

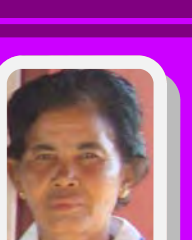


COMMITTEE FOR FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN CAMBODIA

ANALYSIS REPORT



The Empowerment of Women in Politics and the 3rd Mandate Commune Council Elections 2012



January 2013



95 Female Commune/Sangkat Chiefs



CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword	
Acronyms	
I. Introduction	1
II. Women Participation in Politics	
and in Commune/Sangkat Council Elections, 3rd Mandate,2012	2
1. Female Candidates and Elected Females.....	2
1.1 Selection Female Candidates and Political Party Registrations	2
♦ Table 1: Number of Female Candidates Fielded by the 10 Political Parties for The 3 rd Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections.....	3
1.2 Elected Women.....	6
♦ Table 2: Number of Females Elected as 3 rd Commune/Sangkat Councilors.....	6
♦ Graphic 1: Female Commune/Sangkat Chiefs	7
♦ Case Study 1: The Former Commune Chief	8
♦ Case Study 2: Young New Commune Chief.....	9
♦ Case Study 3: New Commune Chief.....	10
2. National Political Platforms of Political Parties on Women's issues.....	11
♦ Table 3: National Political Platforms of Political Parties to solve Women's and Children's Issues	12
♦ Table 4: Political Platforms of Parties of each Commune/Sangkat, Promised by Female Candidates to work toward Resolving Women's and Children's issues	13
3. Female Voters	14
III. Summary and Conclusion	15
IV. Recommendations	16
Appendix	

Foreword

The Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL) serves to promote democracy and citizen participation in the spirit of building capacity for nationwide networking and cooperation with its member organizations and partners. Democracy is not just about elections, but free and fair elections as they are a necessary condition of democracy. COMFREL continues to devote great efforts to promoting democratic and genuine elections and towards strengthening democratic governance.

This analysis report, “The Empowerment of Women in Politics and the 3rd Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2012”, is an analysis of data and views on Cambodian women’s political participation, especially during the 3rd mandate Commune/Sangkat council elections 2012.

This report looks in particular at the empowerment of women in politics and elections; number of women candidates; number of women elected; political party policies to promote women’s political participation; political party platforms on women and children; problems and challenges facing women (both voters and candidates); women’s views on electoral progress; and activities to enhance the position of women in politics. It also provides an overview of surveys conducted in Takeo province on women’s opinions regarding women’s participation in elections and examines 3 case studies on successful women in 3 provinces including Kampong Speu province, Kampong Cham province, and Preah Vihear province. Moreover, COMFREL’s monitoring report examines women’s political participation in the 2012 Commune/ Sangkat Council Election through the deployment of 60 women long –short term observers in Takeo. The report closes with a set of recommendations to improve gender equality and women’s political empowerment in Cambodia for use by government, political parties, and non-governmental players.

COMFREL believes that this analysis report is of importance and usefulness for the many stakeholders in the fields of women’s affairs and politics, in particular government officials, political parties, staff from non-governmental agencies, representatives of donor agencies, researchers and academics among others, to help with their work promoting women to become more involved in politics and decision making level.

On behalf of COMFREL we wish to express our special gratitude and pay tribute to partners and donors: Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA), UN WOMEN, Oxfam Novib/Netherlands, Forum Syd/Sweden and EU (European Union).

Special acknowledgement goes to **Mrs. Sonket Sereyleak** who wrote this analysis report, **Mrs. Ly Kheng**, **Mrs. Sorn Somary**, **Mr. Neang Sovann**, and all women observers who took part in planning activities regarding the collection of data, translations from Khmer to English, designed and decorated the report, all under the supervision of Mrs. Sonket Sereyleak, Education and Gender Coordinator. I would also like to thank **Mr. Rob Savage** and **Ms. Abbey Higginson** who helped edit the English version.

Koul Panha

Executive Director

COMFREL

ACRONYMS

AMARA	AMARA
Bantey Srey	Bantey Srey
CDRI	Cambodia Development Research Institute
CMDGs	Cambodian Millennium Development Goals
COMFREL	Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia
CNP	Cambodian Nationality's Party
CPWP	Committee to Promote Women in Politics
CPP	Cambodian People's Party
CWNA	COMFREL's Women Network Activist
CWPD	Cambodia Women for Peace and Development
DHRAC	Democracy and Human Rights Organization in Action
DMP	Democratic Movement Party
FUNCINPEC/FCP	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia
GADC	Gender and Development for Cambodia
HRP	Human Rights Party
KAPP	Khmer Anti-Poverty Party
LDP	League for Democracy Party
MCH	Maternal Child Health
NA	National Assembly
NEC	National Election Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NICFEC	Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia
NRP	Norodom Ranariddh Party
PYD	Peace and Development
RDP	Republican Democracy Party
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SILAKA	SILAKA
SRP	Sam Rainsy Party
WfP	Women for Prosperity
WMC	Women Media Center
WPAN	Women's Political Activists Network

I- Introduction

The empowerment of women in politics and elections in Cambodia is a prerequisite for the reinforcement, promotion, and protection of women involved in the election process; be they voters or candidates contesting the elections. This is especially true for those women involved in the political decision making process, where only through the protection of their rights will they be able to fulfill their role. The opportunities provided in respect to political empowerment and the decision making process must be equal for both men and women.

