

USAID/Cambodia

Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 12, 2006

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: Despite a decade of relative calm slowly, progress on building a market-based economy and tentative steps toward more democratic governance, Cambodia remains one of the world's poorest countries. Social and economic indicators are among the lowest in Asia. Annual per capita income is on the order of \$300. Cambodia also wrestles with serious global concerns, including those related to environmental degradation, HIV/AIDS, child survival and avian influenza.

Cambodia's emergence as a democratic and economically viable state will strengthen its role in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other international groups. From a U.S. point of view, a stable and successful Cambodia serves to strengthen regional cooperation, support more open society, ensure political stability and contribute to economic growth. Yet significant challenges face Cambodia, both economically and politically. The economy is overwhelmingly reliant on the garment industry although the tourism and construction sectors are growing rapidly. Foreign aid primarily accrues to the government, which has yet to make much progress in reducing poverty or improving social indicators.

Beyond this, there is a vast and unproductive rural sector on which most of the country depends. Employment concerns loom large as 150,000 young and often unskilled Cambodians enter the workforce each year, a number expected to increase to 200,000 by 2010. The entire garment sector employs around 280,000 people, primarily young women. Economic growth rates in 2005 have been encouraging, but income disparity and poverty remain very real concerns. The fact that some 47,000 garment workers out of a work force estimated at around 250,000 are out of work underscores the fact that this industry will no longer be able to absorb large numbers of new job entrants as it has in the past.

Abysmal health and other social indicators are also a concern. Research suggests that serious disease is a prime contributor to rural poverty, with families selling land and other assets to obtain medical care. High fertility rates will make unemployment a concern for at least another generation. Initiatives in health can also have a regional dimension. For example, activities that control infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, drug-resistant malaria and avian flu and prevent them from spreading; benefit all of South East Asia, not just Cambodia.

It has been a difficult year for democratic reforms. Cambodia has held a series of three elections over the past twelve years (May 1993, July 1998 and July 2003), each suggesting at least some degree of forward movement and each in some sense more "successful" than the last. After the traumas of the last several decades, Cambodia enjoys its highest level of stability in generations. At the same time, government institutions remain weak. There is little concept of rule of law; corruption is rampant; competing political voices have a hard time being heard; and power is increasingly concentrated in a few hands.

Finally, the large donor community bears an important responsibility in terms of coordination and cooperation. USAID accounts for about 10 percent of the estimated \$500 million in donor assistance provided to Cambodia each year. The biggest bilateral donor is Japan, with the US ranked second. A relatively large number of other bilateral donors with significant programs are also represented, including France, Australia, Germany, Britain, Denmark and Sweden, among others. Both the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have large portfolios and significant policy expertise.

Within this network of other donors, USAID/Cambodia's "niche" is especially pronounced in the health sector (specifically with respect to HIV/AIDS and child survival) and in its almost exclusive reliance on NGOs and PVOs, both international and local, to implement programs. USAID/Cambodia also strives to promote donor coordination and linkage among activities. For example, in the health sector USAID and Japan have signed a Memorandum of Understanding formalizing our commitment to work together. USAID/Cambodia also participates in all relevant technical working groups that have been established to promote coordination and harmonization with the Government of Cambodia and among the donor community.

Key Achievements:

Health: USAID has made significant contributions towards improving health care in Cambodia. Working with the Ministry of Health and a network of non governmental organizations (NGOs) and other donors, USAID has heavily invested in the health sector. HIV prevalence has been reduced among the adult population and among many high-risk groups from 2.6% in 2002 to 1.9% today. The innovative HIV/AIDS 'continuum of care' model uses HIV/AIDS services as an entry point to more comprehensive health services, including receiving antiretroviral drugs. Directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) therapy for tuberculosis (TB) has been expanded to all health centers. Cambodia has successfully maintained a high TB treatment rate of over 85% and increased the TB case detection rate to 64%. Vitamin A was taken by 80% of postpartum women in USAID focus districts as compared to 11% nationally. There was a 13% increase in the number of children aged 12-23 months who were fully immunized in USAID supported areas. These improvements are the result of better planning, quality assurance, supervision, transportation, outreach and other systems being provided by USAID and its partners. Yet much remains to be done, especially in the areas of HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and child survival. USAID and partners have to find better ways to encourage appropriate behaviors and to remove the systemic barriers that prevent the delivery of adequate health services.

