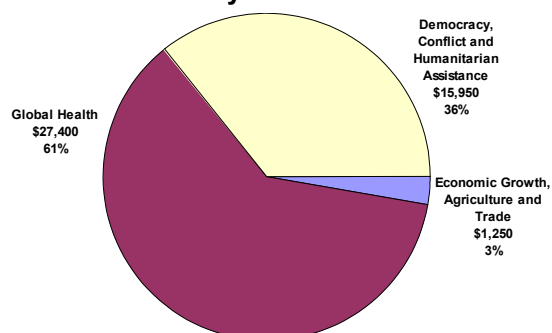
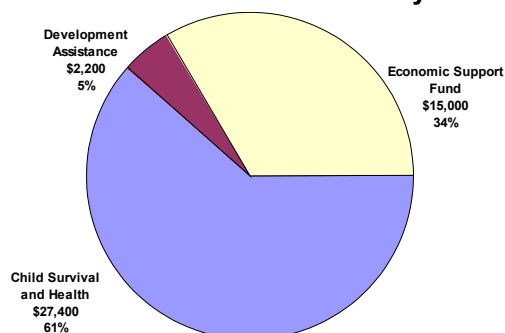


Cambodia

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



Objectives and Budget

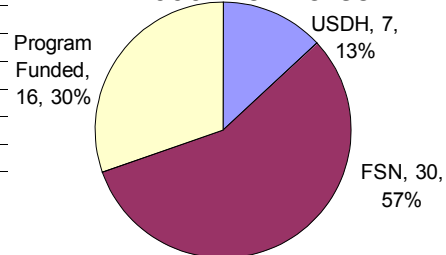
Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
HIV/AIDS & Family Health	442-009	30,360	28,700	27,400
Democracy and Human Rights	442-010	16,650	20,314	15,950
Improving Basic Education	442-011	2,000	6,000	1,250
Total (in thousands of dollars)		49,010	55,014	44,600

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	3,484	2,761	2,841
USDH Salaries & Benefits	825	884	905
Program Funds	1,276	1,494	1,494
Total (in thousands of dollars)	5,585	5,139	5,240

FY 2006 Workforce



Mission Director: Jonathan Addleton

Cambodia

The Development Challenge: Significant developments have taken place in Cambodia during the last 18 months, presenting unique opportunities as well as challenges. After a year of political stalemate, the country has inaugurated a new administration and a new monarch, signaling new prospects for stability. Many of the issues affecting Cambodians since the Paris Peace Agreement of 1991, however, remain unresolved. The impact of corruption within Cambodia permeates all aspects of daily life for citizens. Lack of good governance, unsatisfied social needs, and growing environmental threats are but a few hurdles the Royal Government of Cambodia will face in the coming years. The government lacks a separation of powers, with the executive branch dominating the legislature and the judiciary.

After a year of protracted negotiations following the 2003 National Election, Cambodia's political parties finally agreed to form a new government. Negotiations began with the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC) joining the Sam Rainsy Party to form the Alliance of Democrats. Although the alliance lasted longer than originally suspected, the chance to have a three party government ended when FUNCINPEC rejoined its old coalition party, the Cambodian People's Party (CPP). The election and subsequent one year stalemate demonstrate that democracy in Cambodia remains nascent.

A few months later, the King announced his abdication due to poor health. His son Norodom Sihamoni, formerly the country's representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), was confirmed and assumed leadership of the country.

Although there have been improvements in education, these recent political developments have had little impact on the country's largely unmet social needs. The government is not investing satisfactorily in health and education. While the estimated HIV prevalence rate in Cambodia has fallen by nearly one-third since 1997, the country still faces an epidemic that could potentially threaten its development. The World Health Organization estimates that over 100,000 people, including children, will develop AIDS by 2005. High infant mortality (estimated at 96 per 1,000 births) and maternal mortality (placed at around 5 per 1,000 births) reveal the poor state of public health provision in Cambodia.

