

Cambodia

The Development Challenge: Cambodia continues to face significant challenges in its efforts to spur desperately needed economic growth. Nonetheless, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) largely met its overall targets for revenue, expenditures, and domestic financing in 2001. The Gross National Product grew 5.3 percent in real terms, with low inflation and a stable exchange rate. Budgetary allocations for social sectors have increased as expenditures for defense and security decline, albeit modestly.

Cambodia's economic growth strategy is firmly based on the private sector. The trade regime has opened up: the number of tariff areas has declined from twelve to four, and the highest tariff rate of 130 percent was reduced to 35 percent. Cambodia has been fast-tracked for accession to the World Trade Organization, a goal it expects to achieve in 2003. As chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Cambodia gained some international prestige when it hosted the annual ASEAN Summit in November 2002. Civil society organizations that advocate for and promote change have grown in numbers and maturity.

These positive indicators mask continuing challenges. With a low annual per capita GDP of \$280, Cambodia is one of the poorest countries in Asia. Fifty-eight percent of the domestic budget is financed by donors, primarily through loans. The genocidal Khmer Rouge regime (1975-79) and occupation by Vietnam (1978-89) had a devastating impact on Cambodian institutions and human capacity. Although the trend is slowly improving, human resources capacity has not expanded sufficiently to meet needs, resulting in institutional weakness in government services and limitations for private sector growth.

About 80 percent of Cambodians are engaged in subsistence agriculture, a sector with insufficient productivity to keep up with population increases. The adult literacy rate was estimated at 37 percent by a recent UNESCO study. Health status is poor for most Cambodians. Life expectancy is in the mid-50s, population growth is 2.5 percent, and infant mortality is 95 per 1000. Half of all children under the age of five are malnourished, and 20 percent are severely stunted. The high incidence of HIV/AIDS infections, estimated at 2.6 percent of the general population, is straining the weak health care system and the economy.

Economic growth is mainly concentrated in two sectors: garments and tourism, which account for approximately one-third of GNP and 86 percent of exports. These sectors employ no more than a tenth of the labor force, and cannot provide jobs for a labor force growing at more than 5 percent per year, many of whom reside in poor rural areas. The donor agenda for economic reforms has focused on improving the legal framework, consistent application of the law in a transparent and efficient manner, financial sector reform, civil service and administrative reform, a reduction in corruption and the indirect costs of doing business, and environmental protection. Despite donor attempts to support economic reforms, private sector investment and employment generation have been disappointing. The impending abolition of the quota system globally in December 2004 poses the real danger that Cambodia may lose its market share for garments, and jobs, to lower-cost producer countries. With so few jobs currently available and legal enforcement so weak, Cambodia is a haven for trafficking in persons and child prostitution.

The coalition government consists of the dominant political party, the Cambodia Peoples Party and the National United Front for a Neutral, Peaceful, Cooperative and Independent Cambodia (FUNCINPEC). The National Assembly election in July 2003 will be the third since the Paris Peace Accords of 1991. Whether the elections will be free and fair depends on progress on issues including voter intimidation, equal access to radio and television for all political parties, and fair and impartial decisions by the National Election Committee.

The United States' main foreign policy objectives in Cambodia are to promote democratic practices, good governance and human rights; to support market-led economic growth to combat poverty; to support targeted interventions to fight the spread of infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS; and to improve maternal and child health.

The USAID Program: USAID requests FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds for three objectives: to increase competition in Cambodian political life; to increase the use of high-impact HIV/AIDS and family health services; and to increase the relevance and quality of basic education. The funds will also support Cambodian initiatives to engage in economic and environmental activities in the context of good governance, e.g., transparency and accountability on key economic and political issues.

USAID's democracy program supports Cambodian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and national political parties. Years of USAID support have fostered the growth of strong, motivated NGOs. The new democracy strategy will strengthen their capacity to advocate for democratic reforms at the national level, human rights, and anti-trafficking reforms. USAID supports political parties that meet international standards for transparency and accountability, and promotes the achievement of a level playing field for all of them in the upcoming national elections in July 2003. Through its implementing partners, USAID provides technical assistance to strengthen the parties' capacities to reach voters, organize campaigns, ensure their safety and security, and gain access to media outlets in the lead-up to the elections. USAID also supports efforts by the Ministry of Women's and Veterans Affairs and Cambodian and international NGOs to prevent the trafficking of women and children.