Cambodia has a pronounced inequality of representation between the rights of men and women. In part this issue stems from a lack of clear policy or special mechanisms for supporting and providing opportunities for women to participate at all levels of government in accord with Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). This is compounded by issues arising from Khmer tradition and a culture that is marked by the lower value it places on women than men across society as a whole. Poverty, discrimination and the lack of encouragement and opportunities afforded women are all obstacles to women gaining equality and benefitting from participation in political and social affairs.

Cambodia has not yet achieved equality of gender political empowerment. This is especially true for women as voters’ representatives. Despite a female voter registration rate of 52.82% during 3rd mandate polling, there are only 2,038 (17.78%) female Commune/Sangkat councillors. the UNDP’s Human Development Index 2011 and the Gender Inequality Index (GII)¹, both noted Cambodia for a decrease in gender inequality, with a score of 0.60 in 2000 declining to 0.50 in 2011. This still leaves Cambodia floundering at 99th, alongside Burma, Laos and Indonesia, among 146 Asian states.

Cambodia implemented its decentralisation policy in 2002 through the Commune/Sangkat Council Elections by implementing the law on Commune Council Elections and the Management of Commune/Sangkat Administration. Commune councillors of all 1,621 Communes in 2002 and 2007, and the 1,633 existing Communes in 2012, have applied the law to their daily practices. This has had a positive effect, seeing the numbers of female councillors and the number of women who actively participate in politics increasing.

The official NEC political party candidate registration for the 3rd mandate Commune/Sangkat council elections listed a total of 111,056 titular candidates, of which 28,481 (25.64%) were female candidates from 10 political parties. However, only the ruling CPP registered candidates for all of the 1,633 contested Commune/Sangkat seats.

¹ UNDP: Human Development Index 2011-Gender Inequality Index, www.undp.org.kh

The number of female candidate has increased of 4.28%, from the 21.36% in the 2nd mandate of 2007, of these 111,056 candidates only 501 (0.45%) women were selected as first rank, candidates by their respective parties.

The number of elected females increased slightly, by 3.14% (376), from 14.64% (1,662) in 2007 to 17.78% (2,038) in 2012 with the number of female Commune/Sangkat chiefs increasing by 1.68% (28) from 4.13% (67) in the 2nd mandate to 5.81% (95) in the 3rd mandate.

These figures reflect the challenges Cambodia faces if it is to achieve the goals of the CMDG that stipulate that by 2015 at least 25% of elected Commune/Sangkat councillors should be women. Although making progress, with a number of party leaders expressing a determination to reinforce women’s participation in politics and the electoral process, in practice party level commitment is still weak due to a lack of the required controls.

II- Women Participation in Politics and in Commune/Sangkat Council Elections, 3rd mandate, 2012

1- Female Candidates and Elected Females

1-1. Selection female candidates and political party registrations

The leading political parties raised similar points regarding candidate nomination, reporting that nominating a candidate was dependent on their ability, popularity, level of commitment and established political background. Some parties did not fulfil the goal of 30% to 40%, creating more obstructions to women’s participation. Even though they said that they wanted to reinforce women in politics, and party representatives claimed that if they had more women candidates that they would place the maximum amount on the candidate lists, they nonetheless cited budgetary restrictions and a lack of funding for the training of inexperienced female party members that made implementation impractical.

Some parties reported that listing women among their first rank candidates and alternative candidates was difficult as they did not see females’ ‘ability’. Conversely other parties explained ability as women that ‘can do it’. The entire problem is a huge obstacle for female candidates aiming to stand for elections.

Prior to the 3rd mandate Commune/Sangkat council elections and registration of political parties and list of candidates running in the elections, the prime minister and other senior minister have publicly encouraged political parties to place female candidates at the top of their candidate lists. Encouragement was also given by the NGO working group, “Women for All”, whose 12 organisations comprise, COMFREL, NICFEC, WfP, GAD/C, CDRI, SILAKA, CWPD, WMC, AMARA, Bantey Srey, PYD and other interested stakeholders and donors. ‘Women for All’ have augmented mechanisms and lobbied the NEC and political parties to alternate 30% of the men and

women at the top of their respective candidate lists to ensure that women can be elected and to build capacity and confidence in competing Commune/Sangkat council seats. COMFREL's own programmes 'Women Can Do It' and 'Empowerment of Women in Decision Making and in Politics' trained 1,107 female trainees over 41 sessions in implementing local activities in 5 target provinces: Kampong Cham province, Kampong Thom province, Kampong Chhnang province, Takeo province and Preah Vihear province.

Table 1. Number of female candidates fielded by the 10 political parties for the 3rd mandate Commune/Sangkat council Elections

No	Parties	Female Candidates (titular)								No of Communes /Sangkats
		Total	%	1 st rank	%	2 nd rank	%	3 rd rank	%	
1	CPP	6,069	22.46	93	5.69					1,633
2	SRP	5,146	20.74	124	7.64	196	12.09	283	17.45	1,621
3	FUNCINPEC	6,306	30.68	119	8.19					1,452
4	HRP	3,461	21.33	51	4.52					1,128
5	NRP	4,752	30.32	77	7.41					1,039
6	CNP	1,816	50.57	29	7.81					371
7	LDP	746	27.49	5	3.03					165
8	KAPP	110	32.93	2	8.33					24
9	RDP	66	46.80	1	9.09					11
10	DMP	9	37.50	0						3
Total	10 p. parties	28,481	25.64	501	0.45					

The fewest female candidates at 1st rank was the 501 (0.45%) of the total 111,056 in political parties with seats in the NA. this number of female candidates is a slight increase: such as the CPP increase from 4.07% in the 2nd mandate 2007 to 5.69% in 3rd mandate 2012, the SRP from 5.92% in the 2nd mandate to 7.64% in the 3rd mandate, FUNCINPEC from 5.92% in 2007 to 8.19% in 2012, the NRP from 4.81% in 2007 to 7.41% in 2012, and the HRP recently contested the 3rd mandate Commune/Sangkat elections with only 4.52%.

