



National workshop on the community-based inventorying of intangible cultural heritage

14-21 February 2013, Soma Devi Angkor Hotel, Siem Reap, Cambodia

Preparatory Mission

I - Workshop Venue

After visiting several international standard hotels such as Sokha Resort Hotel, Lucky Angkor Hotel, Soma Devi Angkor Hotel, Angkor Lang and Prince d'Angkor Hotel, we have decided to choose Soma Devi Angkor Hotel as our National workshop venue on the community-based inventorying of intangible cultural heritage, 14-21 February 2013 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. This hotel is the most appropriate venue for our workshop in terms of price, location and good environment for participants and



Façade of Soma Devi Angkor Hotel

trainers: Soma Devi Hotel is located in the center of Siem Reap town. There are suitable small and best hotels and guesthouses surrounding. Its Conference room is very nice for the best price.



Special room rate for the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts is around 50 USD (to be negotiated and booked early). All participants wish to book a room in this hotel, please inform Mr. Vin Laychour or Mr. Hong Makara.



workshop room, Soma Devi Angkor Hotel



Break areas and outside of the workshop room, Soma Devi Angkor Hotel

II - Other hotels for trainers and guesthouses for trainees


1. Casa Angkor Hotel is located at 3 minutes to walk from the workshop venue, just behind Soma Devi Angkor Hotel. The room rate is around 35 USD (to be negotiated and booked early with Sale Manager through the Ministry of Culture and Fine arts.

Casa Angkor Hotel ★★★★★

Oum Chhay Oum Khun Street | Mondul 1, Svay Dangkom, Siem Reap 12206, Cambodia



Golden Angkor Hotel

No.63, National Road No 6, Mondul 2 Village, Sangkat 2, Svay Dangkom Commune | Taphul Village, Siem Reap, Cambodia  **Services**



2. Golden Angkor hotel is located at around 10 minutes to walk from the workshop venue, just in front of Sokha Resort Hotel. The room rate is 13 USD (to be booked).

3. Angkor Wat Guest House is located at around 10 minutes to walk from the workshop venue. The room rate is 13 USD (to be booked). This guest house is the most suitable for participants and would be chosen by the Ministry of culture and Fine Arts.





4. Mon Papa Guest House is located at around 13 minutes to walk from the workshop venue. The room rate is 10 USD (to be booked). This guesthouse is cheapest in the area.

III - The most relevant sites visit recommended by our missionaries

A. Visit 1

Morning

The Arts School of Siem Reap is located at around 4 km from the workshop venue. This school would be very good for the practice on the inventory of masters, students...



Additional Information: This, as a real cultural NGO, school is the best place for performing art education. This school, as a real community in side, is recognized by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture. The venue has a large space in the middle and is suitable to receive our trainees: interview of masters, students.



Afternoon

Artisan d'Angkor is located at around 2 km from the workshop venue. This Center would be very good for the practice on the inventory of artisans, ICH skills...

Additional Information: From an educational project to the largest employer in Siem Reap province



The origins

At the beginning of the 1990s, Cambodia was faced with the challenge of rebuilding its economy. In order to enable economic integration of young rural people who had a lack of opportunities, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the *Ligue Française de la Formation Continue et de l'Enseignement* (French League for In-service Training and Education) decided to design a development program tailored to the country's culture and tradition.

Mission of the Chantiers-Ecoles de Formation Professionnelle

The approach was simple: helping young rural people by giving them a job enabling them to earn a living with dignity. With the growing number of tourists coming to Angkor, craftsmanship revitalization was rapidly viewed as a potential niche training which would meet apprentices' needs and aspirations. In 1992, the *Chantiers-Ecoles de Formation Professionnelle* (CEFP) were created to provide young Cambodians with professional skills that could meet market needs and would thus allow them to find an interesting occupation.

The creation of Artisans Angkor

Between 1998 and 2001, a program implemented by the European Union, called "REPLIC", supported the development and sustainability of the CEFP. It created a workplace which would provide jobs for the young craftsmen that had been trained at the *Chantiers-Ecoles*. From this, Artisans Angkor was born.

Since then, Artisans Angkor has committed itself to the preservation of traditional skills that are rooted in the Khmer culture. The company is specialized in the fields of handmade ornamental sculpture, lacquering, gilding, silk painting and silk-making. It provides young craftsmen with an employment opportunity while giving them the possibility to work close to their homes.