USAID's health program supports the RGC's strong commitment to increase access to health services, and to mitigate and prevent the effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. USAID programs have contributed to significant reductions in infant and child mortality, as well as maternal mortality. USAID's previous support for AIDS prevention has helped to reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence significantly among key target groups and the general public. A new integrated health/HIV/AIDS program will build on innovative outreach and development approaches for the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS, and for improved coverage for child survival and maternal health programs.

Basic education activities focus on the relevance of the primary school curriculum for Cambodian children, and strengthening the school system to use new student-centered teaching methodologies. USAID collaborates well with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and participates in an effective donor coordination mechanism for this sector.

Other Program Elements: USAID/Washington programs complement and reinforce the USAID bilateral program strategy. USAID/W provides child survival grants for community-based health services, mostly in remote areas. The Leahy War Victims Fund helps to coordinate government, private, and donor activities for disabled persons, and funds rehabilitation centers to provide assistive devices, vocational training, and job placement. In the area of environmental management, programs support a university-level environmental studies program, and the protection and sustainable use of natural resources including forests, freshwater and coastal ecosystems, agricultural lands, and biodiversity.

Other Donors: The two largest donors are the multilateral banks. The Asian Development Bank finances health and education, poverty alleviation, agriculture, and roads. The World Bank funds health and education, governance and rural development. The United States is the second largest bilateral donor, after Japan. Japan focuses on a range of activities, including judicial reform, trade and investment, industrial promotion, transportation, power, telecommunications, health, education, and humanitarian aid. France is predominant in the area of higher education in law and medicine, as well as legal and judicial reform. The United Nations Development Program supports RGC programs in health, education, governance, elections and administrative reform. Australia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and the European Union provide funds to the government for elections, governance, basic education, health, HIV/AIDS, environment, rural development, and poverty reduction. China wields considerable influence in Cambodia, but information about the size of its aid program is not available. Cambodia's small Muslim community receives assistance from Saudi Arabia and other donors. Donor coordination is effective, especially in the democracy, health, HIV/AIDS, and education sectors.

Cambodia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	9,420	15,000	22,500	22,800
Development Assistance	0	0	0	2,000
Economic Support Fund	14,967	20,000	17,000	15,000
PL 480 Title II	2,422	1,085	0	0
Total Program Funds	26,809	36,085	39,500	39,800

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

442-001 Human Rights				
ESF	8,514	55	0	0
442-002 Family Health				
ESF	4,703	3,853	0	0
442-004 Mine Victims				
ESF	1,000	0	0	0
442-005 Reduced Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS among High-Risk Populations				
CSH	9,420	0	0	0
ESF	750	0	0	0
442-009 HIV/AIDS and Family Health				
CSH	0	15,000	22,500	22,800
ESF	0	5,519	0	0
442-010 Democracy and Human Rights				
ESF	0	10,573	17,000	15,000
442-011 Improving Basic Education				
DA	0	0	0	2,000

Data Sheet

442-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

442-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

442-003: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

442-004: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

442-005: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

442-007: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

442-008: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Cambodia
Program Title:	HIV/AIDS & Family Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	442-009
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$22,500,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,557,000 CSH; \$121,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$22,800,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: This integrated family health strategic objective seeks: to increase and improve access to, and the quality of, health information and services; to strengthen the capacity of individuals, families and communities to protect and provide for their own health; and to improve the capacity of Cambodia's health systems. The program supports the expansion and addition of proven initiatives in HIV/AIDS and family health.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

HIV/AIDS and Infectious Disease (\$17,000,000 CSH). USAID is increasing targeted prevention and care interventions for uniformed services (military and police), prostitutes, youth and other potentially vulnerable populations at the national, provincial, and district levels. At least half of the country's Military Police will be reached, 62,000 military personnel will participate in the peer education programs in 21 of Cambodia's 24 provinces, and a new initiative for military wives will be launched. Training and services at the provincial level are being doubled with support from USAID partners. Care and support services for AIDS patients, affected family members, and children will become more comprehensive and better linked to other services in 280 health centers, communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the seven-province 'full coverage' focus area. Institutional care for AIDS patients and peer support group activities will be established in Regional Military Hospitals in two of the seven focus provinces. HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis interaction training curricula are being adapted and provided to counselors and teams in the focus area. USAID is providing technical assistance to agencies of the Government of Cambodia to minimize stigma and discrimination, and increase gender equality. Funding will be provided to NGOs, civil society organizations, faith-based communities, and private sector entities to enable them to support key HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation interventions, including stigma reduction for those affected by HIV/AIDS.

