SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

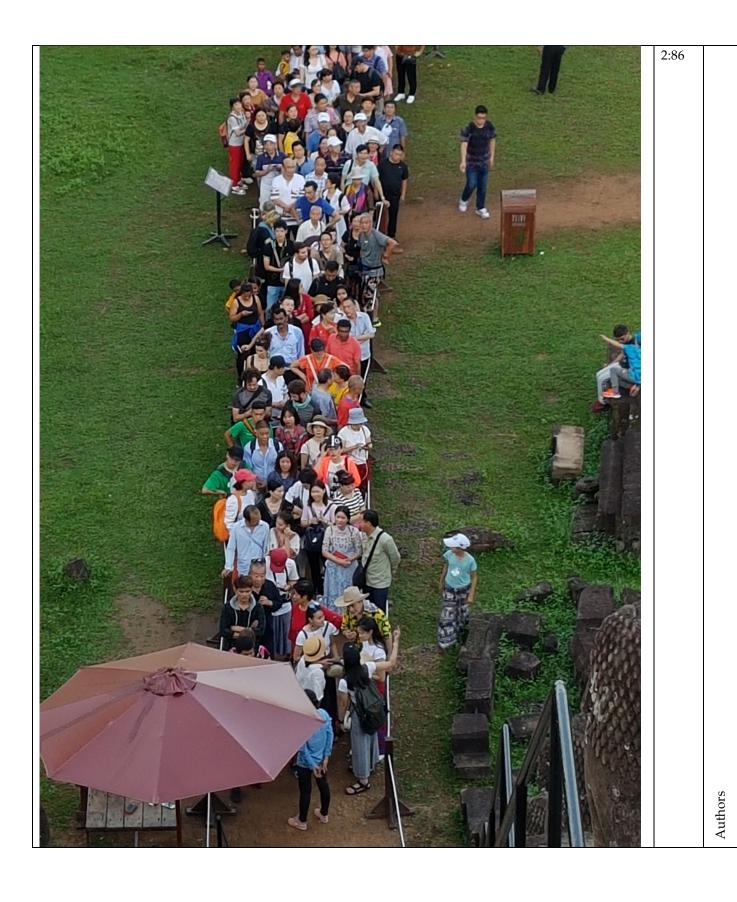
Table 1. Angkor pre-post COVID-19 (Figure 2) No. 2:82, 2:83, 2:84, 2:85, 2:86, 2:88, 2:89, 2:90, 2:92.

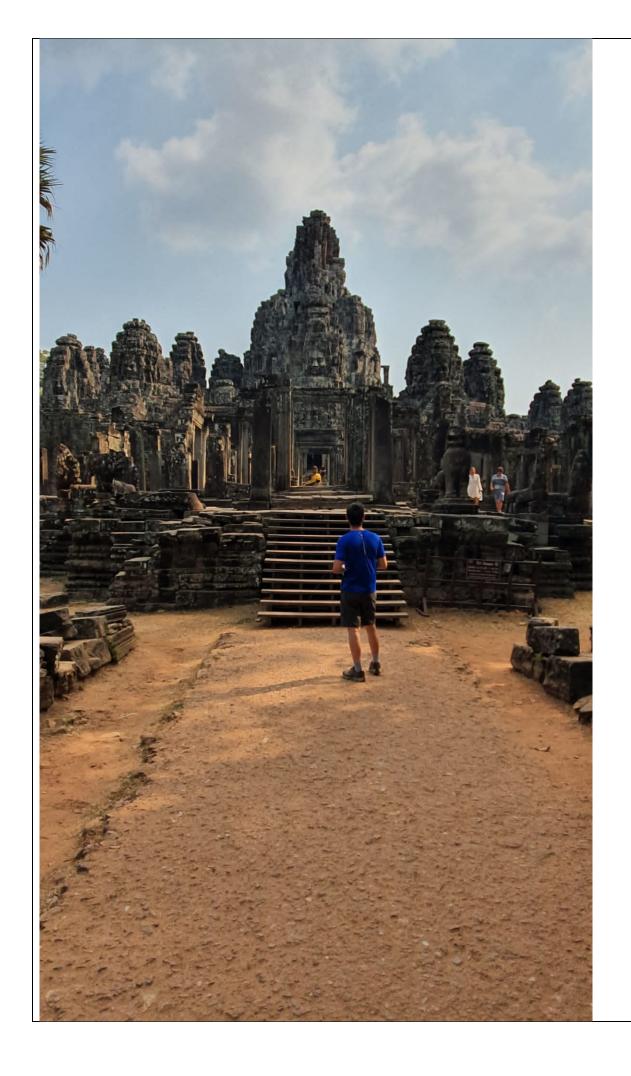
Images	No	
		Source
	2:82	Authors











Informants





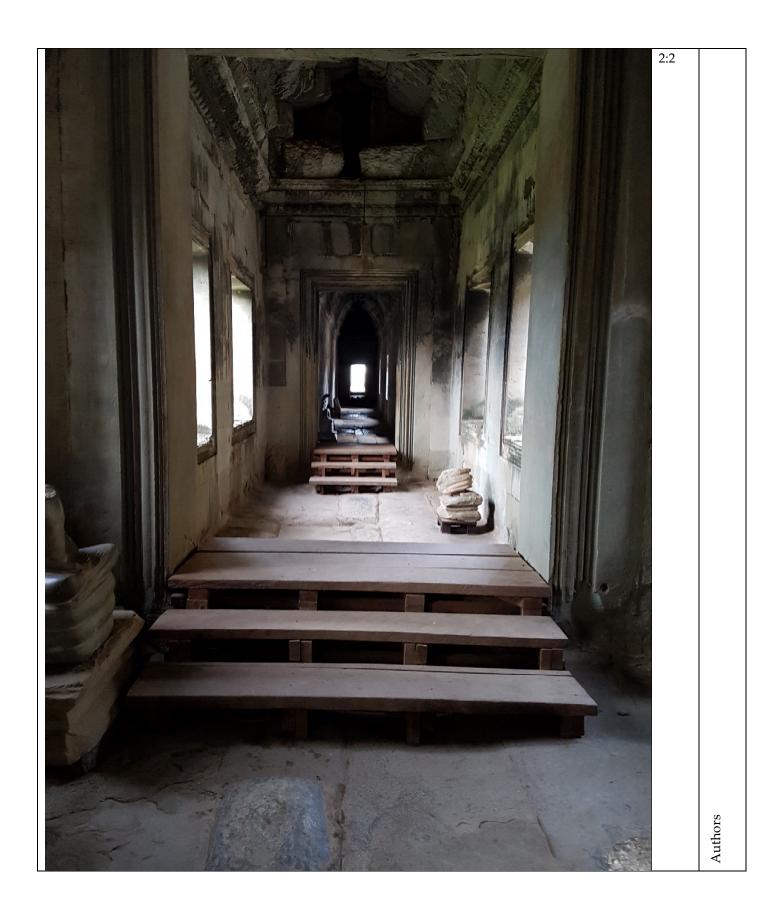
Informants



https://thediplomat.com/2020/06/cambodians-reclaim-angkor-wat-as-

Table S2. Visitor management tactics in Angkor (Appendix Figure A2-Figure A16). No. 2:1-2:81.