More than half of Cambodia's 13 million people are under the age of 18. Ensuring that they receive adequate education that will prepare them to be productive citizens remains a major challenge. During the late 1990s, only 48% of those over 25 years of age had completed primary education. In 2004, UNESCO estimated adult total literacy at 69% and adult female literacy at 59%.

The forests of Cambodia are one of its most valuable resources. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the forest cover has declined from 73% to 58% of the total land area over the last 40 years. The World Bank reports 94% of the timber is cut illegally thus providing no revenue for the public good. The Government has attempted to regulate forest exploitation, with limited success.

U.S. interests in Cambodia include strengthening democracy; expanding regional cooperation and integration; promoting greater economic openness and lower trade barriers; implementing the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Cooperation Plan, which seeks to strengthen U.S. relations with ASEAN members; and addressing terrorism through a combination of careful intelligence liaisons and targeted foreign assistance.

The USAID Program: USAID is requesting FY 2005 and FY 2006 resources to fund activities that aim at accomplishing three objectives that concentrate on supporting critical elements of the primary health care information and service delivery system, especially related to HIV/AIDS and mother and child health issues; promoting good governance, human rights, and equitable treatment for all citizens; and promoting improvements in the relevance, quality, and accessibility of basic education. USAID will use FY 2005 funds to expand ongoing programs in HIV/AIDS prevention and care; expand access to maternal, child, and reproductive health services; increase the participation of political parties, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector in promoting human rights and documenting evidence of Khmer Rouge atrocities; and improve the quality of basic education.

In FY 2006, USAID expects to implement a new country strategy in Cambodia. The new strategy will build

on the successes of current activities and take the changing challenges and opportunities into account. For example, with elections having taken place, the democracy and governance objective would shift its focus from political competition to good governance. Environmental stewardship and improved economic management will also be considered. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2005 and FY 2006 appropriations are described in more detail in the Program Data Sheets of the Congressional Budget Justification.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the resources requested in the Program Data Sheets, USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance manages the Flood Forecasting and Early-Warning Systems in the Mekong River Basin. This project strengthens the Mekong River Commission's flood warnings by making them more responsive to the needs of at-risk populations.

USAID's Women in Development Office is supporting a grant to the International Justice Mission to combat human trafficking.

USAID's Center for Human Capacity Development is supporting two grants in Cambodia. Fisk University has partnered with the National Institute of Management in Phnom Penh to develop a Center for Entrepreneurship and Development at the National Institute of Management. Florida A&M has joined the Royal University of Phnom Penh to undertake environmental studies.

In partnership with California State University at Fullerton and Pannasastra University of Cambodia, the Partnership for Educating Leaders through Community Service Learning is establishing a Center for Community Service Learning at Pannasastra University. The focus of the partnership is to provide training that meets community needs, such as HIV/AIDS education, increase literacy, and promote education. Other health-related partnerships are funded through the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

Other Donors: The Consultative Group (CG), which brings together multilateral and bilateral donors, typically makes annual aid pledges in the \$500 to \$600 million range, although disbursed aid is often lower. The World Bank, Asian Development Bank, United Nations, and United Kingdom's Department for International Development are collaborating on a joint assistance strategy for Cambodia. Although USAID does not participate directly in this process, it intends to enhance donor coordination by using some of the preparatory work done by these organizations in the development of its own new country strategy.

Japan, Cambodia's largest bilateral aid donor, is active in almost every sector. The United Kingdom's activities involve health sector reform, HIV/AIDS, urban poverty reduction, teacher training, and environmental conservation capacity building. France is working on rural credit for agro-enterprises, higher education, rural water supply, public accounting support, tourism infrastructure support, and legal and judicial reform. Australia assists in agricultural extension services, policy development, and institutional capacity building.

Recent negotiations between China and Cambodia resulted in 25 bilateral agreements. The initiatives include feasibility studies for a hydropower plant and grant and loan agreements covering textile and cement plants, tourism, and highway construction. Although these agreements are relatively small in financial terms, they signify how China is using its newly won economic power to expand its presence and political influence among its southern neighbors. The USAID program helps ensure that the United States also remains fully engaged with Cambodia and other nations of Southeast Asia.

