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HANOI OFFICE

ACTION RESEARCH REPORT

On

“Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Cambodia
Youth on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)”



Cambodia

December 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recently, Royal Government of Cambodia had a bilateral agreement with China and South Korea through an FTA effort. The agreement listed over 350 agricultural products in Cambodia to be exported to China. Therefore, there is about 25 percent of Cambodian agricultural products are expected to be exported to China. The bilateral trade permits Cambodia to export agricultural and others products to China and South Korea. However, the Cambodia's agricultural production capacity is very low with quality standards needs to improve to meet the standards required by FTAs counterpart.

The action research aims to find out the status of knowledge, attitude and practice of Cambodia youth on FTA, and the emerge of the voices of youth and small famers in FTA published-article. A mix method of quantitative and qualitative were adapted. The quantitative method uses the individual survey with 405 youth and small-scale farmer who's aged 18-30. The qualitative method conducte with document review, focus group discussion (FGDs), Key Informant Interview (KIIs).

The research found that Cambodian youth and small-scale farmers 38% (51% female) used to know or heard about FTA, and among them strongly believe 87% (53% female) that Cambodia local farmer can get benefit from FTA. And, 45% (23% female) of youth and small farmers will operate business according the benefit of FTA. They have less knowledge the meaning of FTA and the bilateral arbitration country of FTA with Cambodia. The attitude of youths in finding information and sharing information was low as well. Youths did not know FTA, and never found its information on the website and other social media platforms. They do not know the general concept of FTA, the process of this agreement, and benefit that Cambodia can get maximum from it. Limited government, NGOs and donors support on agriculture sector, unfair of export agency, low internet accessible, illiteracy, less modern production skills are the main challenges for youth to knowledge attitude and practice om FTA. Positively, youth and small farmer commit to work on agriculture sector if they get fully support and more investment from government, NGOs/CSOs, and provide companies.

The researchers proposed recommendation mainly to the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Commerce to increase the disclose of the information related to FTAs and its priority sector to inform the beneficiaries so that they can prepare their production priority. At the same time, there should be a creation of the sub-national administration's working group on FTA technical working to dissemination information on FTAs and resource person to support the organized farmers and youth group. The Civil Society Organization, especially the group that has been working on youths and farmer issues to provide capacity building on understanding FTA and its related condition and establish the youth network to increase awareness and look for opportunity to support the communities. The last actor is academies that they should be given a crucial role to support youths and small-scale farmers in term of capacity development, technical supports.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express gratitude to Roza Luxemburg Stiftung granted the opportunity for this action research on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Cambodia Youth on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)”.

Many thanks to the survey respondents: youth, small farmers, NGOs leaders, farmer network leaders and staff who contribute in the action research.

The research team members led by Mr. SAN Chey, ANSA Executive Director, Mr. THOVY Hsandy, ART Team Leader, and Ms. VANNDY Sorida young researcher. The contribution members come from youth volunteers in Phnom Penh city, Ratanakiri, Kampot, and Battambang provinces who coordinated and collected data during the assignment period – appreciated all respondents of IDI, FGDs and KIIs.

Phnom Penh, November 30, 2022

Research Team

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ART	Advance Research Team
ANSA	The Affiliated Network for Social Accountability-Cambodia
ASEAN	The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CCFC	Coalition of Cambodian Farmer Community
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CCFTA	Cambodia-China Free Trade Agreement
CKFTA	Cambodia-South Korea Free Trade Agreement
CYN	Cambodia Youth Network Association
DPA)	Development and Partnership in Actions
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDI	In-depth Interview
KII	Key Performant Interview
KYA	Khmer Youth Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SNA	Sub-National Administration
YRDP	Youth Resource Development

I- INTRODUCTION

Youth is a catalyst to accelerate social development, particularly with the potential to make a change and create a better society. The Cambodia youth age 15-35 represented 35.8% (46.8% female) of the total population around 16 million¹. And the labor force participation rate of population age 15-59 years is 81.7%, however the unemployment rate of population aged 15-59 years is 1.2%. More than 80% of Cambodian youth lived in rural areas and the majority work in agriculture (Youth well-being Policy Review of Cambodia²). About³ 3 million Cambodian people mainly rely on agricultural work which contributed to 22.8 percent of Cambodia's GDP in 2022.

However, there was a tiny percentage⁴ of youth enrollment in agriculture study only 3% in the 2020-2021 fiscal year of study. The association goals such as 4.4. develop youth in a way that enables them to have an aptitude, knowledge, skills, morality, the spirit of peaceful living, national loyalty, self-confidence, dignity, leadership, and a broad understanding of society. And goal 4.5 provide an opportunity for youth to express opinions and to make a decision concerning community and national development indicating that the royal government of Cambodia (RGC) take youth skill development and decent job into account, particularly at least youth must have one specific skill for their better livelihood.

The main agricultural products for export include rice rubber, casava, mangos, pepper, bananas, cashew nuts, palm oil, corn, and tobacco. Therefore, the agriculture sector plays a very important role as the main source of income generation and economic development. Recently, Royal Government of Cambodia had a bilateral agreement with China through an FTA effort. The agreement listed over 350 agricultural products in Cambodia to be exported to China. Therefore, there is about 25 percent of Cambodian agricultural products are expected to be exported to China. Moreover, in October 2021, Cambodia and South Korea signed a Free Trade Agreement (CKFTA) together. The CKFTA allows Cambodia to have a zero-tariff bilateral trade. This bilateral trade permits Cambodia to export garments and textiles, footwear, travel bags, spare parts, electronic equipment, rubber and agricultural products to South Korea, while South Korea can export automobiles, electronics, appliances, beverages, pharmaceuticals and plastic to Cambodia.

The CCKFTA and CKFTA provide great advantages to Cambodia because the agricultural sector has played a significant role in supporting the development of Cambodian economy. Furthermore, the Government of Cambodia has opened up its agricultural sector into the international competition. Regardless, this country is a small agricultural exporting country; Cambodia is relatively ready to open its free market in order to obtain benefits from the liberalization of the agricultural sector. The government of Cambodia expects that the FTA arrangement will make up for the partial withdrawal of the EBA scheme from the country by the EU. However, there are controversial discussions among CSOs and the academics that those FTAs might not compensate the 20% loss of EBA to the EU's market. These FTAs may impose challenges on human rights including farmers' rights and also the benefits of those FTAs to Cambodian people may not be equated with the benefits to Cambodian elites and foreign investors due to the lack of accountable/ responsive/ participatory governance, low competitive trade capacity, and quality production. This policy review will analyze the implication of the FTA implementation and farmer market – the challenges and opportunities newly emerge for small-scale farmers in Cambodia after implementing bilateral free trade agreements with China and South Korea.

