguarding and conservation objectives set forth in the Tokyo Declaration of October 1993, for the first decade (1993-2003). Now we are half way through the second decade, where the bywords are sustainable development and enhancement, as reaffirmed in the Paris Declaration of November 2003.

What has been done during these 15 years is nothing short of outstanding. The ICC's effectiveness is due to its long-term approach, its specific international terms of reference and an exemplary French-Japanese team of copilots at the helm, in partnership with UNESCO.

Its mandate springs from the international community's commitment to safeguard and conserve the Angkor temples for future generations. Fulfillment can be seen in the numerous operations supported since 1993 by the French Ministries of Foreign and European Affairs and of Culture and Communication in a remarkable interministerial framework that also leaves much room for the Ministry of Higher Education and Research.

Through the dynamics generated by the ICC and bolstered by the role that the

APSARA National Authority plays within it, it is possible to identify and validate the projects necessary for the protection, conservation, enhancement and development of Angkor.

The ICC plays an umbrella role for the international scientific community, under which genuine debate takes place, knowledge is transferred, methods and ideas are confronted. The result is a comprehensive, equitable approach that serves the needs of the Angkor site.

For us, it is a marvelous epic that, like the Ramayana, is played and replayed. As the years have gone by, we have been able to form warm bonds of friendship with all our colleagues, both Cambodian and foreign.

For the Kingdom of Cambodia, the ICC's initiative is indeed up to the challenge of a new generation of Cambodians who believe in the future of their country.

Reclining Buddha - Baphuon





Neak Poan temple



ANNEXES

DECISIONS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

**CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Sixteenth Session

**Santa Fe, United States of America
(7-14 December 1992)**



REPORT



Fronton - Preah Khan

Angkor

667

Cambodia C(i)(ii)iii)
(iv)

I. The Committee took note of the report presented by Mr. A. Beschaouch. Given the unique situation in Cambodia, which, in accordance with the Paris Accords, has been placed under the temporary administration of the United Nations since July 1991, the Committee has decided to waive some conditions required under the Operational Guidelines and, on the basis of criteria (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), has inscribed the Angkor site, together with its monuments and its archeological zones as described in the "Périmètre de Protection" accompanying the ICOMOS report, on the World Heritage List.

The Committee stressed that this action was not to be taken as setting a precedent for the inscription procedure. Therefore, in order to guarantee protection of the site for a three year period (1993 - 1995), the Committee has decided that a special in-depth study will be made of the Angkor site, and that reports will be presented to the Bureau and the Committee on the status of the monuments and the protective perimeter; the first report is to be presented at the June 1993 session of the Bureau to be followed by a report to the Committee during its seventeenth session in December 1993.

II. In order to deal with the urgent problems of conservation quickly and effectively, the Committee has inscribed the site of Angkor on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and has requested, on the recommendation of ICOMOS, that the authorities concerned take the necessary steps to meet the following conditions:

- a) enact adequate protective legislation;
- b) establish an adequately staffed national protection agency;
- c) establish permanent boundaries based on the UNDP project;
- d) define meaningful buffer zones;
- e) establish monitoring and coordination of the international conservation effort.

World Heritage

28 COM

Distribution limited

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Paris, 29 October 2004
Original: English/French

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL
AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Twenty-eighth session
Suzhou, China
28 June - 7 July 2004

**DECISIONS ADOPTED
AT THE 28TH SESSION
OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
(SUZHOU, 2004)**

Angkor (Cambodia)*Document : WHC-04/28.COM/15ARev***28 COM 15A.23** The World Heritage Committee,

1. Notes with satisfaction the extra-budgetary funded operational projects for the conservation or the restoration of the site of Angkor;
2. Congratulates the State Party, including the APSARA Authority for their dedication in the safeguarding of the World Heritage property, as well as multilateral donors, such as France, Japan, Italy and bilateral donors such as China, Hungary, India, Indonesia and Switzerland, the World Monuments Fund, and the private group ACCOR for their generous support;
3. Takes note of the remarkable improvement of the physical state of conservation of the property, as well as the results accomplished in the management and monitoring of the property by the APSARA Authority;
4. Requests the State Party to work closely with the World Heritage Centre, the Division of Cultural Heritage, ICOMOS and other partners to ensure the long-term conservation and management of the property;
5. Further requests the State Party to regularly report to the World Heritage Centre on progress with outstanding issues;
6. Strongly urges the State Party to elaborate a comprehensive Master Plan to address conservation issues, development control and tourism management in order to ensure the future preservation of the property;
7. Decides to remove the property of Angkor from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

LIST OF COCHAIRMEN:

FOR FRANCE

AMBASSADORS

(Cochairman at Plenary Sessions)

1. Philippe COSTE (1991-1994)
2. Gildas LE LIDEC (1994-1998)
3. André LIBOUREL (1998-2003)
4. Yvon ROÉ D'ALBERT (2003-2007)
5. Jean-François DESMAZIÈRES (2007 - present)

CULTURAL ADVISERS

(Cochairman at Technical Sessions)

1. Gilles CARASSO (1994-1998)
2. Jacques GÉRARD (1998-2002)
3. Dominique DORDAIN (2002-2006)
4. Dominique FRESLON (2006-present)

FOR JAPAN

AMBASSADORS

(Cochairman at Plenary Sessions)

1. Yukio IMAGAWA (1991-1996)
2. Shohei NAITO (1996-1997)
3. Masaki SAITO (1997-2000)
4. Gotaro OGAWA (2000-2003)
5. Fumiaki TAKAHASHI (2003-2007)
6. Katsuhiro SHINOHARA (2007-2009)
7. Masafumi KUROKI (2009-present)

MINISTERS

(Cochairman at Technical Sessions)

1. Keiji YAMAMOTO (1997-1999)
2. Eiji YAMAMOTO (1999-2001)
3. Katsuhiro SHINOHARA (2001-2003)
4. Susumu INOUE (2003-2006)
5. Norio MARUYAMA (2006-2009)
6. Hiroshi KAWAMURA (2009-present)

Beng Mealea temple

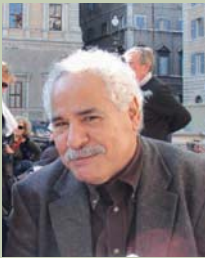


STANDING
SECRETARIAT OF THE
ICC AND THE AD HOC
EXPERTS



Ad hoc expert visit - Ta Prohm

STANDING SECRETARIAT



Azedine BESCHAOUCH is the Special Representative of the Assistant Director-General of UNESCO for Culture. He has been serving as the Scientific Secretary of the ICC-Angkor since 1993. Prior to his involvement with ICC-Angkor, Professor Beschaouch served as a member of the World Heritage Committee from 1979 to 1993, twice as its Chairman and several times as Rapporteur. Between 1994 and 2002, he was UNESCO's director for special cultural heritage projects (Bosnia and Herzegovina; Palestine; China and Cambodia). He was a professor of archaeology at the Universities of Tunis (Tunisia) and Paris-Sorbonne (France) and at the Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium). Since 1997, he has been a fellow of the French Académie des inscriptions et des belles-lettres (Institute of France). He has authored numerous publications and is involved in ongoing research work.