Education: USAID completed new curriculum for grades one through six in all subjects, and standards for measuring student learning achievement. Twenty modules that teach children basic life skills, such as animal raising, vegetable gardening, and first aid, have been completed. Five teacher training modules on using the new curriculum have been completed. USAID has also helped to build capacity within the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MOEYS). Staff from the MOEYS have been trained and are now independently developing new curriculum and additional basic life skills modules. A process to empower schools and communities to work together on education issues and problems was completed. A total of 25 school/community workshops were held in FY 2005. USAID completed baseline surveys and outreach activities in order to identify those children most in need and the schools that will be targeted under the inclusive education activity.

Political and Economic Governance: USAID continues to assist Cambodia to strengthen the justice sector and increase citizen's access to the Cambodian access to justice. A total of 2,938 cases including 280 high impact cases passed through the legal system. Independent voices were supported through political party programs including 60 public forums which were attended by over 67,000 people. USAID's legal and organizational support helped land owners who were being pushed off their land by government and private interests to negotiate fair and just compensation for their houses and land. USAID supported labor activities helped unions to negotiate nine collective bargaining agreements with employers in the garment sector and tourism industry. In an effort to address economic and environmental issues, USAID improved private sector competitiveness and management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation by providing support for the creation of alternative livelihoods for 200 families. This effort prevented the burning of 612 hectares of forest which resulted in the replanting of over 44 hectares of forest. USAID support for rangers resulted in the rescue of 20,000 mostly endangered animals. USAID trained over 9,000 families in 83 villages in how to effectively manage shared natural resources at the village level. A Global Development Alliance (GDA) helped to raise awareness of trafficking in wildlife. The GDA partner J.W. Thompson, used their advertising expertise to produce and air hundreds of public service announcement that reached over 34,000 adults and 6,000 children.

Integrated Programming and Cross-Cutting Issues:

USAID is part of the inter-agency National Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Task Force organized by the Department of Health and Human Services. This task force is working together to develop and refine preparedness efforts to ensure the most effective response possible, should an influenza pandemic occur. In addition, USAID funded a survey that documents information essential for the design and planning of communication programs for poultry farmers. The research provides first hand knowledge on behavior in Cambodia. This can help policy makers, government, and NGO workers to more effectively focus on target groups to prevent and control avian influenza among poultry.

Gender:

USAID integrates gender as a cross-cutting theme throughout all sectors. This year USAID conducted a gender analysis to identify priority gender issues. The assessment analyzed a variety of activities from a gender perspective by focusing on their strengths while also exploring opportunities and threats in the Cambodia context. For example, economic factors as well as gender roles contribute to gender disparity in all sectors. A pilot Health Equity Funds project through one activity and a girls' school scholarship program through another activity both reduce the economic constraints related to accessing health and education services. From the governance sector, increasing alternative livelihoods in protected areas, vocational training for rural women at risk of trafficking and a factory workers' training program for social adjustment to urban areas are interventions that support women and girls by increasing their economic security. Next year, USAID will build on those promising practices to address some of the cross-cutting issues that are in danger of "falling through the cracks," such as gender-based violence.

Conflict Sensitive Programming:

Land tenure is one of the most critical issues facing Cambodians. A rational and equitable system of registering land and recognizing land ownership rights has yet to be developed to replace the land tenure system that was dismantled during the Khmer Rouge regime. The fight over land and natural resources has increased the potential for conflict and disproportionately impacted the poorest Cambodians. To reduce the potential for conflict, USAID provided legal and organizational support aimed at helping land owners who were being pushed off their land by government and private interests to negotiate fair and just compensation for their houses and land.

For additional information concerning USAID activities in Cambodia see website www.usaid.gov.kh.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 442-009 Improved Health Services in HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases as well as in Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health****Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,600,000 CSH). USAID programs are concentrating on immunization, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, nutrition, treatment of pneumonia and acute respiratory infections, control of diarrheal diseases, community-based newborn care, and provision of zinc-vitamin A. Over 10,000 people are being trained in child health care, and over 800,000 children between six and fifty-nine months will receive vitamin A supplements in FY 2006. Principal Implementers: CARE, Helen Keller International (HKI), Partners for Development (PFD), Population Services International (PSI), Reproductive and Child Health Alliance (RACHA), Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia (RHAC), and University Research Co. (URC).