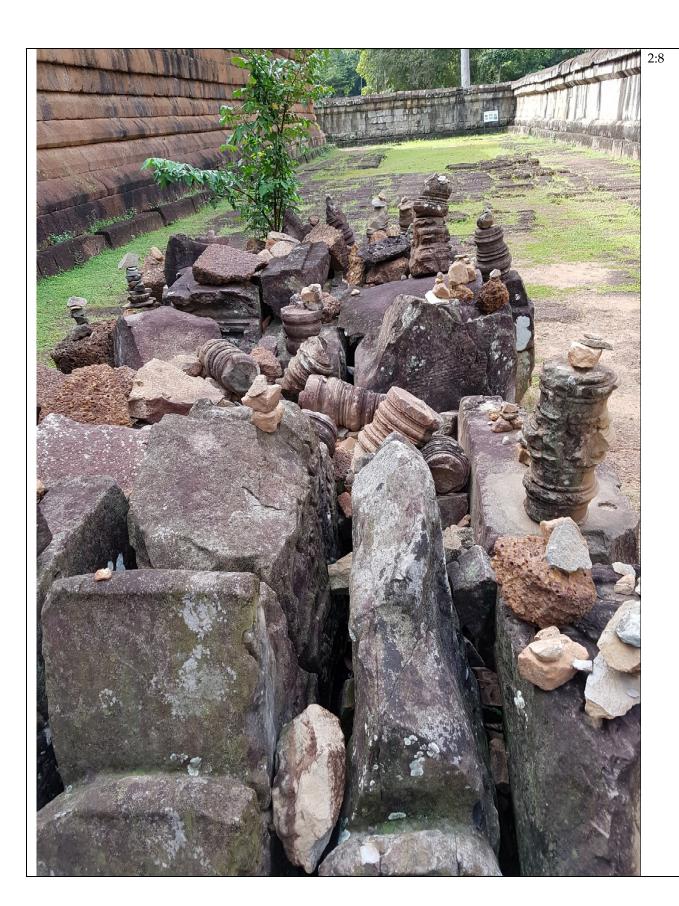
修复中 During Restoration



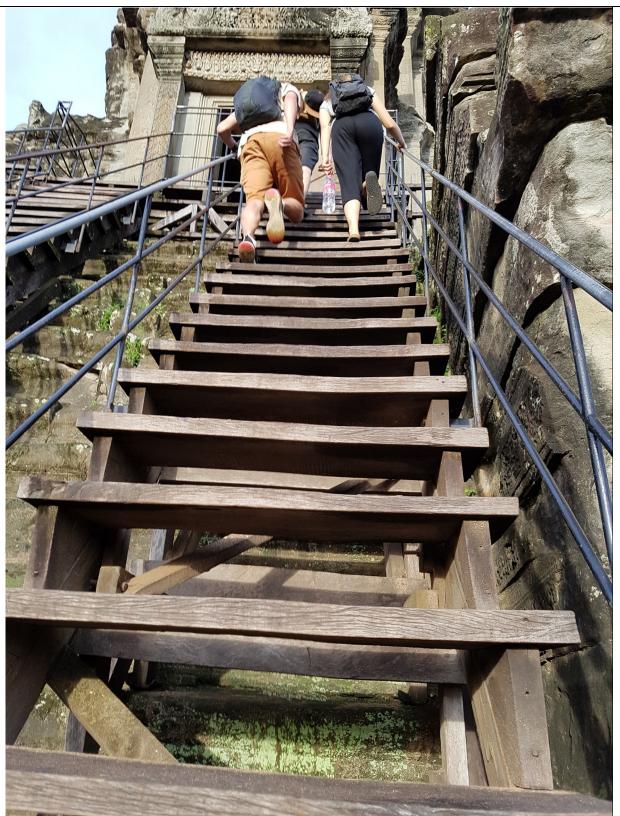
修复中 During Restoration



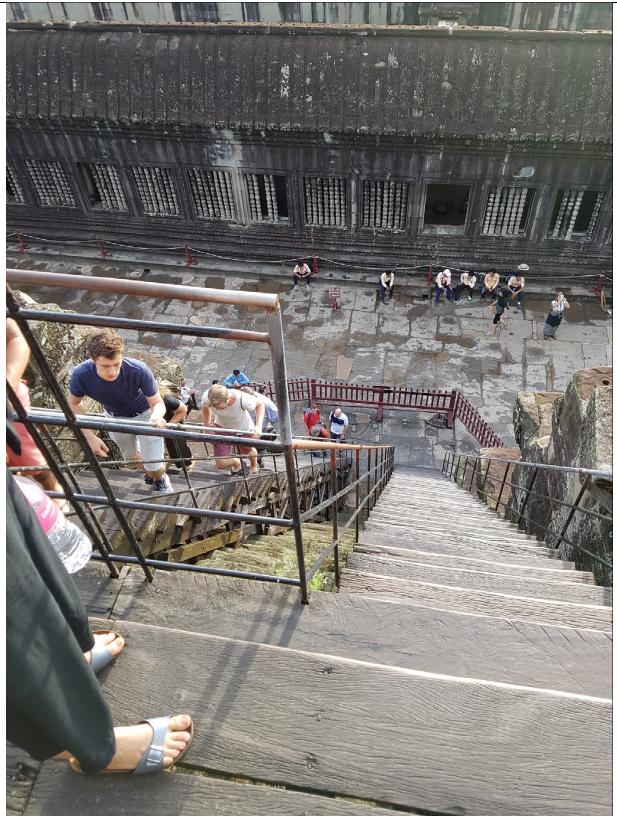
















