



Entretien avec Åsa Olsson

directrice du programme pour l'innovation, l'éducation et la recherche pour le développement (IHERD)

À l'occasion de la tenue d'un atelier à Dakar, en partenariat avec l'IRD, Åsa Olsson présente les grandes lignes du programme pour l'innovation, l'éducation et la recherche pour le développement.

Sciences au Sud : Quels sont les objectifs de ce programme ?

Åsa Olsson : Dans le cadre de la stratégie de l'OCDE pour le développement, le projet IHERD contribue à accroître les connaissances relatives aux tendances et orientations de l'innovation, de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche au niveau des politiques publiques et des institutions dans les pays en développement. Ce programme est financé par l'agence suédoise de coopération internationale pour le développement (Sida). Les politiques publiques pour l'innovation, l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche sont dorénavant intégrées à la planification macroéconomique dans la plupart de ces pays. Et par là, elles participent à l'économie de la connaissance. Cette intégration est notamment due à la reconnaissance grandissante par les décideurs publics du rôle essentiel de l'enseignement supérieur et de l'investissement en R&D pour un développement économique durable. Mais la réussite de la mise en œuvre de ces politiques varie considérablement d'un pays à l'autre. Un défi commun pour les États découle du fait qu'elles sont souvent peu adaptées au contexte local. Cela s'explique par le fait qu'il y a une incapacité à prendre en considération les différentes dimensions qualitatives du paysage de l'enseignement et de la recherche telles que les dispositions de financement, les organismes mettant en œuvre la recherche ou encore la gouvernance.

SAS : Quelles recommandations avez-vous produites ?

Å. O. : Nous en avons défini un certain nombre mais je ne citerai que les trois principales. Au niveau des États dans les pays en développement où il s'agit de donner la priorité aux politiques d'innovation, d'enseignement supérieur et de recherche tout en liant aux stratégies macroéconomiques et aux stratégies de développement. En ce qui concerne les universités et les organismes de recherche dans ces pays, il faut développer la connaissance des tendances mondiales de la recherche, les paramètres des politiques et les dispositions de financement ayant des conséquences sur la gestion de l'innovation et de la recherche. Enfin, en direction des acteurs de l'aide, il y a un grand potentiel à renforcer l'innovation, l'enseignement supérieur et les capacités de recherche des pays en intégrant les domaines principaux de ces politiques dans les documents stratégiques pour la réduction de la pauvreté. Cela permettrait un alignement entre les priorités d'un pays et l'aide au développement au niveau bilatéral et multilatéral.

Cambodge - Laos

Un master pour la recherche et le patrimoine

Un parcours de formation, s'étendant sur plusieurs années, vise à doter le Cambodge et le Laos de spécialistes nationaux en sciences humaines et en gestion du patrimoine culturel.

Une entreprise ambitieuse doit savoir procéder par étapes... Les promoteurs du master Manusatra¹ au Cambodge l'ont bien compris. Ils ont développé, en amont du diplôme lui-même, une série d'universités d'été pendant trois ans, destinées à mettre à niveau leurs futurs étudiants. « À terme, ce parcours de

formation doit préparer des chercheurs en anthropologie, en archéologie, en histoire ou en linguistique, et des experts de la gestion du patrimoine de demain », explique le linguiste Joseph Thach, responsable de ce projet. L'enjeu, pour le Cambodge et le Laos, les deux premiers pays participant à cette initiative, est d'acquérir une autonomie

dans ces domaines où l'expertise et les connaissances de spécialistes occidentaux restent prépondérantes. Malgré leur formidable patrimoine culturel, ils doivent en effet jusqu'à présent s'en remettre aux lumières d'érudits étrangers.

Concrètement, les étudiants, issus de l'Université Royale des Beaux-Arts de Phnom Penh et de l'Université nationale du Laos, sont sélectionnés par un jury sur leur niveau académique et leur maîtrise du français. Ils participent à trois universités d'été successives, baptisées « universités des Moussons » en référence à la saison où elles ont lieu. Ces modules, comptant chacun 26 heures hebdomadaires pendant trois mois, correspondent au contenu d'un semestre universitaire de licence.