Philippe DELANGHE was born on December 26, 1965 in Leuven, Belgium. During and after his master's degree studies in prehistory, archaeology and anthropology, Philippe assisted in periodic archaeological excavations at Pessinus, Turkey, with a team from Ghent University, Belgium (1989-1992).

Philippe joined the UNESCO Jakarta office as an Associate Expert for Culture in early 1994 and cared for cultural heritage projects in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

In 1998, Philippe was appointed Program Specialist for culture with the Jakarta office and by late 1999 his responsibilities in the subregion included the independent region of East Timor. He produced two major publications for UNESCO: *Rock Art in West Papua (Irian Jaya)*, UNESCO Publishing, 2004 and *The Restoration of Borobudur*, UNESCO Publishing, 2005.

In 2004 Philippe was transferred to UNESCO's Iraq office based in Amman, Jordan, where he assisted in accommodating emergency needs for Iraq mainly in the field of tangible heritage management and preservation in a post-conflict situation. He was also co-author of the publication *The Destruction of Cultural Heritage in Iraq*, Boydell & Brewer, 2007/2008.

Since early 2007, Philippe has been with the UNESCO Phnom Penh office where he is currently directing the Culture Unit. He is in charge of tangible and intangible culture projects mainly relating to the World Heritage sites of Angkor and Preah Vihear.



Bun Hok LIM began his university studies in 1994 at the Department of Foreign Languages, Royal University of Phnom Penh, where he taught for a year before going on to study for a postgraduate degree in linguistics at Paris VII University (Jussieu), France. Upon returning to his home country in 2000, he went back to university as a teacher for three years, followed by a one-year professorship teaching the Khmer language at INALCO (National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations) in Paris. He also worked for various medical and cultural organizations prior to joining the ICC-Angkor Secretariat in June 2006. He has the duties of UNESCO National Program Officer with the Culture and Heritage Section at UNESCO's office in Phnom Penh. His knowledge of French has made him an invaluable go-between with the Royal Government.



Blaise KILIAN came in touch with Cambodia during his teenage years (when he read the book *Souvenirs doux et amers* by HM Norodom Siha-nouk). He graduated from the Paris Institute of Political Studies in 1996 with an option in Southeast Asian history. He received a higher education degree in international economics in 1997 (dissertation on the impact of foreign direct investment on the growth of Southeast Asian countries) and went on to pick up a Cambodian language diploma from the Institut national des langues et civilisations (INALCO) in 1999.

He came to Cambodia in 1999, where he worked for a number of public and private agencies, both Cambodian and foreign, and taught economics (in French) for seven years (2000-2007) at the Royal University of Law and Economics.

He began working at UNESCO's Phnom Penh office in January 2006 as a member of the ICC-Angkor Standing Secretariat staff with which he is still working. He has handled a number of other portfolios: support to the RUFA Faculties of Archaeology and Architecture; the Preah Vihear file; cultural diversity; digitizing and dissemination of ancient manuscripts of Cambodia. Since September 2008, he has been coordinating for UNESCO a joint UN project (UNESCO-ILO-FAO-UNDP) for the promotion of intangible heritage and creative industries characteristic of ethnic groups in Cambodia's north and northeast and in the framework of which a number of publications are planned, as well as the creation of a cultural center in Ratanakiri. His in-depth knowledge of the Khmer language and Cambodian culture make him a valuable asset for UNESCO's activities in Cambodia.



Kérya CHAU SUN acquired a solid foundation in tourism with over 20 years of working experience in the field in France and elsewhere in Europe. She decided to return to Cambodia to help rebuild her home country.

She graduated from the Paris-Sorbonne University and holds a master's degree in modern literature, as well as a postgraduate diploma in tourism, culture and development. She recently completed her Master II studies in mediation and territorial culture and tourism engineering. Her goal is to use her skills on behalf of heritage, notably on the Angkor site.

In 1995, she lent a helping hand to the formation of the APSARA National Authority as a public agency for the safeguarding, development and management of the World Heritage and historic site of Angkor and went on to set up its Tourism Development Department. She is now director of the Cultural Development, Museums and Heritage Norms Department.

Kérya is known for her keen sense of duty and spirit of self-sacrifice.

Since 2005, Chau Sun Kérya has also been serving as the APSARA National Authority's representative on the Standing Secretariat of ICC-Angkor.



Tamara TENEISHVILI holds a PhD in archaeology and research. She joined UNESCO as a program specialist in the field of cultural heritage in February 1999.

She was assigned to UNESCO's office in Phnom Penh in October 1999, where she was put in charge of follow-up work on the Angkor project. She was a much appreciated member of the ICC Standing Secretariat staff until her transfer to UNESCO's office in Beirut, Lebanon, in April 2006.

She is currently in charge of the cultural heritage portfolios for Jordan, Syria and Iraq at the Iraq office based in Amman.

During the years she served in Phnom Penh, she played a major role in building the credibility of ICC-Angkor.



Anne LEMAISTRE pursued both legal (law and international relations) and heritage studies (conservation of built-up heritage at ICCROM). She spent three years (1988-1991) working in Latin America (Lima, Peru) for UNESCO and the UNDP on cultural heritage safeguarding projects in the region. From 1993 to 2004, she worked with the Cultural Heritage Division of UNESCO and with the UNESCO office in Phnom Penh under the International Program for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (Cambodia). In that context, she contributed to the setting up of the International Coordinating Committee for Angkor (ICC-Angkor). From 1999 to 2004, she was also in charge of UNESCO's operational heritage conservation projects in Southeast Asia and in Central and Eastern Europe. Since April 2004, she has been in charge of the Policy and Statutory Implementation Unit of the World Heritage Convention at the World Heritage Center (UNESCO). Her contribution to the safeguarding and development of Angkor is very much appreciated by all.



