

## Cambodia

**The Development Challenge:** The Kingdom of Cambodia continues to struggle in its transition to democratic governance after decades of war and authoritarian governance. The challenges to political and economic progress are many: a narrow and vulnerable economic base of garments and tourism, limited foreign and domestic investment, poor infrastructure, low levels of education and literacy, and wide-spread corruption. The judicial system is weak and generally unable to protect human rights or fairly resolve commercial disputes. Cambodia's social indicators, among the worst in the region, reflect poverty and lack of access to basic health services. Life expectancy is in the mid 50's; population growth rate is 2%, and infant mortality 95 per 1000 births. The estimated HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 in Cambodia declined from 3.3% in 1997 to 2.6% in 2002; however, Cambodia still faces the most serious HIV/AIDS epidemic in Asia and the Near East.

The World Bank estimates that Cambodia's per capita GDP is \$273, making it one of the poorest countries in Asia. External debt in 2002 is estimated at 65.6% of GDP, with debt servicing 3% of exports and imports. Although 36% of the population remains below the poverty line, economic growth was a strong, 6.3% in 2002. Cambodia has a large trade surplus with the United States because of the garment sector, and tourism remains an important area of growth for the economy. US imports from Cambodia in 2002 were more than \$1 billion, and US exports to Cambodia were \$29 million.

Cambodia has made progress: In the July 2003 national assembly elections, activities funded by USAID helped create the most open political environment in the past decade, with the first public candidate debates ever held in the country and on local TV and radio programs. Also in 2003, Cambodia's bid to be the first developing country to be offered WTO membership was successful.

U.S. national interests in Cambodia lie in reducing Cambodia's vulnerability to international terrorism and international crime (such as trafficking in persons and narcotics) through building the country's potential to become a democratic state with an effective legal and judicial system and market-led growth that protects civil liberties and human rights.)

**The USAID Program:** USAID's objectives include increasing competition in Cambodian political life; increasing use of high impact HIV/AIDS and family health services and appropriate health seeking behavior; and, increasing the relevance and quality of basic education.

USAID's democracy and governance program actively seeks out and funds NGOs that challenge the political and judicial system to treat Cambodian citizens equitably. USAID support sustains the development of professional party organizations, expands participation of youth in politics, and provides all democratic parties a presence on Cambodian airwaves. USAID's human rights activities strengthen the skills of organizations in monitoring, investigation and follow-up of human rights cases. These efforts also support NGOs taking on precedent-setting human rights cases with the potential to influence government policy and public opinion.

USAID's health program will continue to increase the number of health centers that can deliver an integrated health package that ensures links between HIV/AIDS and all other health programs. These health centers will include a fully functional minimum package of services, including maternal and child health, reproductive health, family planning, tuberculosis, HIV prevention and care and support, and community outreach. The program will expand work in prevention interventions and care targeted for populations engaging in high risk behaviors; home-based care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS; support for orphans and vulnerable children; and voluntary counseling, testing and support for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

The USAID basic education program in Cambodia is focused on improving the quality and proficiency of the education system by increasing the relevance of the basic education curriculum to everyday life, building the capacity of the school system to deliver competency-based education, and training teachers to utilize student-centered teaching methodologies. Impact is nationwide, with activities planned for all 22

provinces, 18 provincial teacher training colleges, and six regional training colleges. The program addresses key issues including increased attendance for females, minorities, students with disabilities, and the poor. The project is strong on reform and positive change within the Ministry of Education and supports the recruitment and training of teachers from minority groups including Cambodia's Islamic Cham population.