Pluridisciplinaires en sciences humaines, ils apportent les bases nécessaires en archéologie, épigraphie, ethnographie, histoire et linguistique. À l'issue de ce cycle, les meilleurs étudiants pourront intégrer le master, qui doit commencer à fonctionner courant 2014. Les enseignements, pour les universités des Moussons comme pour le programme de master de Manusatra, sont assurés par des chercheurs et des enseignants chercheurs français, spécialistes des disciplines et des cultures étudiées. Les partenaires scientifiques du projet,

Les étudiants des universités des Moussons découvrent sur le terrain le patrimoine culturel de leur région.

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l'IRD et l'Inalco² – aux côtés de l'Agence universitaire de la Francophonie et de l'AIRD –, pourvoient à l'essentiel de ces besoins académiques. À l'issue de la formation, les étudiants obtiendront d'ailleurs un double diplôme, de leur institution d'origine et de l'Inalco à Paris. « Le choix de privilégier le français pour le recrutement des candidats et pour les cours ne doit rien au hasard, précise Joseph Thach. L'essentiel du corpus documentaire en sciences humaines et sur le patrimoine de la région, rassemblé depuis un siècle par des scientifiques français, est en effet quasi intégralement rédigé dans la langue de Molière. » Les spécialistes anglo-saxons de ces thématiques la parlent ou la lisent d'ailleurs eux-mêmes.

Le programme envisage, dans un second temps, d'ouvrir plus largement ses portes aux étudiants des pays alentours, Vietnam, Thaïlande et même Birmanie. Il rejoindra ce faisant une dynamique régionale d'édification d'une communauté des sciences humaines, à laquelle l'IRD prend une part active.

1. Juxtaposition de deux mots sanscrits signifiant « homme » et « savoir ».
2. L'Institut national des Langues et Civilisations orientales.

Contact

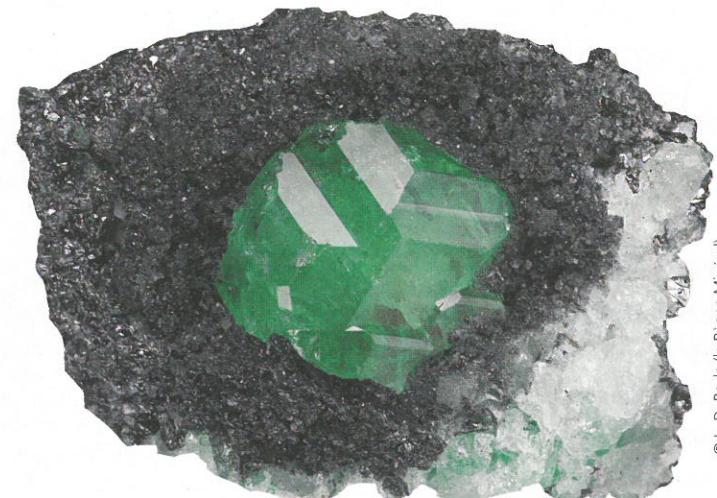
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École thématique sur les gemmes

En septembre, le Kenya accueillait une école thématique régionale sur les gemmes. Échanges de savoirs et de techniques autour des belles pierres...

