YOUTH RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

BASELINE SURVEY ON

YOUNG LEADER FOR SOCILA ACCOUNTABILITY (YLSA) Project

Phnom Penh, May 2012

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLE

List of Figure

ACKNOWLEGDEMENT

The baseline report provides baseline value of the "Young Leaders for Social Accountability" project implemented by YRDP. The report has been prepared by Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP) with invaluable inputs from the Asia Foundation. The survey was conducted in beginning of May 2012 in Baseth District Kampong Speu province.

YRDP is grateful to the Asia Foundation (TAF) for providing financial support for this baseline survey.

YRDP's sincere appreciation goes to all the men and women who generously participated in this survey as well as local authority, school director, key activists, core group members and staff and management team of YRDP, who help survey teams during the survey period. Additional thanks goes to the many individuals who gave generously of their time, experience and insights and participated in field data collection, supervision, entry and cleaning as well as in discussing the draft of this report.

Finally, we are grateful to the consultant team for facilitating the survey in a participatory manner and writing whole report. The survey was conducted by Advanced Research Consultant Team (ART) led by Dr. Kem Ley, Mr. Nhim Dalen, Mr. Yun Phearun, Mr. Thovy Hsandy, Miss Chea Chansreyrath and Miss Yun Sopheara.

YRDP takes full responsibility for the views and errors expressed herein.

ACRONYM

CDB	Commune Database
CC	Commune Councils
CCWC	Commune Committee for Women and Children
CCCS	Commune Committee for Community Safety
CIP	Commune Investment Plan
CDP	Commune Development Plan
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
EFA	Education For All
DFGG	Demand for Good Governance
DC	District/Khan Councils
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HCMC	Health Centre Management Committee
HH	Household
KAPB	Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behavior
KII	Key Informant Interview
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoEYS	Ministry of Education Youth and Sport
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
YRDP	Youth Research Development Program
YLSA	Youth Leaders for Social Accountability

INTRODUCTION

Good Governance is now recognized as being essential to human development, for ensuring democracy, in reducing poverty and for the purpose of conflict prevention. The Demand for Good Governance (DFGG) project, funded by the World Bank is a landmark, four-year good governance project that began in June 2009. The project aims to foster citizen demand for good governance approaches by supporting social accountability and other innovative governance approaches. The non-state actor component (NSAC), a key pillar of DFGG aims to increase the extent and ability of citizens, civil society organizations, and other non-state actors to hold the state accountable and make it responsive to their needs. Implemented by the Asia Foundation (TAF), NSAC aims to:

- Strengthen the ability of civil society and other non-state actors (NSAs) to hold the state accountable by developing approaches that will enhance the ability of NSAs to promote access to information, respond to or monitor government action, and mediate engagement between the state and citizens.
- Support partnerships between state and non-state institutions at the national, provincial, and local levels.
- Develop formal and informal networks between national and grassroots organizations.
- Contribute to organizational strengthening of partner resources through workshops, one-on-one mentoring, and by developing resource material appropriate to Cambodia.

'Governance' is a relatively new concept in international development and its definitions vary widely among development actors. According to the World Bank "Governance consists of the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them. 'Good Governance' implies that decisions are taken and power is wielded in a manner that is free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the rule of law, it is participatory, transparent, responsive, consensus-oriented, equitable and inclusive, effective and efficient, and accountable.

Cambodia, a country of 13.4 million[1], people as at 31st March 2008, is a small country in Southeast Asia with high levels of poverty. Although urbanization is developing rapidly, only 19.5% of the population was living in cities and 80.5 % in rural areas as of 2008.In recent years, Cambodia has experienced relatively high economic growth, at approximately 10% per annum. In 2009, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita was estimated at US$774.95 with nearly 40% of the population earning less than $1.25 per day – the international poverty line. Although this was considerably higher when considered in PPP-adjusted terms (US$ 2,014.98). Poverty and vulnerability have been reduced but remain high particularly in rural and remote areas. In the Human Poverty Index Cambodia is ranked 85th among 108 developing countries.

The Kingdom of Cambodia has an extremely high youth population; is experiencing unequal development; and is pursuing significant and rapid Decentralization and Deconcentration reforms. Appropriate support is required to help Cambodian individuals, organizations and government authorities respond to these key challenges.

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[1] *The General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning.*

The Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia is driving a reform agenda in part to address these disparities. The reforms seek to promote local development and poverty reduction, while strengthening and expanding local democracy and will build on successes achieved through past reforms.

While participatory democracy and development are admirable goals, they are also ambitious. In a practical sense, these reforms will give local government bodies such as Commune Councils significantly increased responsibility for planning, budgeting, undertaking local development and providing basic public services. Key challenges many communities relate to weak planning systems, low capacity and limited citizens' participation.

In short, local authorities, and the communities they serve, need to be ready for these changes. In order to make the most of this opportunity, local authorities must be able to effectively manage this increased funding and responsibility, while the communities they serve must have the knowledge, capacity and confidence to participate in local decision making, and hold authorities to account. Social Accountability offers a theoretical framework and practical tools to achieve this.

BACKGOUND OF THE PROJECT

Since 2009, YRDP has worked with student volunteers to deliver Social Accountability activities in Kampong Speu province. Staff of YRDP use participatory learning techniques and their knowledge of Social Accountability, community organizing and democracy to run a three week (15 half days) training course for Cambodian university students. A group of students is then selected from this training course to form a volunteer "Core Group".

The volunteer Core Group goes on to apply their knowledge by building relationships with identified villages and implementing Social Accountability activities. The Core Group works with 5 "Key People" in each village who act as facilitators by participating in capacity building workshops, sharing their knowledge with other villagers, building relationships with the Commune Council, and acting as intermediaries between the community and the commune council.

Alongside capacity building and other Social Accountability activities such as Community Feedback Boxes and Exposure Trips to see other successful projects, YRDP works with villages to form self-help groups. These meet broader community development needs and act as a vehicle for Social Accountability, enticing more villagers to participate in the project. We also work with partner organizations (e.g. for Exposure Trips) to strengthen networks, share lessons learnt, and expose villagers to a range of experiences.

In 2009-10 YRDP worked with 5 villages in Por Angrong Commune. In 2011, YRDP intends to take the model of working with Key People and apply this to the whole commune by working with "Key Villages". At the end of 2010 YRDP will have built a relationship with 8 of the 19 villages in Por Angrong, leaving 11 new villages to work with in 2011 at the request of the commune chief. In 2012 YRDP will begin this model of implementation in a 2nd commune in Kampong Speu, identifying 5 villages in consultation with key stakeholders and beginning the process again. This model will not only strengthen the networks within and between villages, but can strengthen regional networks.

Figure 1: YLSA Project Overview

Young Leaders for Social Accountability YLSA's Project

Project Duration

Jan-Dec 2012

Objective — To empower young people to be active agents in bridging the gap between commune councils and community members by promoting public consensus and local ownership of issue and their solution

Approach
- Build capacity of young volunteer student to build the capacity of commune council member and 5 key activists in each village
- Promote access to information
- Monitor service delivery
- Build partnerships

Target location — Nitean Commune, Baseth District, Kg. Speu province

Beneficiaries
- Cambodian youth (university student)
- Villagers and local authorities
- Key activists (5/village)

OBJECTIVE OF THE BASELINE SUVEY

The primary objective of the proposed survey was to evaluate existing status of level of community engagement in developing their commune in democratic context, focusing on local governance and the specific objectives for this study were to:

1) Assess and evaluate people's awareness of good governance practices such as participation, transparency and accountability.
2) Assess and evaluate to what extent people participate in the monthly commune council meetings and village meetings to become aware of and/of influence decision making regarding development in commune.
3) Assess and evaluate how much access to information community of people.
4) Assess to what extent to community member demonstrate freedom of expression in their commune
5) Assess to what extent commune council meet the need of community members
6) Assess the skill and understanding of the student core group who will actively work in the villages.

The survey will also assist YRDP in effective implementation and assess its progress and outcome of the project.

METHODOLOGIES

As directed in Term of Reference (ToR), the methodologies were collaborative and employed mostly quantitative methodology with slide support from qualitative approaches such as document review, key informant interview, and a consultant meeting with YRDP management team. The baseline survey team included total 18 youths including 8 female.

The baseline was conducted for a period of 16 days from 30 April 2012 to 15 May 2012. In close collaboration with YRDP staff, the following methodology was used to implement the baseline survey.

Document Review

The consultant team conducted a desk review of YRDP project proposal to Asia Foundation. For conducting the baseline survey was involve an extensive review of project documents annual and semester report, baseline report, commune database system, and many relevant documents as the following:

- Concept note of the project
- Project proposal
- Donor report (2010, 2012…)
- Progress report (quarterly, semester, annual report)
- Report of training and workshop
- Report of meeting and conference
- Report of field visit
- Report of Research Evaluation and Assessment done
- National Research findings (NAPA, WMC, MARA study, CDHS, UNDP, Commune Database-CDB 2008,2009,2010,2011
- National Guideline on Community Participation, MoH, 2008
- National Policy on providers and client's rights, MoH 2005

Key Informant Interview

Informal interview were conducted with commune council, school director, and village chief to get information related to good governance (participation, transparency, and social accountability) and get feedback on it. The most interviews with key informant interviews took approximately 30 minutes to 1 hour and were conducted in Khmer. A team of two interviewers conducted the interview: one to lead the interview question and one to take detailed notes of the conversation.

Focus Group Discussions

In total 5 FGDs (each with 5 participants) were conducted among core group members in each village in Nitean Commune of project implementation. The FGDs focused on getting further information on the perception of community people concerning the community engagement in developing their commune in democratic context concerning local governance and to get qualitative information and recommendation to improve the implementation of the project. Two member team facilitated FGDs and all data was fully transcribed and thematic analysis was done.

Quantitative Survey

For the cross-sectional survey of the community, total population size was calculated using statistics formulae (Yamane, 1960). n= N/(1+N*e²) where, n: sample size (respondent), N: total population of the target group, e: precision (5%) and at 95 % confidential interval. The sample size according to formula was 313, but the number that absolutely 307 completed questionnaires was received and analyzed while the other 6 were more likely error and inconsistency. The respondents includes male or female member of household aged 15-49, who were willing to participate, and were enrolled in the survey by given their consent to participate and answer the questionnaire.

The sample size for each location was proportionate to size. The table 1 below details total sample size for each village:

Table 1: Sample Size for each village

Province	District	Commune	Village	#of Family	# of respondent	Group
Kg-Speu	Baseth	Nitean	Dei Kraham	126	66	A
			Trapeang Tuk	168	91	
			Hangs	100	58	B
			Noreay	78	47	
			Trapeang Sala	96	51	
Total :					**313**	

Note: All individuals from target groups aged 15-49 presenting at the time of the survey visit were eligible to participate.

The research design consisted in randomly selecting a sample of men and women of reproductive age from the study area using a multistage stratified sampling technique. Instead respondents were chosen by simple random sampling by requesting participation in the study location.