Accurate comparisons were of female candidate numbers in upper range of candidate lists was difficult to ascertain as although letters and requests had been made to the NEC they have yet to provide figures to NGOs and other organisations. To determine whether female candidate numbers increased or decreased over the

mandates, COMFREL sent two letters to the NEC on separate occasions to the NEC requesting female candidate numbers. The first on May 19, 2012 requesting: “The total of female candidates (both number and percentage) ranging from 1st to 3rd ranking for all 10 political parties” and the second, on June 21, 2012, requesting information pertaining to “Female candidates for the 3rd mandate Commune/ Sangkat council elections for the 10 political parties”.

It should be noted that the ruling CPP party and the two leading opposition parties (SRP & HRP) included fewer female candidates than the smaller parties. The SRP had 20.74% female candidates, the HRP 21.33%, and the CPP had 22.46%. Smaller parties tended to field more female candidates. The highest proportion of female candidates was fielded by the RDP (46.80%) and the CNP (50.57%). Urban centres saw a higher number of female candidates than in the provinces. For example Phnom Penh had a participation rate of 38.27% in contrast to Kep’s 30% (please see appendix 1: ‘Number of Women Candidates by Province’).

Even though, the number of female candidates has gradually increased over mandates, numbers are still low, especially women placed as top ranking candidates. COMFREL’s evaluation report on the Commune/Sangkat council Elections of 2012 revealed that women who opposed the Government were afraid of becoming involved with opposition parties with female candidates and political parties reporting to observers that discrimination against women occurred largely during the candidate selection process and nominee elections in the parties.

Some political parties raised the challenges of finding women with the requisite abilities to participate in politics; even when women had received training on leadership in politics and the electoral process by NGOs. NGOs submitted lists of trainees’ to all political parties holding seats in the NA from which they could select potential candidates. However, political parties accepted only 1 out of every 3 trained candidates for the Commune/Sangkat council elections.

COMFREL alone sent a 540 person lists to political parties, of which only 148 (27.40%) were selected as candidates. AMARA trained 207 female political party activists with 96 (46.37%) selected to stand for election; 96 of these were subsequently elected. Parties when questioned were also reluctant to place women at the top of candidate lists when this would mean excluding their male counterparts.

Some parties thought that fielding female candidates for Commune/Sangkat chief would alienate many voters, citing prejudices common in Cambodian culture and beliefs that female Commune/Sangkat chiefs would be limited in their ability to deal in areas deemed as more masculine, such as dealing with crime in the community.

Internal party rules for the selection of candidates also saw limitations on the opportunity to select women candidates. For example, in accordance with the internal democratic process of the HRP, party members of each Commune/Sangkat select their preferred candidates to contest Commune/Sangkat elections. Candidates are most often selected on their apparent self-confidence. Again Khmer traditional beliefs saw this otherwise democratic process causing challenges for female candidates, with many party members lacking confidence in their potential female candidates. This led to the HRP have the fewest elected females, only 1.50% (12) out of their total of 800 elected officials.

The CPP’s process of selecting candidates is to nominate candidates by a party member vote in each Commune/Sangkat. However, the results of this process are not revealed to Commune/Sangkat party members, rather, selections are made at the khan (district), if not national, level.

The SRP gives priority to its local party branches to select candidates, but due to the lack of first rank female candidates interventions were made by women’s’ movement leaders to promote female candidates. In this instance the procedure and intervention of national level party officials increased the number of women candidates. In one such case **Mrs. Mu Sochua**, an SRP parliamentarian, intervened to provide the opportunity for the young female candidate, **Miss. Teuk Nim**, to top the candidate list. **Miss. Teuk Nim** was subsequently elected Commune chief of Amlang Commune, Thpoung district, Kampong Speu province, a community that is facing serious land conflicts, ahead of male rivals (Revealed during a roundtable discussion on ‘Success and Challenges of Women on the Result of Commune/Sangkat council Elections’ (July 11, 2012).

Mr. Yim Sovan SRP spokesperson said. “We want to promote women to 30% but because of society conditions such as poverty, discrimination and threats which lead women [to] not participate in the politics. So we must challenge with this problem and promote women [as] at least 30% of Commune councillors (Radio Free Asia, July 04, 2012).

Mr. Nhem Ponharith, the HRP’s secretariat said. “We saw that it was very good to have female Commune/Sangkat councillors. This is the first time that we allocated and encouraged women to solve social issues with us.” (Radio Free Asia, July 04, 2012).

Mr. Koul Panha, COMFREL’s executive director, said. “Political parties made an effort putting women’s names in their candidate list. However, political parties do not have clear policy or clear internal rule to allocate the exact female number to be their candidates; the number was depended on their political parties’ leader” (Radio Free Asia, July 04, 2012).

Mr. Tep Nitha, The Secretary-General of NEC said "The reason why political parties have increased [the number of] female candidates in Commune/Sangkat councils was [because] each party really concentrated on putting names in its candidate lists, putting majority of women at the first range which candidates would be elected. "(Radio Free Asia, July 04, 2012).

