

Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)

FINAL REPORT

**A Tour Guide Training Program for the Anlong Veng Peace Center: Communicating
Peace through stories of hardship and genocide survival**

April 5, 2018

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Executive Summary

In collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and generous support from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and core support from USAID, DC-Cam was able to conduct the first tour guide training with 15 tour guides in Anlong Veng and other main activities contributing to dealing with the past. Although the second tour guide and meeting with tour guide, which are the planned activities stated in the approved proposal, were not performed within the grant period due to conflicting schedule of the Ministry of Tourism, these activities were all completed later. Additionally, the reallocation of the budget from the two activities allowed DC-Cam and the Ministry of Tourism to boost its outreach and communication about the Anlong Veng Peace Center and the whole district through printing and distribution of Anlong Veng community History, Guidebook, T-shirt, and Anlong Veng master plan panel and booklet.

Introduction

Tour Guide Training

So far, there has been no professionally trained tour guide for Anlong Veng community. The development of human resources in here would have a long-term socio-economic impact that would help to facilitate conflict transformation and social reintegration. The reintegration of the KR members marked a somewhat success in this endeavor, however, efforts to promote peace and reconciliation remain an ongoing task. Rich in history and dotted with 14 historical sites (see Appendix I), the Anlong Veng community has the potential to be a tourist-oriented destination, as well as for education and research. In preparation for the first training, the staff travelled to Anlong Veng several times to engage local stakeholders, recruit participants and prepare some logistical arrangements. On 28 August 2017, the first tour guide training was conducted with the participation of 20 local residents and students. A qualified and professional tour guide has long been considered as the most pressing demand in the Anlong Veng district. So far, there has been no professionally trained tour guide for the community. The development of human resources in here would have a long-term socio-economic impact that would help to

facilitate conflict transformation and social reintegration. The reintegration of the KR members marked a somewhat success in this endeavor, however, efforts to promote peace and reconciliation remain an ongoing task. Rich in history and dotted with 14 historical sites (see Appendix I), the Anlong Veng community has the potential to be a tourist-oriented destination, as well as for education and research.

Opening Speech for Tour Guide Training

As part of our larger mission to manage and develop the Anlong Veng community, Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) launched the five-day tour guide training program in an earnest manner. On the first day, Mr. Tim Sarat, Deputy Governor of Anlong Veng District stood up and began with his speech by making a brief introduction about Anlong Veng and acknowledging the efforts all the stakeholders involved in this first tour guide training. He stated that while the 14 historical sites play an important role in tourism and history of Anlong Veng community, Anlong Veng also has many other natural tourism attractions that would help enhance its tourism sector. One of which is Rokhavoan protected forest, the project initiated by Wildlife Conservation Organization to both preserve and restore the dwindling population of native species in Anlong Veng. Mr. Tim even highlighted that Tumnup Thmei and O-Svay waterfall in Trapeang Prasat district are of exceptional beauty and would serve as essential natural tourism attractions. Mr. Tim believed that the tourism sector would provide Anlong Veng with a great opportunity to develop itself into an even more prosperous community. He ended his speech by encouraging all the trainees to pay special attention to it. That's the way we could produce a qualified tour guide for this special community.