https://www.siemreapshuttle.com/tours/koh-ker-and-beng-mealeatour/







Fuente: Folleto agencia de viajes: Siem Reap Shuttle



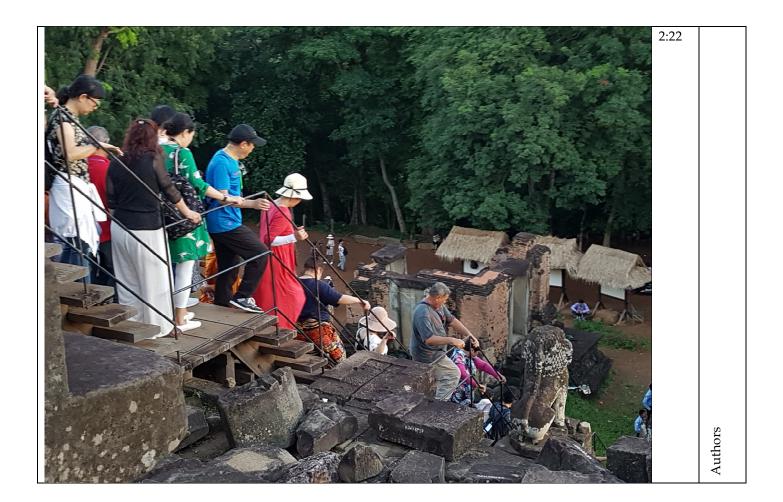


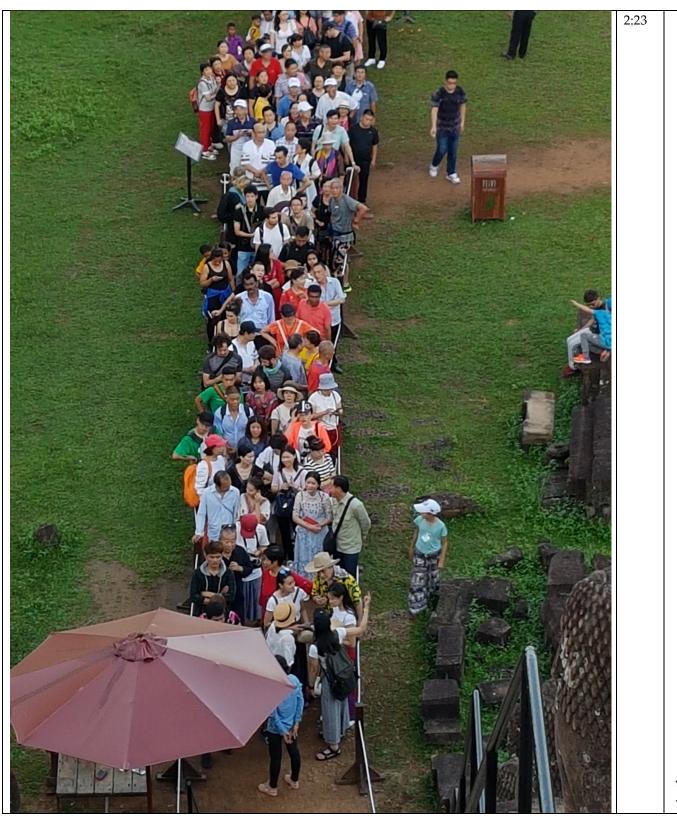