Study Location

The survey was carried out in 5 village of Nitean Commune, Baseth District of Kg. Speu provinces. The figure 2 below shows the map of kg. speu and study location.

Figure 2: Map location of Baseth district of Kg. Speu province

Data Collection Tool

In baseline survey, a comprehensive structured survey questionnaire was developed for both male and female respondents. The questionnaire was developed by research team and modified based on feedback from YRDP management team. Overall, all the instruments e.g. the questionnaire, related guidelines was both in English and Khmer. The questionnaire survey included the following topics as given in the table 2 below:

Table 2: Component of Questionnaires

Section	Components
Section I	Demographic and Characteristic of Respondents
Section II	KAPB on Good Governance concept
Section III	KAPB on Rule of Law
Section IV	KAPB on Community Participation
Section V	KAPB on Access to Information
Section VI	KAPB on Freedom of Expression
Section VII	KAPB on Election
Section VIII	KAPB on Civil Registration
Section IX	KAPB on High Risk Behavior

Training Research Team

The baseline survey data collection team was selected from university students who had study survey methodology and someone had experience with field work from YRDP youth core group. The data collection team received extensive hands-on training for one day. The objectives of training were to: 1). Understanding YLSA project of YRDP as well as concept of good governance, 2). Understanding Objective and methodology of the baseline survey. 3), Familiar with questionnaire. 4). Understanding data collection plan and procedure. 5). Understanding research ethical consideration.

Data Collection Procedures

The data was collected from April 30 to May 01, 2012. Survey data collection was broken in to two teams (A and B). The team A and B was responsible for data collection in Nitean Commune, Baseth District, Kampong Speu Province, Cambodia respectively. Each team was supervised by one team leader, who checked all questionnaires before leaving field. Member of the consultant team conducted random spot checks and observation of at least 25% of all field works to ensure data quality.

Each enumerator team of two people went to their starting point, skipped two house and interviewed with community people that data collector observe on them age 15-49 years old

(male or female). At household level, respondents were selected by randomly selecting one individual from those individuals who were present and normally live in the household.

For increased validity and to assure respondents' privacy, it was important that the interview for the survey were conducted in a manner that was comfortable for respondents and those respondents were able to speak openly and honestly. Each respondent had the right to decline or refuse to answer specific survey questions. The interviewers respected this right and verbally obtained informed consent before conducting the interviews. On average survey interviews lasted approximately 20-25 minutes.

Data Processing and Analysis

Team leader and members of the consultant team crosschecked all the questionnaires to ensure that validity, completeness and accuracy. The data was subject to an elaborate cleaning involving physical examination and consistency checks.

The data entry frame were designed and analyzed, following the objectives of the survey using SPSS. Data analysis focused on descriptive analysis for all indicators and proportions were computed to determine the status of each indicator.

Reporting

Based on ToR and agreed format of the report, draft report of baseline report was prepared and submitted and findings was presented in meeting with YRDP management to seek comment on survey findings, conclusion and recommendations. Based on comments received, the final baseline survey report was submitted to YRDP Management.

LIMITATION

There are several limitations to consider when interpreting the baseline survey results.

- The study was carried out in 5 villages of one commune and one district of Kampong Speu province, where project is implementing its activities. The study findings and conclusion cannot be generalized for whole province and other similar types of province in all respect.
- The baseline was constrained by time. Given the 15 days from April 30 to May 15 2012, it was difficult to have detailed data analysis and have intensive enquiry into the project. We could not consult with various stakeholders such as NGOs working on good governance project, Board of directors, UN agencies and other development partners.
- The baseline survey question is mostly quantitative and quantitative findings were confirmed some key informant interview and focus group discussion. The survey findings are based on self-reported affirmative responses to survey questions and may have led to under-reporting of negative aspects and over reporting of positive aspects.
- However, researchers were trained to minimize bias by using non-judgmental approaches[2].

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[2] i.e the approaches that the consultant trained the interviewers during the training of research team included not making or expressing an opinion regarding a person or thing; impartial and avoiding or tending to avoid making value judgments; tolerant, liberal, etc. during the interview with the interviewees.

FINDINGS

The finding from the survey will be described and presented in this section. The findings have been organized corresponding to objective of the baseline survey include the knowledge, attitude, behavior and practice of general population in targeted village on social accountability, transparency, participation, rule of law, access to information and freedom of expression; responsive of commune council to meet the need of community members; and capacity of student core group. All numbers listed in the tables are percentages unless otherwise stated.

PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

The respondents' demographic characteristics for discussion in the current report includes sex, age, education, marital status, and occupation (see table 1 below)

The sex distribution of the total respondents was 32% male and 68% female. Most of them had at least primary school 51.8% (34.7% male and 59.8% female) and secondary 27% (41.8% male and 20.1% female) level of education and 13.4% of female respondent had never studied. Major of respondents 72.6% are married, 21.2% single and 9.1 of female respondent are widowed/divorce and separate. Most of respondents' main occupation is agriculture work/self-employed (78.5%).

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic of the respondents			
	Male	Female	Total
Baseth District Nitean Commune	*n*	*n*	*n*
Die Kraham	22	45	67
Trapeang Tuk	28	56	84
Hangs	19	40	58
Nor Reay	18	35	53
Trapeang Sala	12	33	45
Age of respondents	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
Age 15-30	54.1	47.8	49.8
Over 30	45.9	52.2	50.2
Total	32	68	100
Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
Never Study	5.1	13.4	10.7
Primary School	34.7	59.8	51.8
Secondary School	41.8	20.1	27
High School	18.4	6.7	10.4
Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Single	32.7	15.8	21.2
Married	67.3	75.1	72.6
Widowed/Devoice/Separate	0	9.1	6.2
Main Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Unemployment	2	5.7	4.6
Student	17.3	9.1	11.7

Employee	7.1	4.3	5.2
Agriculture/Self-employed	73.5	80.9	78.5

## *People awareness of good governance*

The respondents were asked whether they never heard the word of good governance and other two component of good governance include transparency and social accountability. The table 4 below shows that about half of respondents 49.2% ever heard about good governance, 42% heard about transparency and 61.1% on social accountability. There is no significant different between aged group of youth aged 15-30 and aged over 30.

Table 4: % of respondents who ever heard about good governance, transparency and social accountability

Key terms	aged 15-30	aged over 30	All
Heard about good governance	49%	49.4%	49.2%
Heard about transparency	43.1%	40.9%	42%
Heard about social accountability	63.4%	58.8%	61.1%

In figure 2, 79.8% of respondents agreed that the commune council should clearly shows expense to the people, 79.8 agreed that the government jobs should be filed based on individual skills instead of personal and family connection, 85.3% of respondents agreed that the government should keep people informed about the decision they make and 82.1% of respondents agreed that the citizens can debate with their leader as well as nearly 90% of respondents agreed that the commune council leaders should respond for people in the commune. It is observed that the knowledge of youth respondent aged 15-30 is better than respondents aged over 30.

Figure 2: Perception of respondents on key concepts of good governance
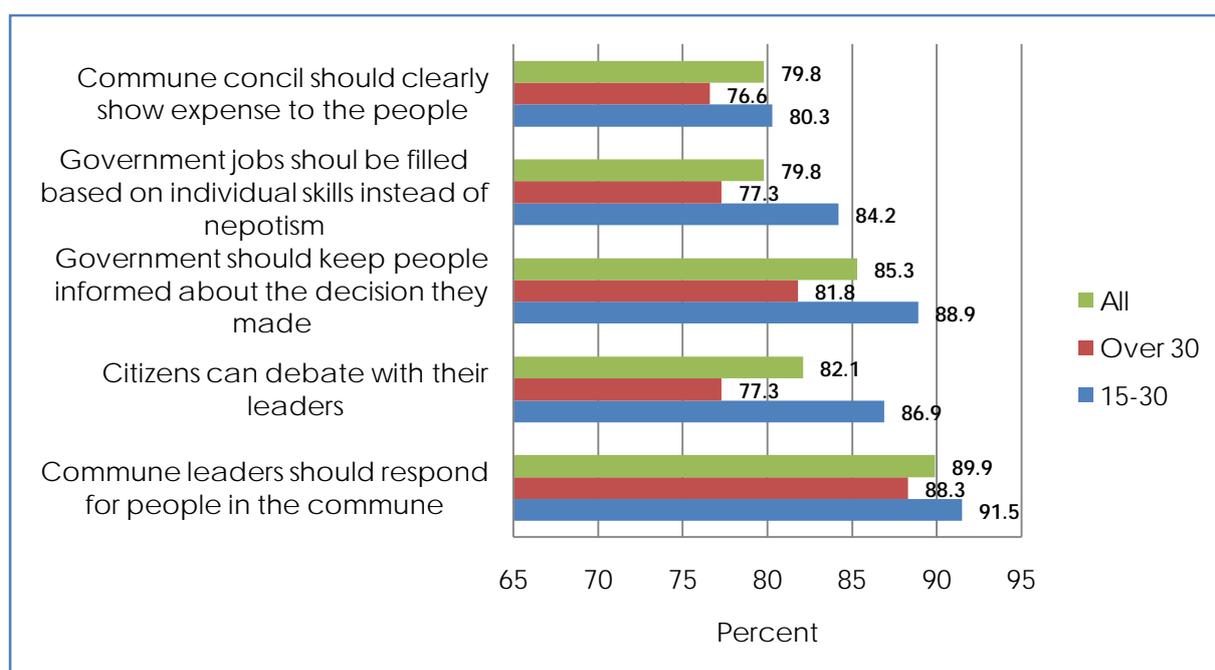
Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior on Community Participation

All respondents were asked about their perception and knowledge on the community participation in order to assess and evaluate to what extent people participate in the monthly commune council meetings and village meetings to become aware of and/or influence decision making regarding development in their commune. Figure 3 below shows that 54.9% of respondents agreed that community people can participate in commune council meeting without invitation while the other 22.9% are disagreed; it is confirmed with the figure 4 that 62.1% of respondents used to participate in commune any commune plan or project.