H.E Top Sopheak, undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Tourism, stood up and thanked Mr. Tim for his brief over the entire Anlong Veng community. He started with an appreciation of the beauty of Anlong Veng and a friendly question, "are you doing fine?" to the trainees. He then moved on to introduce himself and acknowledge all of the stakeholders, especially the team of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam). In his speech, he stated that this tour guide training is of paramount importance seeing as how tourism is one of the three main sectors of Cambodia. In 2016 alone, he mentioned, Cambodia have received 5 million international tourists reaching the overall growth of 5% as well as generated more approximately 3.2 billion dollars and received around 10 million national tourists. And in the first quarter of 2017 Cambodia has already received 2.6 million international tourists reaching the total growth of 12.8% and the Ministry of Tourism are expecting at least 5.4 million international tourists by the end of 2017. H.E Top Sopheak said that tourism is a sector that needs the involvement of many other sectors in order to function which in turn helps to generate the income for the people who work in those sectors. H.E Top Sopheak said that the Ministry of Tourism has conducted training at various regions in Cambodia and that no training is possible without 4Ms, standing for "man, money, material and management." According to H.E Top Sopheak, tour guides in Cambodia are categorized into 5 different levels: national, regional, community and special tour guide. Currently, Cambodia has approximately 5,000 national and 1,000 regional tour guides and are still in need of another 10,000 more. The tour guides that would graduate from this training in particular will be categorized as the community tour guides. He reiterated the necessity of community tour guides for the 56 community in

Cambodia and advice the trainees focus on this training to build their own capacity and meet such demand.

Highlighting the Training Activities

Immediately after the short opening ceremony presided over by H.E Top Sopheak and Mr. Tim Sarat, deputy governor of Anlong Veng district, provided us with a detailed description of tourism sector and also of economic sector in Oddar Meanchey province. This helped the 20 trainees to catch a quick glimpse of the resourcefulness of the province. With the introduction to Oddar Meanchey Tourist Guide booklet, each trainee received one copy and could consult with it regarding the resorts, waterfall, temples, historical bridges, and Anlong Veng historical sites. The official expressed his great appreciation of the trainees who would make a joint effort to boost the tourism sector in the Anlong Veng community and also the entire province.

I (Ly Sok-Kheang) began the afternoon session by making a short introduction to the Anlong Veng Peace Center and Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam). All the trainees were then asked to respond to pre-training test to evaluate their prior knowledge of history. Then, I proceeded with the teaching of Chapter One (Section I and II). The trainees worked in groups and looked for the answers. After that, they were asked to close the book and tried to memorize twelve facts of the chapter.

On the second day's morning, Mr. Putrea Sophornara, an instructor from the Ministry of Tourism, devoted his session to basic knowledge of tourism, tour guide's behavior, cultural and traditional way of welcoming and providing services to tourists, effective inter-personal relations with tourists, meeting the needs and demands of visitors, and promotion of local product sales. On the third day's morning, Mr. Sophornara began to touch upon the hospitality session in which he stressed the need to smile and *Sampeah* (Cambodia's way of greeting) the visitors in a proper manner.

Regarding the history content, Mr. Christopher Dearing, the author of Guidebook for Tour Guide, joined me in teaching the next lessons. His key focus was on the Anlong Veng history Part I and II. Trainees were divided into four groups and came up with 10 questions with answers. They were then allowed to pose the questions to each other and scored them if their responses were correct. After break, Mr. Christopher assigned trainees to work in pairs with one having the Guidebook in hand and the other a noting paper. While one read the book, the other tried to take as many notes as they could. The pair then discussed how to present the facts to the class. They continued their discussion even during the break. On their return, Ms. YIM Tha, Anlong Veng's local resident whose native village is in Takeo province, was invited to speak to the trainees. Exposure to personal stories was another method for tour guides to connect the history of Anlong Veng with the villagers. This would make their future work as tour guide more lively, active and informative.

On the fourth day's morning, Dr. Kim Bunara, an instructor of the MoT, dedicated his whole morning session to the hospitality and the narrative methodology for tour guides. He even lectured that as tour guides, we should understand the need of visitors. Evidently, he said visitors wanted to expose themselves to a new environment with good quality, quick services, and better security. He went further to describe the three important components for the tourism services such as accommodation, food, and transportation. Dr. Kim even brought all the

trainees, who were riding their own motorbikes, to Pol Pot's Cremation Site and Son Sen's Cremation Site.