Sébastien CAVALIER followed an education path in law and political science. He was assigned to the UNESCO office in Phnom Penh in 1996 as an Associate Expert on secondment from France. He spent most of his time on the Angkor project and the operations of the ICC Standing Secretariat. In tandem with Anne Lemaistre, he focused on gathering and compiling the first archival records of the international venture for the safeguarding and development of the Angkor World Heritage site. He is remembered for his remarkable contribution to the success of the Paris Conference (November 2003) for which he prepared the working papers. In 2004, he returned to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since September 2008, he has been working as Artistic Attaché with the embassy of France in Beijing and as director of the "Croisements" Festival.



Keiko MIURA received her M.A. in areas studies of Southeast Asia and worked as a culture specialist in UNESCO's Phnom Penh office for nearly six years, from 1992 to 1998, where she was in charge of intangible cultural heritage, and later the Culture Unit. From July 1995 to January 1996 she worked with the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA) as a cultural anthropology researcher, studying local villages as well as assisting in archaeological excavations at the Bayon temple and supervising the accession work of excavated artifacts. From 1998 to 2004, she did PhD research work, highlighting the relationship between the local communities and the Angkor heritage site. Since 2004 she has been teaching in Japanese universities, while continuing her activities as a researcher in the fields of Cambodian culture, Angkor heritage, local communities and management issues. She is gratefully remembered in many circles for her contribution to the safeguarding and development of Angkor.

AD HOC EXPERTS

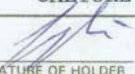


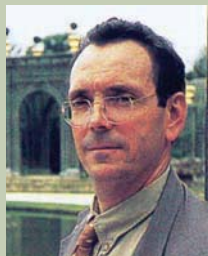
Mounir BOUCHENAKI holds a PhD in archaeology and ancient history. He was elected Director-General of ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) in November 2005. He has a long career record with UNESCO, between 1982 and 2005, where he was Director of the Division of Cultural Heritage, Director of the World Heritage Center and Assistant Director-General for Culture. From 1974 to 1983, he was also Director of Fine Arts, Monuments and Sites under the Algerian Ministry of Information and Culture.

In 2002, Mr Bouchenaki was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Order of Cultural Merit by the President of the Republic of Italy and in April 2006, he was awarded the title of Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur by the President of France. In November 2007, he received the Gold Medal of Cultural Merit of Algeria from the Algerian Minister of Culture. Since 2005, he has been a member of the ICC-Angkor ad hoc group of experts for conservation.



Giorgio CROCI is a professor of structural engineering at La Sapienza University in Rome, where he graduated with a degree in civil engineering in 1960. He has been a member of the UNESCO ad hoc group of experts for the preservation of the temples of Angkor since 1994. As a coordinator of an international group of experts, he prepared a document entitled Recommendations for the Conservation and Preservation of Angkor Monuments. From 1995 to 2005 he was chairman of the International Scientific Committee for Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage at ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites). At present, he is its honorary chairman. He is also a UNESCO international expert for such sites as the Pyramid Plateau, Leaning Tower of Pisa, Axum, etc.

 united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization		
CAMBODIA ID No. 235		
NAME Giorgio CROCI		
FUNCTIONAL TITLE Consultant. Cul	ISSUED ON 29.03.96	
PROJECT CALTURE	VALID UNTIL 31.05.96	
SIGNATURE OF HOLDER 		DIRECTOR 



Pierre-André LABLAUDE is a government architect. He received his degree at the Centre d'études supérieures d'histoire et de conservation des monuments anciens. He is chief architect and inspector general of historical monuments. Over the years, Pierre-André Lablaude has developed a rare heritage specificity focusing on the conservation and restoration of historic gardens and landscapes.

In this capacity, since 1990, he has been in charge of the gardens and parks of the National Domain of Versailles and their annexes (Orange Grove, Petit Trianon, etc.).

Since that date, his work for the Versailles Public Institution has included oversight of replanting and restoration research and operations, including green spaces, water works, decorative and built-up elements, on the basis of clearly identified and documented historical records.

As a member of the National Commission for Historic Monuments, he has authored a number of publications, including *Les jardins de Versailles*, (Éditions Scala 1995, republished in 1998 and 2005) and *L'Art du Treillage* (Éditions Spiral in the 2007, contributor), while holding specialized heritage teaching posts in France and abroad.

Since 1995, he has also performed a number of expert missions for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNESCO and is regularly involved in this capacity at the international level on various World Heritage monuments and sites.



Kenichiro HIDAKA is a professor of architecture history in the PhD program of World Cultural Studies, University of Tsukuba (Tsukuba, Japan), of which he is the director. He holds a PhD in architecture from the University of Tokyo. Since 1990, he has been directing the Surveying Project of Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, the partial results of which were published and received the Architectural Historians of Japan annual prize. He was also honored with the Italian government's Marco Polo Award for his work. He is active in ICOMOS-Japan as a voting member for Japan on the International Scientific Committee of for the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage (ISCARSAH). In 2009, succeeding Professor Hiroyuki Suzuki, he became an UNESCO ad hoc expert group member for ICC-Angkor.



Hiroyuki SUZUKI is a professor of architecture history in the School of Cultural and Creative Studies, Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan. His recent appointment there was preceded by a 35-year career at the University of Tokyo, where he has held a professorship since in 1990. Hiroyuki Suzuki holds a PhD in architecture from the University of Tokyo and has been awarded the Japan Prize of the Society of Architecture Historians. In 1996, he became an UNESCO ad hoc expert for ICC-Angkor. He is currently retired.



Jean-Marie FURT had a dual educational background in law and management before doing his PhD and taking an “agrég” (high-level competitive examination for teachers). He began a classic academic career while working in corporate consulting. Desirous of sharing in the development of his home region to which he had just returned, he became involved in tourism.

- Opening a consultancy focused on territorial development.
- Refocusing his teaching and research activities on tourism law and tourism developmental engineering.
- Accepting various responsibilities with a scientific component involving heritage (Corsica Museum, Bonifacio Natural Reserve).

To share his ideas and pursue his career, he recently opened “SuDunia Consulting” along with two colleagues. Meanwhile, he has been serving as an ad hoc sustainable development expert for ICC-Angkor since 2007.



Tetsuji GOTO has been on secondment to the Siem Reap provincial governor’s office as a JICA urban management advisor since May 2008. His main activity is urban planning and management capacity building for the Siem Reap provincial government.