**Other Program Elements:** USAID/Washington funded programs complement and reinforce the USAID bilateral program strategy. The Leahy War Victims Fund helps to coordinate government, private and donor activities for disabled persons, and funds rehabilitation centers to provide prosthetic and orthotic devices, vocational training, and job placement for war and mine victims and those with other physical disabilities. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance is strengthening the flood warning system in the Mekong River Basin to meet the needs of at-risk populations. In the Mekong Delta, USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade is helping to design and implement national and local policies regarding land tenure, sustainable forest management, and wildlife trade. USAID's Center for Human Capacity Development is supporting grants to Fisk University and Florida A&M. 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 partnered with the Royal University of Phnom Penh on environmental studies. USAID also supports a partnership between California State University, Fullerton, and Pannasastra University of Cambodia to establish a Center for Community Service Learning at Pannasastra University. The Center will provide training in areas that meet community needs such as HIV/AIDS, literacy, and education. Additional health-related partnerships are funded through the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria. The Cambodian Government also asked USAID and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to assess the Ministry of Health's Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS and STI Prevention and Care in Cambodia.

**Other Donors:** Donor coordination is excellent. USAID was successful in having other donors build on its HIV/AIDS activities. Overall development assistance to Cambodia totals about \$700 million per year. Japan and the United States are the first and second largest bilateral partners respectively. However, USAID is the largest donor in the area of HIV/AIDS. Other major bilateral donors and their areas of focus include Germany (education), France (higher education, training of judges), Australia (rule of law), the United Kingdom (HIV/AIDS and health sector support), Sweden (decentralization) and Denmark (forestry). Multilateral donors include the United Nations Agencies, the Asian Development Bank, the European Commission, the World Bank (legal, judicial reform), and the International Monetary Fund (finance reform). The United Nations Development Program provides support for public administration reform, and the U.N. Theme Group focuses on HIV/AIDS. With funding from the United States and other donors, the World Food Program supports school feeding. De-mining efforts receive support from the European Commission. The Asian Development Bank is planning a new program to support rural development, agriculture and fisheries around the Tonle Sap Basin.

## Cambodia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

| Accounts                                | FY 2002<br>Actual | FY 2003<br>Actual | FY 2004<br>Current | FY 2005<br>Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Child Survival and Health Programs Fund | 15,000            | 22,100            | 29,860             | 25,300             |
| Development Assistance                  | 0                 | 3,687             | 2,000              | 2,200              |
| Economic Support Fund                   | 20,000            | 15,000            | 16,900             | 17,000             |
| PL 480 Title II                         | 1,085             | 0                 | 0                  | 0                  |
| <b>Total Program Funds</b>              | <b>36,085</b>     | <b>40,787</b>     | <b>48,760</b>      | <b>44,500</b>      |

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY        |        |        |        |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 442-001 Human Rights               |        |        |        |        |
| ESF                                | 55     | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 442-002 Family Health              |        |        |        |        |
| ESF                                | 3,853  | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 442-009 HIV/AIDS & Family Health   |        |        |        |        |
| CSH                                | 15,000 | 22,100 | 29,860 | 25,300 |
| ESF                                | 5,519  | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 442-010 Democracy and Human Rights |        |        |        |        |
| ESF                                | 10,573 | 13,000 | 16,900 | 17,000 |
| 442-011 Improving Basic Education  |        |        |        |        |
| DA                                 | 0      | 3,687  | 2,000  | 2,200  |
| ESF                                | 0      | 2,000  | 0      | 0      |

Mission Director,  
Lisa Chiles

## Data Sheet

|                                     |                          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>               | Cambodia                 |
| <b>Program Title:</b>               | HIV/AIDS & Family Health |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                      | Global Health            |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>         | 442-009                  |
| <b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b> | \$29,860,000 CSH         |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>      | \$0                      |
| <b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b> | \$25,300,000 CSH         |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>  | FY 2002                  |
| <b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>    | FY 2005                  |

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

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Increase use of high impact HIV/AIDS prevention and care services (\$15,470,000 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 and village leaders will be engaged to help build local capacity. Nationwide interventions will target those that engage in high-risk behavior. Training in preventive 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 increase the number of clinics that treat sexually transmitted infections and where HIV testing and counseling occur. At least 6,000 Cambodians will be counseled and tested. These clinics will complement ongoing prevention and care efforts. While direct antiretroviral treatment is not yet provided by the program, USAID will expand support in other ways. Home care, hospice care, and institutional training will be strengthened to implement the newly approved Ministry of Health (MOH) "Continuum of Care" guidelines for people living with HIV/AIDS. Interventions designed to improve the quality of life of 15,000 orphans and vulnerable children serve as a pillar for social support. Technical assistance for the prevention of mother-to-child-transmission (PMTCT) program and its expansion to five new sites will be a model for collaboration and sustainability with the government.