This afternoon's session was a little different from the first three days. Besides the regular teaching, the team invited a group of art performers from Phnom Penh to play two scenes of "Breaking the Silence." The trainees became absorbed in the three actors in front of them, hearing the stories of survivors. That could be a significant part that each of tour guides related to the historical sites. This was followed by the session on the historical sites in the Guidebook. They were assigned to work in a group of 5 people, focusing their reading and memorizing the facts for a mock tour to be held in the next day.

On the fifth day's morning, Mr. Mean Vandeth, director of Tourism Professional Training Department of MoT, focused his session on the code of conduct and professionalism of tour guides. He explained the five different levels of tour guides, as mentioned earlier by H. E Top Sopheak. He reiterated that each tour guide needed to follow the conditions. He instructed trainees on how to apply for the position of tour guides and warned that tour guides without a license would be fined. Frequently, Mr. Mean consulted with few booklets as a core reference to his lecture. One of the booklets was "Law on Tourism," signed by His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni on June 10, 2009.

This final session devoted to the practice of what they have learned over the last four days. Five trainees in one group could have their own roles: Person One presented the history of the Communist Movement and one story from the Guidebook, Person Two presented the history of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) and also one story, Person Three presented the history of Anlong Veng Part I and also one story, Person Four presented the history of Anlong Veng Part II and also one story, and Person Five presented two historical sites and also one story. They were regarded as an expert of each assignment work at the field.

Assessment Result of Training

Pre-and post-training surveys were conducted as part of our overall goals to evaluate trainees' knowledge about the history of the Anlong Veng community and KR movement and also the historical sites. The same sets of questions were used so that the variation of their responses could be noticed and analyzed here.

The result of the pre-training survey has shown that they had very little knowledge of the topics. The percentages of being "unanswered" ranged from 60 % to over 90%. Evidently, a question No.1 "how did the Khmer Rouge receive their name "Khmer Rouge?" has received only few percentages. Only 6% equally responded that: "it's a name King Sihanouk gave to the communist group;" and "it was given by King Sihanouk after the Red Army of China." There were 5% which provided the answer that the KR received its name "because of its genocide regime." However, it was noted that 83% did not know how to respond to this question at all. Another example of question No. 35 "the KR were able to re-capture Anlong Veng in what year?" has shown that 94% chose to tick "unanswered." Only 6% mentioned that it occupied Anlong Veng in 1989. The overall response to the 45 questions stood at over 10%.

Nevertheless, the responses to the question "how did the Khmer Rouge receive their name "Khmer Rouge?" has drastically changed in that 83% provided a correct answer. It was the same percentage that they could not answer to the question at all before they started the

training. There was only 5% which stated that they could not answer. Regarding the question No. 35, 35% of the respondents answered “1989 to 1998,” while 20% answered “1989” and 15% answered “1998.” In general, the pre-training surveys proved disheartening and the weakest according to their responses. After a full-week training, the percentages of the responses dramatically increased to the percentages that they could not answer in the first place.

The first tour guide training was wrapped up, while each participant had the opportunity to listen to the remarkable perspectives of officials who presided over the opening ceremony. They could obtain the general information about the tourism in Cambodia and, specifically, in Oddar Meanchey province. It was the general knowledge that each tour guide would need it in addition to the history of Anlong Veng community. During the training, the potential tour guides could learn from a series of presentations by instructors from the Ministry of Tourism. This should be of great significance for all the tour guides to behave in a decent way. While the theory of the training was provided, the participants were arranged to practice the lesson at Pol Pot’s cremation site on the fourth day.

In addition, the trainees spent every afternoon of the five-day training program focusing on the history of Anlong Veng community and the Khmer Rouge regime in general. While using “The History of Anlong Veng Community” and its guidebook as core materials, DC-Cam’s instructors trained the participants on how to memorize the content of the history, life stories, and the 14 historical sites. All the trainees could be able to practice their newly obtained skills at several historical sites such as Anlong Veng’s Museum (Ta Mok’s former house), Son Sen’s cremation site, Pol Pot’s cremation site, and Anlong Veng Peace Center on top of the Dang-rek mountain. Their practice was graded as a good progress deemed as “very promising” for the community. They started with very little knowledge of the history of Anlong Veng community and the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-1979) and historical sites. However, they completed the training with a very good result based upon our post-training survey.