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$2,600,000 CSH). Interventions include prenatal care, nutrition and birth preparedness during pregnancy, safe delivery and obstetric care, treatment of life-threatening complications, and optimal birth spacing. Over 125,000 women are benefiting from follow-up care after childbirth. Principal Implementers: CARE, HKI, PFD, PSI, RACHA, RHAC, and URC.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$5,850,000 CSH). USAID is expanding health centers and community-based approaches designed to mitigate the effects of TB, malaria, dengue fever, and other infectious diseases. USAID is providing technical assistance and the provision of goods and services to health centers and communities. Emerging infectious diseases such as AI are being investigated and addressed as appropriate. In FY 2006, 5,800 people are receiving training related to the treatment or care of infectious diseases. Principal Implementers: RACHA, PFD, CARE, RHAC, Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance (KHANA), Family Health International/Impact (FHI), and URC.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$14,506,000 CSH). USAID implements HIV/AIDS activities in accordance with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. The strategy addresses the entire spectrum of the HIV epidemic, from prevention to care and treatment. The prevention component emphasizes HIV education, counseling, behavior change communication, condom promotion, sexually transmitted disease treatment and prevention, voluntary counseling and testing, and prevention of mother to child transmission. Care and treatment focuses on home-based support to orphans and vulnerable children affected by AIDS. USAID's care and treatment approach also includes treatment of HIV/TB co-infection, antiretroviral therapy, and faith-based responses and interventions that support those with HIV/AIDS. In addition, USAID supports the development of guidelines, policies, and activities that promote human rights and reduce stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS. Over 82,000 individuals will receive voluntary counseling and testing from USAID supported sites. Principal Implementers: FHI, KHANA, CARE, PSI, POLICY Project, RHAC, URC, and Catholic Relief Services.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$3,000,000 CSH). Contraceptive prevalence is at 19%, one of the lowest in Asia. USAID is providing for a community volunteer and facility-based distribution of contraception and social marketing of contraception for the urban poor. Interventions are improving facility-based services

such as care before and after child birth, and are providing education in optimal birth spacing and behavior change communication. USAID supported health development teams are reaching 61,000 individuals. Principal Implementers: CARE, HKI, PFD, PSI, RACHA, RHAC, and URC.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 442-009 Improved Health Services in HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases as well as in Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition (\$2,577,000 CSH). USAID's activities, implemented in collaboration with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, focus on the major diseases that cause preventable deaths among children such as malaria and TB. USAID will train 11,000 individuals in child health and provide vitamin A supplemental coverage for over 1,000,000 children. Principal Implementers: RACHA, RHAC, URC, and others To Be Determined (TBD).

