1. A PHYSICAL LEGACY

| Building a Permanent Genocide Research Center |

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) has established a permanent S21/ Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and is building a new national memorial. The museum and genocide research center in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, is designed by world-renowned architect Santiago Calatrava. The center opened in 2019 and is a key component of DC-Cam’s efforts to commemorate the victims of the Khmer Rouge’s genocide and to educate the public about the history of the Cambodian genocide.

The museum consists of a permanent exhibition, a temporary exhibition, a research library, and a multimedia center. The permanent exhibition includes photographs, documents, and artifacts from the Khmer Rouge period. The temporary exhibition changes regularly to showcase new research and findings. The research library contains a vast collection of books, periodicals, and other materials related to the history of the Cambodian genocide. The multimedia center features audiovisual presentations, interactive exhibits, and multimedia resources.

The center is open to the public and serves as a monument to the victims of the Khmer Rouge’s genocide. It is a place where visitors can learn about the history of the Cambodian genocide and the roles played by individuals and institutions in the Khmer Rouge regime. The center also serves as a platform for promoting dialogue and understanding about the past and its implications for the present and future.

To learn more about the center and its activities, visit the DC-Cam website or contact them directly.

Responding to the Cambodian Genocide in a Global Context: Strategic Plan 2019-2021*

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2. A LEGACY OF MEMORY

Preserving memory means remembering and understanding the past to honor those who perished or suffered under Khmer Rouge rule and present similar issues in the future. In the coming years, we will focus on helping to establish a National Historical Commission on Genocide Prevention in Cambodia. This commission will be a vital guardian of historical memory and provide a necessary complement to the ECCC in providing a sense of justice for survivors of the Khmer Rouge period. At the same time, we will continue to pursue projects to enhance public understanding of Khmer Rouge history.

Genocide Education
Education is crucial for Cambodians to preserve their history, remember the lives of 1.7 million people who perished under Khmer Rouge rule, and look forward to a future of peace and harmony. As part of our efforts to understand and communicate the reality of the genocide, we have started working with the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and provincial officials in Battambang and Kampong Cham, to develop an educational curriculum for schools. This curriculum features case studies, timelines, and student activities, and has been tested in select high schools.

In the years ahead, we will build on that work by planning more inclusive and engaging educational projects. Our strategy is simple: help develop and publicize a history that has been brought into focus in Cambodia, and build local knowledge of the genocide through an educational curriculum.

Victims’ History
Our work is inspired by the needs of the victims of Khmer Rouge terror, from those who live now and those who seem to be lost.

3. A LEGACY OF JUSTICE

The trials at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) are not an end to the need for accountability in Cambodia. Our mission includes a commitment to build on the work of the ECCC by drawing lessons from its work, uncovering new information to promote accountability, and making our existing resources more widely available.

Voices from the ECCC
Here, we wanted to share this account of the ECCC’s work: by sharing the lessons and experiences of those who have worked at the ECCC, through a posted picture and an excerpt from the ECCC’s newsletter. This account will provide an inside look at the ECCC, highlighting the work of the tribunal and the challenges faced by those involved. Here, we share an excerpt from the ECCC’s newsletter, which emphasizes the importance of the ECCC’s work in the context of the 1970s’ genocide, human rights violations, and social issues.

Unleashing the Past
Making Our Documents Available Worldwide
As we approach the 10th anniversary of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, we are pleased to announce our commitment to making those documents that are available through our website to the public in an accessible format. We are also pleased to announce that we have made some 250,000 pages of documents now available on our website, including full text, bibliographies, and footnotes. These documents are available in both English and Khmer.

Nurturing Memory
As the ECCC wraps up, we also plan to continue our work of empowering survivors by helping them speak and reflect about issues relating to the Khmer Rouge regime. We plan to establish formal and informal networks to help survivors connect with each other and with the broader community. This strategy aims to provide ongoing and effective assistance to those affected by the Khmer Rouge regime.

Searching for the Truth
We understand that we are not the first to attempt to uncover the truth about the Khmer Rouge regime. Our work is part of a larger effort to bring to light the atrocities that occurred under the regime and to ensure that those responsible are held accountable.

The Khmer Rouge regime was responsible for the deaths of millions of people, including the torture and murder of thousands. The ECCC is an effort to bring those responsible to justice.

Media
Here, we will share an excerpt from the ECCC’s newsletter, which highlights the importance of the ECCC’s work in the context of the 1970s’ genocide, human rights violations, and social issues. We will also share an excerpt from the ECCC’s newsletter, which emphasizes the importance of the ECCC’s work in the context of the 1970s’ genocide, human rights violations, and social issues. We will also share an excerpt from the ECCC’s newsletter, which emphasizes the importance of the ECCC’s work in the context of the 1970s’ genocide, human rights violations, and social issues.

The ECCC has already achieved much in its first decade. It has brought to justice those who were responsible for atrocities committed during the Khmer Rouge regime. It has also helped to promote reconciliation and healing in Cambodia. However, there is still much work to be done. The ECCC’s work is far from complete.

In conclusion, we want to emphasize the importance of the ECCC’s work and the need for continued support. The ECCC’s work is crucial to ensuring that those responsible for atrocities are held accountable and that justice is served. We believe that the ECCC has made significant progress in its first decade. We look forward to continuing its work and ensuring that justice is served.