Second Tour guide Training in Anlong Veng

With the successful tour guide training last year, the Ministry of Tourism has proposed to organize a second tour training on March 12-17, 2018. Eleven trainees participated in this one-week program so that it brought the number of Anlong Veng tour guide to 31. However, according to the officials from the Ministry of Tourism, refreshing their history knowledge should be a further top priority to ensure that all the tour guides could find themselves relevant and confident of presenting the history to visitors. Furthermore, new rounds of trainings should be significant given that more and more visitors, both from abroad and from Cambodia, begin to see the importance of the history of Anlong Veng, the final stronghold of the Khmer Rouge movement. This trend can be seen through a seminar with approximately tour guides and travel agencies. They all have shown their strong interest in visiting the community.

Meeting with Tour Guide in Siem Reap

Following the training, on Tuesday 27th March 2018, a meeting to disseminate information about a historical site of Anlong Veng was held at Century Angkor Hotel in Siem Reap province. The meeting was organized by the Ministry of Tourism, Documentation Center of Cambodia, and four other inter-ministries committee with several individual features and presentations from honored guest speakers and main stakeholders, including opening remark

by H. E Top Sopheak, Under Secretary State of Ministry of Tourism; a presentation about Potential Tourism of Anlong Veng presided by Director of Provincial Tourism Office of Oddar Meanchey Mrs. Thinny Moni Reaksmeay; Dr. Chuk Chumno, Director of Department of Development and Tourism Product, Mr. Ken Sophy, Deputy Director of Department of Development and Tourism Product gave presentation about connecting line of attraction sites and attachment within the region of Anlong Veng, Director of Anlong Veng Peace Center Dr. Ly Sokheang Talk about the history of Anlong Veng and its community, and Mr. Chhang Youk, Director of Documentation Center of Cambodia to lead discussion and answered most of the questions from the participants.

After presentation of the history, the potential of tourism and the development of Anlong Veng history, the participants took part in raising proposal asking to have an arrangement for all the tour guides and tour operations to visit and see the site directly in actual physic to understand it and make more common sense of the site. They also participate in answering to question posted by Dr. Ly Sok-Kheang related to whether or not tourist should visit Anlong Veng.

Since little known about the district of Anlong Veng and heard about it before, the participants in the meeting have shown their interests and deep consideration. And again, they have requested to having the study tour at the real sites. Although, in the past there were not many people know or rarely heard about the location or the name of Anlong Veng, but now it is the important location crucial for education, history, community as well as tourism since it is the last stronghold of Khmer Rouge that located along the Cambodian-Thai border in Oddar Meanchey province and the range of Dangrek mountains.

Mr. Youk Chhang responded to some interesting questionnaires that point out about the roads to link and connecting one another from each site to another “Like the Golden Threads (Red or white cotton thread tied around the wrist embedded with blessing) for happiness and being like protector of the border, because with the flow of tourist the border will as well be protected; likewise, the golden threads connected from Anlong Veng to Kbal Tunsoang”. Mr. Chhang Youk added that the tour guides and the tour operators shall know about the selling points and find out the positive sides of the locations for guidance and to introduce to show to tourists rather than the negative points; he gives examples of the beautiful scenery, to value the nature, the human and the people in the community are the living history that have never been reached or touched. He added that in dry or rainy season Anlong Veng always has green and “blossom all seasons.” Although, the weather is hot in this dry season, but the forest has a kind of flower called “Thunder Flower” always blooming in light orange color and the wind often blowing breezily.