Tsavorite verte, tanzanite bleue, ces pierres fines font rêver. Elles étaient au cœur d'une école thématique régionale organisée au Kenya en septembre dernier par l'IRD, le Taita-Taveta University College¹ et le ministère des Mines du Kenya. Plus largement, il s'agissait de présenter, d'une part, l'état de l'art sur les types de gisements de gemmes de cette région d'Afrique et, d'autre part, la filière depuis les mines jusqu'aux marchés locaux et internationaux. Car ces raretés géologiques sont très pri-

sées des bijoutiers. Encore faut-il savoir les identifier et les tailler. C'est pourquoi l'école thématique offrait également un apprentissage en groupes de travaux pratiques. Table de lapidaire, collection de référence des roches associées aux cristaux, tout avait été mis en œuvre pour former les universitaires et les mineurs présents. « Le dialogue entre géologues et exploitants du district minier de Taita-Taveta s'est d'ailleurs engagé concrètement sur les problèmes rencontrés par ces derniers tant d'un point de vue d'ingénierie minière que de la valorisation de la pro-



Cristal de tsavorite (2x1,6 cm) dans sa gangue de graphite. Merelani, Arusha, Tanzanie.

© L.D. Bayle (le Régne Minéral)



duction », rapporte Gaston Giuliani, géologue à l'IRD et co-organisateur de l'événement. Ce dernier anime par ailleurs un projet de recherche consacré à la tsavorite². Mené par l'IRD et l'université de Lyon avec l'université de Nairobi (Kenya), ce projet vise à comprendre la genèse de ce grenat vert afin d'en proposer un modèle et des critères directement applicables à la prospection. La détermination des éléments capables de tracer l'origine des pierres contribuera à leur certification sur le marché international.

Abigail Wambui Wamunyu enseignant la minéralogie et la pétrographie à un groupe d'étudiants et de professionnels.

1. « Knowledge of gems from field to the market », 4-6 septembre 2013, Voi (Kenya).
2. « Les gisements de tsavorite au Kenya : typologie, genèse et applications à l'exploitation artisanale. »

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All the News Without Fear or Favor

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In Final Report, UN Envoy Sees Progress on Human Rights

BY LAUREN CROTHERS
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Despite a series of violent clashes in which government forces shot dead seven people over the course of the last year, the human rights situation in the country is heading in a positive direction, U.N. human rights envoy Surya Subedi said in his final report on Cambodia.

The report to the U.N. Human Rights Council is his sixth since taking up the position in 2009, and is also his last.

"The mandate of the special rapporteur continues until end of 2015, but he personally will reach the end of his time limit of six years in March, so the next visit will be his last," said Wan Hea-Lee, the representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Cambodia.

In the report, Mr. Subedi says that the past year's violence, ban on the freedom to assemble and political imprisonments went against a general trend of improving human rights and said that the current focus on electoral reforms could set the country on a path to become a functioning democracy.

"[T]he violence and use of excessive force witnessed on repeated occasions since the elections, as well as the indefinite continuation of an ambiguous and arbitrary ban on demonstrations that lasted over six

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Reuters

Armed pro-Russia separatists escort a column of Ukrainian prisoners of war across Donetsk, Ukraine, yesterday. The force-marching of dozens of prisoners along the main street of the rebel-held town was intended to counter independence day celebrations in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev.

Islamic State and the Return of Beheading Videos

BY MIA BLOOM
THE WASHINGTON POST

WASHINGTON - In some ways, the video of journalist James Foley's beheading is a return to form.

There hasn't been a similar film—aimed at Westerners, of a Westerner, beheaded by Muslim extremist groups—in nearly a decade. Al-Qaida looked down on the practice, and higher-ups like Osama bin Laden worried that it alienated more potential supporters than it recruited.

The Islamic State seems to have

no such concerns. Sure, they produce slick propaganda videos like "Eid Mubarak Greetings from the Caliphate," which portray a utopian society where Muslims live freely, happily governed by a new Caliph, IS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, in a society that adheres 100 percent to Islamic law.

The soft lighting and images of children on playgrounds are a stark contrast to IS' social media. On Twitter, Tumblr and Facebook, IS officials have shared images of beheadings, mass graves and even

the 7-year-old son of Mustafa Sharrouf, an Australian foreign fighter, holding up a severed head. A 13-year-old poses with an AK-47, insisting that he is the youngest recruit.