1-2. Elected Women

Table 2: Number of Females Elected as 3rd Commune/Sangkat councillors

3 rd Mandate Elected Women											
Parties	Total Number	%	Commune/Sangkat chiefs		1 st deputy		2 nd deputy		Members		Total Seats
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
CPP	1,781	21.48	93	5.84	171	16.19	74	29.60	1443	26.75	8,292
SRP	237	11	2	9.09	16	4.69	81	8.48	138	16.48	2,155
HRP	12	1.50	0	0	1	0.49	5	1.62	6	2.20	800
FUNCINPEC	5	3.31	0	0	0	0	3	3.48	2	5.88	151
NRP	3	5.77	0	0	1	20	1	4.16	1	4.34	52
LDP											8
CNP											1
Total	2,038	17.78	95	5.81	189	11.57	164	10.04	1,590	24.23	11,459

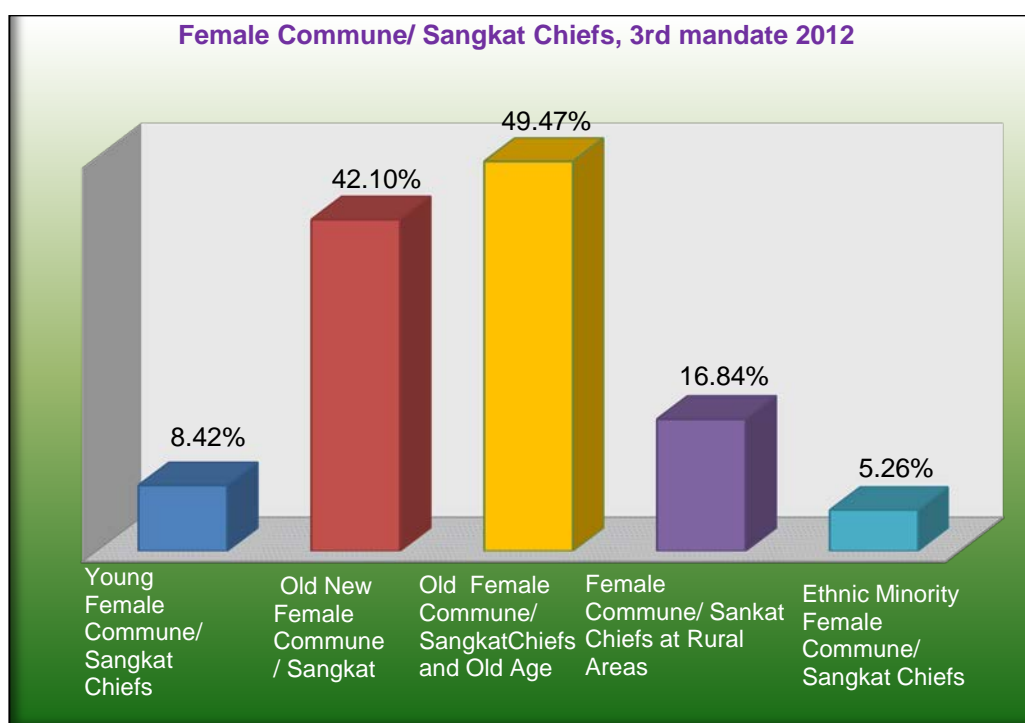
Five political parties have female Commune/Sangkat councillors (table 2). The CPP has the highest percentage with 21.48% (1,781). This is followed by the SRP with 11% (237). The HRP have the fewest elected females, only 1.50% (12) of their total 800 Commune/Sangkat councillors.

Of elected women 95 (5.81%), of a possible 1633 Commune/Sangkat seats, were elected to the position of Commune/Sangkat chief (CPP 93, SRP 2). 189 women were elected first Commune deputy, a proportion of 11.57%. 164 women were elected second deputy (10.04%). This made the total elected female members of Communes/Sangkats 1,590 (24.23%). Further analysis of election results reveal Phnom Penh and Pailin province to have the highest proportion of elected women. Notably, Battambang and Odor Meanchey province had a percentage of females approaching the CMDG level (please see appendix 2: 'Number of Elected Women by Province').

Comparing these results with the 2nd mandate the number of elected women has increased by 3.14% (376) from 14.64% to 17.78%. There has also been an increase in the number of female Commune/Sangkat chiefs by 1.68%, from 4.13% (67) in the 2nd mandate to the current 5.81% (95). Clearly these figures show that Cambodia still faces challenges in achieving its CMDG target that at least 25% of elected Sangkat officials are female by 2015.

Over the next three years the Government can work towards reaching the CMDGs target. The government could enhance the number of women in a number of ways. One effective, yet simple, approach would be placing women as candidates for positions left vacant by men who have resigned or retired. All efforts must also be made in conjunction with a concerted effort on the part of the government to ensure that while increasing the number of female candidates that close attention is paid to enabling women's participation in decision making and policy implementation without discrimination from their male colleagues.

Graphic 1: Female Commune/Sangkat chiefs



95 female Commune/Sangkat chiefs were 48 newly elected, equal to 50.52% of all female Commune/Sangkat chiefs. Young women won 8 seats (8.42% of Commune/Sangkat chiefs) and older females 40 seats (42.10%). In remote areas 16 seats were won by women candidates (16.84% of all females Commune chiefs), and ethnic minority female Commune chiefs took 5 seats (5.26%). It should be noted that the provinces with the greatest proportion of female Sangkat chiefs were Kandal province with 14 persons, Kampong Cham province with 12,

Phnom Penh with 11 and Kampong Chhnang province with 7 (for more detail, please see appendix 3: Women Commune/Sangkat Chiefs’).