Anlong Veng Master Plan

Anlong Veng Peace Center has successfully worked with London-based DaeWha Kang Studio to produce a master plan for Anlong Veng district. The Master Plan has been presented and submitted to the Inter-Ministry Committee on the Development and Preservation of Anlong Veng Historical Site. The committee has referred to the Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization and Construction to discuss the technical aspects of the plan.

A comprehensive spatial and development master plan for the region of Anlong Veng, from Anlong Veng town in the Southeast to O'Smach town in the northwest. To be executed in two phases. The first comprises the historic corridor between Anlong Veng town and Choam checkpoint at the Thai border, including 14 sites related to the Khmer Rouge. The second phase comprises a 50km long swath of agricultural and sparsely populated land from Anlong Veng to O'Smach. (DaeWha Kang, principle architect).

Outreach and Communication

With the reallocation of the remaining fund, DC-Cam used the budget approval to reprint 1,000 copies of Anlong Veng Community History book and 1,000 copies of guidebook, print 210 T-shirt advertising Anlong Veng community, and 7 sets of Anlong Veng Master Plan panel and 16 sets of booklet. Totally, with the support from SDC, DC-Cam published 1,600 copies of Anlong Veng community History book; 1,710 copies of tour guide book; 370 T-shirt, 18 Anlong Veng Master Plan panel and 44 sets of Anlong Veng Master Plan booklet. All these publications and materials were distributed to tour guide, local people and students attending peace and study tour organized by DC-Cam and the Ministry of Tourism. The remaining copies will be used to sustain the project.

Challenges to Peace and Reconciliation

Over the course of the project implementation, the Anlong Veng Peace Center, an initiative of DC-Cam and Ministry of Tourism, has faced a number of challenges. While some are timely fixed, others have taken us some portions of time to deal with it.

(1) Son Sen's cremation site

Preserving History as an Important National Resource Son Sen's Cremation Site, Anlong Veng District

Like all resources, history must be protected and preserved. Negligence and indifference, as much as deliberate destruction, can deprive future generations of historical artifacts or locations. The Anlong Veng Peace Center established by The Documentation Center of Cambodia in collaboration with The Ministry of Tourism works to preserve history by identifying sites at risk of destruction or degradation. In a recent trip to the Anlong Veng area, our staff discovered a local road construction crew inadvertently covered Son Sen's cremation site. Son Sen's cremation site is located near the road in Trapeang Prey commune, Anlong Veng district. The site is one of the 14 historical sites in the Anlong Veng area. To restore the site and protect it from further damage, our staff removed dirt from the site, installed cement poles, and set up wire fencing to mark and protect the site for the future. (Anlong Veng Peace Center Facebook Page)

(2) Tumnup Thmei's dam

The dam was built during Ta Mok's rule. It can retain a certain level of water inside the man-made Tumnap Thmei lake. The people could take benefit from the water for agriculture and rely on fisheries for their survival for more than 20 years. However, a new development strategy did not make an all-out effort to preserve it. It was rather destroyed and built on top of the original one. It is approximately one meter higher than the previous one.

(3) Ta Mok's Boat inside the Museum

Ta Mok's boat was discovered by local residents and stored inside Ta Mok's museum. It has been put on display for months. However, it was stolen under the cover of the darkness. The team then reported to the local authority to search for it. In the meantime, the district police have taken great pains to bring it back to the museum.

(4) Landmine

After twenty years of reintegration of Anlong Veng into a wider national community, mines remain a great challenge and threat to human life. Over the last few months, several students and teachers of Anlong Veng Primary School were injured by UXOs while they burned trash inside the compound. Our team has expressed a grave concern over the unexploded ordnances at some of the 14 Anlong Veng Historical Sites. It's evident that the protected site "Pol Pot-Khieu Sampha Bunker" is reported to have mines and other UXOs.