Artisans Angkor is supporting the economic integration of young people in rural areas, which is helping to slow down rural depopulation and strengthen familial bonds.



Training, still at the core of Artisans Angkor mission



Currently, in accordance with needs, Artisans Angkor trains its new apprentices for craft work. The National Silk Center (a unit of CEFP) provides training for the silk sector. In both cases, the apprentices receive a living allowance during their free of charge vocational training period. After completion of this training, the young apprentices are granted the status of craftsmen and are given the opportunity to gain employment at Artisans Angkor if they wish.

Artisans Angkor has become a powerful tool for the economic integration of newly trained apprentices. The company is now the largest employer of the region and is proud to have kept Education and Training at the core of its mission.

B. Visit 2

Morning

Angkor Wat, Bayon and Ta Prum temples are located at around 14 km from the workshop venue. This visit would be very good for trainers and trainees to find the link and relationships between tangible and intangible heritage.



Additional Information:

Angkor Wat and the other amazing Angkor temples are the main reason why people visit Siem Reap and you will understand why once you have visited them. Angkor is one of mankind's amazing achievements built from around 800 to 1200 AD by the Khmer Empire. Over 200 of the temples have been restored in some way to allow visitors to imagine what it must have been like living during that period of time. There are actually over 1,000 temple sites of Angkor, but most of them are now barely standing, if even standing at all. For information about Angkor tours, please visit our Angkor Tours section or if you prefer, you can put together your own Siem Reap itinerary by choosing your own day trips from our Day Tours section.

Who manages the temples?

The Apsara Authority are the organization that preserve, maintain, restore and take care of the day to day maintenance of temples. The Apsara Authority is an organization set up by the government after King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia and the World Heritage site asked the Cambodian government to set up an organization to manage and protect the Khmer heritage site.

The sales of tickets are controlled by a Cambodian Company. The ticket sales are shared between the Government, Apsara Authority and Cambodian with the Government getting the biggest slice of the pie.

Angkor Thom

Angkor Thom was built in the late 12th to early 13th century during Jayavarman VII reign and it is a Buddhism temple. Angkor Thom is a 3 km square walled and moated royal city and was the last capital of the Angkorian empire. Angkor Thom has 5 entrances to it, with the south gate being very popular with the tourists before they head towards Bayon, which was the state temple of the city. Angkor Thom is a must to all Angkor tour itineraries.



Angkor Wat

Angkor Wat was built in the early to mid 12th century. Suryavarman II constructed Angkor Wat into a huge temple like mountain with 5 huge towers, which can be seen from afar and was dedicated to the Hindu God and Vishnu. Angkor Wat is the main temple on most visitors' list and gets very crowded in early mornings and late afternoons. Angkor Wat temple is one of the most photographed temples of Angkor. Angkor Wat is the most famous Angkor temple so it is a must for your Angkor tour itinerary.



Ta Prohm

Ta Prohm was built in the mid 12th and early 13th century. Ta Prohm should be near the top of every visitor's list as it is a large complex with passages and open plazas and it is also the temple where many people want to get the photo with the trees growing out of the walls. Ta Prohm is a must for all Angkor temple tour itineraries and it is one of the best places to get some great photos.





Afternoon

Rohal village is a craft and artisans village near Banteay Key Temple and Sras Srang. It is located at around 15 km from the workshop venue. This visit would be very good for trainees to conduct inventorying, interview in a real community, village of crafts and artisans.

Additional Information: This village is located near Banteay Kdei Temple in front of Sras Srang. Several families in this village are artisan. They produce small traditional agricultural objects to sell to tourists.

C. Visit 3

Morning

IKTT, Institute for Khmer Traditional Textiles is a Khmer Silk production Community. It is located at around 25 km from the workshop venue. This visit would be very good for trainers and trainees see the preservation Community since the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts is preparing the candidature of Khmer silk for possible inscription for next coming years.



Additional Information:

About Institute for Khmer Traditional Textiles (IKTT)

Background

People of Cambodia have been most innovative and creative as depicted in the Angkor culture. Cambodian textiles, for example, formed the origin of the textile culture in the Mekong river area. The civil disturbances beginning in 1970 witnessed total devastation of their culture, and brought enormous suffering to the people.

Recent peace processes have boosted rapid economic development on one hand, and a modern consumerist Western culture on the other. As a result, people tend to forget and neglect the virtue of their traditional wisdom and culture.