Figure 3: % of respondents agreed or disagreed that people can participate with commune council meeting without invitation
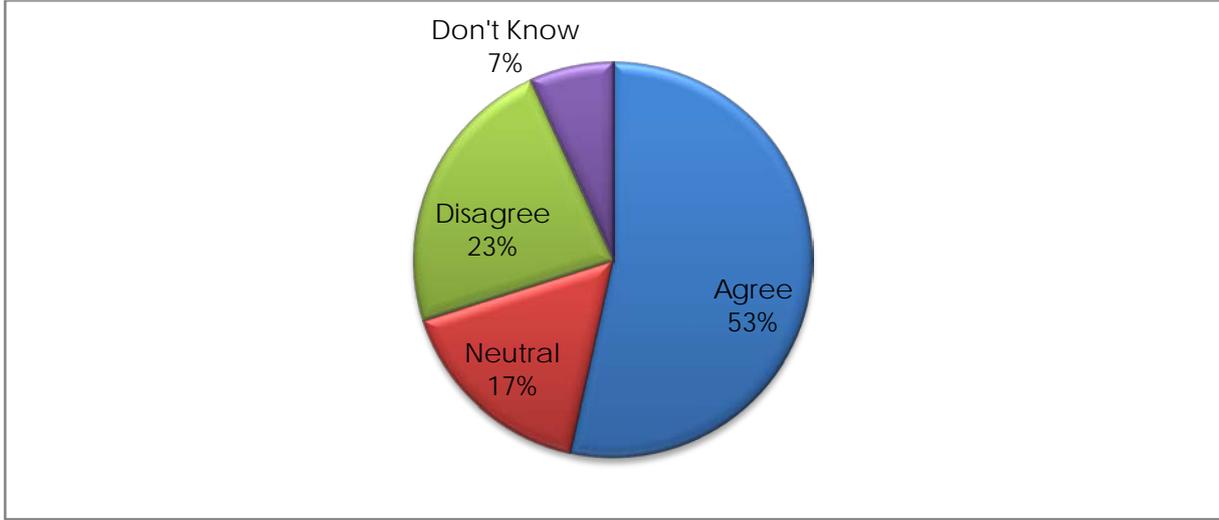
Figure 4: % of respondents who ever participated in commune plan project
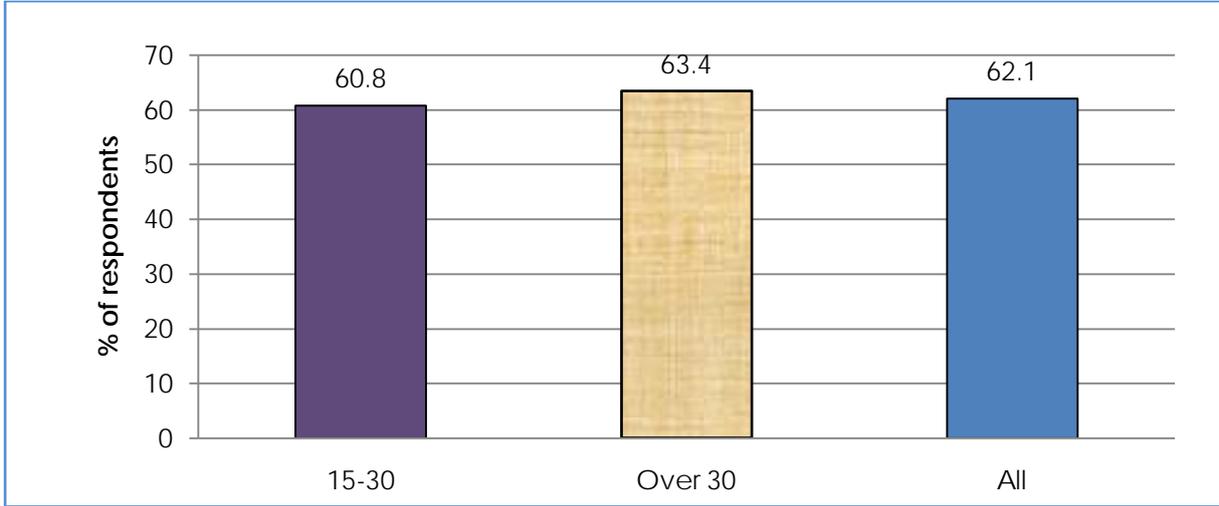
The respondents were asked whether they participate in any community activities. The table 5 below shows that majority of respondents had never attended in any community activities. There only 42.4% of respondents who ever participated in identifies and prioritize community issue and need, wrote complaint letter in accountability box (6.8%), process of commune investment plan (38.2%), process of commune procurement (18.3%) or look at commune-based information board (24.6%).

Table 5: % of respondent who used to participated in the following activities in the past 12 months

Community activities	15-30	Over 30	All
	%	%	%
Choosing key activist (YRDP)	52.7	62.2	57.6
Use community resources	62.4	59.2	60.7
Identifies and prioritized community issue and need	43	41.8	42.4
Process of commune investment plan	30.1	45.9	38.2
Process of commune development plan	44.1	62.2	53.4
Write a complaint letter in accountability box	4.3	9.2	6.8
Process of commune procurement	10.8	25.5	18.3
Looking at village-base information board	33.3	24.5	28.8
Looking at commune-base information board	31.2	18.4	24.6

The respondent were asked on how frequency the important issues of community has been discussed among community members. In figure 5 shows that 52% of respondent reported at least one in a quarter community member discussed on key issues of community, while 27% of respondent reported twice a year and 5% reported never discussed.

Figure 5: Frequency of the discussion of key issues of community among community member
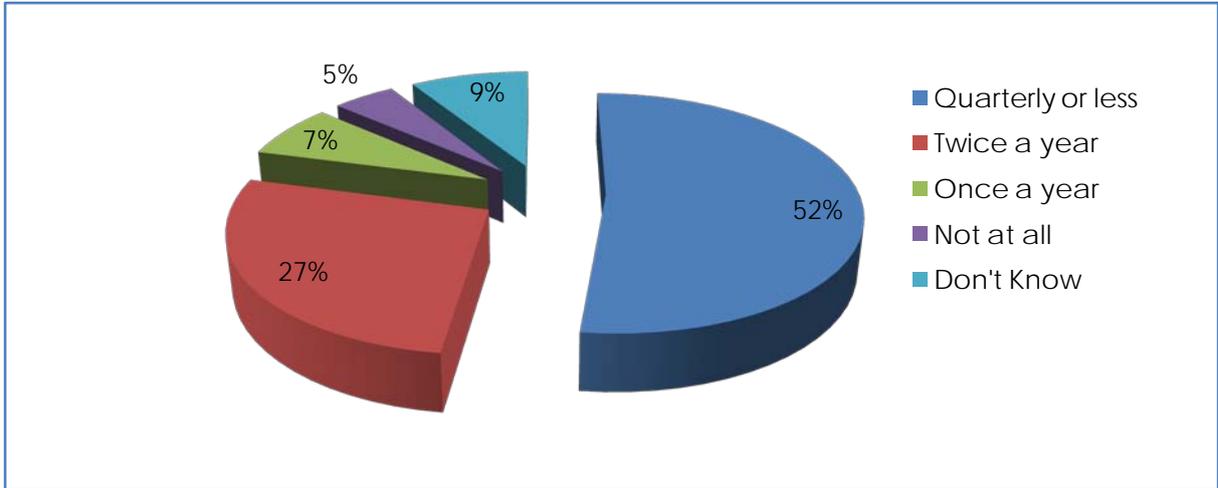
According to the figure 6 below, 36% of respondents reported that commune council and others relevant stakeholders always address the important issue of community people, 50% somewhat implemented and 8% not implemented. Among the respondent who reported that the local authority always or somewhat implement or take an action to address the issue of community people were asked how they satisfied to the performance of the local authority, in figure 7 shows that 82% of respondents reported very satisfied and satisfied on the

effectiveness of issue resolution by local authority, 12.3% reported neutral and only 6.1% reported very dissatisfied and dissatisfied on the effectiveness of issue resolution.

Figure 6: Frequency of local authority action taken to address key issue of community people
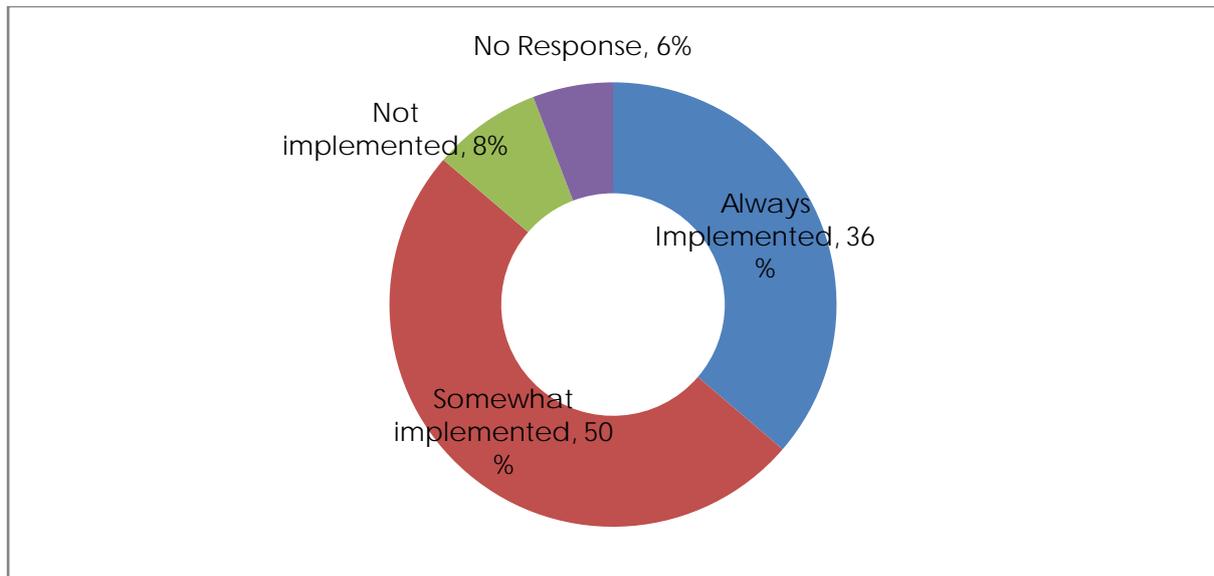
Figure 7: Level of community people satisfaction to the performance of local authority
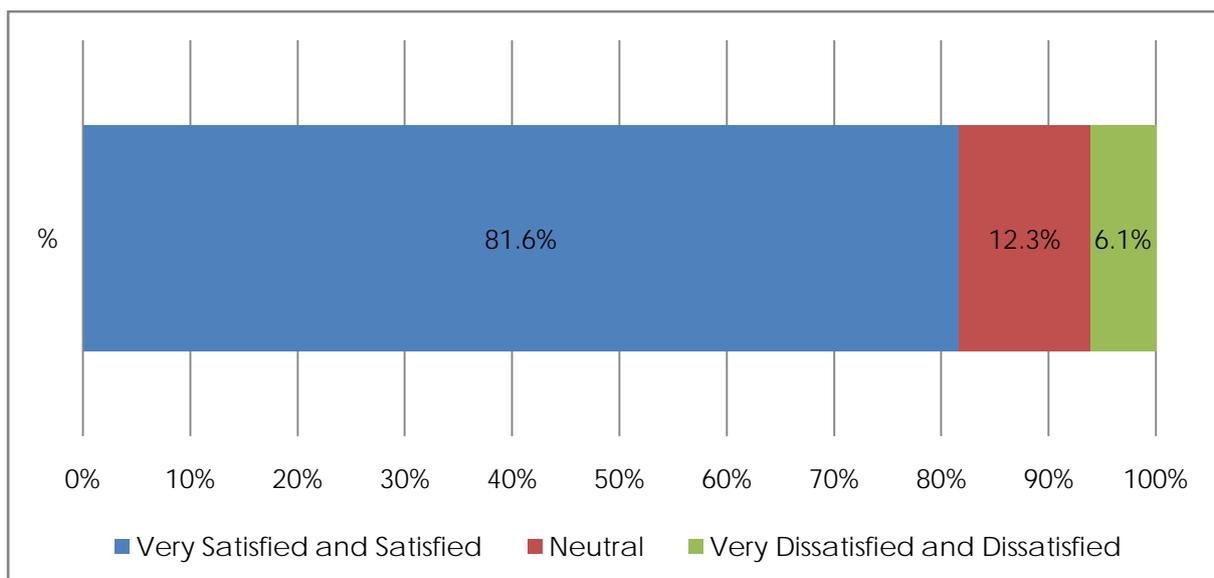
Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior on the Rule of Law

The first question has been asked to respondents is "What was the main problem of Cambodia society today?"; in figure 8 shows that majority of respondents (64.5%) reported that poverty still the main problem of Cambodia society recently followed by 32.8% reported unemployment, 30.4% corruption, and 16.7 reported crime and insecurity.