The 3rd mandate revealed some positive changes in women’s participation. This is especially true of the gains made by younger women. Among them is Ms. Teuk Nim, a citizen who was a victim of land grabbing became a Commune chief. Ms. Teuk Nim is 27 years old and one among many thousands of people in Amlang Commune who have been impacted by a serious land conflict. A previously CPP village she became involved with the SRP in 2010 when her village entered into a land dispute with the Phnom Penh Sugar Company that saw residents of Amlang Commune repeatedly intimidated and threatened by what they called ‘gangsters’.

Another positive change is seen among the 174 female candidates trained by COMFREL over 5 target provinces. 92, just over half of these women were elected persons (53%). In Battambang province made the impressive step of electing all of the 96 female candidates who had been trained by the Cambodian Women's Network for Development (AMARA).

Case Study1: The former Commune chief of Krala Commune, Kampong Siem district, Kampong Cham Province



Mrs. Ya Soeun outreached on Domestic Violence to grassroots at Trakoun Village, Krala Commune.

“I really want to work for the people in Krala Commune, however I could not work hard”, the comment made by Mrs. YA Soeun, former Commune chief of Krala Commune, Kampong Siem district, Kampong Cham province and a member of CPP. The former Commune chief, aged 67 years old said “Honestly, I myself wanted to stop working, but people in Commune did not and they said if I stopped working, they would stop supporting my party. Hence, I decided to stand for election, but for 2nd or 3rd rank because I am too old, I cannot work hard, ride a bike far. I wanted young people who are intelligent and active to work for citizens. Regrettably, some citizens stopped voting for the CPP, because I was not standing as 1st top rank.”

She also shared her experiences of attracting citizens. *“To be in citizens’ heart, we ourselves have to be honest, concentrate on works, not be corrupt and provide justice.”* As for myself, I importantly concentrated on works, but never requested payment of what I have signed, and when my fellow citizens were met with problems, I rode there quickly even though it was far away.

Mrs SA Voeun who lives in Reusey village, Krala Commune, Kampong Siem district Kampong Cham province, affirmed that *“I was so happy having Mrs. YA Soeun as Commune chief, because she worked well and when people came to her for an approval signature, she never asked for any payment, therefore I really wanted her to continue*

the role of Commune chief.” Mrs. Chin Sreng who lives in Trapang village, Krala Commune, Kampong Siem district, Kampong Cham province also expressed her support, stating that “I saw that she worked well on both solving in relation to domestic violence as well as maternal mortality. Furthermore, she also contacted various NGOs to ask for donations to build roads and wells. I truly did not want her resigned as Commune chief.”

Nowadays, although she is a Commune council member, Ya Soeun urges the new Commune chief, clerk and other Commune council members to listen to their grassroots supporters. Explaining that during the new Commune chief transfer ceremony, I honestly advised the new Commune chief and other Commune council members that *“we all must highly consider citizens in the Commune”*. She continued *“They listened and followed my recommendations; especially the new Commune chief and Commune clerk as they have visited citizens in the villages regularly.”*

Mrs. YA Soeun’s career began in 1979- 1980, as a member of the Women’s Association of Osvay village, Osvay Commune, Kampong Siem district, Kampong Cham province. In 1981-1983 she became a Commune council member for Osvay Commune. In 1984 she was promoted to Commune acting-chief, then after 4 months working, she was once again promoted to deputy chief of information at CPP in Kampong Siem district. In 1985- 2011 she became Krala Commune chief, and also leader of the Women’s Political Activists Network (WPAN) of Krala Commune, lead by COMFREL. She is widowed with one son.

Although she did not stand for Commune chief despite her level of local support, and that this caused some voters to stop voting for the CPP; she supports the four seats still held by the CPP. Unlike many in political office Ya Soeun is marked by her simple life. She has never owned a motorcar and is often seen going about her work by bike.

Case Study 2: Young New Commune Chief

“Fear is not Successful” said Miss. Teuk Nim, aged 27, a new SRP Commune chief. She is a poor farmer’s daughter with 6 siblings (2 sisters), she is 3rd child and lives in Takoung village, Amlang Commune, Thpong District, Kompong Speu province. Her family have been subject to land grabbing, an event that played a large part in her decision to enter politics.



Miss. Teuk Nim was a speaker at round table discussion, July 11, 2012, Sunway Hotel

She describes that, “Before, I never thought about participating in politics because I am a poor farmer with a low education. After my family and citizens in village had serious problems with land grabbing, I heard that the SRP

had good policies and had solved citizen’s land issues. This made me highly committed to participate in politics with the SRP at a local level.”

Teuk Nim goes on to explain *“When I stood for Commune chief, some parties tried to lobby me, used threatening words, insulted me and I got criticised by people who did not have land conflicts. I was fearful and hesitated. Later I was aware that fear was not a successful approach and would not find solutions. If we did not fight bravely, we would still suffer the violence of powerful persons; we must be committed and face these conflicts.”*

The young Commune chief explains how capacity development programmes helped her learn about politics and law saying. *“I learned about land law with ADHOC, and the SRP trained me on internal party policy and electoral campaign procedures.”* However, despite little training she was successful in the elections.” Sharing her experiences of attracting voters she tells how, *“First, I searched out the villages where people had land conflicts, then I went over there directly and whispered with them to vote for me. Second, I asked for cooperation and consultation from previous Commune councillors. Third, I spoke to citizens softly and friendly, especially with gangsters. Fourth, I disseminated leaflets and CD on the SRP’s political platform to the voters. I faced challenges, such as when I campaigned, I was put down and citizens who did not have land conflicts criticized me and did not support me.”*

Now as an elected Commune chief she faces new challenges including her inexperience. She suggested that COMFREL and other stakeholders help by providing training and a budget for further study. Despite these problems her commitment is clear in her descriptions of her aims as an elected official. *“I am trying to solve citizens’ issues successfully and to develop Amlang Commune: if I have the ability and capacity, I will go on to be a leader at the district or provincial level.”*

Case Study 3: New Commune Chief



Mrs. Choun Chetana was been interviewing with COMFREL’s Coordinator of Prah Vihear province

Mrs. Choun Chetana is a new Commune chief, aged 45, and has 5 children, including 1 daughter. Before she was elected as Commune chief, she was a Commune councillor of the Rohas Commune, Roveang district, Preah Vihear province.