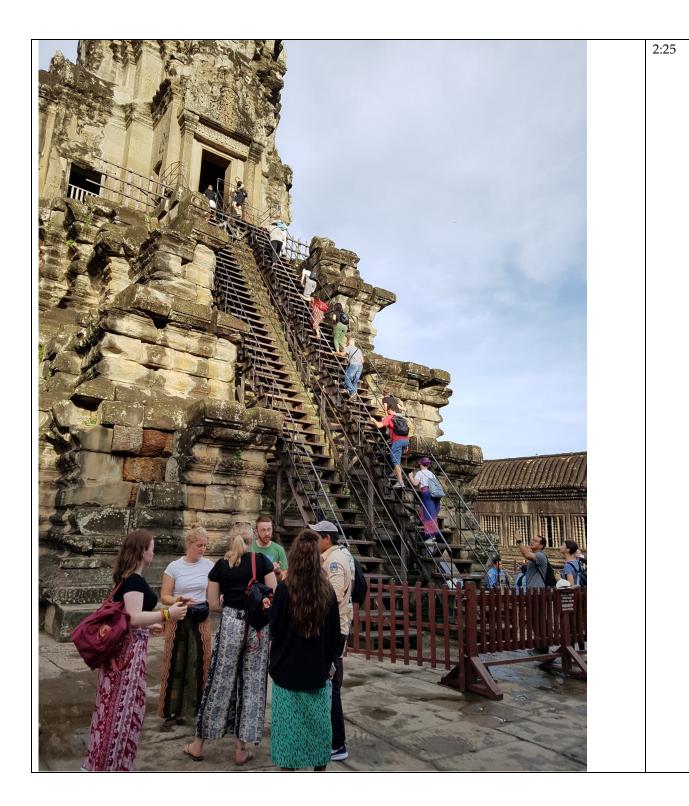






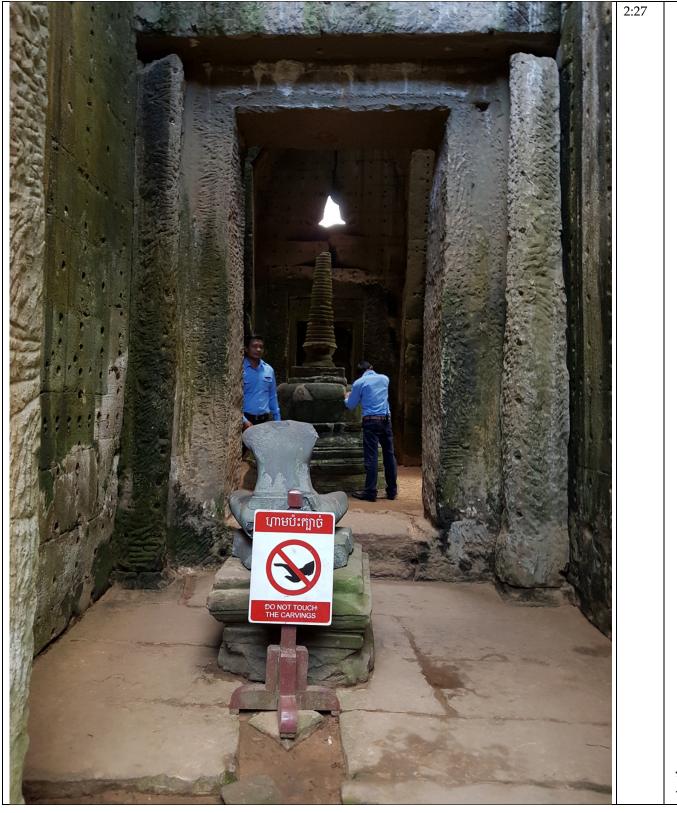


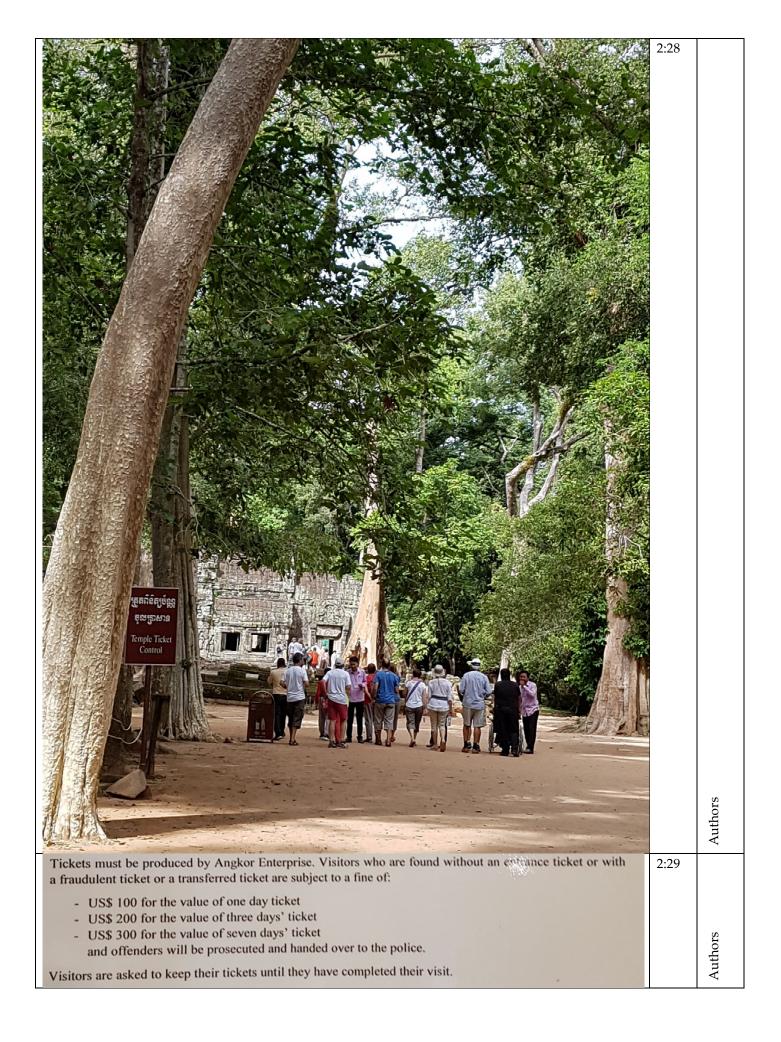




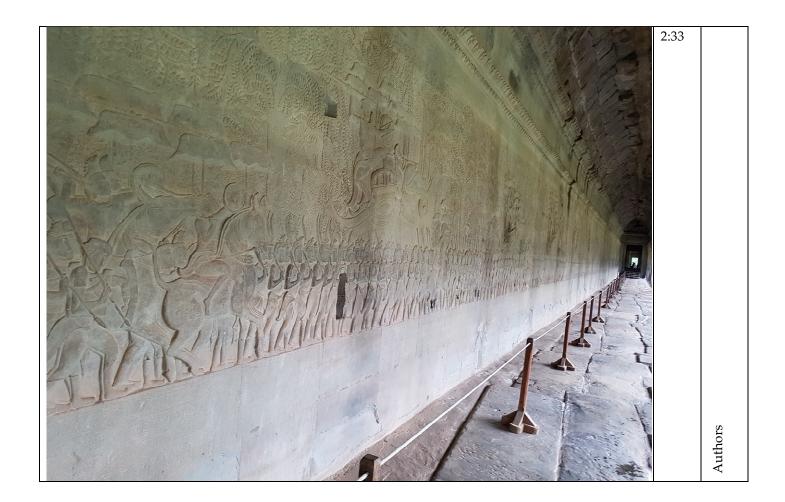


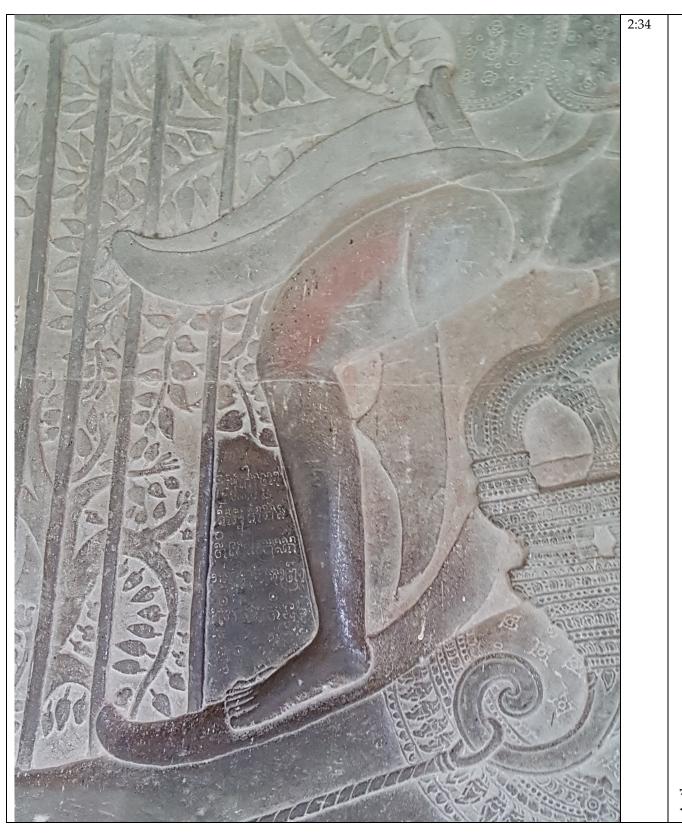