In 1995, Mr Goto began working in the field of urban development in various countries, including the Kingdom of Bhutan, Republic of Kenya and Solomon Islands. He holds a master’s degree in development studies from the Nihon Fukushi University in Japan. The theme of his master’s degree thesis was “The Urban Development Plan of Center Area in Nairobi, Kenya.” He has been an ICC-Angkor ad hoc expert for sustainable development since the 17th Technical Committee meeting held in 2008.



François HOULLIER: completed his engineering studies at the École polytechnique and École nationale du génie rural, des eaux et forêts, rounded out by a PhD in forest biometrics. He has worked variously in engineering, training, research and research management in different agencies in France and abroad (National Forest Inventory, École nationale du génie rural, des eaux et forêts, French Institute of Pondicherry [India], National Institute of Agricultural Research).

He has led research projects in forest ecology and plant modeling. He has held scientific responsibilities at various levels in France and elsewhere in Europe in the fields of forest ecosystems and biodiversity. Since 2005, he has been scientific director of “Plante et produits du végétal” with the National Institute of Agricultural Research. He has been an ICC-Angkor ad hoc expert for sustainable development since 2007.

Pagoda - Phnom Krom



ICC INTERNAL REGULATIONS



Western Baray

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFEGUARD- ING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE OF ANGKOR

Adopted on December 1, 2008;
amended on May 31, 2009

The International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor (ICC) was established by the Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor and Its Region (Tokyo, October 12 and 13, 1993) held in response to the appeal made by His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia for Angkor to be put on the World Heritage List and in consideration of the urgent need for coordinated international assistance for the safeguarding and preservation of the monument site including its cultural, socio-economic and ecological dimensions.

The ICC is an international partnership that recognizes the Angkor site, national symbol of Cambodia, as one of the most precious cultural heritages in the world.

The ICC recognizes Cambodia's sovereignty over the Angkor site and its responsibility

for safeguarding and sustainably developing the site and its region.

Cambodia as a State Party to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and more particularly the Authority for the Protection of the Site and Management of the Angkor Region, referred to as the APSARA National Authority, in its capacity as project owner, complies with the standards of the World Heritage Committee for the safeguarding and sustainable development of the Angkor site.

ARTICLE 1: POLICY PRINCIPLES

In accordance with the Tokyo Declaration, 1993, the ICC was established in order to provide an international coordinating mechanism for the assistance made available for the safeguarding and development of the Angkor site by different countries and organizations.

The principles of the ICC expounded in the Tokyo Declaration were confirmed and rounded out by the Second Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Sustainable Development of the Historic Site of Angkor and Its Region (Paris, November 14 and 15, 2003).

In keeping with the Paris Declaration of 2003, the ICC encourages international cooperation to promote the knowledge, safeguarding and sustainable development of the eco-historic site of Angkor in the framework of a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach providing for an increasingly predominant role to be played by the Cambodian side in its capacity as project owner, and fostering a spirit of cooperation among the various stakeholders.

The ICC channels its efforts not only in favor of conservation but also with a view to sustainable development in follow-up to the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2002), the “Declaration” made on that occasion by the President of France and the Prime Minister of Japan, as well as the Millennium Statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.

The ICC is aware of the need to develop ethical, sustainable tourism in the Siem Reap-Angkor zone that will provide a genuine tool for poverty alleviation.

The ICC encourages the involvement of the local communities in the Siem Reap-Angkor zone and area surrounding the Tonle Sap Lake in the conservation of the site and development of its region through such initiatives as the promotion of ethical,

sustainable tourism that showcases the diversity of their cultural resources, both tangible and intangible, and helps them to enjoy access to education and training, on the one hand, and employment opportunities and a rewarding cultural experience, on the other.

The ICC encourages capacity building of the Cambodian side for the conservation and sustainable development of the historic site of Angkor, including strengthening the human and financial resources of the competent authorities, the necessary skills transfer among the international experts and their Cambodian counterparts, the systematic collection of all documentation on Angkor for the Cambodian side, the promotion of academic training and research (including archaeology, epigraphy and history), as well as making appropriate means available to them.

The ICC promotes measures to make the Angkor site safe for both people (deminizing) and heritage (prevention of archaeological looting and trafficking in cultural property).

ARTICLE 2: ROLE

The ICC is an international mechanism to coordinate the assistance made available by different countries and organizations for the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor.

In order to fulfill its terms of reference, the ICC is kept abreast of scientific projects or development operations undertaken on the site and in the Siem Reap-Angkor region. It sees to the coherence of the vari-

ous projects and defines, when necessary, the technical and financial standards required. It brings matters to the attention of the parties concerned when the need is felt.

The ICC sees to the implementation of procedures intended to promote the understanding, assessment and follow-through of scientific, conservation and development projects proposed for the Angkor site.

The ICC coordinates the development of a methodological document on conservation ethics and practice at Angkor (conservation, showcasing and development).

ARTICLE 3: OFFICIAL MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS

The members of the ICC are the participants of the Intergovernmental Conferences of Tokyo (1993) and Paris (2003), to wit: Germany, Australia, Belgium, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxemburg, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Korea, the People's Public of China, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Vietnam, the European Union, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the

International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization and Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO / SPAFA), the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Volunteers program (UNV) and the World Monuments Fund (WMF).

States that were not participants at the Tokyo and Paris International Conferences may ask to attend meetings of the ICC as observers. In accordance with the Tokyo Declaration, non-governmental organizations, foundations, associations and individuals with an interest in the safeguarding and sustainable development of the historic site of Angkor may exceptionally be invited to attend meetings of the ICC as observers. Requests to attend must be sent to the Secretariat who will forward them for the prior approval of the Cochairmen and the APSARA National Authority at the quadripartite session.

ARTICLE 4: HONORARY CHAIRMAN

The ICC is placed under the honorary chairmanship of His Majesty King Father Norodom Sihanouk Varman of Cambodia to whom the Tokyo and Paris Intergovernmental Conferences paid tribute for His initiative and personal commitment to national reconciliation and safeguarding Angkor.

A Senior Representative of His Majesty Norodom Sihamoni, King of Cambodia, is

routinely invited to attend the meetings of the ICC.

ARTICLE 5: COCHAIRMEN

Cochairmen of the ICC is assumed by France and Japan as represented by their respective ambassadors to Cambodia. The ambassadors may be represented at the Technical Sessions.

ARTICLE 6: SECRETARIAT

The Director-General of UNESCO provides moral, administrative and material support to the ICC through the provision of a Standing Secretariat coordinated by the UNESCO Representative in Cambodia.