She was in grade 4 (new academy), and had been trained by COMFREL, WfP, RACHA, Women Affairs Department, Agriculture Department, and the Health Department. From 1984- 1993 she was a staff member of Preah Vihear provincial Department. From 1994- 2001 she was a deputy village

chief. In 2002, the Rohas Commune chief asked her to stand for Commune councilor and held this position from 2002- 2011.

She describes that “The main factors which made me successful to stand at the 1st top rank of the candidate list and elected to be Commune chief because I was brave enough to challenge all the obstacles, helped citizens on demand day and night, , and had my experience in Commune councils for two mandates. I was also popular and had the support from CPP and other councilors in the Commune. She explains that “My platform, in addition to the 11 main points of the CPP’s political platform, included the promise of untaxed farming land for people in village/Commune, providing services to poor women going to the health centre, and the promise to try to find stakeholders to develop villages in the Commune. The methods used to attract the support of citizens’ was my commitment to my responsibilities, commitment to hard work, and networking with citizens in my Commune and educating them.

Importantly, *“I am part of COMFREL’s Women’s Network Activist. I have trained grassroots, especially Maternal Mortality, Domestic Violence, Gender issues, The Importance of Women’s Participation in Politics, Drug prevention, and also educated young females on Reproductive Health, Friends educate Friend; which caused citizens to support me.”*

Many of the challenges she faced were common to women in politics in Cambodia. Not having enough time to look after family, who in turn were worried about her health as she did not eat regularly. She also received criticism from her Commune constituents. “Some local men said women Commune chiefs are not as suitable as men because women do not really have high education and they cannot travel because when the motorbike is broken she could not repair it.” Similarly, some women could not understand why a man was not chosen, as men were more suitable, “They are brave, active and had high education when women had low education.”

She stated the reasons why she participated in politics was because she wanted the opportunity to take part in decision- making processes as women could better solve women’s issues . She also says that she wanted to hear more women’s voices from local to national level. She advised female citizens that “Women have to be brave to participate in social works and in politics from local to national level in order to promote women’s values and gender equality”.

2- National Political Platforms of Political Parties on Women’s issues

During the official election campaign period which lasted for two weeks, from May 18 to June 01, 2012 (15 days), all 10 political parties’ actively campaigned to showcase their political platforms in relation to Commune/Sangkat development. Meanwhile, some parties also presented their political platforms to voters related to women’s and children’s issues in the 3rd mandate.

The main promises and political platforms outlined below were extracted from documents produced by Democracy and Human Rights Organization in Action (DHRAC), The Advocacy Team of Association- NGOs on “**Information on Elections**” approved by NEC No.05.046/12 .អីធឺ, dated May 12, 2012 and from COMFREL’s monitoring report on “Women’s Political Participation in the 3rd mandate Commune Council Elections 2012” in Koh Andet district, Takeo province, and extracted from female candidates in COMFREL’s 5 target provinces including Kampong Thom province, Kampong Cham province, Kampong Chhnang province, Takeo province and Preah Vihear province.

Table 3: National Political Platforms of Political Parties to solve Women’s and Children’s Issues

No.	Political Platforms	Political Parties
1	Develop Commune/ Sangkat in economic, social affairs, culture, education, health and Gender.	CPP
2	Concentrate on rural-economy development; reduce people’s poverty, and immigration. Reinforce the development of indigenous people to progress in economics, social affairs, and culture in accordance with the general development of society.	CPP
3	Provide services for investment programs and village/Commune developments, decreasing immigration workers whom have been persecuted, and create high salary markets for people with disabilities and customers.	FUNCINPEC
4	Establishing research and employment market information centres for people, especially local youth.	HRP
5	RDP main principles are to solve women’s and children’s issues and other issues.	RDP
6	Insuring to provide public services efficiently and effectively to public servants, male /female factory workers and construction workers, migrant workers, sellers, students, young men and young women.	NRP
7	For students and young men and young women, NRP to strongly focus on: (1) creating domestic employment. (2) Providing work opportunities in accordance with capacity. (3) Providing opportunity and roles for students, young men- women to participate in the development of the country. (4) Providing them with opportunity in getting capacity- building and to acquire marketable skills.	NRP

It was noted that although the national political platforms of some parties showed some attention in relation to resolving women's issues, some parties absolutely did not show any interest in relation in such matters including the biggest opposition party, SRP, and minority parties namely LDP, CNP, DMP. In contrast, female candidates of each party showed their commitment to promises related to women's and children's issues in the 3rd mandate.

Table 4: Political Platforms of parties of each Commune/Sangkat, promised by female candidates to work towards resolving women's and children's issues

For the 3rd mandate Commune/Sangkat elections 2012, female candidates actively campaigned in accordance with national political platforms, showing achievements in Commune/Sangkat in the past five years and adding Commune/Sangkat specific promises related to women's and children's issues. The main promises by Commune/Sangkat were extracted from female candidates in COMFREL's five target provinces.