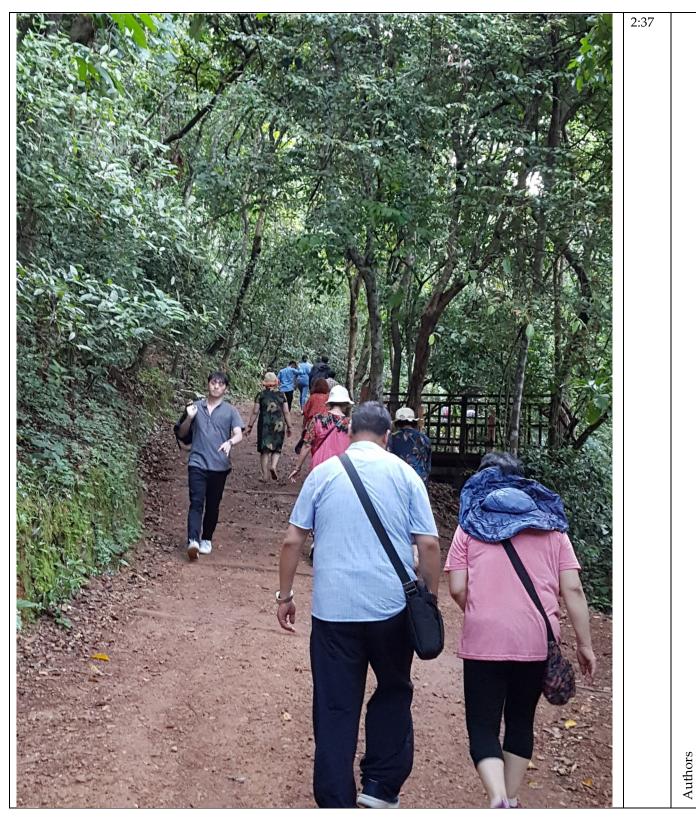


















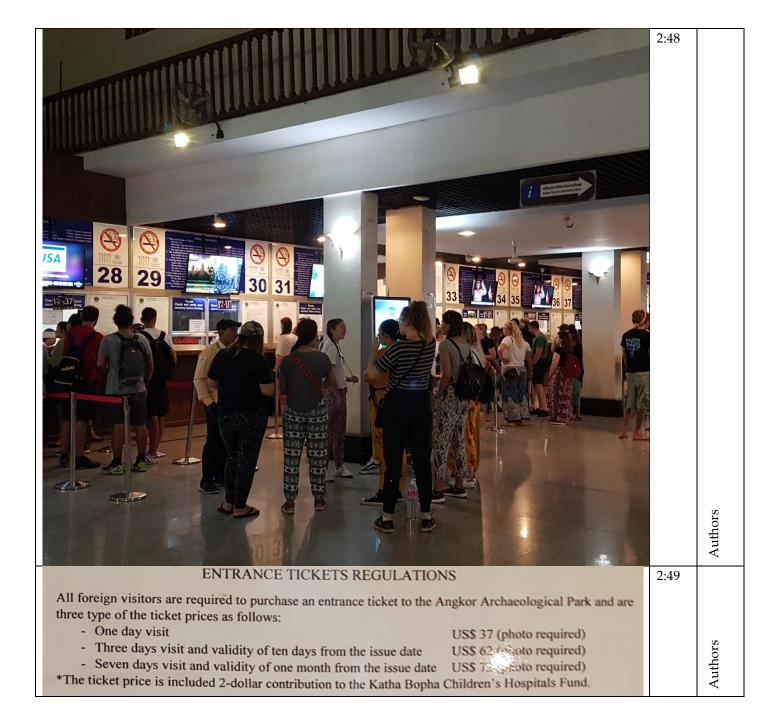




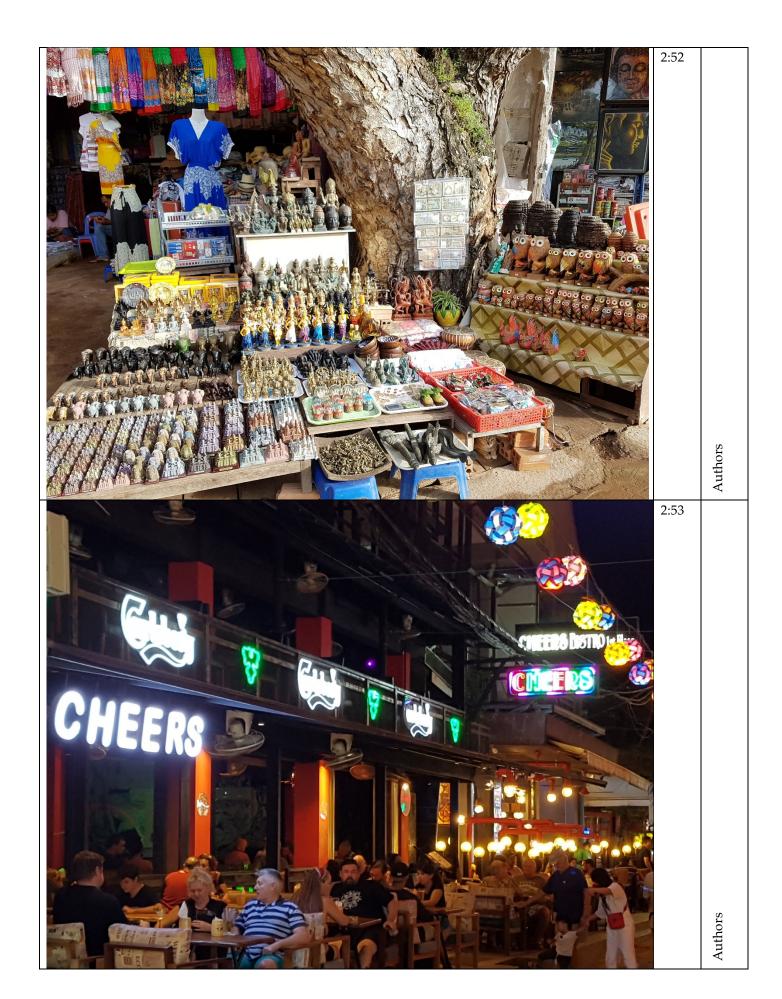






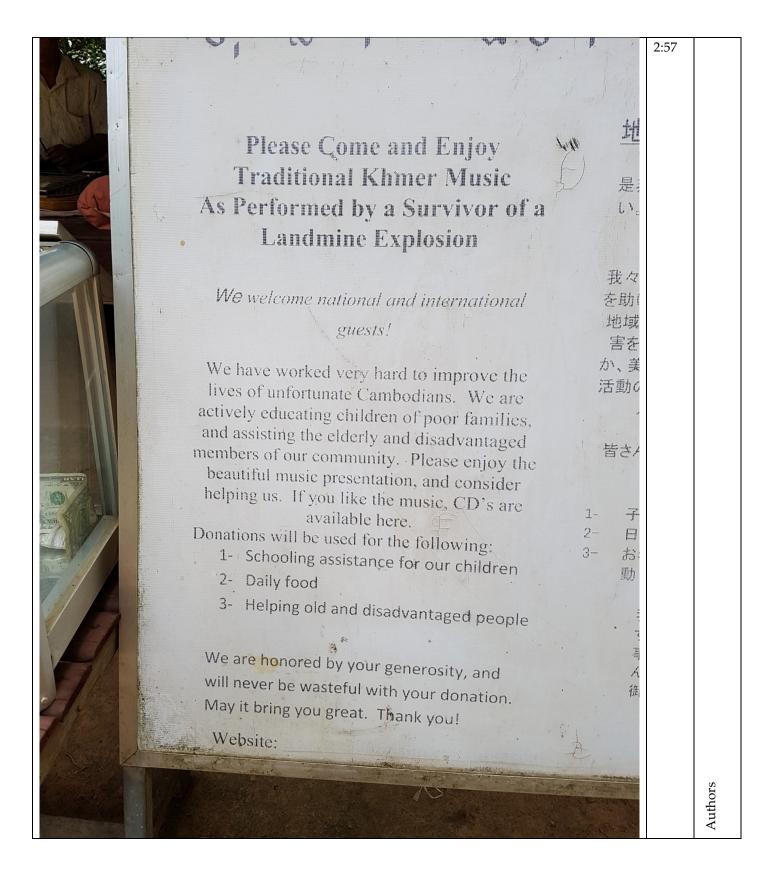












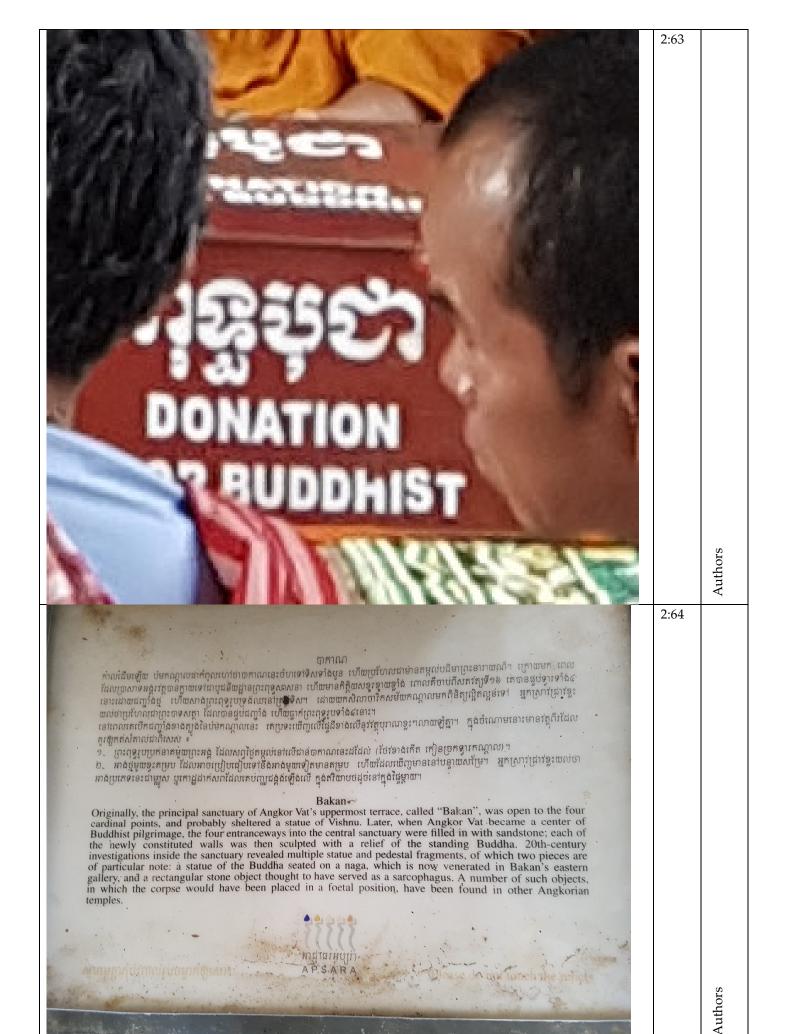