The services of Secretariat are facilitated by a person designated by UNESCO to fulfill the duties of Scientific Secretary. The Scientific Secretary must possess the diplomatic and scientific qualifications required by this office.

The APSARA National Authority makes a representative available to the ICC Secretariat to share in the work cared for by the Secretariat and ensure liaison with the Cambodian side.

The role of the Secretariat is as follows:

1. Care for the preparation, organization and logistics of the ICC meetings.
2. Send invitations to the participants to attend the ICC meetings.
3. Draw up the agenda of the meetings in consultation with the Cochairmen.
4. Write up, distribute and follow through upon recommendations made at the ICC meetings;

5. Report to the ICC on follow-up of recommendations made at previous meetings.
6. Publish a general record of the ICC's meetings. The record of the Technical Session is published in English and French. The record of the Plenary Session is published in Khmer, English and French, and includes the annual activity report of the APSARA National Authority.

ARTICLE 7: PLENARY SESSION

The Plenary Session is cochaired by the ambassadors of France and Japan and usually meets once a year. Cambodia is represented by a member of the Royal Government.

The Plenary Session determines the main policy directions of the ICC in the presence of the ambassadors or their representatives and the ICC's member institutions that have decision-making authority. These members may support the projects presented by providing them with funding or technical assistance. The Plenary Session adopts the recommendations proposed by the Technical Session, decides upon matters to be dealt with at the next Technical Session and approves new scientific or development projects proposed for the Angkor site.

Contributors at the Plenary Session are official members of the ICC as mentioned in Article 3 hereof. An invitation signed by the Cochairmen is sent to them. Other participants are informed by the Secretariat.

Only participants on the list approved by the Quadripartite Session are entitled to make presentations at the Plenary Session. However, observers may join in the discussion sessions.

ARTICLE 8: TECHNICAL SESSION

The Technical Session is cochaired by the representatives of the embassy of France and the embassy of Japan and is usually held once a year. It deals with specific technical matters carried forward from the Plenary Session or arising from scientific and technical issues presented and debated by national or international teams regarding the Angkor site and its monuments. The Technical Session drafts a set of recommendations that is forwarded to the Plenary Session for final adoption.

Contributors at the Technical Session are official members of the ICC as mentioned in Article 3 hereof. An invitation signed by the Cochairmen is sent to them. Other participants are informed by the Secretariat.

Only participants on the list approved by the Quadripartite Session are entitled to make presentations at the Technical Session. However, observers may join in the discussion sessions.

Occasional contributors may make presentations at the Technical Session. The content of their presentations must involve the Angkor site and areas placed under the jurisdiction of the APSARA National Authority. Occasional contributors must submit an application along with a summary in English or French to the Secretariat.

The application is subject to the prior approval of the Cochairmen and the APSARA National Authority at the Quadripartite Session. If the application is approved, the contributor will be so advised by the Secretariat.

The full version of the presentation must be forwarded to the Secretariat no later than 30 days prior to the ICC meeting.

All contributors must keep within their time allotment on the agenda. Any exception to this must have the prior approval of the Cochairmen.

ARTICLE 9: QUADRIPARTITE SESSION

The Quadripartite Session is attended by the Cochairmen and representatives of Cambodia and UNESCO. It is a closed-door session to which no observers are invited.

The Quadripartite Session is held regularly prior to each ICC meeting at a date decided upon by its members. It is generally organizational in nature and approves:

- Applications to attend the Plenary and Technical sessions of the ICC submitted by observers.
- The list of participants who will make presentations during the upcoming ICC meeting.

A Quadripartite Session may be called when necessary as a regular meeting or an extraordinary meeting upon the express request of its members to deal with a specific problem requiring special group attention.

ARTICLE 10: AD HOC GROUP OF EXPERTS

An ad hoc group of experts is appointed to assist the ICC for study of the scientific and technical aspects of project proposals submitted to it and technical issues relating to the Angkor site and its monuments.

The area of jurisdiction of the ad hoc group of experts includes conservation (archaeology, architecture, engineering and related fields) and sustainable development (anthropology, environment, economics, tourism and the like).

The members of the ad hoc group of experts are appointed by the Cochairmen and the representative of Cambodia on the proposal of the Scientific Secretary. However, they remain independent and no challenge to their conclusions is allowed on an individual basis.

This group is an agency of the ICC to which it reports on the evaluation visits it makes to sites as organized prior to the meetings. Only the Cochairmen and members of the Secretariat are authorized to accompany the ad hoc experts during their visits.

The reports made by the ad hoc experts are included in the ICC's general report prepared by the Secretariat.

When an emergency situation arises, the ad hoc group of experts may be immediately apprised of the situation by the Secretariat in order to gather the technical input needed by the competent authorities to initiate appropriate measures. The Secretariat informs the Cochairman. Only if authorized by the Cochairmen or the

APSARA National Authority may anyone have access to the content of the technical input provided by the ad hoc group of experts.

ARTICLE 11: STUDY AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE ANGKOR SITE

The monuments and civilization of Angkor are often the subject of research projects. Applicants must comply with the following conditions:

- (1) License to carry out research:
 - Independent researchers desiring to carry out research in the fields of archaeology, architecture, anthropology, sociology, ethnology or any other field relating to Angkorian culture or civilization must receive prior authorization from the APSARA National Authority, which will inform the ICC.
 - Only projects from large-scale academic or specialized institutions are submitted to the ICC for approval on the basis of an ad hoc expert appraisal.
- (2) Research findings:
 - All researchers working individually or as part of an academic or institutional team must supply a copy of the findings of their research to the APSARA National Authority which retains the right to use them, exclusive of scientific rights.

ARTICLE 12: FUNDING OF ACTIVITIES

The operations and organization of the ICC are co-funded by:

- Contributions remitted by the countries of the two Cochairmen (France

and Japan), within the limits of their respective budgetary appropriations, to the UNESCO office in Phnom Penh.

- The regular budget of UNESCO (Culture Sector).
- Regular contributions from the Royal Government of Cambodia through the APSARA National Authority.

After consultation, the two Cochairmen may authorize the remittance of extraordinary donations or contributions for the funding of the ICC's activities.

ARTICLE 13: PUBLIC INFORMATION

A press release is issued at the conclusion

of each of the two annual sessions. A press conference may be held at the conclusion of the annual Plenary Session.