Figure 8: Main problem facing in Cambodia Society today reported by Respondents
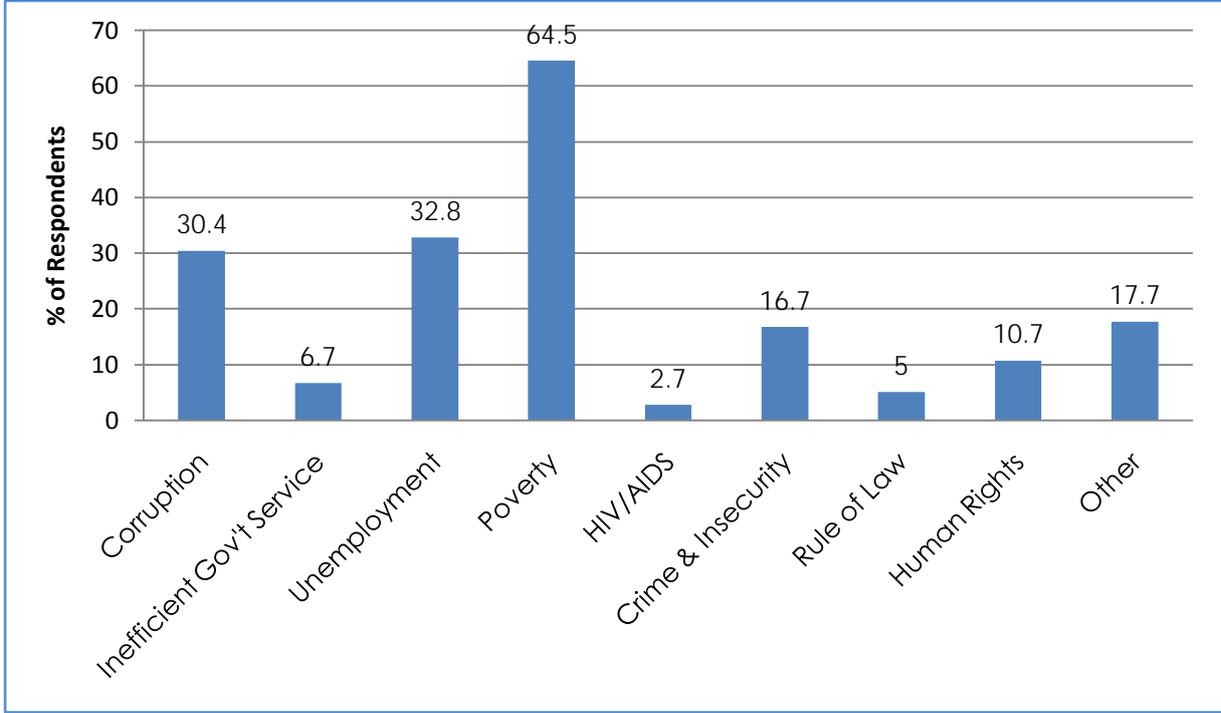
Concerning the real practice of community people in seeking for help when there is a crime or any dispute in community, 78% of respondents reported they contacted to village chief, 17% contacted to police or military police and 3% contacted to commune council (see detail in figure 9).

Figure 9: Main person to be contacted for crime or any dispute resolution

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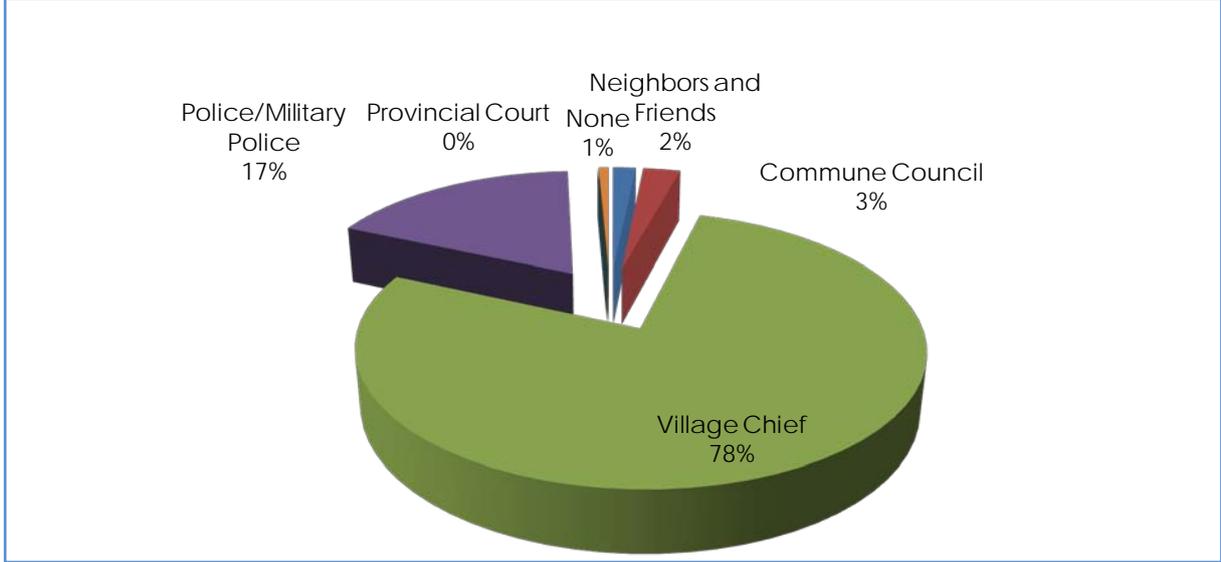
Respondent also asked about their perception and level of trust to the court system in Cambodia. In table 6 shows that 27.6% of respondents completely and mostly trust to the Provincial/Municipality Court, 25.5% reported trust to the Appeal Court and 25.1% reported trust to Supreme Court of Cambodia.

Table 6: Level of Trust to the court system

	Provincial court	Appeal court	Supreme court
Level of trust to the court system			
Completely	15.2%	15.8%	16.5%
Mostly	12.4%	9.7%	8.6%
Fairly	32.5%	29.7%	21.1%
Partly	25.4%	28.7	29.4%
Not at all	5.3%	16.1%	24.4%

Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior on Access to Information

Among the total number of people interviewed, 84% of respondents reported ever access general information but if we compare between youth aged 15-30 and respondent aged over 30, youth aged 15-30 quite better access to general information 86.6% Vs 82.5%. In table 7 below shows that majority of respondent accessed to the following type of information such as human rights (72.5%), role of health care service provider (79.8%), and where to access to health care services (87.1%); however there is still limit among community people in accessing to good governance information (53.4%), social accountability (41.2%) and problem solving (55.8%).

Table 7: Type of Information accessed by respondent

Type of information	15-30	Over 30	All
Good Governance	54.7	52	**53.4**
Social Accountability	37.5	45.1	**41.2**
Problem Solving	60.2	51.2	**55.8**
Freedom of Expression	72.1	60.5	**66.4**
Human Rights	77.5	67.2	**72.5**
Role of Health Care Service Provider	83.1	76.4	**79.8**
Role of Social Service Provider	65.4	68	**66.7**
Role of Legal and Judicial Service Provider	59.1	55.4	**57.3**
Where to access health Centre	87	82.7	**87.1**
Where to access Social Services	66.7	57.1	**62**
Where to access legal and judicial Services	58.5	50.8	**54.7**

Asking that what was the main source of accessing to the above information?, 64% of respondent reported they accessed information through radio and mouth to mouth, 42% through Television and 18.2% through any publications (see detail in figure 10 below).

Figure 10: % of main source of access to information
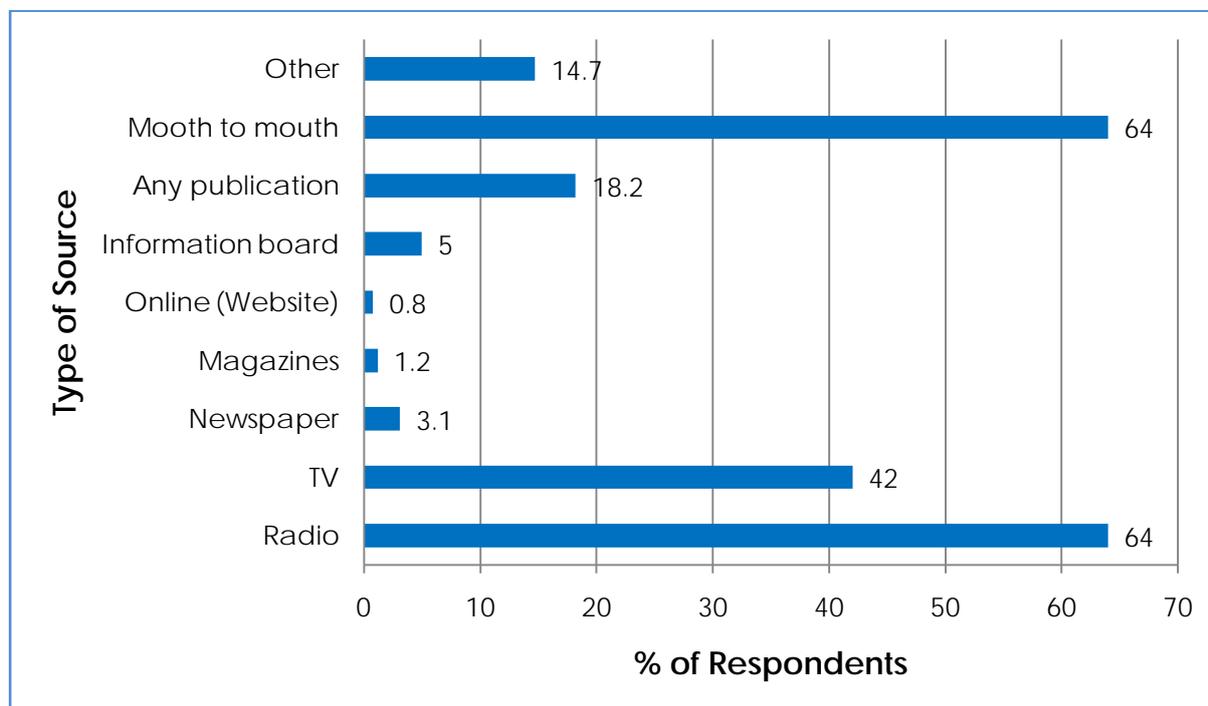
Table 7 below present the level important of information answered by respondents, majority of the respondents rated very important 41.5%, somewhat important 54.3% to the information they ever received. However, figure 11 below shows that among the respondents who ever access to general information, there were 14.8% experienced face difficult in accessing information. Majority of respondent reported that the source of information that difficult to access was from the government and public body (44.7%), 34.2% from private sector and 15.2% from civil society (see detail in table 8 below).