¹ General Population Census of the King of Cambodia 2019, NIS of Ministry of Planning

² <https://www.oecd.org/dev/inclusive-societies-development/Youth-well-being-policy-review-Cambodia.pdf>

³ <https://kh.usembassy.gov/fast-facts-about-cambodias-agriculture-sector/>

⁴ <https://cefcambodia.com/2022/08/07/university-and-graduate-issues-in-cambodian-higher-education/>

II- ACTION RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND QUESTIONS

Table 1: Action Research Objectives and Questions

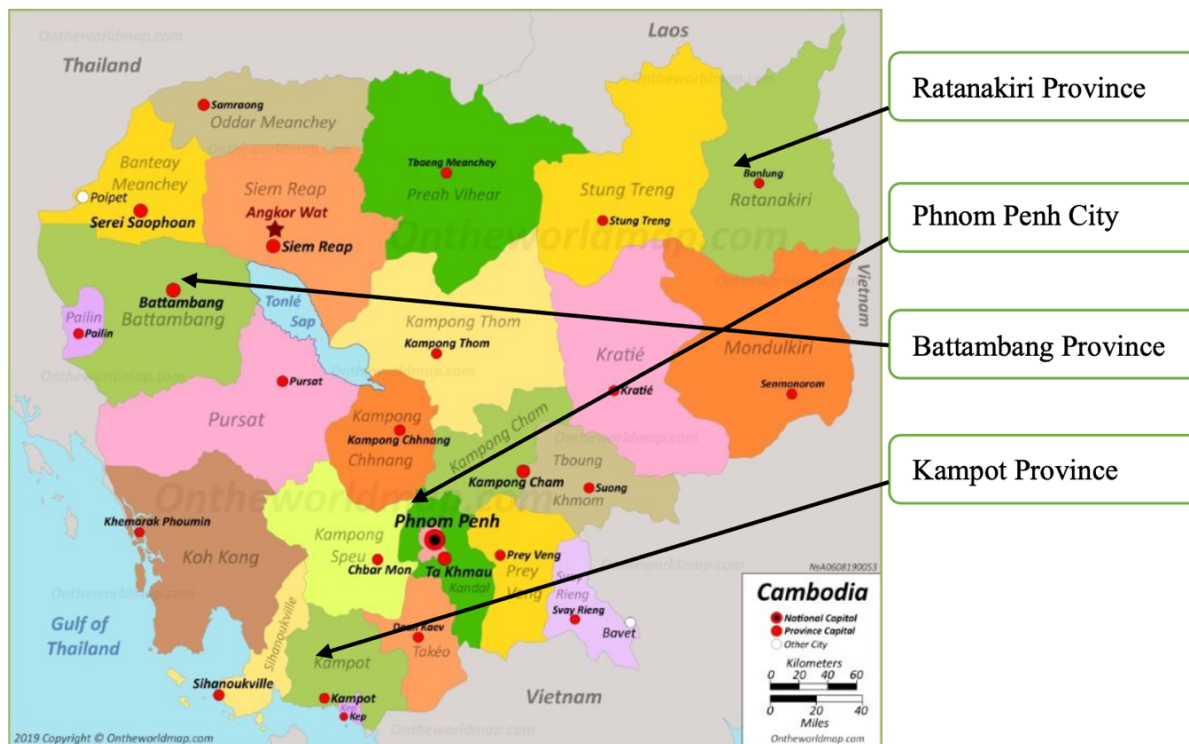
Action Research Objectives	Action Research Questions
1. To improve Cambodia Youth on action research process and implementation 2. To find out the knowledge, attitude and practice of Cambodia Youth on Free Trade Agreement 3. To emerge the Cambodia youth voice in FTA published-article	- How do Cambodia Youth have their knowledge, attitude and practice of Free Trade Agreement (FTA)? What are their challenges to access and understanding on FTA? - What are the effective strategic recommendations to improve knowledge, attitude and practice on Cambodia Youth on FTA?

III- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The action research was used mix methods – quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative method implemented with the individual survey with youth – random selected. The qualitative method was conducted with document review, focus group discussion (FGDs), Key Informant Interview (KIIs) – purposive and snowball selection, and areas observation.

Quantitative Research Method

Figure 1: Map⁵ of Target City and Provinces



Sample Size Calculation

The action research sample size calculation used the Yamane (1967) formular of sample size calculation as below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

N is the population size

e is the acceptable sampling error =5% or 0.05, the confident level is 95%

n is the sample

The total population of youth was in four city/provinces (Phnom Penh, Kampot, Ratanakiri and Battambang) around 10,000 (EMIS 2021)⁶. So, the calculation of sample size with Yamane formular was around 400 respondents⁷.

The action research used the stratify method to separate the sample size into four city/provinces as 100 university students in Phnom Penh city, 100 youth in Ratanakiri province, 100 university students in Kampong Soum province, and 100 university students in Battambang province.

⁵ <https://ontheworldmap.com/cambodia/>

⁶ Education Statistic 2021, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport

⁷ At least 20% of the target study who are the SME owner link to FTA benefits

Qualitative Research Method

The researchers conducted the desk review, key informant interview (KII) and focus group discussion (FGD). The researchers developed training protocol and tools to training the on the research methods, questionnaire design, data collection plan, data collection procedure, data quality assurance, data collection technic and note taking. The research team made sure youth volunteers and staff have the capacities to collect quality data from target areas.

Table 2: Literature Review, FGDs and KII

Literature Review	FGDs	KIIs
- International and regional trade law and policies - National trade law and policies - International, regional and national research findings - FTA and other trade agreement - SME context in Cambodia - Other relevant documents	8 FGDs with youth and small famers in Phnom Penh city, Ratanakiri, Kampot, and Battambang province	Three key potential NGO workers at DPA, CYN and YRDP

Areas Observation

The survey team conducted the observation at the target areas of data collection. The team was observing the status of environment around the areas, infrastructure, and farm lands, forest areas and water level. Every data collector implemented both the survey and observation, and at the end of each area, they had a short reflection meeting with team leaders to report their survey results and the observation around the villages.

Quantitative and Qualitative Research Tools, Process, Beneficiary and Data Quality

Table 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Research Tools, Process, Beneficiary and Data Quality

Items	Qualitative	Quantitative
Tools	Open-end questionnaires	- Close-end questionnaires - Survey questionnaires with KoBo online data collection platform
Process	- Document review - Tools design - Data Collection Training - 8 FGDs - 8 KIIs - Fieldwork observation	- Document review - Tools design - KoBo Data Collection Platform - Fieldwork and Data Clean - Data analysis with SPSS
Beneficiary	Household most impact by flood and drought	405 respondents with inclusion consideration
Data Quality	- Training data collectors - Monitor and support data collection - Short reflection meeting at the village after data collection	- Training data collectors - Monitor support data collection - Online database monitoring and management - Short reflection meeting at the village after data collection

Open-end questionnaires and close-end questionnaires used as the main tools of collection. The traditional way of data collection with paper replaced by online data collection with KoBo Toolbox.

The survey used KoBo toolbox online/offline data collection – this tool made the data transferred to be fast, accurate and cost effective from target province. In the system, every single data was monitored for any unintentional error from the fields. Researcher practiced the data collection protocol adapted from World Bank.

Data Collection Protocol

The baseline survey respected the protocol is captured from the Impact Evaluation document (World Bank, 2022) and contextualized for Cambodia and action research fieldwork data collection in Cambodia by ART team⁸. The process of data collection criteria follows three main periods; before the collecting data, during fieldwork data gathering, and data analysis for reporting.

Table 4: Data Collection Protocol⁹

Before Collecting Data	Data Gathering	Data Analysis
• Ensure the research team understands the key purpose and aims of the research. • Ensure that the team understands that gathering qualitative data aims to help the researchers understand and explain the phenomena underlying the evaluation questions, not just answer questions or fill in boxes. • Review the interview or observation protocol thoroughly, and practice or pilot its use. • Conduct translation and back-translation of the protocols. • Sign contract with data collector with data collection ethic and other policy required. • Set up clear action plan and well prepare with research material and Covid-19 prevention material.	• Ensure confidentiality and consent of all participants and check their understanding of the purpose of the research. • Use data for meaningful purposes for the participants and their community, not in extractive ways. • Ensure appropriate translation and transcription of data both qualitative and quantitative tools and questionnaires. • Conduct rigorous oversight of the data-gathering process. • Monitor, supervise and support at field work by team supervisor and consultant team. • Monitor every single data filled in KoBo toolbox and immediately check, comment and verify the data.	• Analyze all data in line with the purposes of the research questions. • Describe and illustrate the analysis process. • Discuss key findings with the quantitative research team, and report both types of data according to the research design.
<i>Note: the protocol is captured from the Impact Evaluation document from The World Bank (2022) and is contextualized for Cambodia and EME Project Evaluation.</i>		

Data Quality Assurance and Data Analysis

The quantitative data was tracked from KoBo toolbox and clean in Excel format before interring to SPSS data analysis. The data cleaned was analyzed in SPSS as descriptive statistic and crosstabulation. The SPSS outputs transferred to Excel for data presentation with graph and tables for stocktaking exercise.