USAID will continue its strategy of using targeted media campaigns for prevention of HIV/AIDS and advocacy; provide training to improve clinical care; offer peer education to vulnerable populations; and introduce other elements that incorporate the ABC (Abstinence, Be faithful and Condoms) approach. Condom social marketing will introduce a new brand of condom in FY 2004, building on the success of the existing Number One condom. To monitor program results, USAID will continue to improve the quality of Cambodia's premier "second generation" behavior surveillance system. USAID will continue to improve systems and build the capacity of both the public and private sectors to plan, manage and implement quality HIV/AIDS and family health programs in the seven targeted provinces. The principal grantees are Family Health International, Khmer HIV/AIDS and NGO Alliance, CARE, Population Services International, the POLICY project, and University Research Corporation.

Access to quality maternal, child, and reproductive health services (\$7,390,000 CSH). Technical assistance to providers and increasing client use of services will be the focus. Training in voluntary surgical contraceptive methods and the improvement of clinical quality and management will target 14 districts. Life Saving Skills training for midwives will continue. In addition, key national and provincial

health staff will be trained in contraceptive logistics using improved software. USAID will continue to upgrade emergency obstetrical services in at least four provincial maternity wards, with an emphasis on strengthening referrals at lower level health posts. USAID will also expand social marketing of birth spacing and reproductive health products to rural areas using both private and public providers.

Expand infectious disease activities (\$7,000,000 CSH). Trained health professionals are often not available to rural Cambodians. An expansion of the community outreach program beyond its current responsibilities in pregnancy and child nutrition programs will include training villagers to identify the danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection, dengue fever, malaria, and tuberculosis outbreaks. The malaria prevention program will build on activities in the sparsely populated northeastern provinces to increase distribution of impregnated bed nets and promotion of health messages, expanding to all operational districts. The principal grantees are RACHA, Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia (RHAC), Helen Keller International, and Partners for Development.

**FY 2005 Program:**

Increase use of high impact HIV/AIDS prevention and care services (\$14,000,000 CSH). As the AIDS epidemic matures and additional donor funds are made available, USAID anticipates expanding care and support services such as VCT, PMTCT, home-based care, and opportunistic infections treatment to those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. Current efforts in these areas are primarily pilot projects. By FY 2005, needs are projected to be so urgent that USAID plans to scale them up nationwide. Anti-retroviral treatment, with the support of the Global Fund and other donors, will be available to urban Cambodians. USAID will utilize strengths in rural community outreach to build linkages between urban providers and rural patients. On the policy level, USAID will provide technical assistance to develop legislation and implementation guidelines concerning care and support. Principal grantees are the same as in FY 2004.

Improve quality and access of child and reproductive health services (\$7,900,000 CSH). In addition to expanding service to new provinces, USAID plans to use additional resources to increase the breadth of services available at the health post level. Some services, such as simple lab work for infectious diseases and long term contraceptive methods are available only at the provincial level, by design or default - lack of human and financial resources - but those services would yield great health dividends if they are more widely accessible. Principal grantees are the same as in FY 2004.

Expand infectious disease activities (\$3,400,000 CSH). Expansion of effective infectious disease interventions will continue to be a priority. Existing TB programs will expand to include case detection through community Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) activities and strengthening DOTS services at health centers; capacity building and human resources development at different levels of the TB program in both technical and managerial areas; and improvement of treatment and care for TB/HIV co-infected patients. This also includes improving use of Health Information Systems related to TB for management and planning decisions. Support to existing Malaria programs with WHO and NGO partners will continue, as well as supporting Dengue programs, including research incorporating the biological control of dengue. Follow-up on recommendations from the drug use management study for childhood infectious diseases will be implemented.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's investment under the health portfolio continues to yield important results. HIV prevalence among sentinel populations has continued to decline and the overall adult prevalence has stabilized at 2.6%, a notable decrease from 3.2% in 2001. 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. By the end of FY 2006, key impacts will include an increased contraceptive prevalence rate, a decrease in high-risk sexual behavior, an increase in the percent of children under one year of age fully immunized, and an increase in the percentage of births assisted by a trained provider. Behavioral changes among high-risk and vulnerable populations will contribute to a decrease in the HIV prevalence rate among those populations.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Cambodia