No.	Political Platforms of Political parties in Commune/Sangkat	Female Candidates	Name of Political Parties
1	Construct one more road and concentrate on maternal mortality.	Mrs. Ear Chantol , elected as Commune chief of Keanchhrey Commune, KampongSiem district, KampongCham province	CPP
2	Help to transport poor women about to deliver a baby at night to the health centre.	Mrs. Srey Sokha elected as 1st deputy Commune chief at Msakrang Commune, Stoung district, Kampong Thom province	CPP
3	Promise to encourage children school dropouts to return to school. Persuade women in Commune to use the Health Centre.	Mrs. Moul Sopheap , elected as 1st deputy Commune chief at Peany Commune, KampongTralach district, Kampong Chhnang province	SRP
4	Give free transportation to women who deliver baby at the health centre.	Mrs. Seng Chanto , elected as 1st deputy Commune chief at Treall Commune, Baray district, Kampong Thom province	SRP
5	Do not charge women who visit the health centre. Feed elderly people aged from 60 years old and disable people old by providing 10 per month.	Mrs. Amm Nan , 5th rank candidate, not elected, at Ahnchheum Commune, Tbong Khmom district, Kampong Cham province.	HRP

6	To assist MCH, waive fees for pregnant and widowed women visiting health Centres and provide fee transportation when they do not have any money.	Mrs. Thou Pet , 3 rd rank candidate, not elected, at Taphem Commune, Tramkak district, Takeo province.	HRP
7	Reduce with the aim to eliminate domestic violence in the Commune.	- Mrs. Kheav Phan , 2nd rank candidate, not elected, at Angtasom Commune, Tramkak district, Takeo province. - Mrs. Bou Muth, 1st top rank candidate, not elected, at Tramkak Commune, Tramkak district, Takeo province.	FUNCINPEC NRP
8	Provide fee service to poor women who deliver baby at the health centre.	Mrs.Chhoun Chetana , elected as Commune chief of Rohas Commune, Roveang district, Preah Vihear province	CPP

COMFREL’s monitoring report² on “Women’s Participation in Politics and 3rd mandate Commune council Elections” in Takeo province, Koh Andet district and 5 other Communes found that during the official election campaign period, the 5 contesting parties (CPP, SRP, HRP, FUNCINPEC, and NRP) all raised women’s and children’s issues as priorities for the 3rd mandate. Political platform specific to women’s and children’s issues included: the promotion of women’s role in society, the reinforcement of women’s rights in the areas of healthcare, education, vocational training and work opportunities. Increase the proportion of women participating at all levels in order to maximize the number of women in politics, national institutions and civil society organisations. Create gender policies and quota systems that aim to promote women’s participation in politics and the empowerment of women in decision making activities. Reinforce women’s value; oppose domestic violence, suppress women and children trafficking and drug. Monitor private companies that send workers abroad. Improve the working conditions of employees. Strengthen maternal and child health programmes. Promote the rights of children, orphaned children, disabled children and children from poor families.

3- Female Voters

The 3rd mandate Commune council elections 2012 saw a total of **9,203,493** registered voters and voter revision of which **4,861,853 were women (52.82%3)**. Monitoring results of voter lists, voter registrations and voter list auditing over 2011 showed that the percentage of female voters at 94.10% was similar to that of males at 94.40%.

² COMFREL deployed 60 Women LTOs and STOs in Takeo province, Koh Andet District, 5 communes namely Romihn commune, Krapom Chhouk commune, Prey Khlar commune, Thlea Prachhum commune and Pichsa commune.

³ NEC’s report on Voter List Revision and Voter Registrations for 2011, published in December 29, 2011

Voter turnout was only 5,985,458 (65.03%) with more women than men going to vote on Sunday, June 03 2012.

3,218,035 (34.97%) eligible voters did not turnout and/ or did not vote. Of these a number of women reported various obstructions of their right to vote: 1) could not find their names on the voter list 2) Names and personal information on the voter lists was incorrect.

The monitoring report by COMFREL on Women’s Political Participation in Elections in Takeo province revealed that 10 out of 60 polling offices had irregularities. With women reporting 29 cases (Krapumchhouk Commune 19 cases, Pichsa Commune 5 cases, Romihn Commune 4 cases and Preykhlar Commune 1 case). In 27 cases women reported that they could not find their name and other data on the voter list.

COMFREL performed a research into why 51.10% of women interviewees did not vote, findings indicate that 51.20% went to vote, but met obstruction such as: they could not find their name on voter the lists, or they did not have identity documents.

III- Summary and Conclusion

“Cambodia itself was slight better, however did not reach CMDGs about increasing number of women’s participation in politics and elected women, and decreasing inequality and gender discrimination.”

There are still challenges and issues should be reform including quality of women participations. There are still many obstacles which obstruct the implementation of gender equality of elected representatives. Besides legal measures and encouragement to political parties, the supporting female candidates and elected females, the use of Mass Medias broadcast about the importance of women’s participation in politics, elections and decision-making is particularly important.

A greater number of female voters went to vote than males on June 03, 2012.

The data and results of survey and the monitoring report on Women’s Participation showed that female voters did not turnout and/or did not vote due to irregularities such as : being unable to find their name in the voter lists, and/ or names and statistics on the voter lists being incorrect, they did not have their identity documents, or were unable to attend due to their busy domestic work.

During 15 days of the 3rd mandate Commune/Sangkat election campaign from May 18 to June 01, 2012, 10 political parties’ actively campaigned voters to show their political platform on developing the Commune/Sangkat. In the national political platforms, political parties slightly concentrated on solving women’s issues, and some parties did not concentrate at all. However, female candidates of each party, especially parties that hold seats in

the NA, showed their promises in accordance with the needs related to women’s and children’s issues of different Communes/Sangkats.