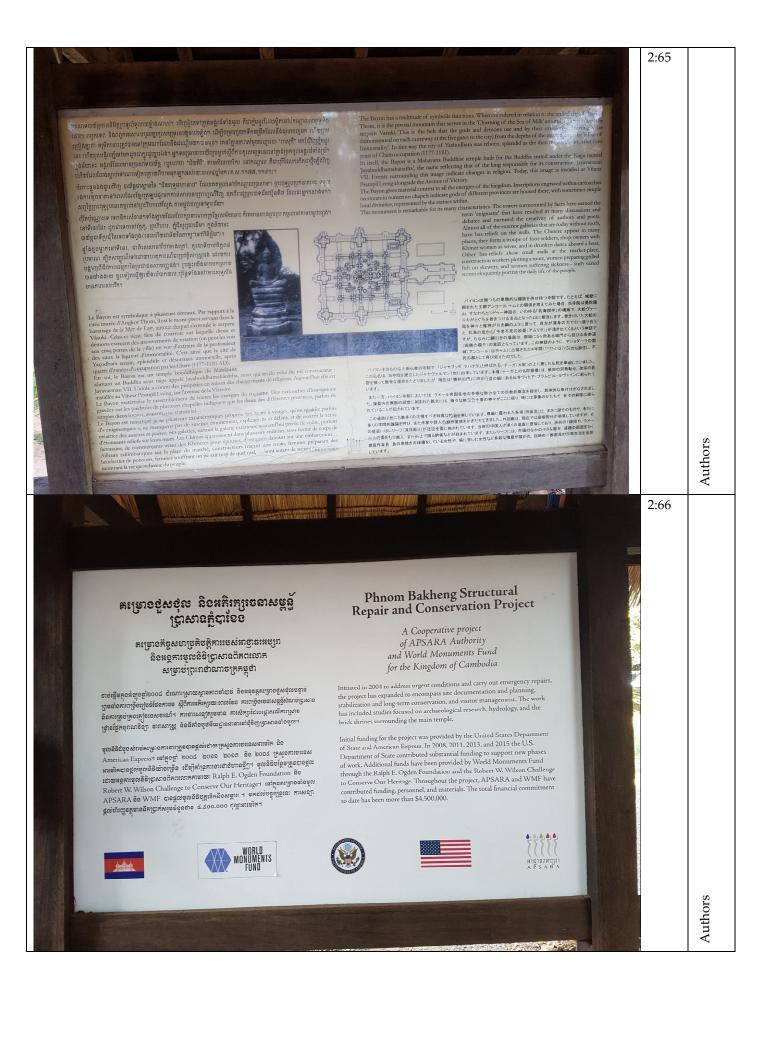














អ្នកផ្តល់ការគាំព្រចំពោះគម្រោច

សម្រាប់ពីគឺមានបន្ថែមអំពីការចារមេស់ WMF នៅអច្ឆ៖ សូមអញ្ជើញមកកាន់មន្ទាមល្អនេស្សនាមរ ប្រាសានប្រាស័ន www.wmf.org.