Cambodia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	22,100	29,360	28,700	27,400
Development Assistance	3,687	2,750	9,450	2,200
Economic Support Fund	15,000	16,900	16,864	15,000
PL 480 Title II	0	703	0	0
Total Program Funds	40,787	49,713	55,014	44,600

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

442-009 HIV/AIDS & Family Health				
CSH	22,100	29,360	28,700	27,400
ESF	0	1,000	0	0
442-010 Democracy and Human Rights				
DA	0	750	3,450	950
ESF	13,000	15,900	16,864	15,000
442-011 Improving Basic Education				
DA	3,687	2,000	6,000	1,250
ESF	2,000	0	0	0

Mission Director,
Jonathan Addleton

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Cambodia
Program Title:	HIV/AIDS & Family Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	442-009
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$28,700,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$27,400,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2002
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's integrated HIV/AIDS and Family Health program in Cambodia supports primary health care information and service delivery as well as expanded community outreach/coverage and strengthened health system performance. USAID assistance will ensure that access to information and essential services continues to reach the most vulnerable populations. Essential services include comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention and care, reproductive health and family planning, maternal and child health, and prevention and treatment of sexually-transmitted infections and selected infectious diseases.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$14,300,000 CSH). USAID will continue its comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention and care program with emphasis on services for people with AIDS. To ensure sustainability, faith-based organizations and village leaders will continue to be engaged to help build local capacity. Training in prevention measures will be conducted with the Ministry of National Defense to reach 100% of military personnel. In geographic areas with high rates of HIV/AIDS, USAID will continue to improve capacity and increase the number of HIV testing/counseling sites. At least 13,000 Cambodians will be counseled and tested. Home care, hospice care, and institutional training will be strengthened, and implementation will be scaled up to reach more people in need. Interventions for orphans and vulnerable children now provide social and health services to over 20,000 children. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and efforts to strengthen the capacity of the network of HIV positive people, including addressing human rights issues, will continue.

USAID will continue its multi-pronged strategy of using targeted media campaigns for prevention and advocacy; providing training to improve clinical care; educating vulnerable populations; and continuing the "abstinence, be faithful, and condoms" approach to HIV prevention. To monitor program results, USAID will continue to improve the quality of Cambodia's premier behavioral and HIV prevalence surveillance system. USAID will improve systems and build the capacity of both the public and private sectors to deliver health care. USAID is working closely with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to ensure the U.S. Government's overall HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) programs in Cambodia are well coordinated. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Japan International Cooperation Agency to jointly work on issues related to TB/HIV co-infection. USAID's work with the Global Fund has already positioned Cambodia to receive millions of dollars. The principal grantees are Family Health International, Khmer HIV/AIDS and NGO Alliance, CARE, Population Services International (PSI), the POLICY Project, and local partners.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$3,500,000 CSH). This program will focus on providing technical assistance to providers, increasing client use of services, and promoting behavioral change at community and household levels. The USAID-promoted training for midwives, "Life Saving Skills," has now been accepted as part of the Ministry of Health's (MoH) midwifery curriculum. Emergency obstetrical services with an emphasis on strengthening referrals from health posts remain a priority. USAID-funded social marketing will expand its product mix to include oral rehydration salts and broaden its reach to more rural areas. The principal grantees are Family Health International (FHI), Khmer HIV/AIDS and NGO Alliance, CARE, PSI, the POLICY Project, and local partners.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$4,500,000 CSH). Child survival continues to receive high