ARTICLE 14: REVISION OF THESE INTERNAL REGULATIONS

- These internal regulations are subject exclusively to the approval of the two Cochairmen. They may authorize the Secretariat to forward a copy to official members of the ICC for their information.
- The two Cochairmen may take the initiative to revise these internal regulations (amendment and/or addition).

Bayon temple





Cambodian countryside

TOKYO DECLARATION

DECLARATION ADOPTED AT THE FIRST INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANGKOR SITE.

TOKYO, JAPAN (12 and 13 October, 1993)

We, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the European Community, the Asian Development Bank, the International Centre for the Study of the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the Southern Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO/SPAFA), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the United Nations Volunteers Program (UNV), meeting at the Intergovernmental Conference on the Safeguarding and

Development of the Historic Site of Angkor which was held in Tokyo on 12 and 13 October, 1993, adopted the following:

1. We recognize that the Angkor monuments are one of the world's most valuable cultural heritages in Asia as well as the national symbol of Cambodia and its people, and that international cooperation for the safeguarding and development of the Angkor region, including the Angkor monuments, is of particular importance for national reconstruction.
2. We recognize that the people of Cambodia have sovereignty over and primary responsibility for the safeguarding and development of the historic area of Angkor. Based on this recognition, we will support the Cambodian people's efforts to bring about and pursue this task. We

pay tribute to His Majesty Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia for His action in favour of national reconciliation. His personal commitment has been the essential factor in the mobilization of the international community for the site and region of Angkor. We welcome the establishment of the new Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia as a result of free and fair elections, permitting the reinforcement of international cooperation for the site of Angkor and the surrounding region. We also welcome the announcement by the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia of the introduction of organizational and legal measures to protect the site, prevent looting, and ensure the maintenance of security of the region as well as to facilitate efficient operations of preservation, restoration and development.

3. In holding this conference, we respond to the appeal of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. We recognize the urgent need for international assistance to prevent the Angkor monuments from further decay and destruction. These international efforts should be carried out in a coordinated manner for the safeguarding and preservation of the monuments and historical area taking into account their cultural, socio-economic and ecological dimensions.
4. We hold this conference for the purpose of mobilizing such international efforts. We examined the various means of assistance

for the participants announced substantial financial and technical assistance for further cooperation. A list of participants which indicated by one means or another, is attached as well as the declarations made by Delegations.

5. We declare our deep appreciation of UNESCO's action for safeguarding of the Angkor monuments to date, as well as for the recognition of the site as a common heritage of mankind. This deep appreciation is also extended to the countries, organizations and foundations which, despite difficult conditions, took and are taking measures for preventing decay and launching restoration works on the site of Angkor. A special mention of those countries, organizations (especially UNDP) and foundations, is made in the list attached. In extending international assistance, we should take into consideration the approach of regional development that the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia wishes to emphasize and for which the Zoning and Environmental Management Plan (ZEMP), might after review by the national authorities, be considered as a useful contribution for the elaboration of a master plan for the region.
6. We also declare our deep appreciation for the role of international and national non-governmental organizations as well as community-based organizations in preserving the site and hope that they will continue and increased their efforts.

7. We recognize that each country and organization has its own ways and means of cooperation in accordance with its circumstances to decide what would be done in order to best mobilize international support.
8. We appeal to the international community for its support to the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia in its actions against the looting and illicit traffic of cultural property which continue to plague the heritage of Cambodia.
9. We expressed, as requested by the Cambodian Delegation, our readiness to systematically include, in the programme of rehabilitation and the promotion of the site of Angkor, training activities for Cambodians at all levels. We also encourage the transfer of necessary know-how between the international experts and their national counterparts. We equally share the view on the importance that, as soon as possible, the authorities and administration of Cambodia be able to assume responsibility of the conception and implementation of works to be carried out.
10. We took note of the Cambodian Delegation's desire that, without prejudice to indispensable studies to be undertaken, the assistance of its partners leads quickly to concrete operations on the site. We express our willingness to take into account these requests in our actions.
11. We agree to establish a coordinating committee (the Committee) at the ambassadorial level in Phnom Penh as the international mechanism for coordination of assistances to be extended by different countries and organizations as referred to in the previous paragraph. In order to assure its coordinating role, the Committee will be systematically informed of the details of work being undertaken on the site and in the region. It will ensure the consistency of the different projects, and define, when necessary, technical and financial standards and will call the attention of the concerned parties when required.
12. We agree that the Committee should be composed of representatives of the Kingdom of Cambodia and interested governments and organizations. Relevant non-governmental organizations and foundations may be invited to participate in the Committee as observers. It is proposed to place this Committee under the honorary presidency of his Majesty Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia. It will be co-chaired by France and Japan, and UNESCO will be in charge of the secretariat of the Committee. We agree that all decisions by the Committee by subject to the agreement and cooperation of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The participants share the view that the Committee should be the international mechanism referred to in the Resolution 3.13 of the 26th session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

13. We agree to establish, when appropriate, working groups and hold round tables composed of experts nominated by the countries and international organizations which are participants of the Committee.
14. We agree to convene a second meeting of this Conference in due course to review the progress made and to discuss the need for new actions.

Ta Prohm temple



List of participants willing to contribute to the safeguarding and development of the historic site of Angkor

Participants willing to continue or increase initial, technical or other contributions

AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
FRANCE
GERMANY
HUNGARY
INDIA
ITALY
JAPAN
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
POLAND
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
THAILAND
UNITED KINGDOM
USA
EC
SPAFA
UNDP
UNESCO
UNV
ICCROM

New contributors

ASIAN DEV. BANK
CANADA
CHINA
INDONESIA
MALAYSIA
PHILIPPINES
RUSSIA
SRI LANKA

Chong Khneas village - Phnom Krom



PARIS DECLARATION

Paris, November 15, 2003

We, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Luxemburg, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vietnam, the Asian Development Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for the Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMEO/SPAFA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the World Monuments Fund (WMF) and the World Tourism Organization (WTO),

meeting at the Second Intergovernmental Conference for the Safeguarding and Sustainable Development of the Historic Site of Angkor and of its region, held in Paris on November 14 and 15, 2003, adopt the following:

1. We pay tribute to His Majesty Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia and Honorary Chairman of the International Coordinating Committee for Angkor, for his personal commitment to the safeguarding and development of the site and its region;
2. We pay tribute to the action undertaken by the Royal Government for its ongoing involvement in this programme;
3. We acknowledge that the mechanism of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor has enabled the successful achievement of the goals of the Tokyo Declaration (13 October 1993). We express our sincere appreciation to France and Japan for handling the responsibility of co-chairmanship and

to UNESCO for its unflagging and very efficacious services as Secretariat of the ICC;