The People Behind the Project

World Monuments Fund began working at Angkor in 1989, Since the early 1990s, WMF's activities have allowed dozens of Cambodian employees to learn alongside international specialists, who have helped WMF develop and implement appropriate conservation progerams. Today, the Phnom Bakheng Structural Repair and Conservation Project is carried out by World Monuments Fund's skilled Cambodian staff, with oversight from more experienced Cambodian professionals and in collaboration with foreign experts. It enables the employment of more than 100 full-time workers, most of whom live in the villages within Angkor Archaeological Park, highlighting the deep and lasting connection between the community and its heritage. WMF's local workforce includes individuals who have been employed since the early 1990s and have continued to mentor younger workers over the years. 1990s and have continued to mentor younger workers over the years.

For more information on WMF's work at Angkor, visit the Preah Khan Visitor Center or www.wmf.org.















Authors





Available 한국어 [2] 中文 Français 日本語

WELCOME TO ANGKOR!

Angkor was the capital of the Khmer Empire (9th to 15th centuries) and once the largest city in the world (12th century). Today, Angkor is still an active spiritual site for Buddhists and citizens who engage in daily worship, prayer and meditation. Angkor is also a living site where over 130,000 inhabitants have lived for many generations.

The APSARA National Authority has been responsible for the conservation and sustainable development of Angkor since 1995. One of our goals is to harmonize tourist experiences with public safety and respect towards our community. This official Visitor Code of Conduct was designed to support this goal. It was developed in cooperation with local communities, visitors, tour guides and restoration teams.

To enhance your experience and to preserve Angkor for generations to come, we kindle urge you to observe the following points:



Dress Code

Revealing clothes such as shorts and skirts above the knees and showing bare shoulders are prohibited in sacred places. Respectful dress is strongly encouraged in Angkor.



Monuments

Touching carvings, sitting on fragile structures, leaning on temple structures, moving or taking archaeological artifacts and graffiti are strictly Backpacks, umbrellas with sharp tips, tripods and high heels are discouraged from being brought or worn inside the temples.



Sacred Sites

As Angkor is a sacred site, loud conversation and noise and other inappropriate behaviour in Cambodian culture is considered to be offensive and may disturb other visitors. Please keep calm and be respectful.



() Restricted Areas

For your own safety and for the conservation of Angkor, please comply with all signs on the site and be mindful of your steps at all times. Do not climb on loose



Smoking and Littering

As a member of the World Health Organization, Angkor has been a smoke free site since 2012. Smoking cigarettes disturbs others and cigarettes can start bush fires. To protect the environment, please do not smoke and litter.



Candy or Money to Children

Buying items, giving candy or money to children encourages them not to attend school but to beg. If you wish to help the children, please consider donating to a recognised charity.



Monks

Monks are revered and respected. If you want to take pictures, please ask for permission first. Women should not touch nor stand or sit too close to monks.



🛕 Any act of looting, breaking or damaging Angkor, or exposing sexual organs and nudity in public area is a crime punishable by law. 👢