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition (\$2,577,000 CSH). Maternal health activities will provide care during pregnancy and encourage the enhancement of the health and nutrition of both the mother and newborn. Key interventions include emergency obstetric care preparedness, nutrition and food supplements, basic care (tetanus, iron/folate supplements, malaria prophylaxis, and HIV screening and counseling), and care following birth. In FY 2007, over 138,000 women will receive follow-up care after childbirth. Principal Implementers: RACHA, RHAC, URC, and others TBD.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$4,837,000 CSH). USAID will continue to emphasize the prevention and treatment of TB, malaria, and dengue fever. This program will expand to neglected, hard to reach regions in Cambodia, and USAID will begin new clean water initiatives. With the threat of emerging and latent infectious diseases such as AI, new approaches will be developed. In FY 2007, 6,700 individuals will be trained in the treatment or care of infectious diseases. Principal Implementers: RACHA, RHAC, KHANA, URC, and others TBD.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$14,652,000 CSH). The HIV/AIDS strategy calls for progressively scaling up HIV/AIDS interventions in areas of need. USAID will increase the number of voluntary HIV testing and counseling centers and increase continuum of care sites by approximately one-third. The program will continue to focus on care and treatment and the provision of antiretrovirals. By FY 2007, 112,329 individuals will receive voluntary counseling and testing services from USAID assisted sites. Principal Implementers: KHANA, RHAC, URC, and others TBD.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$2,735,000 CSH). As in previous years, reproductive health interventions will focus on improving facility-based services such as pre- and post-natal care, social marketing of contraception for the urban poor, community-based distribution of contraceptives, optimal birth spacing, and behavior change communication. USAID-supported health development teams will reach 67,000 individuals. Principal Implementers: RACHA, RHAC, URC, and others TBD.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 442-011 Increased Relevance, Quality and Access in Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$1,730,000 DA). Along with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MOEYS), USAID is implementing the revised national curriculum for grades one through six that was written in FY 2005. The curriculum for grades seven through nine is being written in FY 2006 to complete the new basic education curriculum in Cambodia. Fifty percent of primary school teachers in eight remote provinces are being trained in the child-centered curriculum methodology; three copies of the new curriculum is reaching every school in Cambodia; and assessment tools are being created to measure student progress against the new student standards for each grade level. USAID's inclusive education program is improving access to quality education for the most underserved populations of Cambodia's education sector: Muslim Chams, girls, hill tribes, the disabled, minorities, and those living in remote areas. To increase school attendance and retention rates of underserved populations, 3,000 students are receiving primary school scholarships, and 250 disabled children are receiving assistance that will help keep them in school. In order to improve the quality of education for typically underserved populations, USAID is providing technical support to 100 teachers in remote areas and train 180 community teachers. Principal Implementers: Research Triangle Institute (RTI), American Institutes for Research (AIR), and World Education.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$250,000 DA). This program addresses the needs of the 250,000 Cambodians who enter the workforce every year. In FY 2006, a new activity is beginning under this program targeting young people who have not acquired marketable work skills in the formal education system. USAID will provide workforce skills training in the sectors of the economy where skilled labor is in the highest demand and positions are most desirable -- most likely in the tourism, construction, and garment sectors. One hundred and fifty students will be trained in FY 2006. Principal Implementers: To Be Determined (TBD).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 442-011 Increased Relevance, Quality and Access in Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$1,000,000 DA). To ensure a lasting impact for the new curriculum, USAID will help teacher training centers adapt a training program on the new curriculum. This will ensure that all newly accredited teachers in Cambodia learn how to implement the new curriculum before they begin their teaching careers. Education officials in all 24 district education offices and 18 teacher training centers will be trained to implement the new curriculum. Fifty percent of all teachers already teaching at 288 primary schools in eight remote provinces will also be taught to implement the new curriculum through self-guided learning modules. USAID assistance will reach 6,600 special needs students to help them stay in school. Principal Implementers: RTI, AIR, and World Education.

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$1,000,000 DA). In FY 2007, five hundred young people will receive vocational skills training that will help them enter the workforce. Principal Implementers: TBD.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 442-012 Improved Political and Economic Governance

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,475,000 ESF). USAID is completing a baseline survey to determine which sectors are most suitable for development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and is doubling the number of partner MSMEs able to access micro-credit loans. Five hundred MSMEs are gaining access to business services in order to increase the value and volume of sales. USAID is establishing a training center to improve productivity and competitiveness in the garment sector. Principal Implementers: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) and Nathan Associates, Inc.

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$1,176,000 DA). USAID is supporting the conservation of biodiversity in over 880,000 hectares in the Southern Cardamom region. This conservation effort includes the operation of ranger stations and activities to improve the livelihoods of families living in the region. USAID is also producing radio programs on natural resource management that will reach 70% of the country. Principal Implementers: WildAid and Community Forestry International.

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID is supporting local advocates working to pass an anti-corruption law that meets international standards and then is assisting in its implementation. This includes support in creating an organization to help fight corruption. Civil society is undertaking advocacy campaigns, and journalists are being trained in investigative reporting. Principal Implementers: Planning and Development Collaborative International and Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT).

Protect Human Rights

Protect Human Rights (\$2,331,000 DA; \$4,445,000 ESF). USAID is providing assistance to key Cambodian human rights organizations. In order to fight trafficking in persons, USAID is training 250 police and provide shelter services for 500 victims, including jobs training and reintegration of survivors back into their communities. A USAID-funded labor arbitration body is attempting to resolve 70% of its cases successfully, 14 collective labor agreements between unions and employers are being negotiated, and 9,000 workers are receiving training in labor organizing and worker rights. Finally, USAID is providing reintegration assistance to Cambodian returnees. Principal Implementers: East West Management Institute (EWMI), Asia Foundation, International Organization for Migration, International Justice Mission (IJM), Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAf), American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS), International Labor Organization (ILO), and others To Be Determined (TBD).