The qualitative data analysis processed with the content analysis to analyse documents, interviews, group discussions and focus groups notes to identify emerging common trends, themes and patterns for each key evaluation question, at all levels of analyses. Content analysis used to highlight diverging views and opposing trends. The emerging issues and trends provide the basis for preliminary observations and findings.

⁸ ART: Advance Research Team

⁹ Impact Evaluation document from The World Bank (2022)

Data triangulation and verification started from the field data collection instead of waiting until the data collection finish. By starting to verify data during early stage of the data collection, there was the approach to cross check and verify unclear point from day to day in the data collection process.

Gender Responsive in Survey Process

The gender and inclusion aspects kept in the whole step of the survey. Special need group/most vulnerable group such as - women, men, people live with disability, elderly people, LGBT, elderly, and other marginalized people covered/included in the whole process. The of the survey process was as in research design, research tools and questionnaire, data collection plan, data analysis, and report. Specifically, the survey report identifies the priority needs, potential contribution opportunity, critical challenges, effective recommendation by crosscheck the gender and social inclusive.

Scope and Limitation of the Research

The research has been done only in one city and three provinces – Phnom Penh city, Kampot, Battambang and Ratanakiri provinces. And, the respondents were only the youth/small farmers/students aged 18-35 years. So, the research did not represent the youth/small farmers/students in the whole country.

The Challenges of the Research

The research has been joined by youth as the data collectors and respondents. However, the research fieldwork was impact by the Cambodian holiday (Water Festival), and the ASEAN meeting in early November 2022 in Phnom Penh (Cambodia was a chairmanship). And KIIs involved in this study also have limited knowledge on FTA and carefully provide information to the study – this topic is also sensitive for them. So, the youth/students were busy with their holiday that it was hardly mobilize them to join as IDI or FGDs. The solution, data collectors conducted the interview around the town, house-by-house, and implemented the online interview and ground discussion. And, using the more literature review for more information added.

IV- FINDINGS

Table 5: Literature Review, KII and FGD Findings

Literature Review, KII and FGD Findings	
City/Provinces	Summary
Phnom Penh City	Phnom Penh is the Capital city¹⁰ of Cambodia with approximately 2 million population. The potential economic activities in Phnom Penh are based on the garment, trading, small and medium enterprise, construction, and real estate. According to the group discussion and key findings of youths and the interview of NGOs youth and agricultural networks in Phnom Penh on the knowledge, attitude, and practice of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The finding of university youth on the Focus Group Discussion Approach (FGD) approach indicated that the overview understanding of FTA was extremely low. They did not even know the meaning of FTA and the bilateral arbitration country of FTA with Cambodia. The attitude of youths in finding information and sharing information was low as well. Youths did not know FTA and never found its information on the website and other social media platforms. One of the interviewees addressed that FTA would bring maximum benefit unless there were reliable brokers who bought the agricultural product from those small-scale farmers and exported directly to the country that

¹⁰

	has an FTA agreement with Cambodia this means small-scale farmers will get high benefits from FTA. The NGOs that work in the agricultural sector indicated that they did have much information about FTA nor share it with youths and small scale-farmer due to they did not have knowledge of FTA and especially their farmer-beneficiaries are illiteracy and most of the FTA documents were English versions that cause difficulty to small-scale farmers to access this information. In order to get the maximum benefit from the FTA youths and NGOs suggested that government keep disclosing and boosting FTA information through the Facebook page to reach interested youths and target farmers. Government should be assisted in agricultural marketing for small-scale farmers especially reduce the import of agricultural products that farmers were able to produce. Besides, the youth suggested NGOs disseminate FTA information to youths and farmers who lived in rural areas. In addition, the NGOs youth networks and agriculture had some suggestions to the government should have an agreement with the countries likely to be imported to gain prosperity for youths and small-scale farmers and all FTA agreements should publish in Khmer versions for youths and small-scale farmers to understand.
Battambang Province	Battambang province located in the Tonle Sap Lake Zone with household agriculture holdings the non-aromatic paddy, banana and mango, aromatic paddy (MoP, 2019)¹¹. The National Census (2019)¹² data showed the total of household is 227,237, and 81% of total population whose age over 15 works in agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. The key informant interview with NGOs staff and group discussion and with youth and in Battambang province show youths' knowledge, attitude and practice of on FTA. Youth in Battambang province have limited knowledge on FTA, but they sometime explore the information on agriculture and the import/export products through social media and studying at university. As a statement from youth in Battambang province, <i>"Mostly of the family in Battambang province try to access the information on the import and export agriculture products because in we grow rice, longan, banana and mango for export to Thailand"</i>. Small farmers in Battambang most understand the status on the trade between Cambodia and Thailand, but they less understand the process and benefit of the free trade with China and Korea. The youth and small farmers have less positive on FTA as they also have a problem with the export their agriculture product price through agency – less solution from the government. However, on FTA practice, some of youth used to join a few activities with their school and government related to export product through FTA. The youth and small farmers have the future bright with agriculture sector if the government solve the problem with agriculture processing and price. The FTA maximum benefit for Cambodia, the government should have more commitment to solve the agriculture price for export products related to FTA, and work with agency to keep the prices stable during harvest season. Agriculture networks should provide more technical skills on modern agriculture process to small farmer. The banks and microfinance should provide more loan to the small farmer with low interest rate, and less complicated administration loan processing.
Ratanakiri	Ratanakiri province located in the Plateau Zone with household agriculture holdings the non-aromatic paddy, cashew, banana and mango (MoP, 2019)¹³. There

¹¹ Cambodia Inter-Center Agriculture Survey 2019 by MoP

¹² Cambodia National Census 2019

¹³ Cambodia Inter-Center Agriculture Survey 2019 by MoP

	is 49,741 household with 66% of People whose age 15+ in this province has their main job as agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (Census, 2019)¹⁴. The group discussion and key informant interview with youth and NGOs staff in Ratanakiri province expressed the status of knowledge, attitude and practice of youth and small farmer on FTA. Knowledge of youth and farmers in this province is extremely low level of understanding on FTA. They did not know the general concept of FTA, the process of this agreement, and benefit that Cambodia can get maximum from it. The challenges cause by the information accessible at the remote areas – low internet accessible, illiteracy, and livelihood focused only. However, their attitude shows that the youth in this province have optimistic on the benefit from FTA, “<i>I think Cambodia can get more benefit from FTA if the farmers are trained on the modern agriculture for export to China and Korea</i>” youth’s statement from FGD. For the practice on FTA, the youth never find information about it – but they will both find and share information about FTA with their friends. Youth and small farmer commit to work on agriculture sector if they get fully support and more investment from government, NGOs/CSOs, and provide companies. The FTA improvement of maximum benefit for youth and small farmers, they suggest the government to provide more information through local authority to small farmers, and youth in community. The government should also solve the land conflict between small farmers and company – farmers will have enough land, time and resource for agriculture work. The donors should provide more fund to farmer network, local NGOs to implement the agriculture support to ethnic minority group that link to FTA products.
Kampot Province	Kampot province is one of the south eastern provinces that borders Takeo, Kep and Shihanouk province while southern part is the sea where is called a potential province of seafood supplies. It has key potential for the development of agriculture such as Duran farm, pepper farm, paddy rice and related farming production. According to Cambodia Census 2019 (p.227), the population aged 15+ is 72.7% in Kampot works for agriculture, forestry and fishing. The general public and policymakers really look into Kampot province when they start discussing the agriculture sector. Aside from the related agriculture sector, Kampot is one of the main provinces that supplies fishery resource of seafood. Two FGDs were held at Kampot province and result still shows that youth have heard about the FTA information and they still lack of source of access to information related to agriculture. Asking about the FTA, they have felt into the term of export and import activities. Two FGDs in Kampot showed that youth are in extremely low awareness on FTA as they have not much channel in access to information which is a trust source of information and they have not heard local authorities to disseminate it to the community they live.