Table 7: Level of Important of Information

Perception of Respondent's who reported that information is important		
	n	%
Very Important	107	41.5
Somewhat Important	140	54.3
Neutral	8	3
Not Very Important	3	1.2
Unimportant	0	0

Figure 11: % of respondents who ever faced difficult in accessing information
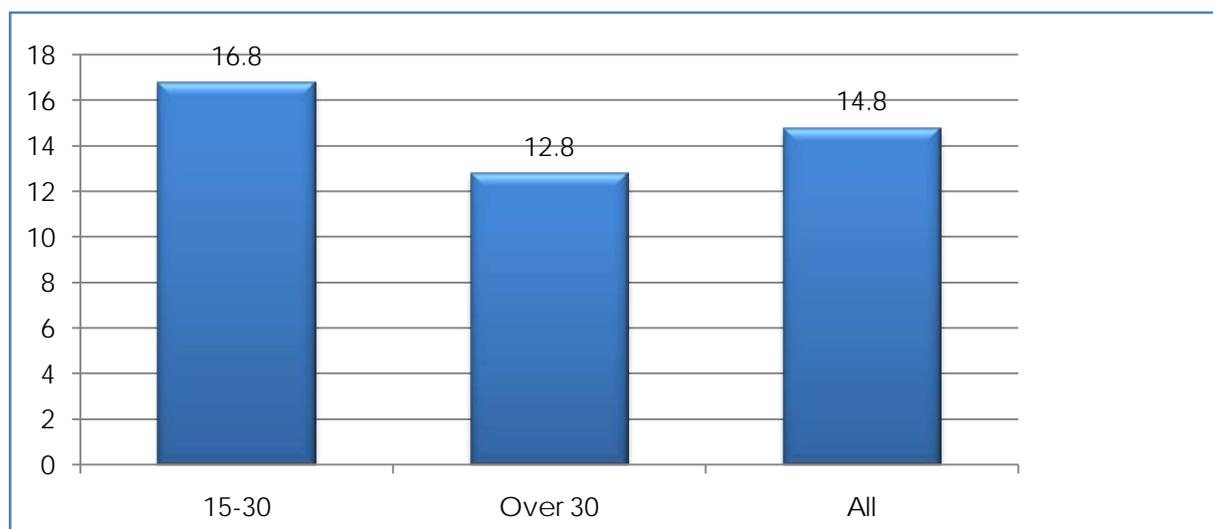
Table 8: Main source of information that difficult to access

Source of information	15-30	Over 30	All
Gov't/Public bodies	45.5	43.8	44.7
Civil Society	9.1	25	15.8
Private Sector	40.9	25	34.2
Others	4.5	6.3	5.3

Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior on Freedom of Expression

Figure 12: % of respondents who ever heard about the term "Freedom of Expression"
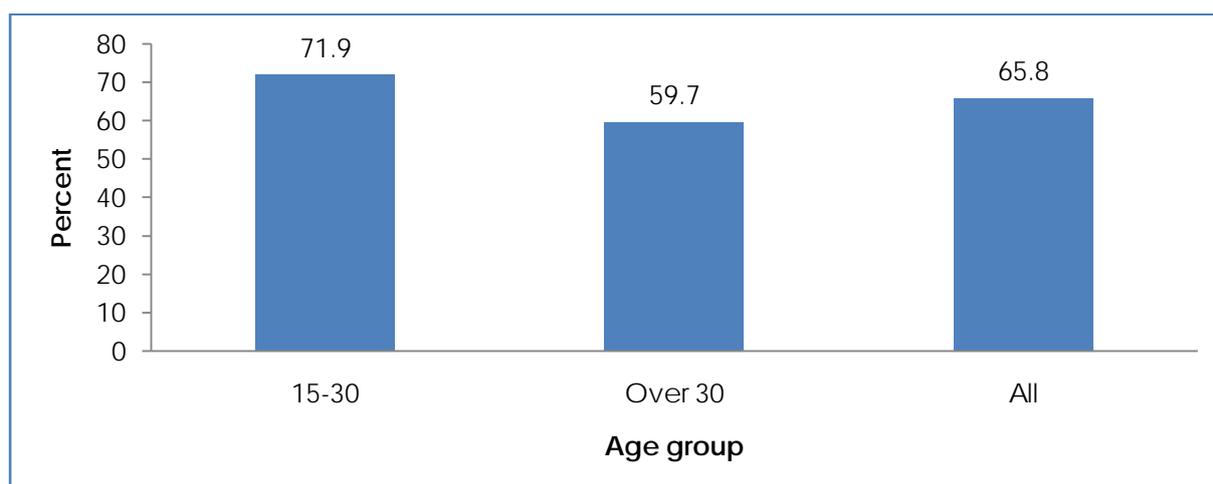
A number of questions were asked to know about respondents experience with freedom of expression in the form of speaking openly and experienced threatened as a result of their expression of interest etc (see table 9 below). The 46.8% of the respondents reported it is open to raise the concerned in the community, 10.4% experienced received a threat as a result of expression of interest and 27.5% reported being afraid of physically attached as a result of your expression of interest.

Table 9: Respondents Experienced with Freedom of Expression

Freedom of Expression	15-30	Over 30	All
	%	%	%
It is open to raise the concerned in the community	40.6	51	46.8
Know any person who has been threatened as a result of their expression of interest	9.1	13.7	9.1
Experienced received a threat as a result of expression of interest	2.7	9.2	10.4
Experienced physically attacked as a result of your expression of interest	2.1	7.1	0
Afraid of being physically attack in the future	34.2	39.2	27.5

Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Behavior on Election

Among all of participants that participated in this survey, 85.3% answered that they are registered to vote (74.5% youth aged 15-30 and 96.1% of respondent aged over 30 (see figure 13 below)). All respondents that registered to vote were asked "why they decided to vote?"; in figure 14 below shows that 47% of respondent wish to elect any given leader, 25% reported to complete the obligation as citizen, and 15% reported for national development.

Figure 13: % of respondent who registered for election
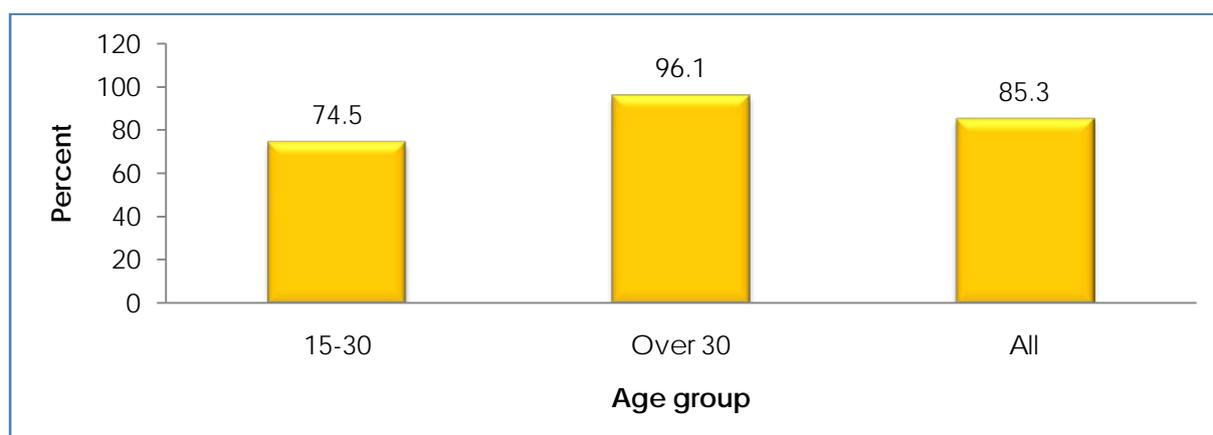
Figure 14: The main reason of decide to vote
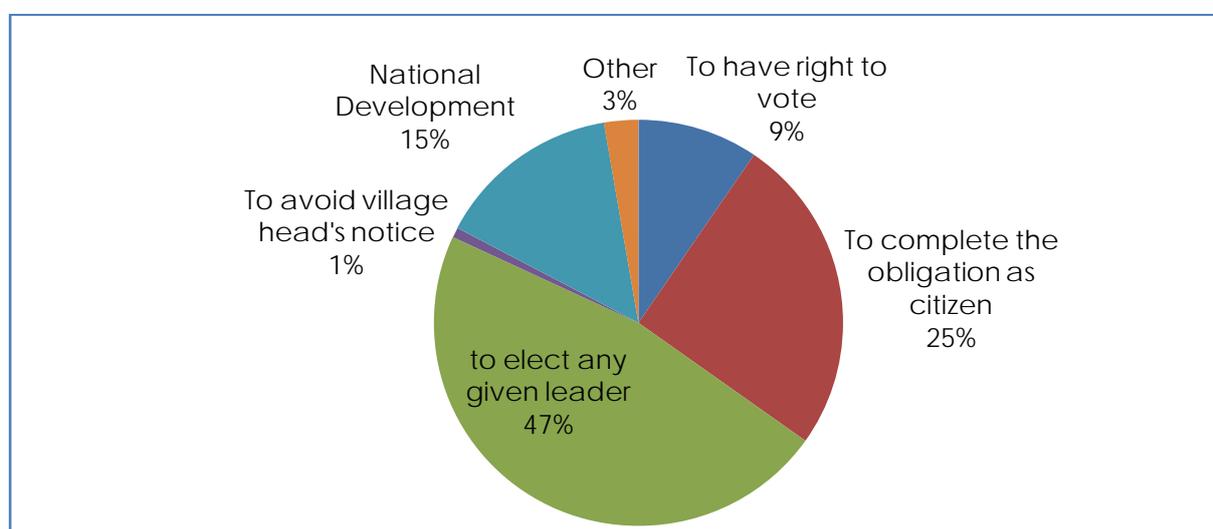
In figure 15, majority of respondents reported participated in previous commune/national election (80%), but among youth aged 15-30 who participated in the previous commune/national election is only 68% while respondent aged over 30 are 92.1%. It is confirmed with the following figure (16) that main reason of not decided to vote is not enough age (60%), 22% no name in the voter list and 8% reported to busy at home/workplace.