Family health (\$2,600,000 CSH). Proven health interventions will reach a potential two to three million new and repeat clients in USAID's focus areas. These interventions include the rehabilitation of severely malnourished children, vitamin A distribution through community outreach, life saving skills for midwives, bed-net impregnation to prevent malaria, integrated maternal-child interventions, birth spacing, safe motherhood, and immunization outreach. Reproductive health peer education and services for young garment factory workers in Phnom Penh will be doubled from 15 factories in 2003 to 30 by 2005, covering more than 60,000 workers or 40 percent of the current total worker population. The number and proportion of women seeking and obtaining at least two ante-natal consultations will increase by 50 percent, a priority target for this objective. All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Health systems strengthening (\$2,900,000 CSH). This component helps build the Ministry of Health's human resource infrastructure and capacity. Technical assistance in health care management and service delivery will improve the quantity and quality of Cambodia's health care delivery systems. The tangible outputs of these efforts in the first year are expected to include: a baseline evaluation for the

entire strategy to define targets and finalize the performance monitoring plan; the results of community and service delivery assessments to identify strengths and gaps in coverage and in the health information system; the formulation of realistic solutions with partners and government; and collaborative operations research for examining program development and feeding back lessons learned into the redesign of programs.

Program management (\$1,557,000 CSH Prior Year Unobligated; \$121,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). Mission plans to transfer \$800,000 of CSH carryover funds to Global Health for the Family Health International/IMPACT Project, and the balance to cooperating sponsors involved in tuberculosis Direct Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) activities at the community and health center level). ESF carryover funds will be use to fund new foreign service nationals for program management of the Strategic Objective.

FY 2004 Program:

HIV/AIDS and Infectious Disease (\$15,000,000 CSH). The rapid expansion of on-going activities will ensure full coverage in the seven province focus area, partial coverage in an additional four provinces, and national coverage for key initiatives. Depending on the Ministry's progress in treatment plans, USAID plans to make anti-retroviral drugs available for preventing mother-to-child transmission in the government-selected referral hospitals and may pilot the use of anti-retroviral drugs through midwives at the Health Center level. The sale of 20 million condoms is projected for 2004. Female condoms are being added to the women-controlled options for disease and pregnancy prevention and are expected to reach sales of 15,000 in 2004. Projections for sexually transmitted infectious diseases kit sales are set at 15,000.

Family health (\$5,800,000 CSH). Increased funding for the family health component will support continued expansion of interventions carried out in 2003. The requested funding will enable USAID to respond to the huge unmet need for contraception in Cambodia. Projected sales and distribution of modern contraceptives are expected to double by 2004 through social marketing networks and expanded private and public clinic services supported by USAID.

Health systems strengthening (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID will continue to help improve quality and management, building on prior year activities. Improved management will result from increased numbers of health workers remaining 'on the job' at the health centers, district and provincial supervisors providing consistent leadership, increased reliability of health information and increased utilization of public health services.

Performance and Results: Progress towards this objective by FY 2005 will be demonstrated by: sustained declines in HIV prevalence and increases in protective behaviors among high risk populations; sustained or reduced prevalence rates among antenatal clinic attendees; improved knowledge of how to prevent HIV infection from mother to child; improved and increased coverage of care and support for adults and children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS; reduced parent-to-child transmission of HIV (provided retroviral therapy can be made more widely available, pending key infrastructural improvements by the Ministry of Health); greater community tolerance for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS; improved reliability of health information systems; improved national, provincial, and local policies to link operational guidelines and practices; and significant increases in the use of appropriate prevention and care services for reproductive and child health, HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases in both the public and private sectors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's activities in FY 2003 will be implemented through collaborative arrangements with USAID/Washington Field Support and agreements with implementing organizations, including CARE, Family Health International/IMPACT, Population Services International, Engender Health/Reproductive and Child Health Alliance, International HIV/AIDS Alliance and the Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance, Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia, Partners for Development, POLICY, Helen Keller International, University Research Corporation and Population Council. USAID/Washington funds child survival grants with Partners for Development, World Vision, World Relief, ADRA and Catholic Relief Services.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Cambodia

	CSH	ESF
442-009 HIV/AIDS & Family Health		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	13,443	6,468
Expenditures	667	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	13,443	6,468
Expenditures	667	0
Unliquidated	12,776	6,468
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	1,557	121
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	22,500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	24,057	121
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	22,800	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	60,300	6,589

Data Sheet

442-00X: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Cambodia
Program Title:	Democracy and Human Rights
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	442-010
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$17,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$427,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$15,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: This Strategic Objective seeks to strengthen elements within Cambodian society that seek equitable treatment for Cambodian citizens and to help them compete for their demands. Under a new strategy approved in 2002, USAID will support leading Cambodian and selected international human rights organizations to enable them to have a positive impact on law and governance in Cambodia.