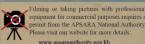


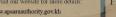
In cooperation with







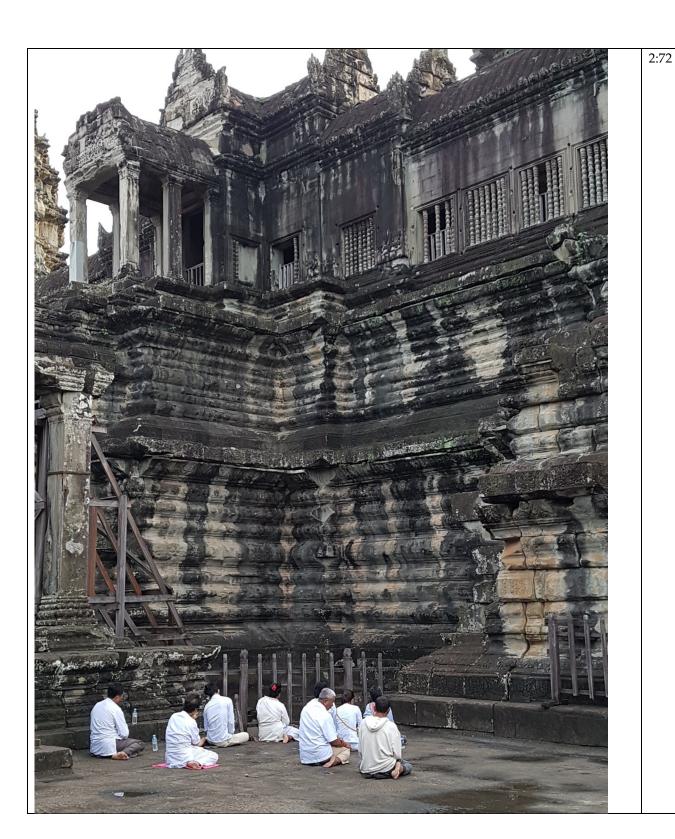




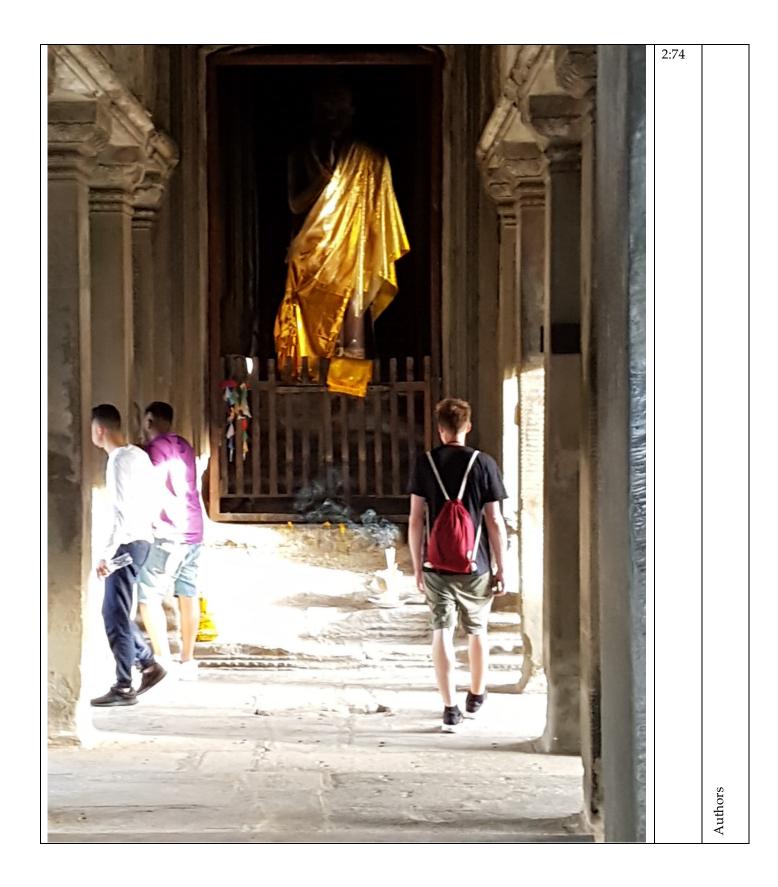
Flying drones in Angkor is forbidden

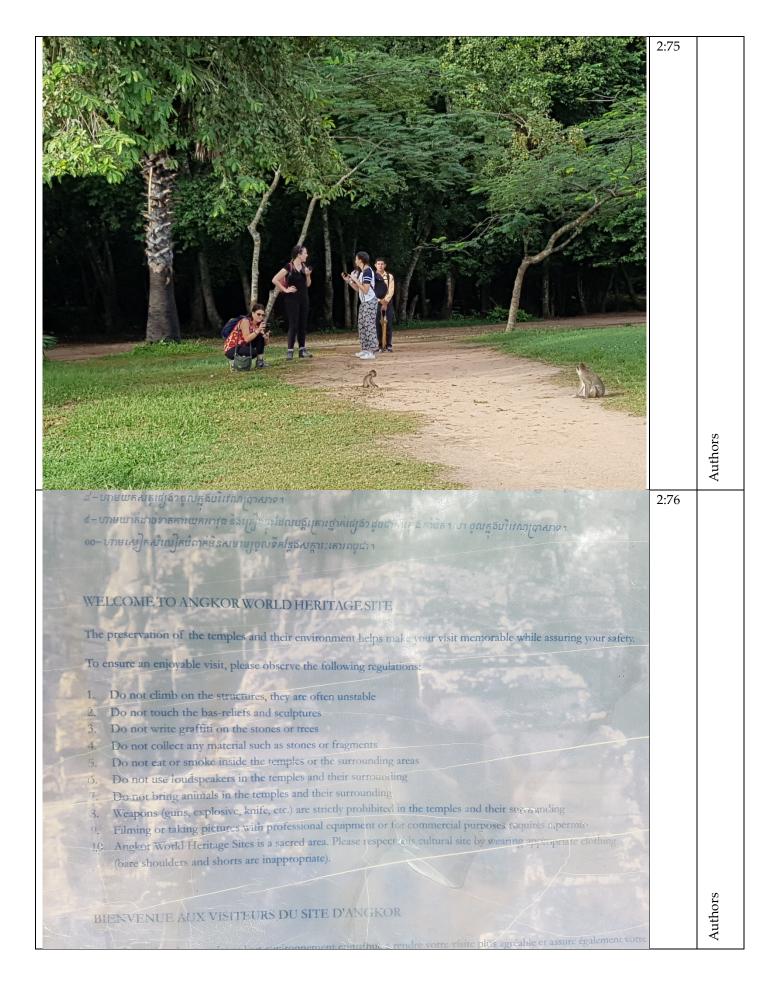
Fuente: APSARA Angkor Visitor Code of Conduct

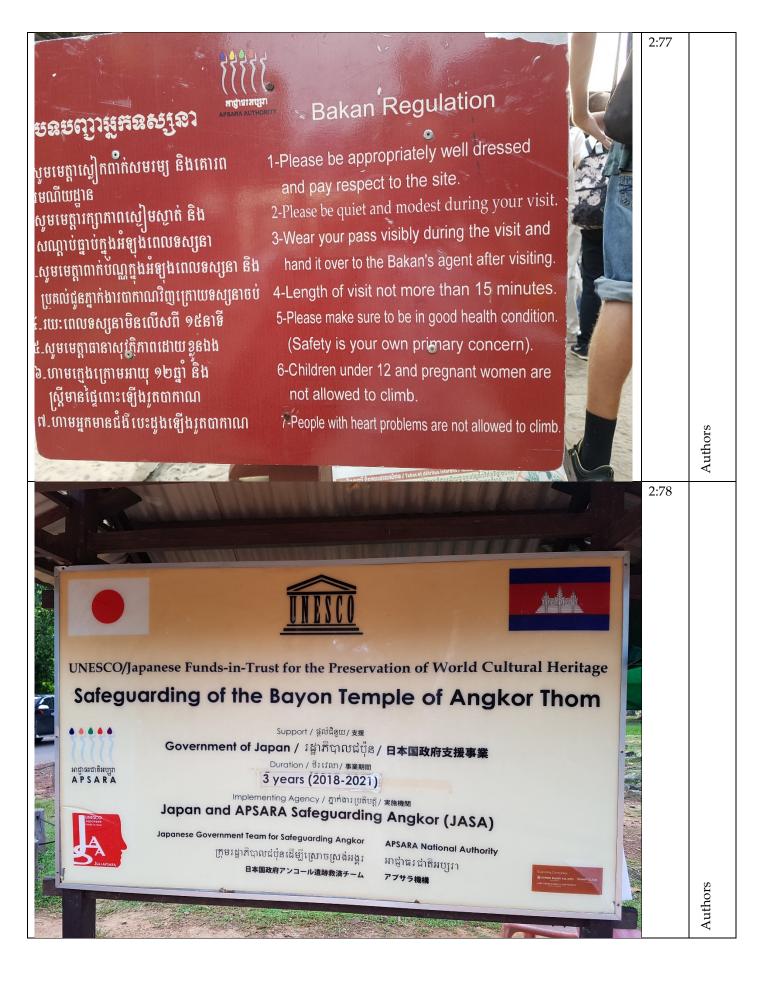














Phnom Bakheng Structural Repair and Conservation Project

A Cooperative project of APSARA Authority and World Monuments Fund for the Kingdom of Cambodia

Initiated in 2004 to address urgent conditions and carry out emergency repairs, the project has expanded to encompass site documentation and planning, stabilization and long-term conservation, and visitor management. The work has included studies focused on archaeological research, hydrology, and the brick shrines surrounding the main temple.

Initial funding for the project was provided by the United States Department of State and American Express. In 2008, 2011, 2013, and 2015 the U.S. Department of State contributed substantial funding to support new phases of work. Additional funds have been provided by World Monuments Fund through the Ralph E. Ogden Foundation and the Robert W. Wilson Challenge to Conserve Our Heritage. Throughout the project, APSARA and WMF have contributed funding, personnel, and materials. The total financial commitment to date has been more than \$4,500,000.



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