4. We extend our warm congratulations to the Cambodian authorities, in particular to the APSARA Authority, for the efforts put forth in recent years to ensure the safeguarding and development of Angkor. We encourage them to strengthen the human resources of the APSARA Authority, and its financial resources, if feasible with the shortest possible delay, by implementing appropriate regulatory, legal and administrative measures so that this public institution can fully assume its role as partner of the international community, permanent project owner and, as required, main contractor for the work to be done;
5. With reference to the Tokyo Declaration of October 13, 1993, we express our satisfaction with the plurality and quality of what is being done to improve the knowledge, safeguarding and development of the eco-historic site of Angkor and express our deep gratitude to the countries, organizations and scientific institutions that have contributed to safeguarding the monuments and preserving the site. We encourage them to give increased attention to archaeological, epigraphical and historical research and to make appropriate means available;
6. We reaffirm our intention to pursue international cooperation in the framework of the International

Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the site of Angkor by strengthening the role of the APSARA Authority within this mechanism and by maintaining the integrated, multidisciplinary approach of the Committee, as well as the spirit of cooperation that characterizes its activities;

7. We invite the international organizations and scientific institutions that have contributed to the safeguarding of the monuments to contribute to the elaboration of a methodological document on the ethics and practice of conservation at Angkor (conservation, showcasing and development), based on the recommendations submitted during this conference by the ad hoc working group on the points of reference for integrated sustainable tourism, as well as on the draft Bayon Charter being prepared by the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA);
8. We warmly welcome the new partners of the Kingdom of Cambodia and invite them to work with the ICC in harmonizing their project proposals for heritage preservation, environmental protection and the accommodation of the local communities;
9. We affirm the need to direct our efforts in keeping with sustainable development as outlined at the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2002), in the "Declaration" made by President Chirac and the Statement made

- by Prime Minister Koizumi on that occasion, as well as in the Millennium Speech made by the Secretary General of the United Nations;
10. We recognize that sustainable ethical tourism can furthermore contribute to the dialogue among cultures and civilizations, to the recognition of the values of cultural diversity and to the strengthening of solidarity and peace;
 11. With this in mind, we recognize the need to develop sustainable ethical tourism in the Siem Reap / Angkor region as a tool in the fight against poverty. We stress the importance of seeing to it that the local communities in this zone and around the Tonle Sap are involved in the promotion of this policy in order to highlight the diversity of their tangible and intangible cultural resources and to offer them access to education and training as well as employment opportunities and a meaningful cultural life;
 12. With a view to attaining sustainable development, we recommend that development projects in the province of Siem Reap / Angkor be discussed in all their aspects, particularly economic, social and environmental, within the framework of the periodic meetings of the ICC. The planning of these projects should also be reported to the World Heritage Committee, in line with the operational guidelines of the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
 13. We recall the need for the necessary transfer of know-how between international experts and their Cambodian counterparts and encourage all international teams to contribute to the promotion of university training and research. We also invite the APSARA Authority to coordinate all initiatives that will be taken in the area of on-site training;
 14. We encourage the pooling of knowledge and information about Angkor through active and ongoing support to the International Documentation Centre for Angkor (APSARA / UNESCO) and call upon all stakeholders regularly to forward to it documents concerning their past and present activities;
 15. We express our satisfaction with the steps being taken to ensure safety and security at the Angkor site through demining operations and efforts to prevent archaeological looting. However, we address a solemn appeal to all members of the international community so that a genuine network of solidarity may be developed to extend looting prevention measures to other sites in Cambodia;
 16. We express our satisfaction that the international mechanism for cooperation that has proven efficient with regard to knowledge, conservation and development of the World Heritage Site of Angkor is now starting to be viewed as a model for other similar actions throughout the world. We

will see to it that this mechanism continues to strengthen the activities, projects and programmes implemented by Cambodia to promote national reconciliation, social cohesion and the affirmation of cultural identity.

17. We agree to hold a third conference, at a suitable time, in order to examine the progress made and to debate the need for new actions. This conference could be held in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Second International Conference for the Safeguarding and Sustainable Development of the Historic Site of Angkor and its Region considers that the framework of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) has proven its effectiveness and relevance in working in a post-conflict situation in the field of cultural heritage management, as well as for reconciliation in Cambodia.

The Conference also considers, with satisfaction, that the international community –governmental, non-governmental, scientific and educational organizations – should bring its expertise and financial support to the harmonized development of the cultural site of Angkor.

A. Safeguarding, Research and Enhancement

1. In terms of conservation, first priority should be given to activities relating to the maintenance of the site of Angkor. Bearing in mind the scale of the World Heritage Site (401 km²), it is crucial that there be continued exchange of scientific research and knowledge between international partners and

national actors that responds to ethical principles and to the best practices of sustainable conservation. It is recommended that the ICC Secretariat, with its ad hoc expert group and in liaison with the APSARA Authority, coordinate the drawing up of Guidelines on the conservation and restoration of the Angkor monuments.

2. In terms of training, the progressive transfer of skills and knowledge to young Cambodian heritage professionals should be ensured in all fields related to the management of the Angkor site. This means that all projects conducted at the site by international teams should contain a training component that targets future national experts and aims at strengthening expertise within the APSARA Authority.
3. It is recommended that a mechanism for consultation and coordination between APSARA and the Royal University of Fine Arts (Faculties of Archaeology and Architecture) be established.