(5) Interview Access and Strategy

Interviewing local residents remain a challenge while the Khmer Rouge tribunal is ongoing. Our team on the ground has the difficulty in seeking permission from villagers for interviews. They merely refrain from talking or discussing any issues related to the Khmer Rouge period. However, we have prepared for a new strategy to build rapport with them. In that, we have to be sensitive to their culture, respect them and clearly present our project's objectives. We also need to stay in touch with them and keep them updated about our ongoing presence through various outreach and communication tools such as publications, T-Shirt, and exhibitions.

(6) Religion: Buddhism Vs. Christianity

Religions have posed a challenge to the likelihood and way of life of people in Anlong Veng. Buddhism was allowed since Ta Mok's rule, while Christianity has begun to move in. All religions are very good in many ways. However, it can become a conflicting point in a way. That's why we have raised this issue for the public debate in case that we all, including policy makers, can take some proactive measures to prevent any possible conflict from breaking out. Im Chaem, a suspect in the Case 004 at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) was converted to Christianity. Anlong Veng Peace Center Director Dr. Ly Sok-Kheang wrote an opinion piece on this conversion and it was printed in Phnom Penh Post newspaper. The title of the article is the Shadow of Religion in the Peace-Making Process and it can be found at <https://www.phnompenhpost.com/opinion/shadow-religions-peace-making-process>. When Anlong Veng Peace Center's volunteer, Sout Vechet, informed her about the article being printed on the Post, Im Chaem boycotted her communication with our team. She

did not allow the team to take any photos of her. In this regard, we need to take into account the above techniques approaching local residents.

Conclusion

Despite some challenges (short grant period, the Ministry’s tight schedule during the grant period, and challenges to peace and reconciliation), the Anlong Veng Peace Center achieved desirable outcomes. All the beneficiaries have increased their understanding on the Khmer Rouge history and could generate some income from their professional tour guide skill.

Several tour guides from the first training stay engaged with DC-Cam’s ongoing activities i.e. peace and human rights tour and high official tours. They provided a guided tour as part of the program and received up-to-date information on the Anlong Veng Peace Center.

Moving forward, DC-Cam and the Ministry of Tourism will stay connected with all the trained tour guide and refresh their knowledge on a regular basis. Most importantly, to better equip them with knowledge requires our team to document, compile and write about the history of each village, which consist of 68 villages in the Anlong Veng district. This will bring a more input and insight into a broader understanding of the history of Khmer Rouge and Anlong Veng community. As planned, Anlong Veng district becomes the first community where its history will be well-documented and used as a means to promote collective memory, peace and reconciliation, and, in particular, as a platform to spur socio-economic growth.

APPENDIX I: Name List of Tour Guides

No	Name	Sex	Occupation	School/ work	Biographies
1	Leang Soknea	F	Grade 12	Anlong Veng High School	The eldest child in a family of 6, Leang Soknea was born in Anlong Veng in the year 2000. Having graduated from Anlong Veng high school in 2017, Soknea is continuing her education in Phnom Penh majoring in Banking and Finance. The reasons for Soknea participation in the program are because she wants to become a tour guide and to learn more about history.
2	Phorn Sreymom	F	Grade 12	AV High School	Born in Kompong Cham in 1997, Phorn Sreymom and her family moved to Anlong Veng in 2005 and have been living there ever since. The eldest daughter of her family, Sreymom has graduated from Anlong Veng high school in 2017 and is currently pursuing higher education