priority from the MoH and other donors, and USAID will continue to collaborate with stakeholders to support the implementation of core child survival interventions such as immunization, oral rehydration therapy, Vitamin A distribution, appropriate treatment of acute respiratory infection and diarrhea, exclusive breast feeding, and appropriate infant feeding. Principal grantees are CARE, Hellen Keller International, Partners for Development (PFD), PSI, and local partners.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$6,400,000 CSH). Rural Cambodians often do not have access to trained health professionals. USAID will expand the community outreach program beyond its current role in pregnancy and child nutrition to include training villagers to identify the danger signs of acute respiratory infection, dengue fever, malaria, and tuberculosis. The malaria prevention program will continue the distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets and the promotion of health messages. TB/HIV integration will be expanded beyond the four pilot provinces. USAID will support the national TB program to expand community programs and pilot a public-private partnership strategy. The principal grantees are PFD, CARE, FHI, University Research Corporation, and local partners.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$14,700,000 CSH). As the AIDS epidemic matures, USAID anticipates expanding care and support services such as voluntary counseling and testing and home-based care and medical treatment to families and communities affected by HIV/AIDS. New areas to explore include HIV prevention among injecting drug users. Implementers: To be determined (TBD)

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$3,200,000 CSH). USAID plans to use additional resources to scale up evidence-based child and reproductive health interventions, expand training of health service providers, and improve service access to rural Cambodians. Implementers: TBD

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$4,800,000 CSH). Expansion of effective infectious disease interventions will continue to be a priority. Integration of TB/HIV services will remain a key feature of the program. Malaria and Dengue control and prevention will continue to be emphasized. Implementers: TBD

Improved Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$4,700,000 CSH). Core interventions in child survival will be the focus of the program. The provision of technical assistance remains important in building capacity in both the community and the Ministry of Health.

Performance and Results: USAID continues to produce noteworthy results under the health portfolio in Cambodia. HIV prevalence among sentinel populations continues to decline, and the overall adult prevalence is now estimated at 1.9%, a notable decrease from 2.8% in 2000. As a result of USAID-funded activities, increases in HIV infections, especially among females and perinatals, have been averted. Due to a more strategic intervention approach for reaching youth, healthier lifestyles and behaviors continued to increase.

Concurrently, it has been a remarkable year for the child health program in Cambodia. Significant impacts reported in USAID-supported areas include a marked increase (from 67% to 100%) in the number of children aged six to 59 months who received their recommended dose of Vitamin A. Between 71% and 81% of children aged 12 to 23 months were fully immunized. The number of midwives trained in "Life Saving Skills" was 508, up from 322 in 2002. Midwives who received training came from 19 of 24 provinces, and clinics reported fewer child fatalities due to USAID's activities.

In FY 2006 and FY 2007, key impacts will include increases in the contraceptive prevalence rate, coverage of core child survival interventions, and the percentage of births assisted by a trained provider. Providing access to treatment for people with AIDS will lead to a decrease in AIDS-related mortality.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Cambodia

	CSH	ESF
442-009 HIV/AIDS & Family Health		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	36,300	6,589
Expenditures	12,376	3,272
Unliquidated	23,924	3,317
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	28,360	1,000
Expenditures	19,865	3,317
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	64,660	7,589
Expenditures	32,241	6,589
Unliquidated	32,419	1,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	28,700	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	28,700	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	27,400	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	120,760	7,589

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Cambodia
Program Title:	Democracy and Human Rights
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	442-010
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,450,000 DA; \$16,864,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$950,000 DA; \$15,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2002
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's Democracy and Governance program in Cambodia seeks to promote equitable treatment for Cambodian citizens by creating political processes and strengthening political parties; increasing accountability on key economic and political issues; fostering increased accountability and transparency of the Government; enforcing human rights norms through focused monitoring, investigation, and defense; engaging local officials on key development issues; and increasing the capacity of Cambodian future leaders in and out of government to develop policies and affect change.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$12,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support Cambodia's democratic development including enhancing the capabilities of Cambodia's civil society and media, and increasing commune council governance to participate meaningfully and equitably in Cambodian political processes. Critical work continues in developing a professional party organization, expanding youth and women's participation in politics, and improving local governance in conjunction with promotion of active citizen participation in local affairs through collaboration with 24 local non-governmental organizations(NGOs). A new program will be designed that focuses on communal governance and representative democracy at the local level. Cambodia's full membership in the World Trade Organization, an increasingly unified donor concern about corruption, and the admission of the impact of corruption on the economy by Cambodian senior leaders have provided USAID an excellent entry to promote transparency and accountability in Cambodia. Principal grantees include the Asia Foundation, the International Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute, and Planning and Development Collaborative International (PADCO).