4. In term of enhancement of the site, the priority should be the management plan for the Angkor site as a whole, with special attention being given to water, forest and population.
 5. It is also recommended to undertake a process of reflection on the problem of how to present cultural and scientific issues to the public and of the national and international public's knowledge and practices within the perspective of a sustainable tourism that respects the monuments and cultural heritage of Angkor.
 6. Priority should be given to encouraging multi-disciplinary approaches in research in archaeology, epigraphy and history that contribute to the in-depth knowledge of the Angkor site.
 7. In order to promote exchange between the different actors, it is recommended that the International Documentation Centre (APSARA/ UNESCO) be reinforced with the support of UNESCO, and that a compulsory deposit procedure be introduced at the Centre for all reports undertaken on activities carried out at the Angkor Site.
 8. UNESCO is requested to assist the APSARA Authority in the preparation of the regulations for this Centre and to contribute to the setting up of a central heritage conservation laboratory under the aegis of the APSARA Authority.
 9. In term of the illicit traffic of cultural properties, successful activities conducted over the past ten years for the protection of the Angkor World Heritage Site should be extended to the cultural heritage of Cambodia as a whole, and particularly to remote sites.
 10. In the field of legal protection, efforts should be concentrated on making operational the application of the recently enacted sub-decrees on commercial activities related to cultural property.
 11. It is recommended that all actors strongly support and actively contribute to the establishment of an administrative and technical inventory of all Cambodian cultural property, which will be used as a tool in the fight against its illicit traffic.
 12. It is also recommended that provincial authorities and local communities work together in the interests of their own cultural heritage to prevent the illicit traffic of cultural property in Cambodia.
- B. Sustainable Development and Fight against Poverty**
1. Programmes for development must better protect poor populations from negative social and human impacts, and contribute to the redistribution of economic wealth, notably through

health and education infrastructures and basic services (drinking water, electricity, sanitary equipment, urban waste disposal, etc.)

2. The objective of the eradication of poverty and the reduction of inequalities implies both support for new economic activities in favour of urban and rural populations, leading to their effective participation and the respect for their cultural wealth.
3. The growth in population flows and visitor numbers leads to the degradation of the environment, such as of water, forests or landscape. This growth, and the major risks it involves for these resources, requires the implementation of well-coordinated and sustainable programmes for protection and long-term management.
4. Sustainable development programmes should be envisaged through an economic vision and a regional approach involving not only the World Heritage Site of Angkor, but also Siem Reap and Tonlé Sap, as well as rural activities, taking into account the consequences for the development of the country as a whole. This development contributes to the diversification of activities linked to tourism and culture, and is integrated within the economic region of the Greater Mekong.
5. The APSARA Authority has demonstrated its dynamism and willingness to take care of numerous

questions dealing with economic planning, landscaping and the setting up of services. Its capacities and human resources must be strengthened, particularly concerning matters of management. It must also better define its roles and reinforce its co-operation in harmony with other public partners, especially in the province of Siem Reap.

6. The presence of a public initiative, notably through the APSARA Authority and the Province of Siem Reap, as well as private initiatives, should allow the handling of the requirements of collective infrastructure and the exploitation of commercial and economic activities. However, the public authorities must pay attention to the balanced regulation of public and private partnerships, as well as the transparency of procedures (land ownership, environmental and financial).
7. The diversity of future investments, necessary co-ordination of the management of natural resources and the alleviation of poverty, as well as the management of programmes, necessitates the exchange of information between the partners involved in programmes of social, economic and environmental development. It is recommended in particular that these programmes be discussed within the framework of the ICC, in order to ensure their.

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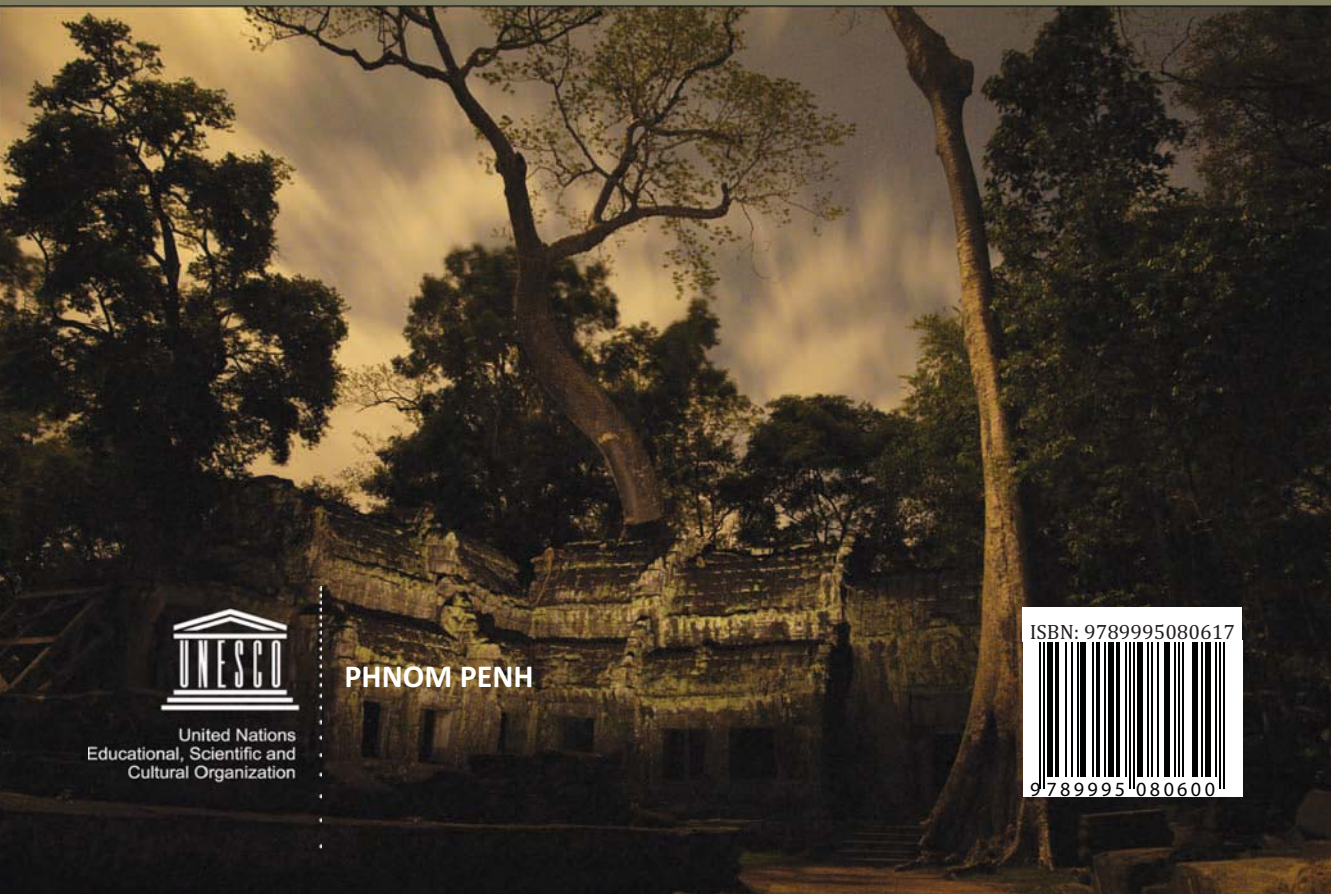
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