Quantitative Survey Findings

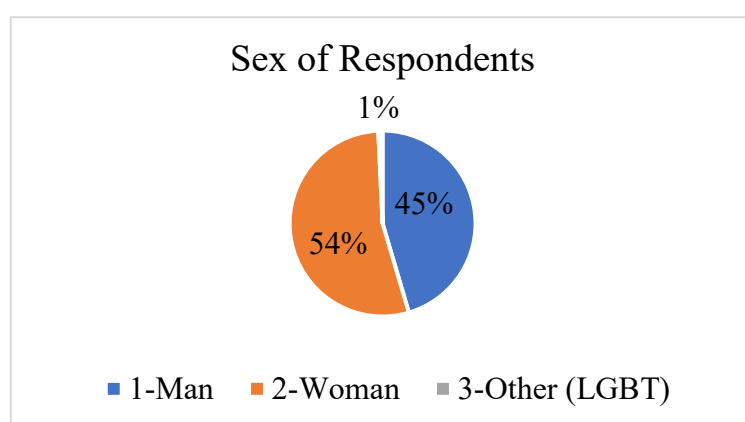
Demographic Information

Table 6: Number of Respondents by Location

¹⁴ Cambodia National Census 2019

Location	# of Respondents	Description
Phnom Penh city	99	The action research interviewed with 99 youth in Phnom Penh city, 106 at Kampot province, 93 at Battambang province, and 107 at Ratanakiri province – total 405 youth from four target city provinces.
Kampot province	106	
Battambang province	93	
Ratanakiri province	107	
Total	405	

Figure 2: Sex of Respondents



Total 405 youth joined the survey with 45% male, 54% female and 1% LGBT (figure 1). The survey also found that 41% of all respondents who studied at university, and the rest of them were at high school, secondary school, and primary school levels, including 11% no schooling.

And, the ethnicity of the respondents was 86% Khmer, 6% Khmer-Islamic, and others came from ethnic minorities.

Youth Knowledge on FTA

Figure 3: FTA Awareness

As figure 3, it was 38% of total respondents every heard or know about FTA. They got information from schools (51%), social media (47%), friends/relative (9%), TV (7%), and only 1% from radio.

However, the study claimed that only 17% of total respondents who used to know/hear about FTA can answer the rights questions on the countries that Cambodia officially agreements (CCFTA and CKFTA).

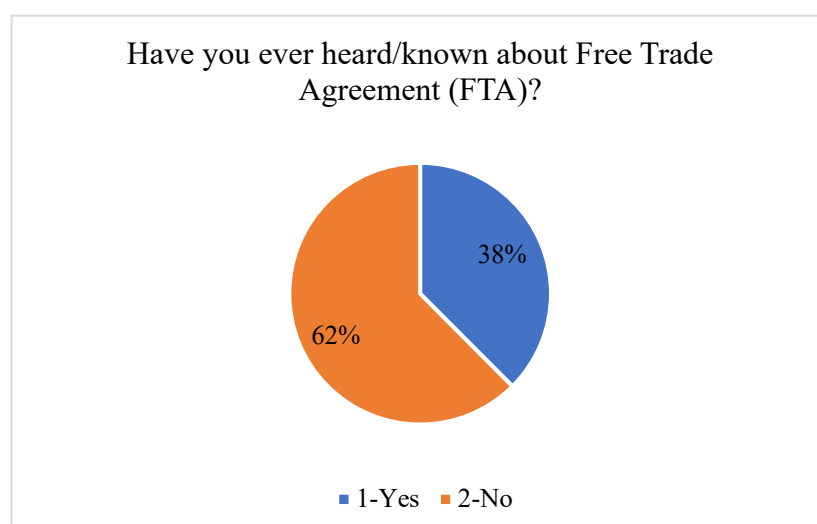
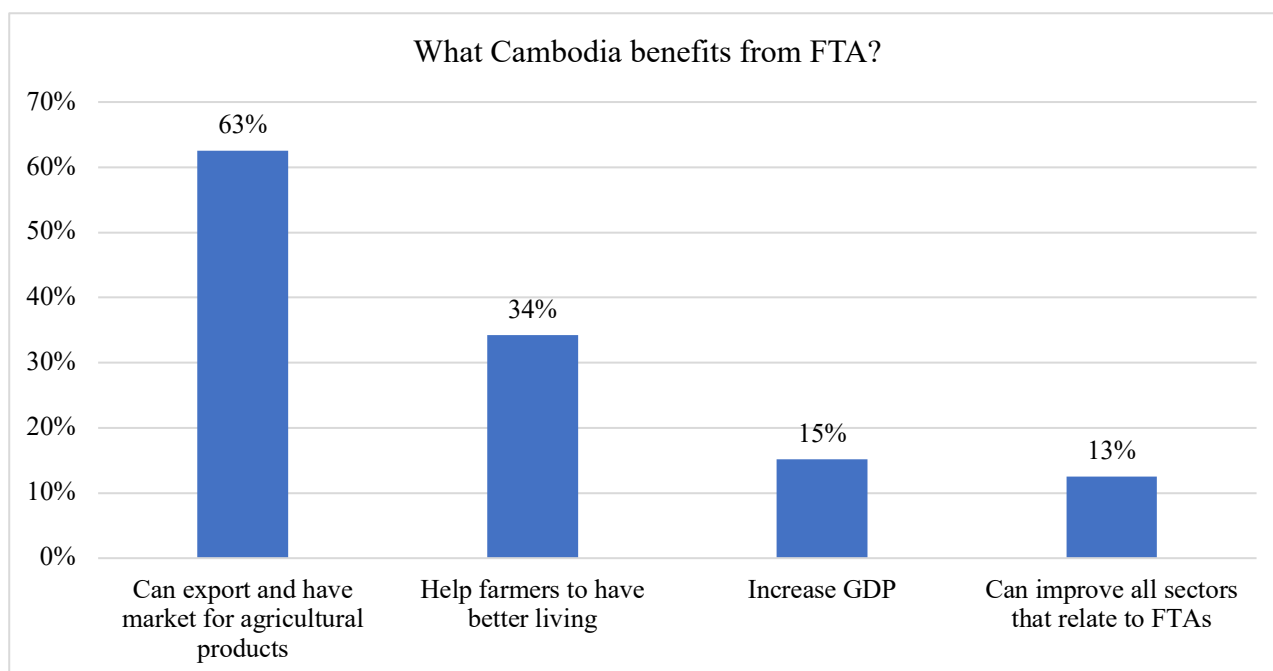