Figure 15: % of respondents reported participated in voting in the last commune/national election
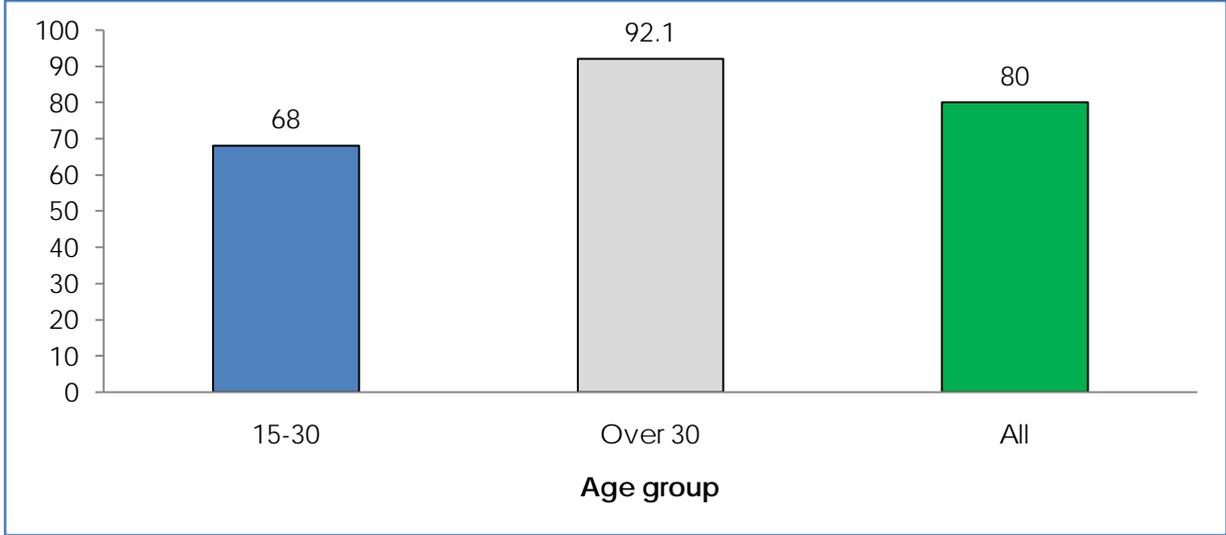
Figure 16: Main reason of not participation in the last commune/national election
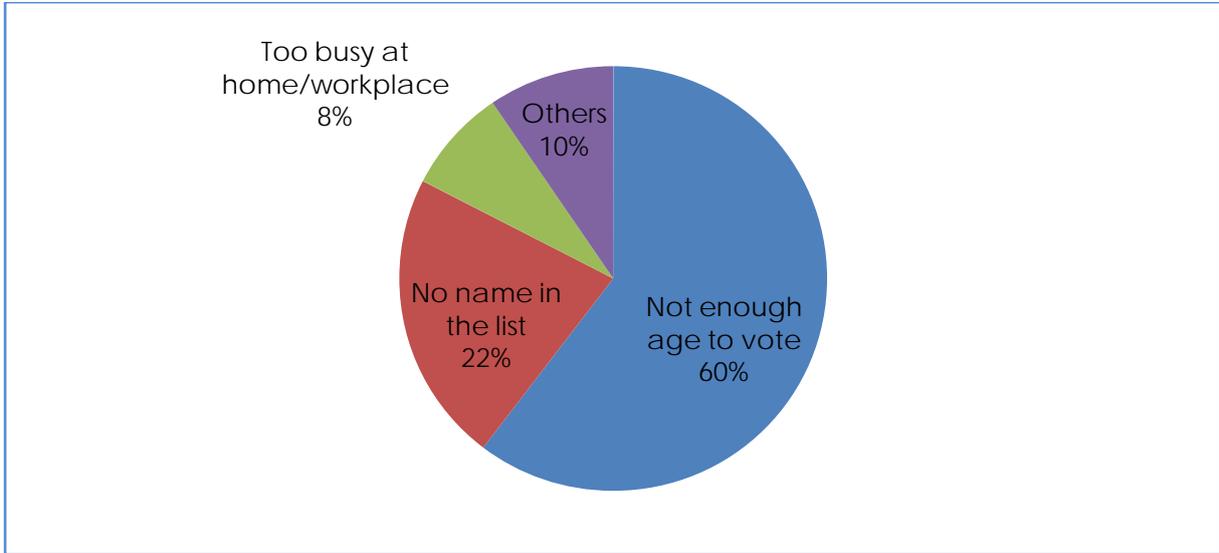
Perception of respondent on the fairness of the last commune/national election was also asked to respondent who participated in the last election. In figure 17 shows that 72.3% of respondent reported that the last election is fair, 19.5% neutral and 6.8% unfair.

Figure 17: Perception of respondent on fair and unfair of the last commune/national election
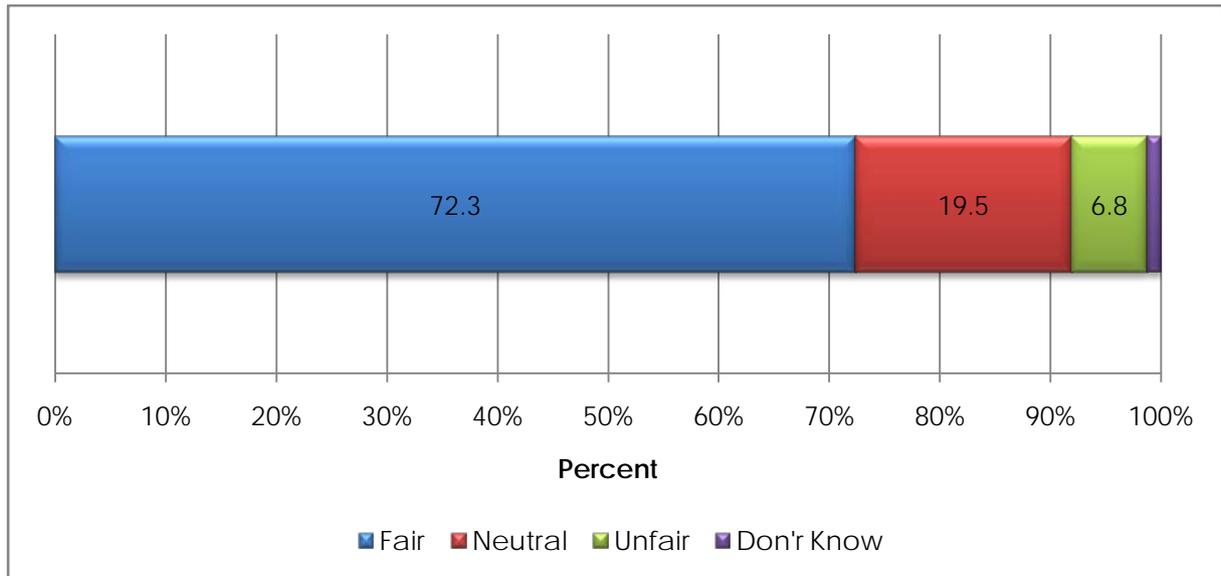
Civil Registration and Other Ownership

To inform the access to local service delivery among community people, all respondents were asked whether they had any type of civil registration (such as birth certificate, married certificate and death record) and other ownership (such as voting card, ID card, ID poor, family book and land/house title). In figure 18 shows that 96.7% reported having birth registration, 62.5% of ever married respondent reported having married certificate, and 54.2 of respondent whose family member death in the past 12 months reported having death record for the death family member. In the same figure also present that 78.8% of respondent having citizen ID card, 81.8% having voting card, 75.8% having family book, and 65.1% reported having land/house title for their household land and house.

Figure 18: % of respondent and or household member reported having the following type of civil registration and other ownership
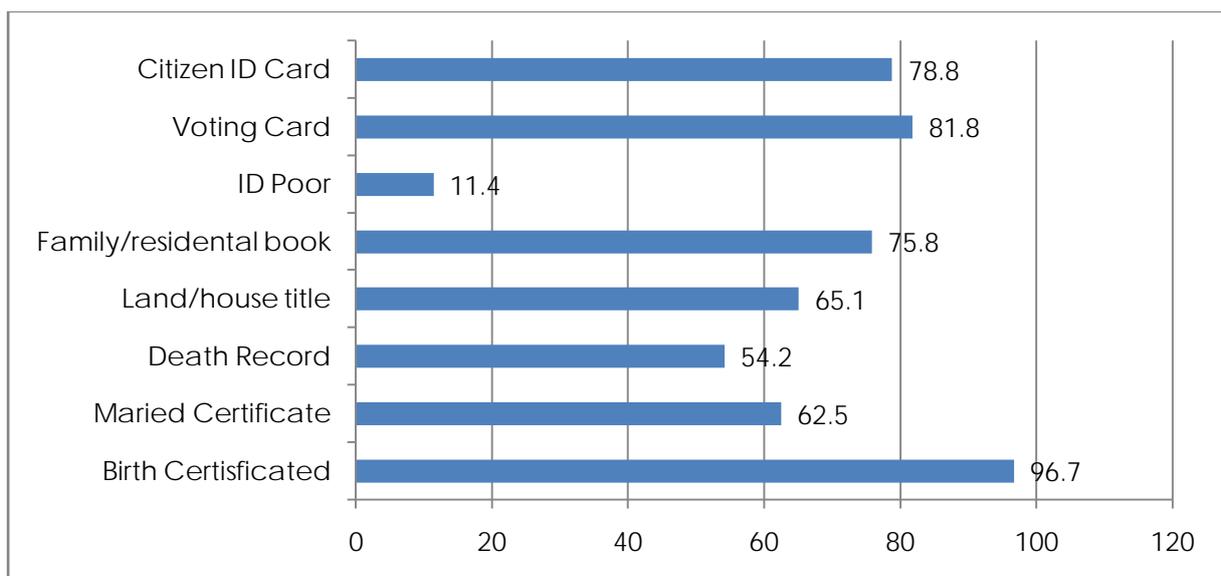
Capacity of Student Core Group of YLSA Project

Majority of student core group participated in YLSA project has been assessed their capacity on good governance and its' principal (8 components) through self-administrator questionnaire. Majority of student core group have higher capacity on the concept of good governance and it principal. In figure 19 below shows that 79.2% of student core group reported clearly understand the concept of good governance.