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$4,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support Cambodia's democratic development by continuing to enhance the capabilities of Cambodia's political parties. The support to political parties will concentrate on internal reforms and organizational structures consistent with international standards. Principal grantees include the Asia Foundation, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$864,000 ESF, \$2,250,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote the improvement of human rights by helping local NGOs take on precedent setting human rights cases that have the potential to influence government policy and opinions. Expatriate technical advisors will continue to strengthen the skills of organizations in monitoring, investigation, and follow-up of human rights cases. Assistance will include legal capacity training in human rights cases, such as land encroachment, trafficking in persons, and corruption cases. Legal aid organizations focusing on producing tangible results of underserved and disadvantaged groups will receive assistance as well. USAID will design a new rule of law program that will work to build the capacity of the judicial system to process cases, possibly in human trafficking and corruption. USAID will continue to support labor union and movement development. In addition, USAID provides assistance to the International Labor Organization (ILO) Labor Compliance Monitoring Unit - both key factors in retaining garment manufacturing in Cambodia. Principal grantees include East West Management Institute, American Center for International Labor Solidarity, the ILO, and the Documentation Center of Cambodia.

For its human rights program, USAID will continue to assist the reintegration of Cambodian returnees into a wider Cambodian society. Assistance to Cambodians deported from the United States are quickly

integrated by providing them with basic support services such as harm reduction counseling, literacy, employment, housing, referral services, and drop-in centers. Also, USAID will support an endowment designed to provide sustained rehabilitation for persons suffering from physical disabilities. Principal grantees include the Center for Social Development Returnee Assistance Project and Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$1,200,000 DA). International and local NGOs working to protect Cambodian forests and preserve wildlife and protected areas will also receive assistance. Principal grantees include Community Forest International, Global Witness, and WildAid.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$8,000,000 ESF). USAID will support activities of local NGOs and commune councils to enhance public participation at both national and local level and to hold the government and political parties more accountable. USAID activities to combat corruption in FY 2006 will be even more critical as the program grows in strength and sophistication. Assuming that an Anti-Corruption law meeting international standards is passed in 2005, the program will utilize legal mechanism to test cases in the court. Depending on U.S. Government appropriations language, USAID may support implementation of the law, by training or support to an independent anti-corruption unit or other mechanisms that may be established under the law.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$4,000,000 ESF). USAID will help political parties to consolidate internally democratic procedures and to enhance their organizational and citizens' outreach capabilities through leadership strengthening and message development, including party platforms. This new area of intervention is important as political parties prepare to compete in the local elections in early 2007.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$3,000,000 ESF, \$950,000 DA). USAID will continue to focus on the protection of human rights by supporting legal aid organizations, lawyers, judges, prosecutors, unions, and communities through the legal clinic, high profile cases, targeted assistance to judges and prosecutors, advocacy assistance, legal training, grant-making, and technical assistance.

Performance and Results: USAID's investment in the democracy and human rights has produced gradual improvements by supporting the efforts of citizens, partners, and NGOs to make government more transparent, responsive, and respectful of the rule of law. Despite the lack of a government for most of FY 2004, the work to improve the political process continued. USAID provided training to over 860 party representatives and 59 commune councils elected in 2002. USAID also promoted civil and political rights through 76 public forums attended by approximately 30,000 people and impacting several hundred thousand of Cambodians who were reached using broadcast media (e.g. Voice of Democracy Radio Program).

As part of its efforts to increase equal access to justice, a "legal clinic" and training center for new lawyers was established. High profile "class action" cases are being developed. One case involving 350 citizens in Phnom Penh threatened with the destruction of their homes was resolved peacefully and in the interest of the citizens. In preparation for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DCC) continued to collect documentation, identify and map nearly 20,000 mass graves and prisons, as well as develop procedures for accessing and preserving its documents. The DCC also opened a public information room and conducted two six-week legal training courses designed to prepare experts to conduct work related to the tribunal.