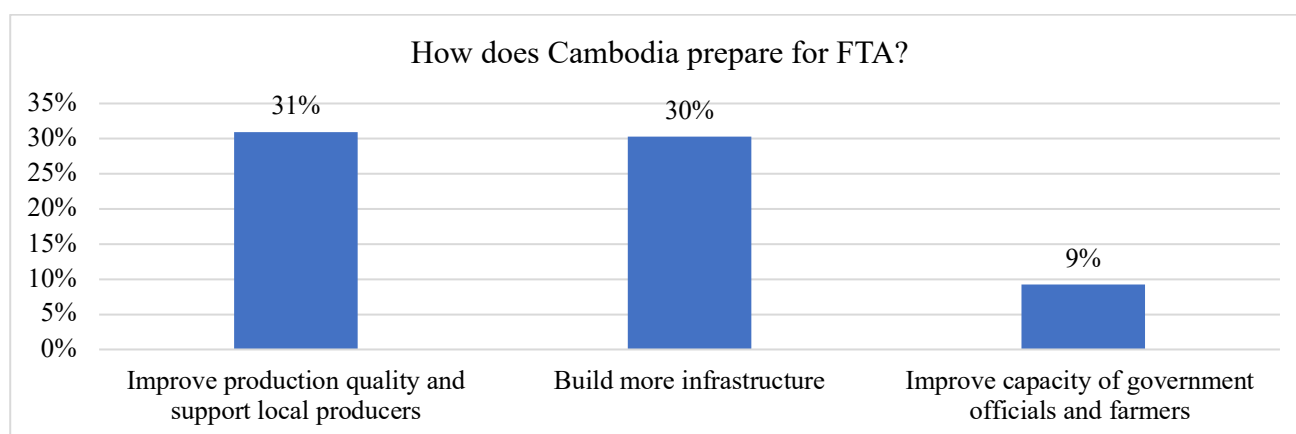
Figure 4: Cambodia Benefit from FTA



From the total 152 respondents who used to know/hear about FTA, they believed Cambodia could get benefit from FTA as the country can export and have market for agriculture products (63%), help the farmers to have better living (34%), increase GDP (15%), and Cambodia could improve all sectors that related to FTAs (13%).

The youth and small farmer have optimism on the FTA to export Cambodia agricultural products to China and South Korea. It is the opportunity for Cambodia government, implementing partners and stakeholders to work together to build youth and small farmer capacity for standardize their products. *“As a youth, I am happy that Khmer got the CCFTA and CKFTA, but we need the strong support from government and NGOs to build our capacity on products standard for export”, a speech from 24-year-girl during FGD in Battambang province.*

Figure 5: Cambodia Prepare for FTA

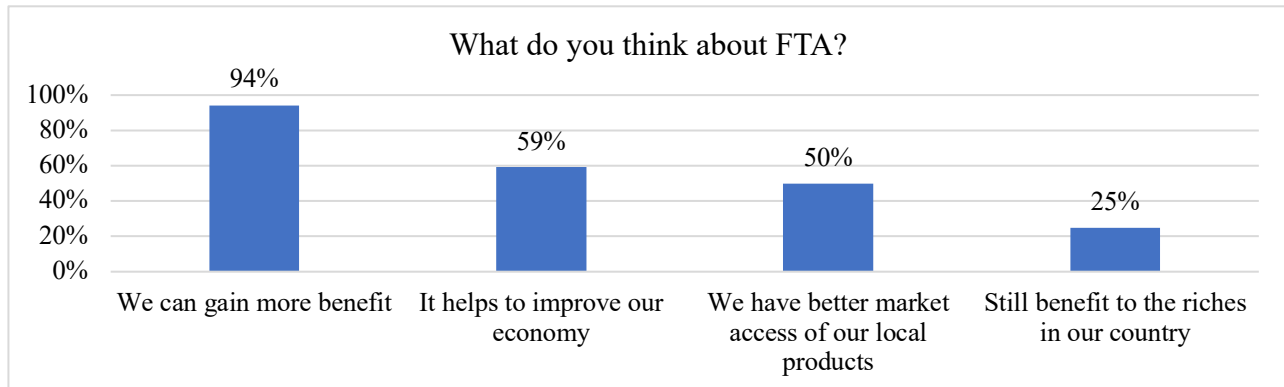


Cambodia could prepare for FTA by improving production quality and support local producers (31%), building more sufficiency infrastructure (30%), and improving capacity of government official and farmer on agriculture (9%), in figure 5. And, the perception of respondent on the reasons that Cambodia had FTAs with China, Korea was to bring multi trading benefits on the specific agricultural products (50%). It helps local producer on agricultural products trading with the FTAs countries (39%), and strengthen bilateral relationship (32%) indicated. The respondents had positive

perception on CCFTA and CKFTA as 105 youths and small-scale farmers rated that the FTA presence in Cambodia had strong benefit (87%) to Cambodia.

Youth Attitude on FTA

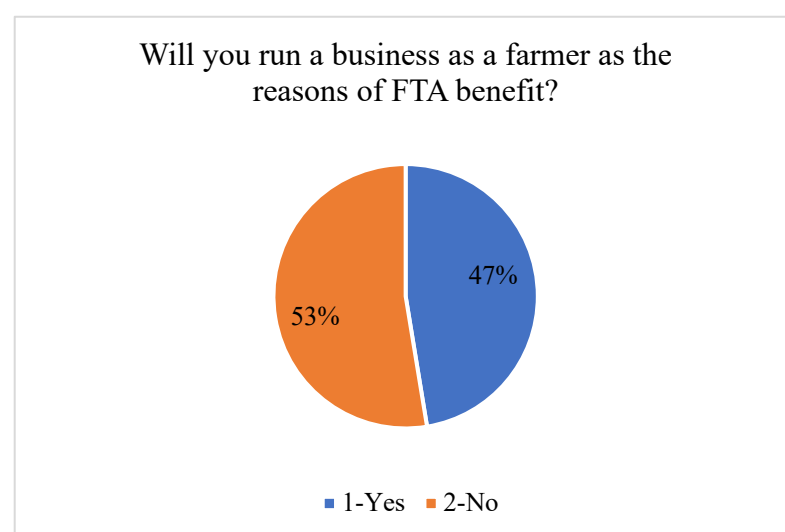
Figure 6: Youth Perception on FTA



FTAs are international bilateral agreements which reduce tariff barriers on preference products of countries having arbitration with Cambodia and bring more benefit (94%) and improve our economy (59%). FTAs is a new pave way of better market access of local products (50%), and contribute to the riches in Cambodia (25%) in figure 6.

Small farmer and youth believe that the benefit of FTA mostly for the rich and large businessman (25%) in Cambodia. This is the loss of hope and opportunity for the youth and small farmer to stop working on agriculture sectors – as the agriculture products exported can be for only big factory and businessman or investors. *A small farmer from FGD in Ratanakiri said that “Our agriculture products cannot compete with the large company and investor as they have big amount of money to invest and modern package machine”*