Figure 19: Knowledge of Core Group on Concept of Good Governance

Percentage of Core Group's Knowledge on the Concept of Good Governance

Category	Percentage
Rule of Law	62.5%
Responsive	77.1%
participation	81.3%
Effectiveness and Efficiency	79.2%
Consensus Oriented	77.1%
Equity	75.0%
Transparency	79.2%
Accountability	72.9%
Good Governance	79.2%
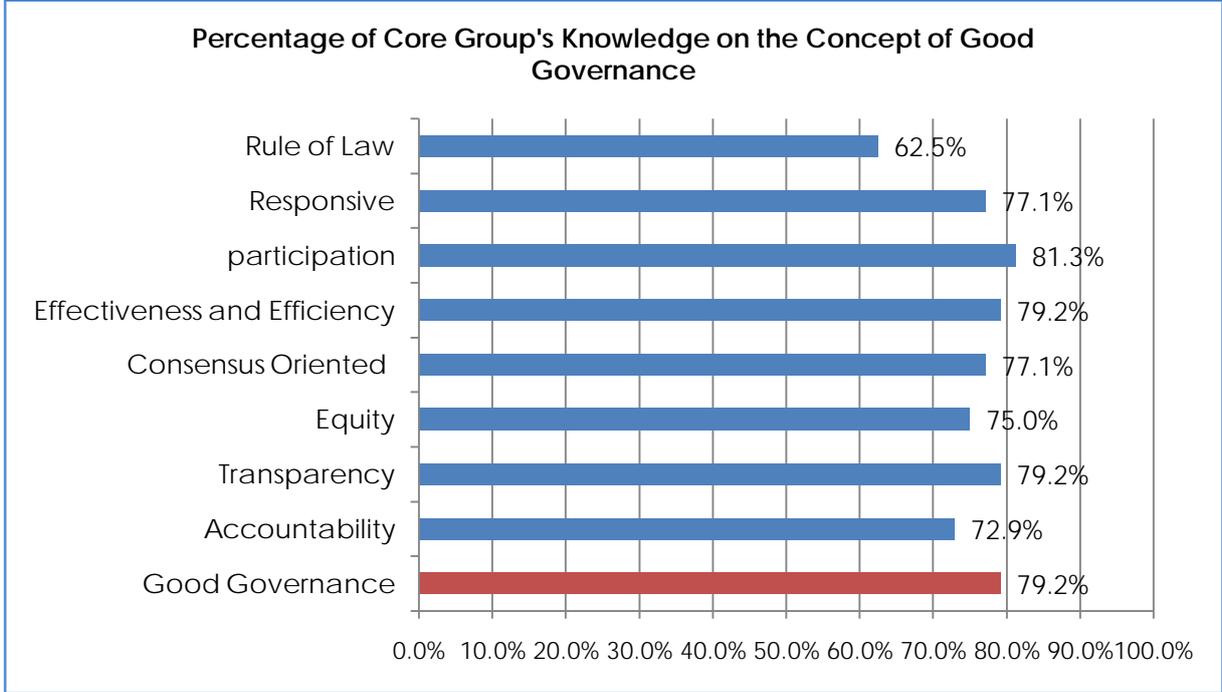
KEY CHALLENGE

In this baseline survey there are some key challenges as the following point:

- Low and fear awareness of participation from community people and especially youth
- Commune council not informed information to community people comprehensive
- People never write complaint into accountability box
- Commune council not advertisement information comprehensive on village and commune based information board.
- There are a lot of people always drunk and gambling and also a little family meet domestic violence too.
- There are difficult with road and water supply and sanitation
- Low participation from youth
- Nepotism
- Community people learn only on the theory but not practice
- Not informed information to community people because village and commune based-information board are no new information for advertisement comprehensive.
- Not contributed information about income and expenditure to community people
- There are affect from private company as like to set up a pole of electricity that people in community don't know information about this.
- They are don't know about price list for civil registration and others ownership
- One more, CIP/CDP community people never attend or participated

RECOMMENDATION

Meaningful Participation

- YRDP should informed community youth to meaningful participation as full membership in community democratic mechanisms as
  - Commune Committee for Women and Children-CCWC
  - Commune committee for Education for All-EFA
  - Health Centre Management Committee-HCMC
  - Village Health Support Group-VHSG
  - Commune Council Meeting-CC
  - District/Khan Council Meeting-DC
  - Commune Committee for Community Safety
  - Commune Development Plan (CDP)
  - Commune Investment Plan (CIP)
  - Others

Law and Policy

- YRDP and partners should consider to advocate RGC on the amendment of election law to open youth to be involve in politic and stand as candidates (age of candidate should be over 18 years old)
  - Senate Election Law
  - National Assembly Election Law
  - Municipal/Provincial, City, Khan/District Council Election Law
  - Commune Council Election Law

Youth Empowerment Structure

```
              ┌─────────────────────┐
              │  YRDP Youth Core    │
              │      Groups         │
              └──────────┬──────────┘
                         │
              ┌──────────┴──────────┐
              │  Community Youth    │
              │     Trainers        │
              │  2 Core trainers per│
              │      village        │
              └──────────┬──────────┘
        ┌────────┬───────┴───────┬────────┐
```

Community Youth Facilitator 1 per 15 community youth or youth beneficiaries	Community Youth Facilitator 1 per 15 community youth or youth beneficiaries	Community Youth Facilitator 1 per 15 community youth or youth beneficiaries	Community Youth Facilitator 1 per 15 community youth or youth beneficiaries

YRDP should conduct youth empowerment structure for implementation with the project in order to get easy practice efficiency and effectiveness.

Decision Making Process

- YRDP should negotiate and advocate with RGC to include community youth in village and commune decision making
    - One of three village leaders (village chief, 2 deputies) should be educated youth
    - Youth should be candidate for commune council election
    - Every meeting of commune council (12 times per year), community youth should be presented and actively involved

Community Youth Club

	Communication Directory	Service Directory	Community Mapping	
Referral System	Volunteerism and Employment Support System	Community Youth Needs Assessment and Planning	Community Campaign	Accountability Box
Follow up System	Participation in CDB/CIP	**Community Youth Club**	Professional and Vocational Skills Building Plan	Planning M &E Tools
Emergency Fund and Team	Community Business Initiative Project	Full members of CCWC, HCMC, VHSG, ...	Community Youth gathering	Community mobilization Plan

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The findings are the basic information that present the current status of targeted people in target location for project implementation, management and monitoring. Knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviors of rights holders and duty bearers need to be filled and improved in the next years. Mechanisms and techniques for encouraging community people for meaningfully involvement in all appropriate areas in community are acknowledge but somehow need long way to go. The key findings can be used for project baseline data and to measure the progress update and final project evaluation.

The following are baseline value and target value of outcome indicator for YLSA project

No	Indicators	Baseline	Target
1	Awareness of good governance	%	%
	% of respondents agreed that the commune council should clearly shows expense to the people	79.8	
	% of respondents agreed that the government jobs should be filled based on individual skills instead of personal and family connection	79.8	
	% of respondents agreed that the government should keep people informed about the decision they make	85.3	
	% of respondents agree that the citizens can debate with their leaders	82.1	
	% of respondents agreed that the commune council leaders should respond for people in the commune	89.9	
2	KAPB on Community Participation	%	%
	% of respondents agreed that everyone should be able to participated in commune council meetings without invitation	53.4	
	% of citizen participated in identifying and prioritizing community issue and need	42.4	
	% of citizen participated in the process of commune investment plan development	38.2	
	% of citizen participation in the process of commune development plan development	53.4	
	% of citizen participation in writing a complaint letter in accountability box	6.8	
	% of citizen participated in process of commune procurement	18.3	
	% of citizen participated in looking at village base-information board	28.8	
	% of citizen participated in looking at commune base-information board	24.6	
	% of citizen reported satisfied with the issue resolution	82.0	
3	KAPB on Accessing to Information		
	% of respondents reported that they have ever accessed to any	84.0	

	information		
	% of respondents reported they faced difficulty in accessing information	14.8	
4	**KAPB on Freedom of Expression**	**%**	**%**
	% of respondents reported that it is open to raise the concerned or complaint to government official (commune, village or police) in their community	48.9	
	% of respondent reported ever seen/know any person who threaten as a result of their expression of interest	11.4	
	% of respondents ever threatened as a result of expression of interest	9.8	
	% of respondents reported that they have ever been physically attacked as a result of expression of interest	3.3	
	% of respondents reported that they are afraid they may be physically attacked in the future due to your expression of interest	33.3	
5	**KAPB on Election**	**%**	**%**
	% of respondents registered to vote	85.3	
	% of respondents reported they participate in voting in the last commune/national election	80.0	
	% of respondents reported that the last commune/national election is fair	72.3	
6	**KAPB on Civil Registration**	**%**	**%**
	% of citizen reported having birth certificate	96.7	
	% of citizen reported they have married certificate	62.5	
	% of citizen reported having death record of their death family's member	54.2	
	% of respondents reported their HH having land/house title	65.1	
	% of respondents reported their HH having family residential book	75.8	

REFFERENCES

- CDB 2009, 2010
- NAPA, WMC, PK, CCIM, Baseline Survey Report on Good Governance Project in 2010-2011
- Census 2008
- MARA study
- CDHS 2010
- Social Accountability Tools, MoI, DFGG
- Rectangular Strategy Phase II, RGC
- Concept of Good Governance, MoI, 2010
- YRDP Youth Research 2012
- National Youth Policy, MoEYS 2011
- National Research Documents

ANNEXES

ANNEXES A: LIST OF PEOPLE MET

List Name of Researcher

No	Name	Sex	Position	Amount	Team	Phone
Data collection in factory on 30/04-01th May 2012						
1	**Yim Leakhena**	**F**	**Team Leader**			**012 234 282**
2	Nao Unheng	F	Researcher			081 50 14 15
3	Laun Lakhena	F	Researcher			069 633 678
4	Chhun Somaly	F	Researcher	**157**	**Group A**	017 68 93 72
5	Vann Phally	M	Researcher			081 547 131
6	Chhan Samnang	M	Researcher			098 75 33 12
7	Keo Mala	F	Researcher			012 382 154
8	**Chum Theara**	**M**	**Team Leader**			**016 837 726**
9	Khe Longmeng	M	Researcher			012 910 589
10	Nov Minh	M	Researcher			012 523 221
11	Lonh Leadero	M	Researcher	**156**	**Group B**	010 345 789
12	Seap Mouheng	M	Researcher			070 810 834
13	Lonh Leadero	M	Researcher			010 345 789
14	Neou Vuthy	M	Researcher			097 273 8474

List Name of Focus Group Discussion

No	Name	Sex	Village	Position	Age	Grade
1	Nay Chanthol	M	Noreay	Key activist	28	4
2	Kheav Sareoun	F	Noreay	Key activist	40	3
3	Key Va	F	Noreay	Key activist	42	5
4	Chhin Chron	M	Noreay	Key activist	30	6
5	Chan Pov	F	Noreay	Key activist	22	10
6	In Neang	M	Tropeang Sala	Key activist	60	0
7	Touch Phon	F	Tropeang Sala	Key activist	42	3
8	Srey Mum	F	Die Kraham	Key activist	16	8
9	Leakhena	F	Die Kraham	Key activist	15	8
10	Srey Nou	F	Die Kraham	Key activist	15	8
11	Nhim Vuthy	M	Die Kraham	Key activist	16	9
12	Chor Phally	M	Die Kraham	Key activist	28	12
13	You Sao Vin	F	Die Kraham	Key activist	16	8
14	Cher Kroy	M	Hangs	Key activist	60	
15	Ngork Khum	M	Hangs	Key activist	50	
16	Auk Vun	F	Hangs	Key activist	50	
17	Chhit Sethan	F	Hangs	Key activist	41	
18	Pen Nguon	F	Hangs	Key activist	45	
19	Neim Uoy	M	Hangs	Key activist	53	
20	Souy Visal	M	Trapeang Tuk	Key activist	19	
21	Lorn Sopha	F	Trapeang Tuk	Key activist	20	
22	Shin Lida	F	Trapeang Tuk	Key activist	15	9
23	Nak Panha	M	Trapeang Tuk	Key activist	19	11

List Name of Key Informant Interview

No	Name	Sex	Village	Position	Phone Number
1	Tang Sin	M	Dey Krohom	Sub Village Chief	
2	Keo Sophat	M	Tropeang Tok	School Director	017 361601
3	Chhim Sarat	M	Nor Reay	Chief CC	092 207 941

ANNEXES B: Survey Questionnaire

<div align="right">Questionnaire code| __ | __ | __ |</div>

YRDP BASELINE SURVEY

"YOUNG LEADERS FOR SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT (YLSA)"

APRIL 26, 2012

Date of interview: _____ | _____ | _____

Date   MonthYear

Location: kampong Speu Province, Basedth District, Nitean Commune

Village	Code
Dei Kroham	1
TrapeangTuk	2
Hangs	3
Noreay	4
TrapeangSala	5

INTRODUCTION

YRDP conduct the baseline survey on "The Young Leaders for Social Accountability Project". The goal of this survey is to collect data on the current situation in the communes which will be compared with the situation after completion of the project, in order to assess the project's impact. The baseline and the post-project survey will assess the level of engagement between the development partners (target group) and commune councils, and their level of engagement in developing their commune in democratic context.