Strengthen the Justice Sector

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$990,000 ESF). USAID is training 11% of sitting judges and prosecutors and future lawyers. With USAID support, the government's justice sector reform agency is providing training in judicial ethics, and is assessing the legal aid sector as a first step towards more systematic training. A judicial reform index is being established to measure progress and target assistance. Principal Implementer: EWMI.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$5,940,000 ESF). USAID is building the capacity of 50 communes and civil society groups, providing 50 grants for social development projects, and strengthening democratic political parties including the Sam Rainsy Party. This should result in democratic internal elections for party officials at all levels and greater involvement of youth and women as party candidates. The Voice of Democracy radio program is expanding to reach 1.7 million voters. Principal Implementers: International Republican Institute (IRI), National Democratic Institute, (NDI), and PACT.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 442-012 Improved Political and Economic Governance

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,500,000 DA). The garment sector competitiveness program will provide training to middle managers from 40 Cambodian factories. To ensure sustainability of the initiative, Cambodian technical assistants will be trained and begin to take over for the expatriate trainers. USAID's support will help an additional 500 MSMEs gain access to business services and increase the value and volume of sales. Principal Implementers: DAI and Nathan Associates, Inc.

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity (\$1,187,000 DA). USAID will reach 125 families through an alternative livelihoods program, resulting in the preservation of 40 hectares of forest. Refuge and rehabilitation will be provided for 20,000 rescued animals. Two additional ranger stations will be established to aid in protecting animals. Principal Implementers: WildAid and others TBD.

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$673,000 DA; \$715,000 ESF). USAID will provide expertise to refine a freedom of information act and advocate for its passage. The government's anti-corruption body will be operational, and USAID will support its public outreach unit. Small grants to non-governmental organizations will continue and result in successful advocacy campaigns. Principal Implementers: TBD.

Protect Human Rights

Protect Human Rights (\$5,280,000 ESF). USAID will provide grants to key Cambodian human rights organizations. USAID will continue to train police in investigative techniques and provide shelter services and jobs training for trafficking victims. Support for labor unions will include assistance to the Labor Arbitration Council to become self-sustaining and training for 9,000 workers in organizing and labor rights. With USAID's assistance, unions will sign an additional 14 collective bargaining agreements with employers. Principal Implementers: EWMi, IJM, VVAF, ACILS, ILO, and others TBD.

Strengthen the Justice Sector

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$237,000 DA; \$1,040,000 ESF). USAID will train 50% of Cambodian prosecutors and judges. Ten legal fellows will be placed with non-governmental organizations to provide legal assistance to average Cambodians. Principal Implementer: EWMi.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization (\$6,465,000 ESF). USAID assistance for 2007 local elections and political parties will lead to a 10% increase in the number of female commune counselors and a 20% increase in the number of women on party lists. The Voice of Democracy radio program will reach 1.7 million voters. USAID will assist 250 commune councils and community based organizations to more effectively manage local issues, and 250 social development grants will be awarded. Principal Implementers: IRI, NDI, and PACT.

Results Framework

442-009 Improved Health Services in HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases as well as in Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health

Program Title: HIV/AIDS & Family Health

- 9.1: Reduced transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS
- 9.2: Control and prevention of infectious diseases of major importance
- 9.3: Improved maternal, child, and reproductive health and nutrition
- 9.4: Strengthened capacity of health systems

442-010 Increased Competition in Cambodian Political Life

Program Title: Democracy and Human Rights

442-011 Increased Relevance, Quality and Access in Education

Program Title: Strengthening Education

- 11.1: Increased relevance of the basic education curriculum to everyday life
- 11.2: Increased capacity of the school system to deliver competency-based education using student-centered teaching methodologies
- 11.3: Increased access for disadvantaged populations to basic education
- 11.4: Increased access to diverse and relevant skills development

442-012 Improved Political and Economic Governance

Program Title: Improved Political and Economic Governance

- 12.1: Improved legal framework to fight corruption
- 12.2: More transparent and equitable legal professionals
- 12.3: Increased respect for and protection of human rights
- 12.4: Increased responsiveness of local government officials to citizen concerns
- 12.5: Better sustainable management of forests and biodiversity
- 12.6: Improved private sector competitiveness