Which raises the question: Does the caliphate see itself as a nirvana for jihadis, or a nightmare of brutality and extrajudicial killings? And could this gruesome campaign backfire the way al-Qaida worried it would?

The "beheading video" was made infamous by al-Qaida in Iraq

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University Program Cultivates Local Researchers

BY MICHELLE VACHON
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The goals of Project Manusastræ were bold from the start. Initiated by a French-Cambodian linguist, this university program aims to produce a new generation of Cambodian researchers capable of conducting independent research on the humanities, rather than merely supporting foreign scholars.

Launched in 2012, the program has required an uncommon commitment from both students and professors, and turned into a major

exercise in foreign relations involving higher-education institutions on opposite sides of the globe.

And now, this joint project of Inalco—France's institute of eastern languages and civilizations in Paris—and the Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA) in Phnom Penh is about to see its first class of 20 Cambodian and Laotian students obtain their bachelor's degrees. At the same time, it will launch its second phase, becoming the first program in the region to offer a master's degree in the humanities rec-

ognized throughout Europe.

For Cambodia, the stakes are high, according to Culture Minister Phoeurng Sackona. Until now, most research in the humanities here has been conducted by foreign researchers with Cambodians assisting, she said.

The bachelor's and master's degrees aim to provide future Cambodian researchers with the knowledge, methodology and especially the critical thinking required for top-notch scholarship, said Ms. *Continued on page 2*

AND ALSO Slot Machine Finally Coughs Up

LOS ANGELES TIMES

A couple won a \$2.4-million jackpot at a vaunted Las Vegas slot machine, ending a 20-year run in which many contestants tried and failed to coax a giant payout from the recalcitrant machine.

Walter and Linda Misco of Chester, New Hampshire, played for five minutes Friday night before inserting a \$100 bill into the "Lion's Share" slot machine at the MGM

Grand and hitting the jackpot.

The game, which is the last progressive slot machine left on the casino's floor, had tempted players since the 1990s with its ever-increasing jackpot. The casino said it was the most popular slot machine on the floor.

With "Lion's Share" finally having paid out, casino officials were considering allowing the Miscos to take it back to New Hampshire.

University...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Sackona.

The goal is "forming true researchers able to conduct research, oversee other Cambodian researchers...so that one day, they are able to set up actual teams of Cambodian researchers," she said.

"One does not become a researcher overnight," said Inalco linguist Joseph Thach, the founder of Project Manusatra—a Sanskrit word meaning "human knowledge and sciences." "One must be trained as a researcher, and then it turns into a passion."

Nong Many, one of the Cambodian students about to graduate, has definitely caught the research fever during the three-year undergraduate program, she said. "The classes were quite difficult at first. But it got easier and now, I'm really interested in linguistics." She has already submitted her application for the master's program, whose classes will start in October.

Laotian student Mimy Keomanchand also hopes to do the master's program. "I'm interested in anthropology especially, because in Laos, there is little research done on people and society...except by foreigners," she said.

Project Manusatra has also been nicknamed "Universite des Moussons," or Monsoon University, because classes for the bachelor's degree program are held dur-



Linguist and professor Helene de Penanros teaches first-year students enrolled in the international bachelor's degree program in the humanities at the Royal University of Fine Arts.

Siv Channa

ing school holidays in July, August and September.

Students must already be studying at the Royal University of Fine Arts or at a university in Laos to be accepted into the program, making this an additional degree recognized in their respective countries as well as in France and Europe through the European Credit Transfer System.

Obtaining it means students trade their holidays for intensive courses in French. Knowledge of French is crucial for researchers in archaeology or the humanities, as most research documents on Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam up to the 1960s were in French.

Teachers also must be willing to make time for the rainy-season university. This year, Eric Corre, a linguist and professor at Université

Paris 3, Sorbonne Nouvelle, cut short a trip to Jakarta to give a class. Linguist San San Hnin Tun, who teaches Burmese at Inalco in Paris, had to reschedule field research. So did Cambodian ethnologist and RUFA professor Ang Choulean, whose work has earned him international recognition.