INTERVIEWER:

Hello. My name is _____ I'm a researcher from ART. The purpose of the interview is to understand of youth's knowledge of good governance, which is participation, transparency, accountability. We would information you provide will be collected, summarized and analyzed in a general report and your name will not be identified anywhere in the report. It will take 20 minutes to complete the questionnaire. You are free to refuse to answer any question at any time but each question is an important area that we would like to get your feedback on.

Questionnaire filled:

- Completely: 1
- Mostly: 2   ,Reason:_____
- Partly: 3   ,Reason:_____
- Not at all: 4   ,Reason:_____

Signature of interviewer: _____; Name: _____

Signature of Team leader: _____; Name: _____

SECTION I: DEMOGRAPHIC

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q1-1	Sex	Male1 Female2	
q1-2	Age	Age in years[__|__] Don't know 88	
q1-3	Level of Education	Grade: |__|__| If never study please write 00 Bachelor Degree 13 Master Degree 14	
q1-4	Marital Status	Single1 Married2 Widowed/Divorce/Separate3	
q1-5	Occupation	Unemployed1 Student2 Employee3 Agriculture/self-employed4 Other_____9	

SECTION II: KAPB ON GOOD GOVERNANCE CONCEPT

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q2-1	Have you ever heard or known the term "Good Governance"?	yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q2-2	Have you ever heard or known the term "Transparency"?	yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q2-3	Do you think that the commune council should clearly shows expense to the people?	Agree 1 Neutral 2 Disagree 3 Don't know 88	
q2-4	Do you think that the government jobs should be filled based on individual skills instead of personal and family connection?	Agree 1 Neutral 2 Disagree 3 Don't know 88	
q2-5	Have you ever heard or known the term "Accountability"?	yes 1 No 2 Don't know88	
q2-6	Do you think that the government should keep people informed about the decisions they make?	Agree 1 Neutral 2 Disagree 3 Don't know 88	
q2-7	Do you think that citizens can debate with their leaders?	Agree 1 Neutral 2 Disagree 3 Don't know 88	
q2-8	Do you think that commune council leaders should respond for people in the commune?	Agree 1 Neutral 2 Disagree 3 Don't know 88	

SECTION III: KAPBON RULE OF LAW

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q3-1	What is the most serious problem facing Cambodian Society today? *Multiple answers*	Corruption 1 Inefficient government services 2 Unemployment 3 Poverty 4 HIV/AIDS 5 Crime and lack of security 6 Rule of law 7 Human Rights Violation 8 Other …………………..………..……… 9	
q3-2	In response to crime, whom would you turn to solve the problem?	Neighbors and friends 1 Commune Council 2 Village Chief 3 Police or Military Police 4 Provincial Court 5 None 6 Other…………..………………... 7	
q3-3	In your opinion, if police is called to resolve a dispute, will police respond to you without requiring a bribe?	Always 1 Sometime 2 Never 3 No Response 99	

NO	q3-4	What is your level of belief on three level of court system in Cambodia?					
	No	Level of Court	Completely	Mostly	Fairly	Partly	Not at all
	1	Provincial Court	5	4	3	2	1
	2	Appeal Court	5	4	3	2	1
	3	Supreme Court	5	4	3	2	1

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q3-5	Have you or someone you known ever compliance to the court to resolve a dispute?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	 →q4-1 →q4-1
q3-6	If yes, what was the result?	Success 1 Fail 2 In the process 3 Don't know 88	
q3-7	If success, what is the most important success factor?	Legal Provision 1 Fact and Evidence 2 Good Lawyer 3 Relationship with High Ranking Official4 Amount of Money as bribe 5 Other…………………… 6	

SECTION IV: KAPB ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q4-1	Have you ever heard or known the term "Participation"?	yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q4-2	Do you think that everyone should be able	Agree 1	

	to participate in commune council meetings without invitation?	Neutral 2 Disagree 3 Don't know 88	
q4-3	Have you ever participated in the making of decisions on any commune plan projects?	yes 1 No 2 No response 99	 ➔q5-1 ➔q5-1

q4-4 How often do you participate in the following activities in last 12 months?

No	Activities	Yes	No	DK
1	Choosing key activist(YRDP)	1	2	88
2	Use community resources	1	2	88
3	Identified and prioritized community issue and need	1	2	88
4	Process of commune investment plan development	1	2	88
5	Process of commune development plan development	1	2	88
6	Write a complaint letter in accounting box	1	2	88
7	Process of commune procurement	1	2	88
8	Looking at the village-based information board	1	2	88
9	Looking at the commune-base information board	1	2	88

q4-5	How often are issues of importance to community discussed among community members?	Quarterly or less 1 Twice a year 2 Once yearly 3 Not at all 4 Don't know 88	
q4-6	Where issues are discussed, does the discussion affect local authority or are they merely futile exercise?	Always implemented 1 Somewhat implemented 2 Not implemented 3 No response 99	 ➔q5-1 ➔q5-1
q4-7	How will you judge the effectiveness of issue resolution?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied 2 Neutral 3 Dissatisfied 4 Very dissatisfied 5	

SECTION V: KAPB ONACCESSING TO INFORMATION

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q5-1	Have you ever access to any information?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	 ➔q6-1 ➔q6-1

q5-2 Have you ever access to the following information in last 12 months?

No	Type of information	Yes	No	NR
1	Good governance	1	2	99
2	Social accountability	1	2	99
3	Problem solving	1	2	99
4	Freedom of expression	1	2	99
5	Human rights	1	2	99
6	Role of health care service providers	1	2	99
7	Role of social service providers	1	2	99
8	Role of legal and judicial service providers	1	2	99
9	Where to access health care service	1	2	99
10	Where to access social services	1	2	99
11	Where to access legal and judicial services	1	2	99

q5-3	How do you access to above information?	Radio 1 Television 2	

			Newspaper 3	
	Multiple answers		Magazines 4	
			Online (website) 5	
			Information board 6	
			Any publication 7	
			Mouth to mouth 8	
			Other _____ 9	
q5-4	How important of information to you?		Very important 1	
			Somewhat important 2	
			Neutral 3	
			Not very important 4	
			Unimportant 5	
q5-5	Have you ever face any difficulty in accessing to information?		Yes 1	
			No 2	→q6-1
			No response 99	→q6-1
q5-6	If yes, which type of information that you face difficulty to access?		_____	
q5-7	Which source of information that you found difficulty?		Government/public bodies 1	
			Civil society/NGOs 2	
			Private sector 3	
			Other: _____ 4	

SECTION VI: KAPB ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q6-1	Have you ever heard or known the term "Freedom of Expression"?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q6-2	In your opinion do you think that it is open to raise the concerned or complain to government official (commune, village or police) in your community?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q6-3	Do you personally know any person who has been threatened as a result of their expression of interest?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q6-4	Have you ever received a threat as a result of your expression of interest?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	→q6-7 →q6-7
q6-5	If yes, what kind of threat?	Death threat 1 Threat to cause an injury 2 Threat to harm family/friends 3 Threat to take legal action 4 Threat to lose job 5 Unspecified threat 6 Other:_____ 7	
q6-6	Have you ever been physically attacked as a result of your expression of interest?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q6-7	Are you afraid you may be physically attacked in the future due to your expression of interest?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	

SECTION VII: KAPB ON ELECTION

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q7-1	Are you registered to vote?	Yes 1	
		No 2	→q7-3
		No response 99	→q7-3
q7-2	Why did you decide to register?	To have right to vote 1	
		To complete the obligation as citizen 2	
		To elect any given leader 3	
		To avoid village head's notice 4	
		National development 5	
		Other_____6	
q7-3	Did you vote in the last commune/national election?	Yes 1	→q7-5
		No 2	
		No response 99	
q7-4	If no, why did you not participate in the election?	Not enough age to vote 1	
		No name in the list 2	
		Too busy at home/work place 3	
		Living far from the commune 4	
		Other_____5	
q7-5	How do you evaluate the fair in commune/national election?	Fair 1	
		Neutral 2	
		Unfair 3	

SECTION VIII: KAPB ON CIVIL REGISTRATION AND OTHER OWNERSHIP

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q8-1	Does your household have land/house title?	Yes 1	
		No 2	→q8-3
		No response 99	→q8-3
q8-2	If yes, which type of land/house title does your household have?	Hard title 1	
		Soft title 2	
		Letter of Guarantee 3	
		Other:_____ 4	
q8-3	Does your household have family/resident book?	Yes 1	
		No 2	
		No response 99	
q8-4	Do you have married certificate? For married respondent only	Yes 1	
		No 2	
		No response 99	
q8-5	Do you have citizen ID card?	Yes 1	
		No 2	
		No response 99	
q8-6	Do you have birth certificate?	Yes 1	
		No 2	
		No response 99	
q8-7	Do you have voting card?	Yes 1	
		No 2	
		No response 99	
q8-8	Does your household have ID Poor?	Yes 1	
		No 2	
		No response 99	

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	
q8-9	Did any of your members died in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q8-10	If yes, did your household received death record?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	

SECTIONVI: KAPB ON HIGH RISK BEHAVIORS

NO	QUESTIONNAIRE	ANSWER/CODE	SKIP
q9-1	In the last 3 months, have you ever smoke cigarette?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q9-2	In the last 3 months, have you ever drunk any alcohol?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q9-3	In the last 3 months, have you ever use drug?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q9-4	In the last 3 months, have you ever done any domestic violence act?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	
q9-5	In the last 3 months, have you ever engaged in gambling?	Yes 1 No 2 No response 99	

Thanks for your kind collaboration!