There is an urgent need to mobilize appreciation of the traditional culture and to animate it because real sustainable development for people cannot achieved if they lose cultural identity and dignity.

About the Institute

The Institute for Khmer Traditional Textiles is a Cambodian organization as established in January 1996, which is non-political and non-profit oriented. IKTT works in close collaboration with international aid agencies, and local and international NGOs. In addition, IKTT works with experts and scholars in the concerned area in other countries.

Mission & Goals

IKTT has three main objectives as follows;

- 1.To restore the devastated tradition and to save the excellent treasures of Cambodian textiles;
- 2.To preserve and continue a national heritage by encouraging the younger generations to follow the footsteps of the forefathers; and
- 3.To activate a promising textile industry and to reorganize all related cottage industries such as silkworm raising and weaving.
By realizing these objectives, IKTT will be able to contribute to the achievement of the following social goals;

>> To encourage people's awareness of their tradition and culture with a view to establishing cultural identity and self-esteem; and

>> To empower people both socially and economically with skills for income generation. We hope that our mission would benefit, especially women and rural populations who are marginalized and under-privileged.

On-going & planned projects

(1) Preservation & reconstruction of the traditional textile culture Research to identify master weavers and collection of existing traditional textiles & equipment for sericulture & weaving. research & documentation of traditional techniques for sericulture & weaving, and textile designs & motifs, production of masterpieces and research on traditional textiles dispersed outside Cambodia.

(2) Skill training for promising weavers Textile design and natural & traditional dyeing.

(3) Promotion of cottage industry Silkworm raising project in a village of Kampot province. And marketing research

(4) Information dissemination, awareness-raising and advocacy Publications, seminars & exhibitions.

The Location of IKTT

INSTITUTE FOR KHMER TRADITIONAL TEXTILES
House No.472, Road to Lake
P.O.Box 9349, Siem Reap, Angkor
CAMBODIA



Afternoon

This would be a free cultural visit for trainers and trainees. Our missionaries recommend two venues related to Sbek Thom (Puppet Shadow, the subject of the project) because few of trainers would continue their research, inventorying and publication on Sbek Thom. Ta Chean Troupe and Wat Bo Pagoda would be the most relevant venues for the visit.

IV - Other sites visit not suitable to the workshop

A. Fisherman village at Chong Kneas

We could not find a relevant site visit that can link Khmer Traditions in fishery to Cambodian ICH. They live nowadays with modern materiel life and material for fishing.



B. Agrisud and Gret

We could not find a relevant site visit that can link Khmer Traditions in agriculture to Cambodian ICH. They live nowadays with modern materiel life and material for agriculture. All related NGO care about crops, productivity rather than Khmer traditions.

B. Run Ta Ek : A "Model" Village

A villager in Siem Reap receives wood and other construction materials during a lottery organised by the Apsara Authority yesterday.

Siem Reap Province

A GROUP of 53 families is set to move into Cambodia's first eco-village in Siem Reap province after officials held a lottery yesterday to grant them plots of land.

The Run Ta-Ek village project, which encompasses 1,012 hectares of land 33 kilometres outside Siem Reap town, was set up by the Apsara Authority, which administers the Angkor temple complex, in an effort to limit the amount of housing within the temple park and along the Siem Reap River.



“This village is reserved for villagers from Angkor Park whom officials have banned from leaving their families after marriage to construct new houses,” Bun Narith, director general of the Apsara Authority, said at the ceremony.

During the ceremony, all of the families, who live in Protected Zones 1 and 2 inside the Angkor Park and along the Siem Reap riverside, were granted plots of land as well as wood and other construction materials to build homes on it.

Bun Narith said Run Ta-Ek would eventually be divided into six villages with a total capacity of 850 families, and that it would be furnished with infrastructure including schools and health centres.

He said six solar panels would be installed by officials next month to provide the village with electricity.

Mon Chin, a 61-year-old villager from Nokor Thom commune inside the temple park, said he had decided to register for the eco-village project because his current plot of land was small.

“I have driven a tuk-tuk for a long time, and if I settle [in the new village] I can still do my job, and also grow crops,” he said.

Chhieu Nam, deputy director of the Apsara Authority's Agricultural Development and Community Department, said the new residents would not get land titles until they had lived at the site for five years.

Officials did not say when more families would be moved to the village.