|                                       | CSH    | ESF   |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 442-009 HIV/AIDS & Family Health      |        |       |
| <b>Through September 30, 2002</b>     |        |       |
| Obligations                           | 13,443 | 6,468 |
| Expenditures                          | 24     | 0     |
| Unliquidated                          | 13,419 | 6,468 |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2003</b>               |        |       |
| Obligations                           | 22,857 | 121   |
| Expenditures                          | 12,352 | 3,272 |
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>     |        |       |
| Obligations                           | 36,300 | 6,589 |
| Expenditures                          | 12,376 | 3,272 |
| Unliquidated                          | 23,924 | 3,317 |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>   |        |       |
| Obligations                           | 0      | 0     |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>   |        |       |
| Obligations                           | 29,860 | 0     |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004</b> |        |       |
| Obligations                           | 29,860 | 0     |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>  |        |       |
| Obligations                           | 25,300 | 0     |
| Future Obligations                    | 0      | 0     |
| Est. Total Cost                       | 91,460 | 6,589 |

## Data Sheet

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>               | Cambodia  |
| <b>Program Title:</b>               | Democracy and Human Rights                      |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                      | Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>         | 442-010   |
| <b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b> | \$16,900,000 ESF                                |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>      | \$190,000 ESF                                   |
| <b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b> | \$17,000,000 ESF                                |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>  | FY 2002   |
| <b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>    | FY 2005   |

**Summary:** USAID's Democracy and Governance program in Cambodia promotes equitable treatment for Cambodian citizens to compete for their demands through: creating political processes and strengthening political parties to meet international standards; increasing transparency and accountability on key economic and political issues; enforcing human rights norms through monitoring and investigation; engaging local officials on key development issues; and increasing the capacity of future leaders to develop policies and effect change.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Increase participation of political parties, NGOs and private sector in demand for reforms (\$12,900,000 ESF). USAID will continue strengthening democratic pluralism to ensure that there are competing centers of power and expanding opportunities for involvement of local elected officials and citizens. Developing professional party organizations, expanding youth participation in politics and enhancing the capacity of the elected commune councils, including a female caucus, will be supported through collaboration with 19 local NGOs. Cambodia's invitation to join the WTO has provided an opportunity to support local NGOs working on governmental transparency and accountability, as well as alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in the matters of commerce and trade. Local NGOs working to protect national forests and preserve wildlife and protected areas will also receive assistance. Principal grantees include the Asia Foundation, the National Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute, Community Forestry International, Global Witness, and WildAid.

Increase enforcement of human rights norms, with a particular focus on investigation and defense of human rights violations (\$3,725,000 ESF; \$190,000 prior year unobligated ESF). Local NGOs taking on precedent setting human rights cases that have the potential to influence government policy and public opinion will be the primary recipients of USAID resources. Five technical advisors will strengthen the skills of organizations in monitoring, investigation and follow-up of human rights cases. USAID-sponsored 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 for underserved and disadvantaged groups will receive assistance as well. Technical assistance will continue for the development and strengthening of unions - a key factor in retaining garment manufacturing in Cambodia once the Bilateral Textile Agreement expires in January 2005. Principal grantees include East West Management Institute, the Asia Foundation, and the American Center for International Labor Solidarity.

Strengthen the effort to document evidence for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (\$275,000 ESF). The program to document the atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge will collect, analyze and document evidence for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Principal grantee is the Documentation Center of Cambodia.

