

## ANNEX II

1. The Kingdom of Cambodia provides equal rights between men and women regarding all sorts of education and other elements as stated in article 65.1 of the Constitution: “State must protect and promote the rights to quality education at all levels and must set out all measures gradually to ensure that this education reaches everybody”. The following data indicates the progress of the education in Cambodia:

### A. Kindergarten

2. In School Year 2007-2008, there are 1,634 kindergartens, of which almost all precinct-communes have 1 or 2 kindergartens. All kindergarten students in Cambodia are 79,585; girls are 40,013 equivalents to 50.27 per cent. There is 3,130 kindergarten staff, females 3,073 equivalents to 98 per cent. There is an increase of 289 kindergartens compared to school year 2004-2005 which has only 1,345 kindergartens. Number of kids has been increased to 7,371, girls 3,862 compared to 2004-2005 there was only 72,241, girls 36,151.

### B. Primary education

3. The Royal Government has made progress on the implementation of programs to encourage child education that needs special education (handicapped children), minority children, and women at rural areas by increasing the enrollment rate of minority children to 24.48 per cent, women 23.43 per cent and handicapped children through various educational programmes where 1,100 students, 449 girls are registered to study in primary schools in 8 provinces.

4. During the School Year 2007-2008, there are 6,476 State Primary Schools; at average there are 4 primary schools in every precinct/commune. There is an increase of 296 primary schools compared to 2004-2005. Total number of primary students is 213,110 (actual rate of study is 93.3 per cent) including girl students 1,094,577 (actual rate of girl students is 93.3 per cent). In considering about the geographical areas, the actual rate of study in urban areas is 93.6 per cent and the remote area is 48.4 per cent. If compared to the year 2004-2005, the total increase of actual rate of study is from 91.9 per cent to 93.3 per cent. In considering about the geographical areas the actual rate of study in urban area has increased from 90.4 per cent to 93.1 per cent. The increase in rural is from 91.2 per cent to 93.6 per cent and the remote area rate has increased from 79.4 per cent to 87.8 per cent. This increase is the result of the implementation of the government’s strategies that provide education with equal gender base and geographical zones.

### C. Secondary education

5. During the School Year 2007-2008, there are 1,006 junior secondary schools in 1,621 communes/precincts, an increase of 418 schools as compared to 2004-2005 of only 588 schools. The total secondary students is 637,629 (actual rate of study is 34.8 per cent) girls 296,907 (actual rate of study is 35.9 per cent). In comparison with the school year 2004-2005, the total rate of study has increased from 26.1 per cent to 55.9 per cent, at urban and rural areas the total rate has increased from 23.7 per cent to 31.5 per cent and the remote area; it has increased from 24.8 per cent to 35.9 per cent. Based on the geographical areas, the number of girl students at urban areas has increased from 50.5 per cent to 56.9 per cent, at rural area it has increased from 22.2 per cent to 32.6 per cent and the remote area it has increased from 4.1 per cent to 12.2 per cent.

6. During the School Year 2007-2008, there are 315 State secondary schools, and in average, in each municipality/province there are 13 secondary schools. The number of secondary schools has increased 74 schools as compared to school year 2004-2005, where there were only 241. The total number of high school students is 26,096 (actual rate of study is 14.8 per cent), girls 106,782 (actual rate of study is increased from 9.3 per cent to 14.8 per cent). Based on the geographical areas, the total actual rate of study at urban areas has increased from 22.7 per cent to 41.3 per cent, at rural areas, it has increased from 6.1 per cent to 10 per cent and for the remote areas it has increased from 0.2 per cent to 12 per cent. Actual rate of study of girl students has increased from 7.9 per cent to 13.8 per cent. If considering the geographical areas, the actual rate of study for girls in urban areas has increased from 21.1 per cent to 80.20 per cent, at rural areas it has increased from 4.7 per cent to 8.9 per cent and at remote areas it has increased from 0.1 per cent to 1.2 per cent, respectively.

#### **D. Tertiary education**

7. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports made efforts toward having fairness for tertiary enrollment through scholarship programmes for poor students, women, and students from remote areas and has also constructed 4 dormitories for women students from poor families and remote provinces as accommodation.

8. In the academic Year 2007-2008, the total number of students accounts for 114,076, female students accounts for 40,584, the number which are equivalent to 29 per cent increase in the number of students as compared to 2004-2005 ( 4,829 students, female students are 1,501).