USAID made important contributions to the enforcement of anti-corruption laws in areas of illegal logging and trade in wildlife. USAID helped create and implement forest and wildlife protection programs and a new Community Forestry Law that involves the use of rangers (national and international), zoning and demarcation of protected areas, new community livelihood programs, and monitoring and reporting. Within the first year, forest fires were reduced from 35 to 40 per day to one to four per week and land encroachment cases dropped from 401 to 137 per year.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Cambodia

442-010 Democracy and Human Rights	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	0	0	21,791
Expenditures	0	0	9,312
Unliquidated	0	0	12,479
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	2,661	750	18,371
Expenditures	0	0	9,390
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	2,661	750	40,162
Expenditures	0	0	18,702
Unliquidated	2,661	750	21,460
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	3,450	16,864
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	3,450	16,864
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	950	15,000
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,661	5,150	72,026

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Cambodia
Program Title:	Improving Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	442-011
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,250,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's program to improve the quality and relevance of basic education is focused on three major outputs: 1) designing new curriculum, setting standards, and training teachers; 2) making education more relevant through an expanded Life Skills Curriculum; and 3) increasing educational opportunity for disadvantaged populations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$6,000,000 DA). USAID will develop a full set of teacher training programs for primary and secondary school teachers on Cambodia's new curriculum. The training will introduce student-centered teaching approaches. USAID will support localized community training developed and run by District Education Officers and Community Trainer Counterparts. This marks a major change from the central training usually carried out by the Ministry of Education (MOEYS). In order to ensure more parent and community involvement, USAID will train over 10,000 community members. New minimum standards, based on international norms, were drafted in 2004 for grades three, six, and nine for Khmer, mathematics, science, and social studies. During 2005, the standards will be reviewed and pilot-tested. A new Life Skills Curriculum handbook has been prepared and disseminated. The primary grantee is Research Triangle Institute (RTI). RTI is housed within the MOEYS.

A new grant will be awarded to increase the quality of education to Cambodia's underserved populations, including ethnic minorities, Cham Hill Tribes, and rural populations. This program might include several of the following interventions: catch-up courses to enable primary school drop-outs to continue to lower secondary school; teacher training for multi-grade schools; fast-start local teacher training; incentive programs; and special assistance focused on students with disabilities, HIV/AIDS orphans, and other vulnerable populations. Primary grantee to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$1,250,000 DA). Under the Cambodian Basic Education program, the new curricula for grades one to nine will be pilot tested and then introduced into schools. FY 2006 funding will support the publication of new textbooks and materials designed to introduce the curriculum in schools throughout the country. Primary grantee: RTI.

The other new grant will continue to serve disadvantaged populations in pilot communities and will focus on rehabilitating schools, removing barriers to education, and reducing drop-outs rates. USAID will train teachers to develop instructional materials from locally available resources. Primary grantee to be determined.

Performance and Results: The Basic Education activity has several accomplishments to report this year. In early February 2004, RTI developed and conducted a survey of stakeholders including parents, teachers, school officials, and non-governmental organizations to assess their attitudes toward the relevance and quality of the current curriculum. The analysis and findings provide a baseline for the Cambodian Basic Education Program. RTI drafted a set of minimum standards for grades three, six, and nine for math, science, social studies, and Khmer. Focus groups have been established to review the new minimum standards to determine if they are appropriate and achievable before moving on to revise the school curriculum. A series of workshops were conducted to increase community participation in the

management of schools with an emphasis on locally-developed curriculum tailored to the needs of children in different geographic and population settings. USAID will also launch new activities focused on increasing educational access among Cambodia's minority populations, including disabled students and members of the Cham and tribal communities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Cambodia

442-011 Improving Basic Education	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	0	2,600	2,000
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	2,600	2,000
Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	1,000	3,187	0
Expenditures	0	980	785
Through September 30, 2004			
Obligations	1,000	5,787	2,000
Expenditures	0	980	785
Unliquidated	1,000	4,807	1,215
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	6,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005			
Obligations	0	6,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA			
Obligations	0	1,250	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,000	13,037	2,000