**FY 2005 Program:**

Increase participation of political parties, NGOs and private sector in demand for reforms (\$15,000,000 ESF). Dependent on the success of the anti-corruption programs and consultations with Congress, USAID may expand this program by focusing on legal reform and transparency in government. USAID will continue to help political parties to develop more effective and democratic procedures as well as to improve their organizational capabilities, leadership and message development, including party platforms, down to the village level. This area of intervention is particularly important between elections for continuing development of democratic parties toward transparent and accountable processes that meet international standards. Principal grantees are the same as above.

Increase enforcement of human rights norms, with a particular focus on investigation and defense of human rights violations (\$1,700,000 ESF). USAID will focus particularly on supporting unions and the arbitration council, as this will be the first year that garment unions do not have the protection of the Bilateral Textile Agreement. USAID will also continue to promote improvement of human rights by helping people, organizations, lawyers and communities through a legal clinic, high-impact legal cases, advocacy assistance, grant making, technical assistance and legal training. Principal grantees are the same as above.

Strengthen the effort to document evidence for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (\$300,000 ESF). Depending on whether and when the Khmer Rouge Tribunal occurs, this program may be expanded. Principal grantee is the same as above.

**Performance and Results:** During the national elections in 2003, USAID showed that it was possible for political parties in Cambodia to exchange ideas and debate the future of the country without violence and intimidation. Through the work of a partner organization, USAID was able to level the playing field by organizing 20 multi-party all-candidates debates across Cambodia, of which 12 were broadcast on television and radio - a first for a country with no tradition of peaceful and constructive political debate. Improvements of regulatory frameworks, though still restrictive, enabled USAID-funded NGOs to air their election programs on local television and radio stations, notably the airing of candidate debates, public policy dialogue, and the Voice of Democracy radio program (focusing on youth and women). With USAID support to civil society, each phase of the election was carried out on schedule and was relatively smooth with high voter turnout, decreased violence and intimidation over previous years,, and an enhanced integrity of the election process. However, the overall process remained flawed and further reforms are needed.

Human rights NGOs have become more courageous in bringing high level land dispute, anti-trafficking, and labor rights cases to court with USAID support. By increasing the capacity of legal and human rights professionals and providing legal services or grants to pursue important cases, USAID is increasing its pressure on the Cambodian judiciary to conform to international norms. In order to build on these early victories it is crucial for USAID to continue its support to these brave lawyers and the organizations that support them as they continue to fight the culture of impunity.

In conjunction with State/DRL, USAID funded initial fieldwork for an eventual multi-disciplinary forensic analysis of mass grave sites. The goal was to analyze and document the cause of death of those who died under the Khmer Rouge regime as part of the chain of evidence. This activity resulted in the collection, analysis, and preservation of a representative sample of traumatized human skeletal remains, and the identification of future sites for full-scale exhumation. Collection of other evidence for the trial continued.

By program completion, Cambodians will be more knowledgeable about all political parties and their platforms; democratic political parties and civic groups will use public opinion research to strengthen their communications strategies and to develop initiatives that effectively address public concerns; elected commune council members will have gained the skills necessary to carry out their responsibilities in a professional, transparent, and democratic manner; serious human rights cases will decline due to a fear of prosecution; and evidence against the Khmer Rouge will be preserved for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Cambodia

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 442-010 Democracy and Human Rights    | ESF    |
| <b>Through September 30, 2002</b>     |        |
| Obligations                           | 10,573 |
| Expenditures                          | 0      |
| Unliquidated                          | 10,573 |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2003</b>               |        |
| Obligations                           | 11,218 |
| Expenditures                          | 9,312  |
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>     |        |
| Obligations                           | 21,791 |
| Expenditures                          | 9,312  |
| Unliquidated                          | 12,479 |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>   |        |
| Obligations                           | 190    |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>   |        |
| Obligations                           | 16,900 |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004</b> |        |
| Obligations                           | 17,090 |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>  |        |
| Obligations                           | 17,000 |
| Future Obligations                    | 0      |
| Est. Total Cost                       | 55,881 |

## Data Sheet

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>USAID Mission:</b>               | Cambodia                               |
| <b>Program Title:</b>               | Improving Basic Education              |
| <b>Pillar:</b>                      | Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade |
| <b>Strategic Objective:</b>         | 442-011                                |
| <b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b> | \$2,000,000 DA                         |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>      | \$1,187,000 DA                         |
| <b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b> | \$2,200,000 DA                         |
| <b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>  | FY 2003                                |
| <b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>    | FY 2005                                |