Over the life of this Strategic Objective, "Increased Competition in Cambodian Political Life," the program will focus on: 1) creating political processes and strengthening political parties to meet international standards; 2) increased transparency and accountability on key economic and political issues, leading towards democratic reform; 3) enforcement of human rights norms through monitoring and investigation; 4) engagement of local officials on key development issues; and 5) increased capacity of future leaders to develop policies and effect change.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Democracy and Governance (\$15,200,000 ESF). USAID's primary focus in 2003 will be on "leveling the playing field" among all contending political parties for the 2003 national elections. USAID will help political parties strengthen their internal procedures to facilitate democratic participation and effective communication with their constituents. Support will be provided on how to improve their organizational capabilities, how to promote leadership and how to develop messages. Equipment and assistance will be provided to help ensure the safety and security of the political party candidates and their supporters. USAID will provide resources to civil society organizations to better identify and expose corrupt practices, and to promote active engagement by the public in monitoring government activities and advocating for changes. This will raise public awareness about corruption and also establish a basis for enforcement. Areas of focus include reform of procurement procedures and environmental management. USAID will also support indigenous business associations to advocate for economic governance reform, and enhance the capacity of future leaders from under-represented groups in Cambodia, such as women and minorities, through the Fulbright and the International Visitors Programs.

Human Rights (\$1,800,000 ESF). USAID will support the enforcement of human rights, with a specific focus on anti-trafficking efforts through monitoring and investigation. The US Mission's anti-trafficking task force has developed a strategy for focusing future USG resources to address this serious issue. USAID will target resources and efforts towards changing Cambodia's climate of impunity by encouraging more arrests, prosecutions, and convictions for traffickers. In particular, USAID will help Cambodian organizations that take on important cases and issues, and that challenge the current norms.

Various activities (\$427,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). USAID plans to use about \$272,000 in carryover funds from FY 2002 for the Catalyzing Community Forestry in Cambodia activities, and the balance on the audits of several NGO grants and for the hiring a human rights project manager.

FY 2004 Program:

Democracy and Governance (\$14,500,000 ESF). USAID will target resources on anti-corruption activities, focusing on increased transparency and accountability on key economic and political issues, and thus leading towards reform in problem areas. With Cambodia seeking to enter the World Trade Organization (WTO) in provisional status in 2003, corruption-related issues will receive more attention. WTO accession and implementation will require the "rule of law" and transparency in economic and business matters. We anticipate that this will place pressure on corrupt practices that adversely affect the economy. USAID will support NGOs that will advocate for a reform agenda. USAID will also work with newly-elected officials, particularly in creating opportunities for debate beyond the limited fora currently available. USAID will continue to strengthen the capacity of future leaders in Cambodia through educational programs such as the Fulbright program and the International Visitors Program.

Human Rights (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the enforcement of human rights through monitoring and investigation of human rights abuses and trafficking activities. The US Mission's anti-trafficking task force will continue to implement its anti-trafficking strategy. USAID will target resources and efforts to encouraging more arrests, prosecutions and convictions of traffickers. In particular, USAID will provide support to Cambodian organizations that take on important cases and issues, and that challenge the current norms.

Performance and Results: USAID efforts since 1992 to build and strengthen civil society organizations in Cambodia, along with the work of other donors, have been extremely successful. From only one Cambodian NGO in 1992, there were more than 1000 registered and active civil society organizations in 2002. Although many are small, grassroots organizations, a dozen or more have become influential leaders in their areas of focus. Under a new strategic plan approved in FY 2002, USAID has shifted from a focus on extending the outreach of these organizations to one of increasing their impact at the national level. Examples of the results achieved in 2002 are as follows:

-- For the first time in Cambodia, two human traffickers were sentenced to ten years each, and ordered to pay compensation to their victims.