9. Graduate students taking master's courses are 7,905, females 1,010 equivalents to 13 per cent increase. The number of students who graduated from Graduate School is 1,981. 447 students are continuing their doctorate degree, female 7 per cent. 24 students have completed their doctorate degree. In comparison with 2004-2005 where there were only 1,448 master program students, there is an increase of 6,457 students which is equivalent to 45.93 per cent and in the same academic year, the number of students who completed doctorate program was only 4 students.

#### **E. Non-Formal education**

10. Based on the Non-Formal Education system in solving the problem of illiteracy for School Year 2004-2005 to 2007-2008, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports have achieved:

#### **F. Works of professional literacy**

11. Literacy classes have decreased from 5,308 in the School Year 2004-2005 to 2,216 in 2007-2008. This decrease is the result of students having passed their illiterate classes and because of the illiterate projects of the NGOs being terminated. The total number of literate students is 58,976, females 37,337. In School Year 2004-2005 the total number of literate students was 112,557, females 71,043. Hence the number of women who have completed their illiterate classes is 33,706.

#### **G. Works of post literacy**

12. At present there are 116 libraries as compared to the School Year 2004-2005 in which there were only 108 libraries. The reading centers are also increased from 379 to 459 places. The number of mobile libraries remains the same, 45 places.

## H. Works of complementary education

13. Part-Time complementary schools at junior secondary levels have increased from 9 to 10 schools and at the senior levels have increased from 13 to 17 schools located in the capital and 17 provinces. The number of students of complementary schools has increased from 1,397 to 6,073; the number of females has increased from 329 to 1,990. Students of junior secondary schools at 9 grade have increasingly enrolled from 296 to 577, females have increased from 86 to 145. Students who passed the exams have increased from 383 to 449; females have increased from 105 to 121. Senior secondary students at grade 12 have increasingly enrolled from 661 to 4,799; females have increased from 162 to 1,682. The number of students who passed the exams has increased from 174 to 1,560; females have increased from 42 to 507. The pilot projects for primary education programs of Non-Formal Education for labor children and dropouts in the municipalities and provinces have the total number of students are 12,541, of which females have increased from 2,462 to 7,148).

### Actual Rate of Study at Kindergarten throughout Cambodia in 2007-2008

<i>Entire Country</i>		<i>Towns</i>		<i>Rural Areas</i>		<i>Remote Areas</i>		<i>Gender Indicators</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	
72,214	36,151	18,228	9,074	52,965	26,558	1,021	519	1.00
75,669	37,787	18,665	9,145	55,820	28,019	1,184	623	1.00
77,899	38,796	19,382	9,522	57,003	28,496	1,514	778	0.99
79,585	40,013	20,117	10,093	57,803	29,116	1,605	804	1.01

### Rate of Study at Primary Education according to populace zones in 2004-2005 to 2007-2009

<i>Actual Rate of Study</i>	<i>Entire Country</i>		<i>Urban Areas</i>		<i>Rural Areas</i>		<i>Remote Areas</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>
2004-2005	91.9	90.7	91.6	90.4	92.4	91.2	82.5	79.4
2005-2006	91.3	89.7	91.2	89.7	91.7	90.1	83.7	80.1
2006-2007	92.1	91.0	93.2	92.6	92.2	91.1	86.0	82.8
2007-2008	93.3	93.3	92.7	93.1	93.6	93.6	88.4	87.8

### Actual rate of study at junior secondary schools based on geographical areas in 2004-2005 to 2007-2009

<i>Actual Rate of Study</i>	<i>Entire Country</i>		<i>Urban Areas</i>		<i>Rural Areas</i>		<i>Remote Areas</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>
2004-2005	26.1	24.8	43.1	40.5	23.3	22.2	3.9	4.1
2005-2006	31.3	30.4	50.1	50.3	28.6	27.4	6.0	6.0
2006-2007	33.7	33.1	53.5	53.6	30.7	30.0	9.0	9.0
2007-2008	34.8	35.9	55.9	56.9	31.5	32.6	11.1	12.2

**Actual Rate of Study at Senior High School based on geographical areas  
in 2004-2005 to 2007-2009**

<i>Actual Rate of Study</i>	<i>Entire Country</i>		<i>Urban Areas</i>		<i>Rural Areas</i>		<i>Remote Areas</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Girls</i>
2004-2005	9.3	7.9	22.7	21.1	6.1	4.7	0.2	0.1
2005-2006	11.3	9.9	26.4	26.1	7.8	6.3	0.3	0.3
2006-2007	12.5	11.3	33.3	31.7	8.2	7.0	0.6	0.6
2007-2008	14.8	13.8	41.3	40.0	10.0	8.9	1.2	1.2

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