					at Phnom Penh majoring in Banking and Finance. Sreymom participated in Anlong Veng Tour Guide Training Program because she loves the tour guide profession, geography and history subject. Sreymom also want to learn and experience more about history.
3	Khin Seyla	M	Grade 12	AV High School	The youngest child of the family, Khin Seyla was born in Anlong Veng in the year 1999. Having finished his education at Anlong Veng high school in 2017, Seyla is currently studying for his bachelor degree of art in history in Phnom Penh city. Seyla participated in Tour Guide Training program because he wish to one day became a tour guide and he believes that he could gain new knowledge and experience from this training.
4	Yan Sopheary	F	BA	AV High School	Yan Sopheary is a native on Anlong Veng who was born in 1994. In 2012, Sopheary was graduated from Anlong Veng high school and continued to finish a bachelor degree in Tourism and Hospitality in Siem Reap in 2016. The reason Sopheary wanted to join the tour guide training program was because she want to learn more about Anlong Veng, which is her own birth place.
5	Kren Sokhoun	F	Grade 12	AV High School	Kren Sokhoun was born in Anlong Veng in 1999. Sokhoun graduated from Anlong Veng high school in 2017 and is currently preparing herself for the upcoming Math Teacher entrance exam in Phnom Penh. She participated in the Tour Guide Training program with the goal to gain new experience and to understand more about the bitter history which her parents have lived though. Another reason is that she has faith in DC-Cam and wants to build

relationship with the center for future cooperation.

6	Proeut Sreylin	F	Grade 12	AV High School	Born in Kandal province in 1993, Proeut Sreylin and her family have migrated Anlong Veng in the year 2000. As the eldest of her siblings, Sreylin has graduated from Anlong Veng high school in 2012. Nowadays, Sreylin is staying at home to help managing her family's trading business. Sreylin saw Anlong Veng Tour Guide Training program as an opportunity for further education as well as learning more about Anlong Veng and its problems. Furthermore, Sreylin also believes that the tour guide profession can help increase her income.
7	Cheang Nav	F	Grade 9	AV High School	Cheang Nav was born at Sihanouk in 1997. Due to family circumstances, Nav had to quit school after grade 7 and moved to Anlong Veng in 2011 to help running her sister's trading business. Aside from that, Nav also runs a small café of her own in the district center. Nav joined the program because she wants to become a tour guide as well as to learn more about Anlong Veng and Khmer Rouge.
8	Mao Sokhin	F	Teacher	District Education Office	The third child and the only daughter of the Lomtong Tmey village chief, Mao Sokhin is a 26 years old Anlong Veng native born in September 10th 1991. After graduated from Anlong Veng high school in 2011, Sokhin continued to pass the entrance exam for teacher training and trained to be a teacher for two years at Battambang regional pedagogical training center. After which Sokhin worked as a biology, earth science and English teacher at Tompong Prahsat middle school for 3 years. In 2016, Sokhin

found a new job at the Anlong Veng district's office of education where she works as a trainer for kindergarten teacher until present time. Sokhin said she want to become a tour guide because she loves her country and community and want to help develop. Another reason is she believes that as a local she needs to know as much as possible about Anlong Veng, be it history or tourism sites. Sokhin said the she loves the tour guide occupation because it involves research about both history and nature while shares many similarities with her currently occupation, teacher.

9	Meng Vichet	M	Teacher	AV High School	Born in December 22rd 1990 Meng Vichet is a 28 years old native Anlong Veng resident. Vichet is the eldest son of five siblings. In 2011, Vichet graduated from Anlong Veng high school and set out to continue his university education at Cambodian University of Specialties in Siem Reap. Unfortunately, Vichet had to quit university in his third year due to his parents' divorce and return to Anlong Veng where he currently working at ASEAN National School as a Thai and English teacher as well as running a small coffee at his home to support his family. When asked why he wants to become a tour guide, Vichet's answer was it is because he believes that he can gain new and potentially eyes opening experiences as well as knowledge regarding the history and historical sites of Anlong Veng. Vichet believes that Anlong Veng is a community rich in both history and nature; and by becoming a tour guide, he can contribute in developing Anlong Veng into an even more prosperous community while, at the same time, help support his
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family. Despite his lack of experience and English ability, Vichet is determined to do his best to become a good tour guide.