-- Legal Aid of Cambodia won a case for victims of land grabbing in the Banteay Meanchey Province near Thailand. The dispute involved 581 families against high-ranking government and military officials who secretly obtained land ownership deeds in 1998 from the Cadastral Office, after land values increased. The villagers filed petitions to the National Assembly and the King, in vain. In 2000, they approached Legal Aid and the United Nations, whose envoy visited the area and appealed to the Prime Minister. Three high-ranking government officials in question relinquished their claim, while other claimants continued legal action. The villagers retained 33.8 of the original 45 hectares and will be assisted to acquire legal title.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID activities are implemented by The Asia Foundation, the International Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute, the American Center for International Labor Solidarity, and leading Cambodian human rights organizations.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Cambodia

442-010 Democracy and Human Rights	ESF
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	10,573
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	10,573
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	10,573
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	427
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	17,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	17,427
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	15,000
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	43,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Cambodia
Program Title:	Improving Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	442-011
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$2,000,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: The USAID basic education objective in Cambodia focuses on increasing the relevance of the basic education curriculum to everyday life, and on expanding the capacity of the school system to deliver competency-based education using student-centered teaching methodologies. Curriculum development will be the major activity in FY 2003, while improving the capacity to provide education services will be the major activity of FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increased relevance of the basic education curriculum to everyday life (\$1,500,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). Curriculum development will be the major activity in FY 2003. The funds will help the Ministry of Education develop a primary school curriculum relevant to the lives of Cambodians, especially in rural areas. This will improve learning skills, and help to reduce school dropout and high grade repetition rates. The life-skills component will focus on civic education, health and nutrition, and practical knowledge about the agro-ecosystem. The life-skills curriculum will reinforce language, math, science and critical thinking skills in the core basic education curriculum. Students will be able to apply these skills to problems faced in everyday life at school, at home and in the community. The following activities are planned:

-- Development and testing of: 1) a student-centered, competency-based life-skills curriculum and syllabi for grades one through six for civic participation, health and nutrition, and agro-ecosystems; 2) a competency-based teacher training curriculum and syllabi; and 3) pre-service and in-service training materials, including activity guidelines that will assist teachers in compiling their own teaching guides for use in the classroom.

-- Increased capacity of the school system to deliver competency-based education (\$500,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). This component aims to strengthen the capacity to deliver effectively the life-skills curriculum at all levels of basic education, and to support its integration the primary education system. The focus will be on teacher training. Priority will be given to ensuring that education officials, school administrators, parents and local government officials, including commune council members, understand and support the life-skills curriculum. Activities will begin in FY 2003. Teacher training will be conducted at two levels: 1) in-service training in cluster schools as part of the response to the urgent need to upgrade the skills of existing teachers and to benefit students as soon as possible; and 2) pre-service training at the primary teacher training colleges to help the next generation of teachers acquire skills in delivering student-centered, competency-based training.

FY 2004 Program:

Increased relevance of the basic education curriculum to everyday life (\$500,000 DA). The curriculum will be finalized and evaluated in FY 2004. The following activities are planned: 1) on-the-job training for Ministry of Education staff in the design and testing of student-centered, competency-based curricula and learning materials; 2) strengthening of partnerships between the Ministry and non-education organizations

and programs in the curriculum development and testing process; and 3) continued involvement of the community in supporting the life-skills curriculum through the cluster school system.

Increased capacity of the school system to deliver competency-based education (\$1,500,000 DA). In FY 2004, this component will build the capacity of the education system to deliver the revised basic education curriculum. The following activities will be undertaken: 1) Education of trainers at the cluster school level to train and support other teachers in the delivery of the life-skills curriculum; 2) Education of trainers at the teacher training schools; 3) Meetings with parent groups integrated into the implementation process at the cluster school level to gain support for the life-skills curriculum, discuss ways in which parents can help their children attain competency, and to elicit feedback on the new curriculum; 4) Publicizing the new curriculum to build demand and support; and 5) Workshops and seminars on life-skills education, focusing on the rationale and approaches to student-centered learning methodologies for school principals, education sector officials, and other stakeholders at the national, provincial and cluster school levels.

Performance and Results: Activities funded under this Strategic Objective began in FY 2003. It is, therefore, not yet possible to report results.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: To be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Cambodia

	DA	ESF
442-011 Improving Basic Education		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	2,000
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	2,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,000	2,000

Data Sheet

442-0XX: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

442-XXX: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.