**Summary:** The USAID basic education program in Cambodia promotes improvements in the relevance and quality of basic education through curriculum reform and teacher training.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Improve quality of education (\$2,000,000 DA; \$1,187,000 DA Prior Year Unobligated). USAID will fund the development of a new curriculum for grades one through nine that will include a life-skills component focused on civic education, health and nutrition, and practical knowledge of the agro-ecosystem. This curriculum will reinforce language, math, science and critical thinking skills covered in the core basic education curriculum. Students will apply these skills to address everyday problems faced at school, home and in the community. USAID's implementing partner will work with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to select and design curriculum materials to achieve defined age-specific competencies. Program priorities include gender balance in enrollment, inclusive education for students with disabilities, and assuring continued attendance for poor females, minority groups (including Cambodia's Islamic Cham population) and students in remote areas. Activities will also support the recruitment and training of teachers from Cambodia's minority groups, highland tribes, and the large disabled population. The program will strengthen understanding and support of the life-skills curriculum and student-centered learning methodologies at all levels of the basic education system, including teachers, teacher trainers, school administrators and education sector officials. It will provide information to parents and local government officials, including elected commune council members. The life-skills curriculum and syllabi will be phased into the regular pre- and in-service training program in selected cluster schools and provincial teacher training colleges (PTTCs) for testing and evaluation. Activities will be implemented in all 22 provinces of Cambodia, in all 18 provincial teacher training colleges and in six regional training colleges, promising a broad impact over the entire national primary education system. The implementing agency will be announced in the second quarter of FY 2004.

#### FY 2005 Program:

Improve quality of education (\$2,200,000 DA). USAID's implementing partner will finalize evaluation of and changes to the curriculum. The curriculum will be linked to textbooks and circulated through the education system. The program will continue on-the-job training for ministry staff in the design and testing of student-centered, competency-based curricula and learning materials. Partnerships will be strengthened between the MOE and stakeholders in the curriculum development and testing process. Coordination will continue with education sector working groups to achieve education for all and reform in the education sector. At the cluster school level, and at the PTTCs, teacher trainers will be trained in the delivery of the life-skills curriculum and the use of student-centered learning methodologies. The program will monitor and support trainers at PTTCs and teachers in schools for delivery of the life-skills curriculum. Parent groups will be involved in the schools to gain support and to discuss how parents can help their children master the required skills. The new curriculum will be publicized to build demand for education services in communities. Additional workshops and seminars will be conducted for school principals,

education sector officials and other stakeholders at the national, provincial and cluster school levels to strengthen understanding and support for the revised curriculum and improved methodologies.

**Performance and Results:** USAID and the Royal Government of Cambodia reached agreement on the project, results and indicators in FY 2003. Program implementation will begin the second quarter of FY 2004.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Cambodia

|                                       | DA    | ESF   |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 442-011 Improving Basic Education     |       |       |
| <b>Through September 30, 2002</b>     |       |       |
| Obligations                           | 0     | 0     |
| Expenditures                          | 0     | 0     |
| Unliquidated                          | 0     | 0     |
| <b>Fiscal Year 2003</b>               |       |       |
| Obligations                           | 2,600 | 2,000 |
| Expenditures                          | 0     | 0     |
| <b>Through September 30, 2003</b>     |       |       |
| Obligations                           | 2,600 | 2,000 |
| Expenditures                          | 0     | 0     |
| Unliquidated                          | 2,600 | 2,000 |
| <b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>   |       |       |
| Obligations                           | 1,187 | 0     |
| <b>Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>   |       |       |
| Obligations                           | 2,000 | 0     |
| <b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004</b> |       |       |
| Obligations                           | 3,187 | 0     |
| <b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>  |       |       |
| Obligations                           | 2,200 | 0     |
| Future Obligations                    | 0     | 0     |
| Est. Total Cost                       | 7,987 | 2,000 |