Figure 7: Business Operation as of FTA



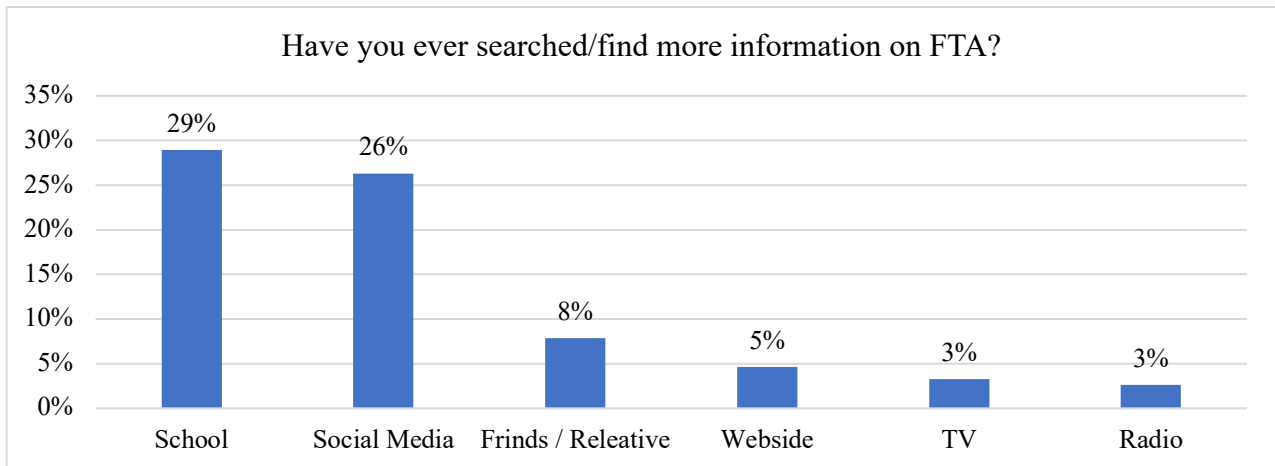
FTA is a new opportunity for youths and small-scale farmers to have business operation regarding to agricultural sector. As the figure 7 indicated 47% of youths and small-scale farmers responded to consider running business if FTAs actually had benefit to them. Otherwise, the 53% respond not yet think of business operation. It obviously illustrated a good sign of youths and farmers interested business associated with FTAs.

Cambodian people have been working in agriculture sector for long time ago, and they still want to continue in this sector if more benefit from FTAs opportunity. Small

farmer already had their own land, adapted with weather and land used, worked-hard and commitment. But they only losses their opportunity to improve the capacity and transform the old model to the modern and standard. However, their attitude shows that the youth in this province have optimistic on the benefit from FTA, “*I think Cambodia can get more benefit from FTA if the farmers are trained on the modern agriculture for export to China and Korea*” youth’s statement from FGD.

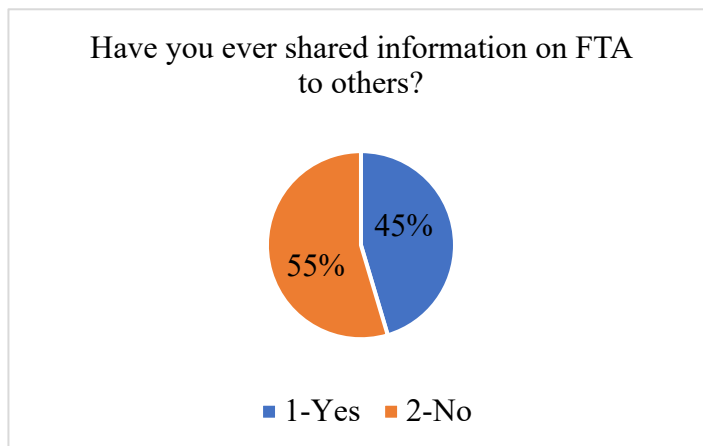
Youth Practice on FTA

Figure 8: Searching/Finding Information on FTA



The youth and small farmers less practice on FTA information assessment. As in figure 8, the FTAs information is accessible online that youths could access for knowledge and preparing themselves for gaining benefit from FTAs trading. The youths 29% found FTAs information through school, while social media 26% and there a tiny obtain the FTAs details from their relative, website, TV and Radio.

Figure 9: FTA Information/knowledge Sharing

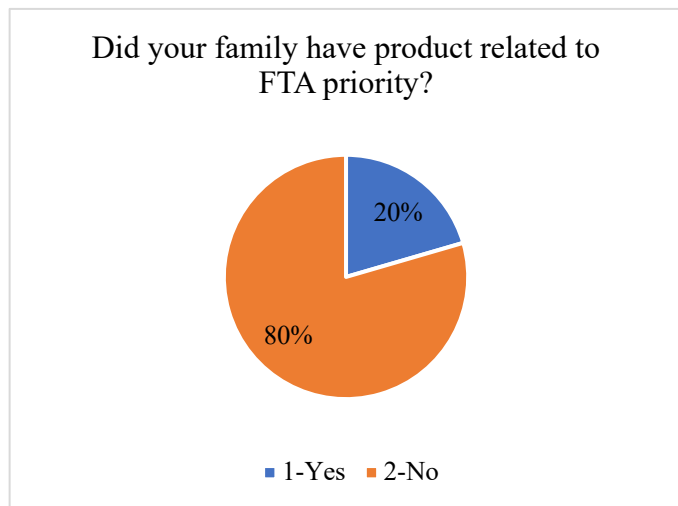


The FTAs information sharing is essential for youths and small-scale farmer to be readiness on specific preference agricultural products with the agreement countries. The figure indicated that 45% of youths who knew the FTAs were disclosure to their friends, relatives and communities. The 55% did not know the FTAs they could not shar to others. However, the respond half of correspondent did not know the FTA (figure 9).

Figure 10: Agriculture Products Related to FTA Priority

The main agricultural products associated with FTAs were mango, durians, banana, cashew nuts, corn, potato, palm oil, pepper and tobacco that China is a key buyer. The respond of 20% of youths' family planting agricultural products of FTAs priority and 80% did not in figure 10.

The youths engagement in FTA activities was important to reinforce agricultural trading in Cambodia. The youth engagement in FTAs remains low status only 13% of youths participaed in FTAs at schools and workshop organized by relevant stakeholders. While 87% did not involve with FTAs activities.



V- CONCLUSION

Cambodian youths have limited knowledge and practice on FTA, but they have positive perception that Cambodia get maximum benefit from the agreement – as only 38% (51% female) used to know or heard about FTA, and among them strongly believe 87% (53% female) that Cambodia local farmer can get benefit from FTA. And, 45% (23% female) of youth and small farmers will operate business according the benefit of FTA.

The study explores that the overview understanding of FTA is extremely low. They have less knowledge the meaning of FTA and the bilateral arbitration country of FTA with Cambodia. The attitude of youths in finding information and sharing information was low as well. Youths did not know FTA, and never found its information on the website and other social media platforms.

However, youth and small famers believe that FTA will bring maximum benefit to them when the brokers bought the agricultural product from local farmers. NGOs and farmer network have limited intervention program on FTA with youth and small-scale farmers as the donors have less interested on FTA projects intervention.

The knowledge, positive attitude and more practice of youth and farmers at provinces lower than youth in Phnom Penh city. They do not know the general concept of FTA, the process of this agreement, and benefit that Cambodia can get maximum from it. The challenges cause by the information accessible at the remote areas – low internet accessible, illiteracy, and livelihood focused only. Positively, youth and small farmer commit to work on agriculture sector if they get fully support and more investment from government, NGOs/CSOs, and provide companies.

The youth and small farmers have less positive on FTA as they also have a problem with the export their agriculture product price through agency – less solution from the government. However, on FTA practice, some of youth used to join a few activities with their school and government related to export product through FTA. The youth and small farmers have the future bright with agriculture sector if the government solve the problem with agriculture processing and price.

The FTAs improvement of maximum benefit for youth and small farmers, they suggest the government to provide more information through local authority to small farmers, and youth in community. The government should also solve the land conflict between small farmers and company – farmers will have enough land, time and resource for agriculture work. The donors should provide more fund to farmer network, local NGOs to implement the agriculture support to ethnic minority group that link to FTA products.

