

## Cambodia

<b>Programme Title:</b>	Creative Industries Support Programme
<b>Programme number &amp; MPTF ref:</b>	MDGF-1838-G-KHM (67193)
<b>Window:</b>	Culture & Development
<b>Approved Budget by NSC (US\$):</b>	3.3 million
<b>Participating Organizations:</b>	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO
<b>Dates of First /Second /Third installments:</b>	10-Sep-2008 / 26-Jan-2010 / 14-Dec-2010
<b>Project extended through / Status :</b>	30-Nov-2011 / Final report received

### ACHIEVEMENTS

Expected results (Outcome)	Joint Programme Highlights
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Cambodia's heritage, cultural diversity and living arts are preserved and developed to promote their social and economic potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The promotion of "Living Human Treasures" has been embedded in Cambodia's legislation through a Royal Decree. Mentorship programmes established amongst more than 10 producer groups to transmit traditional craft know how.</li> <li>Officials increased understanding of UNESCO Conventions on Intangible Heritage (2003) and Cultural Diversity (2005). More than 100 civil servants were trained in the capital city and in the provinces.</li> <li>Two Cultural Centers established in Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri provinces.</li> <li>Technical and scientific support delivered to the establishment of the Preah Vihear Eco-Global Museum.</li> <li>4 Research publications on Indigenous People published.</li> <li>Two CDs on Indigenous arts produced</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Enhanced creative industries lead to improvement in livelihoods, particularly for Indigenous people and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous cultural industries created skills and livelihood improvements in the lives of recipients, for example, 809 members of Indigenous Groups received training in producing baskets; jars and pottery; performing arts; resin and weaving.</li> <li>63 cultural commodities producers groups were formed involving 809 people (of which 540 are women).</li> <li>Groups received training on financial literacy (including costing, pricing, funds management,) business plan, quality check and marketing of cultural goods which has increased income and improved cultural identity. Groups received trainings in Natural Resources Management.</li> <li>Market networks for cultural products/services were established. Study tours, participation to trade fairs were organized on a regular basis.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Improved commercialization of local cultural products and services in domestic and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendations were issued with regard to trade legislation and producers and supporting NGOs were trained on the existing legal framework.</li> <li>Guidelines were developed for public-private consultations at the grassroots level, along with pilot projects.</li> </ul>

international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased sales and markets of indigenous products to markets in Siem Reap, Phnom Penh and four target provinces and beyond. For example, it is reported that sales have increased up to 18% as a result of the Joint Programme's intervention.</li><li>• One Village One Product certification was secured for producers.</li></ul>
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### LESSONS LEARNED:

The project life span was too short. At least a five-year programme life should be given for joint programmes.

Difficulties resulted from different rules and procedures amongst the agencies (eg, recruitment, office preparation, transferring funds agencies to NGO partners) and reporting requirements between the agencies, resulting in delays.

Delays in transfer of funds from UN agency headquarters to country level.

In future, rather than a programme coordinator per agency, there should be a single Programme Coordinator.

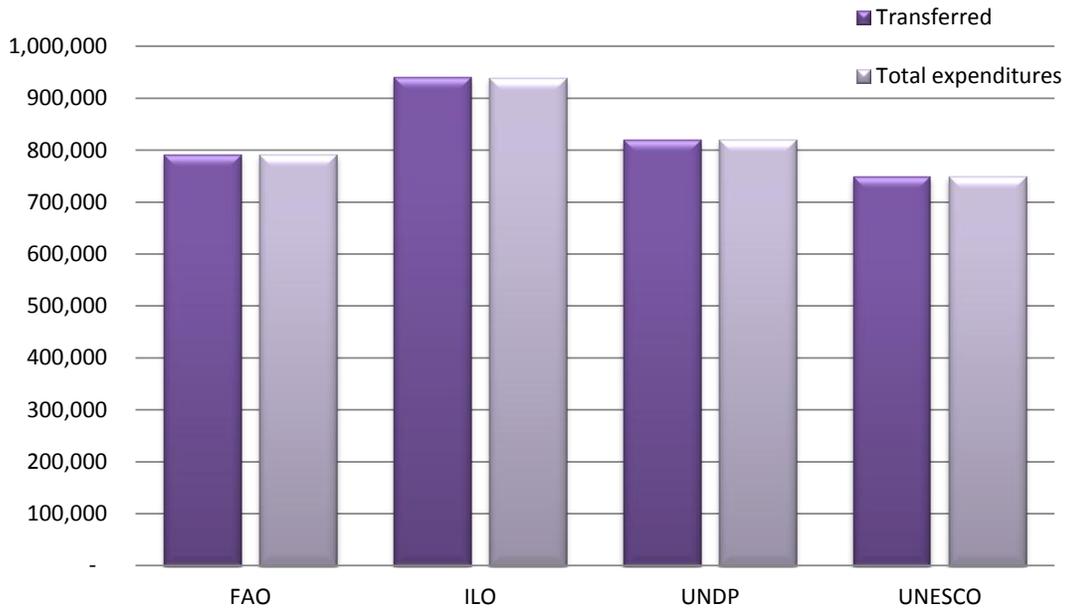
There were also coordination gaps between the UN agencies and provincial implementing partners.

Sustainability of the programme results was also noted as a concern. There is a need for additional training, follow-up and monitoring, and more time is required for market development and market penetration.

CHARTS & FIGURES  
As of 31 December 2011

Organization	Approved Budget	Transferred	Exp rate	Total Expenditure	Supplies, equipmt & transport	Personnel	Training of counter	Contracts	Other direct costs	Indirect costs
FAO	791,553	791,553	100%	791,554	47,318	359,327	120,948	180,480	31,697	51,784
ILO	941,017	941,017	100%	939,070	44,648	539,868	42,940	212,073	39,231	60,310
UNDP	818,826	818,826	100%	818,826	7,778	375,253	68,391	136,692	177,144	53,568
UNESCO	748,604	748,604	100%	748,604	20,096	375,017		296,379	8,138	48,974
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>3,300,000</b>	<b>3,300,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,298,054</b>	<b>119,840</b>	<b>1,649,465</b>	<b>232,279</b>	<b>825,624</b>	<b>256,209</b>	<b>214,636</b>

Transfers & Expenditures



Expenditure by category