10	Yemsovann Saravuth	M	Selling phone	AV High School	Yemsovann Saravuth was born in Kandal province in 1992. In 2007, Saravuth and family have moved to Anlong Veng and graduated from Anlong Veng high school in 2011. As a single child, Saravuth had to postpone his university education in 2016 and return to Anlong Veng to help out in his family's business. Saravuth joined this training program with the intention to learn more about history as well as to increase his income.
11	Dom Ratana	M	Hospitality	AV High School	Dom Ratana was born in Anlong Veng in 1999 and finished his education at Anlong Veng high school in 2011. However, due to family matters, Ratana had to quit his university education in the second year and return to Anlong Veng. Nowadays, Ratana is working as a receptionist at a guest house in Anlong Veng.
12	Meas Sokheng	F	Teacher	AV High School	Meas Sokheng was born in Anlong Veng in 1991 and graduated from Anlong Veng high school in 2012. However, as the youngest child of the family, Sokheng could not pursue higher education because she has to inherit her family business. Aside from managing family business, Sokheng used to work as a home tutor teaching Thai language and later quit because her business was becoming busier and busier. Sokheng joined the Tour Guide Training program with the goal to learn more about her own identity as a Khmer.
13	Ngoun Lina	F	Grade 12	AV High School	Ngoun Lina is a 17 year old fresh high school graduate who was born in

Anlong Veng on the 16th of July 2000. Lina lives in a family of five with her father, who work in administration at Anlong Veng district hall, her mother, her older sister, and her younger sister. Despite her young age and her lack of experience, Lina is and has always been a hard working student who strives to achieve her goal with great results in mind. One of the reasons why Lina wants to be a tour guide is that she loves this occupation as it relates to the university major which she aims to study; Commerce and tourism management. Furthermore, she loves Anlong Veng and wants to contribute to the development of this community through becoming a tour guide.

14	Dom Sopanmai	F	Grade 12	AV High School	The youngest of her family, Dom Sopanmai was born in Anlong Veng in the year 2000. After graduating from Anlong Veng school in 2017, Sopanmai is currently continuing her education in Siem Reap majoring in tourism. The reasons for Sopanmai participation in Anlong Veng Tour Guide Training program was because she wants to learn more about history as finding job opportunities and help develop the Anlong Veng community.
15	Sorn Kunthea	F	Staying at home	Kdei Tortim High School	Born in 2001, Non Dyna is a Kompong Cham resident who came to Anlong Veng in her summer vacation to help her aunt out. Currently Dyna is a grade 11 student at a high school in Kampong Cham. The reasons Dyna joined the program was because she want to gain new experience as well as new knowledge about Anlong Veng history and Khmer Rouge history in general.

16	Chum Kimsrun	M	Farmer		Originally from Kampong Tom, Chum Kimsrun was born in 1974. Kimsrun graduated from Baktouk high school in 1990 and went on to continue higher education in law for one year before having to quit due to family circumstances. In 2014, Kimsrun and his family moved to Anlong Veng to help manage his relative's guest house.
17	Sout Vechet	M	Grade 12	AV High School	Born in 1994, Suon Vichet is a native of Anlong Veng. Vichet graduated from Anlong Veng high school in 2017 and is currently preparing for teacher entrance exam in Siem Reap. Vichet joined the program because he is very interested in the tour guide profession and would become one if the opportunity arises.
18	Seng Panha	M	Grade 9	Choam Check-point	Originally from Takeo, Seng Panha was born in 1999 and move to Anlong Veng with his family in 2005. Due to family circumstances, Panha was only about to study until grade 9 before quitting. The reasons Panha wanted to join the training program was because he wants to learn more about history and Anlong Veng.
19	Thai Phanny	M	Grade 12	AV High School	A native of Anlong Veng, Thai Phanny was born in 1998 and in 2017 he graduated from Anlong Veng high school. Currently, Phanny is in Phnom Penh pursuing higher education in Information Technology at Phnom Penh. The reason Phanny participated in the program was because he wants to gain more experience in Khmer Rouge history.
20	Non Dyna	F	Grade 10		



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