VI- RECOMMENDATIONS

From the above findings of the Knowledge Improvement, Attitude Change, and Practice of Youth and Small-Scale Farmer, the research team has proposed key recommendation for Government, private sector and youth NGOs as below;

- Strongly recommend the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Commerce to increase the disclose of the information in any meant of dissemination widely related to FTAs youths as well as Youth NGOs and farmer led Civil Society Organization to inform the beneficiaries so that they can prepare their production priority.
- There should be a creation of an inter-ministry intervention to take action on FTA awareness gap so that action can complement and joint effort to achieve the main goal of FTAs and benefiting the FTAs beneficiaries, especially youth farmers and small-scale farmers.
- There should be a creation of the sub-national administration's working group, especially at the commune/Sangkat level on FTA technical working with a compulsory roles and responsibility to disseminate information, coordinate key tasks on FTAs technical aspect and resource persons in response to the need and support the organized farmers and youth group.
- Civil Society Organization working on youths and farmer organizing should provide capacity building on understanding FTA and its related condition and establish the youth network to increase awareness and look for opportunity to support he communities.
- Academies should be given a crucial role to support youths and small-scale farmers in term of capacity development, technical supports and advisories on FTA matters.

VII- ANNEX

Annex 1: The list of Data Collectors

No	Name	Sex	Position	Phone#	Target City/Province
1	Vannady Sorida	F	Team Leader	093 956 068	Phnom Penh
2	Poeun Sreymom	F	Data Collector	096 743 5117	Phnom Penh
3	Thuy Vichet	M	Data Collector	071 357 6669	Phnom Penh
4	Nhok Reaksa	M	Data Collector	096 816 0597	Phnom Penh
5	Thovy Hsandy	M	Team Leader	097 886 6062	Battambang/Ratanakiri
6	Thovy Sovandara	M	Data Collector	088 886 6062	Battambang/Ratanakiri
7	Khen David	M	Data Collector	097 273 3006	Battambang/Ratanakiri
8	Chhin San	M	Data Collector	088 249 0317	Battambang
9	Sal Panha	M	Data Collector	097 482 8690	Ratanakiri
10	Ngeth Ra	M	Data Collector	09 898 4402	Ratanakiri
11	Ror Cham Oun	M	Data Collector	090 453 759	Ratanakiri
12	SAN CHEY	M	Team Leader	076 666 6256	Kampot
13	Roth Sosika	F	Data Collector	010 815 463	Kampot
14	Sou Vary	F	Data Collector	015 566 559	Kampot
15	Ouk Sovandane	F	Data Collector	096 729 7018	Kampot
16	Kvas Seng	M	Data Collector		Kampot
17	Em Romduol	F	Data Collector	070 459 378	Kampot

Annex 2: Data Collection Workplan

*02 Nov 22: -finalize data collection tools in Khmer and develop in KoBo (Hsandy) -select 8 data collectors in PP (Hsandy find 4 for Cham Ka Doung, and Rida find 4 for Prek Leap data collection) *05 Nov 22: -conduct the online data collection training (Hsandy) -update questionnaire after training and testing (Hsandy) *15-16 Nov 22 -07 Nov 22: interview and 2 FGD at PP (Rida)	*02 Nov 22: -select 4 data collectors at Ratanakiri province (Rida will facilitate it) *05 Oct 22: -conduct the online data collection training (Hsandy) -update questionnaire after training and testing (Hsandy) *06-07-08-09 Nov 22 -on 06 Nov 22: transport from PP to RTK (Hsandy) -on 07-08 Nov 22: interview and 2 FGD at RTK (Hsandy) -on 09 Nov 22: travel to BTB (Hsandy)	*02 Nov 22: -select 4 data collectors at Battambang province (Pu Chey will facilitate it) *05 Oct 22: -conduct the online data collection training (Hsandy) -update questionnaire after training and testing (Hsandy) *10-11-12 Nov 22 -on 10-11 Nov 22: interview and 2 FGD at BTB (Hsandy) -on 12 Nov 22: travel back to PP (Hsandy)	*02 Nov 22: -select 6 data collectors at Ratanakiri province (Rida will facilitate it) *05 Oct 22: -conduct the online data collection training (Hsandy) -update questionnaire after training and testing (Hsandy) *06-07-08-9 Nov 22 -on 13 Nov 22: transport from PP to Kampot (Pu Chey) -on 14-15 Nov 22: interview and 2 FGD at Kampot (Pu Chey) -on 16 Nov 22: travel back to PP (Pu Chey)
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Annex 3: Survey Questionnaire

ROZA LUXEMBURG STIFTUNG

(Interview Questionnaire)

"Implementation of the" Knowledge, Behavior and Practice (KAP) Study of Cambodian Youth on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)"

1. 1 Introduction

My name is _____ and I am an independent researcher for ROZA LUXEMBURG STIFTUNG . The purpose of this research is to conduct research on " research practice " knowledge . Attitude And Cambodian Youth Action (KAP) on Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). ” This survey will take about 30 minutes to interview. Your answers will be kept confidential, independent and private, and all your answers Each one will be analyzed as a joint report .You can refuse to answer any questions and you can stop giving this interview at any time. However, all your answers are very important for this research. .

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

Yes _____ / No _____, If no, please stop the interview

1. 2 General information

Collector name : _____

Address: _____ Village Commune _____, district _____, province _____

Interview Date : _____

2. Questionnaire

No	Question	Answer	Note
1. Demographic information			
q1.	Gender	1-Male 2-Female 3 - Other (LGBT)	
q2.	Age	(18- 35) _ _____ years	
q3.	Level of education	1- Did not learn 2-Primary class 3-Secondary level 4-High school 5- University	
q4.	Nationality	1- Khmer 2-Khmer - Vietnamese 3-Khmer - Chinese 4-Khmer - Islam 5-Other _____	

q5.	Respondent's family situation	1- Single 2- Married 3- Divorce (widow, widow)	
q6.	Respondent's Disability Status	1- Have a disability 2-No disability	
q7.	Respondent's main occupation	1-Farmer 2-Fishing 3-Government employees 4. Workers / Vendors / Employees 5. Private business (personal) 6 - Students 7-Other _____	
2. Youth knowledge on FTA			
q8.	Have you ever heard of a free trade agreement?	1- Yes 2- No	
q9.	Where did the information you got come from?	1-School 2-Social media system 3-TV 4-Radio 5- Friends / relatives 6-Other	
q10.	If so, what is a Free Trade Agreement (FTA)?	1 - Agreement between the two countries on imports And export products 2 - Agreement made between two countries Or more for import And export without trade barriers 3 - An agreement made between the two countries to balance trade. 4 - An agreement in which one country helps another to reduce trade barriers 5 - Unknown 6 - Other	
q11.	If so, with which countries has Cambodia signed a free trade agreement (FTA)?	1- Chinese 2- Korea 3-European Union 4-USA 5- I do not know 6-Other	
q12.	If so, how has Cambodia benefited from a free trade agreement (FTA)? <i>The answers can be many</i>	1 - Exportable And have agricultural markets 2- Increase GDP 3 - Able to improve all related fields FTAs 4 - Help farmers to have a prosperous life 5 - Unknown 6 - Other	

q13.	If so, what has Cambodia prepared for a free trade agreement (FTA)? <i>The answers can be many</i>	1 - Build additional infrastructure 2 - Educate civil servants And farmers 3-Improve the quality of production And support local producers 4 - All of the above 5 - Unknown 6 - Other	
q14.	Why did Cambodia decide to sign a free market trade agreement with other countries? <i>The answers can be many</i>	1- Get business benefits 2 - Establish bilateral relations 3- To help local producers benefit from trade 4 - All of the above 5 - Unknown 6 - Other	
3. Youth Behavior on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)			
q15.	What do you think about free trade agreements? <i>The answers can be many</i>	1 - We can get more benefits 2 - Still benefit the rich in our country 3- We have a better market of our domestic products. 4 - It boosts our economy 5 - Unknown 6 - Other	
q16.	Do you think free trade agreements benefit farmers?	1- Yes 2- No 3- I do not know	
q17.	Can you evaluate the benefits of free market trade offered to Cambodia?	1- Very useful 2-Useful 3-Medium 4- Low benefits 5-No benefit at all	
4. Youth implementation of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA)			
q18.	Have you ever sought more information about free trade agreements? (FTA) Anyway ?	1- Yes 2- No	
q19.	If so, where to look?	1-School 2-Social media system 3-TV 4-Radio 5- Friends / relatives 6- Website 7-Other	
q20.	Have you ever shared information on FTA to others ?	1- Yes 2- No	
q21.	If so, who do you share it with?	1- Friends 2-Colleagues 3-Family members 4-Relatives 5-Other	
q22.	Does your family have a business related to the priorities of a free trade agreement? (FTA) Anyway ?	1- Yes 2- No	