Courses cover anthropology, linguistics, archaeology and history up to the 1860s, when Indochina was established by France.

The bachelor's degree program, which took Mr. Thach four years to set up, was created in cooperation with several institutions including the National University of Laos, France's Institute of Development Research, and the international association of French-language universities Agence universitaire de la Francophonie.

But al-Qaida and Islamist scholars publicly chastised Zarqawi, saying he was alienating Muslims. In a 2005 letter, then al-Qaida No. 2 Ayman al-Zawahiri told Zarqawi to cease and desist since he was losing "Muslim hearts and minds."

It's important to point out that beheadings by radical Islamists never really stopped. But once again, nearly a decade later, they are being released to the public and targeted at the West.

There are some key changes: The new videos have a high pro-

duction value, and the venues for broadcast have gone from Al Jazeera to social media. The use of Westerners speaking English to an English-speaking audience makes clear they're the target. Individuals are making their own videos, filming themselves with disembodied heads, or of the actual beheadings, for social media. Facebook even decided to allow beheading videos (provided they are denounced).

All of this has made these violent

films a recruiting tool in a way they weren't in the past. Within a day of

NEWSMAKERS

■ WASHINGTON - U.S. Senate Majority Leader HARRY REID says things from time to time that are at best impolitic and at worst offensive. On Thursday, addressing the U.S. Asian Chamber of Commerce, he said: "The Asian population is so productive. I don't think you're smarter than anybody else, but you've convinced a lot of us you are." He added after his remarks that he has problems "keeping my Wongs straight." Reid has since said in a statement: "My comments were in extremely poor taste and I apologize. Sometimes I say the wrong thing." Reid has made a career out of saying such odd things. Reid's description of U.S. President BARACK OBAMA, in the book "Game Change," included the remark that Obama was "light-skinned" and had "no Negro dialect—unless he wanted to." At a 2010 fundraiser Reid referred to Senator KIRSTEN GILLIBRAND as the "hottest member" of the Senate, as she sat just meters away. (WP)

With the master's program, the number of partners will expand to include three Thai universities as well as universities in Rangoon and Jakarta. For the first time, students from the region will come to Phnom Penh to obtain international degrees in the humanities recognized in the region as well as in France and Europe.

"What we're attempting to do is that, by 2016, we will transfer courses of the 'Monsoon University' to RUFA because there will be [Cambodian] professors able in history, anthropology and even linguistics to take on courses now given by professors from outside the country," Mr. Thach said.

Project Manusatra's long-term goal reflects the fact that Cambodia has long been out of its post-conflict phase, and its major issues now resemble those of other developing countries. Unlike university graduates of past decades who obtained master's degrees or doctorates abroad and were destined to work for public or private institutions to help rebuild the country, hopes are that students in Project Manusatra will pursue academic research, Mr. Thach said.

"The idea is to set up international research teams...with a partnership of equals: Cambodian researchers whose capacity is equal to that of foreign researchers truly conducting projects together," Mr. Thach said. "This is how we can envision the development of education later on in Cambodia."

Beheading...

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

leader Abu Musab al Zarqawi, whose influence lives on.

Al-Qaida in Iraq pioneered this practice of publicly releasing videos of executions in May 2004. That film (of U.S. businessman Nicholas Berg, who Zarqawi himself beheaded), and 10 others were released in two weeks in September and October 2004 to blogs, websites and Al Jazeera.

the Foley video release, a number of wannabe jihadis posted their intention to join IS. One woman, Khadijah Dare, tweeted that she wanted to become the first British woman to kill a U.K. or U.S. citizen.

It is not surprising that after its formal break with al-Qaida, IS has regressed to Zarqawi's tactics. It may care less than al-Qaida about the approval of scholars and clerics.

IS' strategy may backfire or it may instigate a macabre competition for who gets to behead a Westerner next.