q23.	If so, what is your product category?	1- Mango 2- Durian fruit 3- Bananas 4 -Fruits 5 - Other	
q24.	Will you run a business as a farmer as a reason for the benefits of free market trade? (FTA) No ?	1- Yes 2- No	
q25.	Have you ever been involved in a free market activity? (FTA) Anyway ?	1- Yes 2- No	
q26.	If so, what is that action?	1 - Participated in the promotion FTA by Ministry 2 - Worked with local NGOs to promote FTAs with local farmers 3 - Case Study FTA 4 - Other	
q27.	What do you want the government to do to help young people with free trade agreements (FTA)?	1 - Recruit volunteers to participate in the promotion FTA 2 - Provide policy training FTA 3 - Develop a project with the participation of young people in a free trade agreement 4 - I do not know 5 - Other	
q28.	What do you want civil society organizations to do to help young people on free trade agreements (FTA)?	1 - Recruit volunteers to participate in the promotion FTA 2 - Provide policy training FTA 3 - Develop a project with the participation of young people in a free trade agreement 4 - I do not know 5 - Other	
q29.	What do you want private companies to do to help young people on free trade agreements (FTA)?	1 - Recruit volunteers to participate in the promotion FTA 2 - Provide policy training FTA 3 - Develop a project with the participation of young people in a free trade agreement 4 - I do not know 5 - Other	
q30.	What are your suggestions for improving free trade practices for Cambodia to reap the benefits ?	1 - Intergovernmental cooperation And civil society To promote FTA 2 - Notification And policy support FTA to farmers And local producers as much as possible. 3 - Have a fair market facilitator And transparency 4 - I do not know. 5 - Other	

*** Thank you ***

Annex 4: FGD Questionnaire

ROZA LUXEMBURG STIFTUNG (FGD QUESTIONS)

“Implement the research “Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Cambodia Youth on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)”

My name is _____ and I am a researcher for an independent research team for ROZA LUXEMBURG STIFTUNG. The purpose of this research is to conduct research on “Implement the research “Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Cambodia Youth on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)””. This research will take about 30 minutes. Your answers will be kept confidential, independent, and private, and all your answers will be analyzed as a joint report. You can refuse to answer any questions and stop giving interviews at any time. However, all of your responses are very important for this research.

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

Yes ____ / No _____, if no, please stop the interview

Data Collector Name: _____

Interview location: village, _____ commune, _____ district _____, Province _____

Number of Respondents _____ (female _____), Type of Group _____

No	Questions	Answers
I. Knowledge on FTA		
Q1	Have you ever heard Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in Cambodia? How do you know about it?	
Q2	What is the main purpose of the FTA?	
Q3	Currently, how many countries does Cambodia have FTA with? What are the major products subject to preferential to the FTA of each country?	
Q4	EBA was a partial withdrawal, do you think FTA will compensate for this withdrawal?	
II. Attitude on FTA		
Q5	Do you think that FTA brings prosperity or accurse to farmers, particularly youths? Why?	
Q6	How do youths and small-scale farmers benefit from FTA? Do you think youths and small-scale farmers are ready to get benefits from FTA? And why?	
Q7	Does the FTA information disclosure publicly and easy to access?	
III. Practice		
Q8	Do you think FTA helps boost youths and small-scale farmers' economies? Why? How FTA brings a new agricultural market to youths and small-scale farmers?	
Q9	What are the main challenges youth and small-scale farmer face to implement the FTA?	
Q10	How the government /CSOs/ farmers network support youths and small-scale farmers to get the maximum benefit from FTA?	

Annex 5: KII Questionnaire

ROZA LUXEMBURG STIFTUNG (KII QUESTIONS)

“Implement the research “Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Cambodia Youth on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)”

My name is _____ and I am a researcher for an independent research team for ROZA LUXEMBURG STIFTUNG. The purpose of this research is to conduct research on “Implement the research “Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Cambodia Youth on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)”. This research will take about 30 minutes. Your answers will be kept confidential, independent, and private, and all your answers will be analyzed as a joint report. You can refuse to answer any questions and stop giving interviews at any time. However, all of your responses are very important for this research.

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

Yes ____ / No _____, if no, please stop the interview

Data Collector Name: _____

Interview Name: _____ Position _____, Organization _____

Questions	Answers
Have you heard about FTAs in Cambodia? What countries that have such bilateral agreement with Cambodia? If you have heard about it, do you want other people who benefit from the agriculture to know about it? What do you do with the info of FTA with your youth network and agriculture network? Are they interested to know and make themselves benefit from FTAs? What are their actions on the information they have earned?	
So far Cambodia has signed agreement with China and South Korea, what are the process that your ministry has done before the FTAs were officially signed? Who were consulted in that process? After it was signed, what do you do for dissemination for whom (private sector, small scale farmer, youth group/ youth network)? What kinds of feedback that you have received from them? After sharing the information to them, what are your next action with the related ministries, private firms and farmers?	
What countries that have such bilateral agreement with Cambodia? If you have heard about it, do you want other people who benefit from the agriculture to know about it? What do you do with the info of FTA with your youth network and agriculture network? Are they interested to know and make themselves benefit from FTAs? What are their actions on the information they have earned?	
Have you heard about FTA? If yes, who did you get the info from? MoAF, MoC or others? Does FTA priority encourage your work? How much? What are your actions to make your firm benefit from FTA? What are the challenges you might face impact by FTA? What are the solutions that make FTAs benefit youths in Cambodia?	

Annex 6: Data Collection Training Agenda

Data Collection Training Agenda

On

“Implement the research “Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Cambodia Youth on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)”

Date: 5 Nov 2022

Venue: Virtual Training

Objectives: To train data collectors on data collection with KoBo Toolbox under research topic “Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Cambodia Youth on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)”

Expected Results:

- Data Collectors will know the objectives of FTA (KAP Survey) project;
- Data Collectors will understand the purpose, process, ethic, and workplan of data collection;
- Data Collectors practice the data collection with KoBo Toolbox platform.

Methods: Participation approaches (presentation, individual KoBo testing and Q&A)

Participants: data collectors and consultant team

8:00-8:30 AM

Participant Registration and Inception

8:30-9:00 AM

Section I: Introduction

- The concept and objectives of projects
- ANSA policies for data collectors to practice
- The objectives, expect results and methods of the training
- The concept of data quality and data collection process

9:00:00-12:00 PM

Section II: Practice KoBo Data Collection

- Presentation and the questionnaires with KoBo Toolbox
- Practice to complete the data with KoBo
- Presentation the data collection ethic and technique, field work safety practice, child protection practice
- Q&A

2:00-5:00 PM

Section III: Practice Data Collection with KoBo

- Individual testing questionnaire with KoBo Tools (every data collector needs to complete the testing at least 3 questionnaires form).
- The data collectors send the questions and clarification to the Telegram group and discussion.

Contact Person: Mr. Thovy Hsandy, ART Team Leader, 097 88 66 062

Annex 7: Photos