IV- Recommendations

To improve gender equality and women’s political empowerment, some measures should be introduced:

1) Determining political parties’ policies on quota systems

“Quotas System” are effective solutions which enhance political party’s capacity to place female candidates on their candidate lists. The political parties should be encouraged to create quota systems as well as legal frameworks by amending electoral laws. Law can be improved adding criteria to political party’s candidate registration procedures that achieve the required 30% quota and sandwiches system. Additional state funding can be provided to parties that have implemented these laws. State funding should be approved to finance political parties providing capacity development to female candidates.

2) Eliminate of all forms of discriminations against women

Providing opportunities to women and eliminating of all forms of discriminations in order to promote and improve women’s participations in politics and to ensure equality of male and female elected representatives from local to national level.

3) Build Women’s abilities

It is necessary to encourage female candidates and elected females through capacity development that increases their confidence and effectiveness following elections. There should be training to potential women leaders and the next generation of female political activists.

4) Good Political Environment

Enhance the political environment and ensure the safety of women, especially women candidates. RGC, local authorities and NEC should continue to implement special measures to prevent intimidation and violence against female voters, female candidates, and female political activists.

5) Sharing information through Media

Information must be accessible to people through the media. The media has a responsibility to share information and broadcast the importance of the role of women in politics, elections, administration and resource management and to educate at the grassroots level on the role of Commune/Sangkat councillors; their responsibilities, and their administrative power under the law. Only in this way will citizens become more aware of the power of female candidates and female Commune/Sangkat councillors.

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Appendix 1: Number of Women Candidates by Province

No	Provinces/ Municipalities	Candidate	Women	%
1	Banteay Meanchey	4,638	1,037	22.35 %
2	Battambang	8,067	2,493	30.90 %
3	Kampong Cham	14,463	3,425	23.68 %
4	Kampong Chhnang	4,790	1,131	23.61 %
5	Kampong Speu	6,736	1,319	19.58 %
6	Kampong Thom	5,912	1,542	26.08 %
7	Kampot	5,286	1,169	22.11 %
8	Kandal	9,452	2,562	27.10 %
9	Koh Kong	1,038	315	30.34 %
10	Kratie	2,944	821	27.88 %
11	Mondolkiri	725	172	23.72 %
12	Phnom Penh	6,848	2,621	38.27 %
13	Preah Vihear	2,489	607	24.38 %
14	Prey Veng	9,901	2,567	25.92 %
15	Pursat	2,872	868	30.22 %
16	Ratanakiri	1,422	340	23.90 %
17	Siem Reap	6,837	1,504	22.00 %
18	Preah Sihanouk	1,287	279	21.67 %
19	Stung Treng	1,240	309	24.91 %
20	Svay Rieng	4,639	1,287	27.74 %
21	Takeo	7,484	1,553	20.75 %
22	Kep	180	54	30.00 %
23	Pailin	385	127	33.00 %
24	Oddor Meanchey	1,421	379	26.67 %
	Grand Total	111,056	28,481	25.64 %


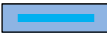


Appendix 2: Number of Elected Women by Province

No	Provinces/Municipalities	Total	Women	%
1	Banteay Meanchey	515	95	18.44%
2	Battambang	814	178	21.86%
3	Kampong Cham	1,353	185	13.67%
4	Kampong Chhnang	419	74	17.66%
5	Kampong Speu	609	79	13%
6	Kampong Thom	577	112	19.41%
7	Kampot	561	109	19.42%
8	Kandal	915	154	16.83%
9	Koh Kong	167	35	20.95%
10	Kratie	282	58	20.56%
11	Mondolkiri	107	21	19.62%
12	Phnom Penh	810	199	24.56%
13	Preah Vihear	333	63	18.91%
14	Prey Veng	892	141	15.80%
15	Pursat	343	63	18.36%
16	Ratanakiri	260	51	19.61%
17	Siem Reap	668	112	16.76%
18	Preah Sihanouk	169	25	14.79%
19	Stung Treng	176	36	20.45%
20	Svay Rieng	518	101	19.49%
21	Takeo	736	92	12.50%
22	Kep	31	6	19.35%
23	Pailin	52	15	28.84%
24	Oddor Meanchey	152	34	22.36%
	Grand Total	11,459	2,038	17.78%

Appendix 3: Women Commune/Sangkat Chiefs

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះមេឃុំស្ត្រី

ពណ៌សំគាល់ :

	មេឃុំស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង		ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច
	តំបន់ដាច់ស្រយាល		មេឃុំថ្មី ជាស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ឆ្នាំកំណើត	អាយុ	គណបក្ស	ឃុំ	តំបន់	ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ	ខេត្ត	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា ចាស់/ថ្មី	ជនជាតិ	លេខទំនាក់ទំនង
១	ឆេង ផល្លា	១៩៦៦	៤៦ឆ្នាំ	CPP	វែបមួយ	ទីប្រជុំជន	វែប	ព្រះវិហារ		ខ្មែរ	
២	ជួន ចេតនា	១៩៦៧	៤៥ឆ្នាំ	CPP	រហ័ស	ទីប្រជុំជន	រវាំង			ខ្មែរ	
៣	សោម សុខុម	១៩៧០	៤២ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ចំរើន	ទីប្រជុំជន	សង្កមថ្មី		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៤	ម៉ុង សំអាន	១៩៥៤	៥៨ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ប៉ាលហាល	ទីប្រជុំជន	ក្រុងព្រះវិហារ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៥	យត ណាង	១៩៤៩	៦៣ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ព្រះដំរី	ទីប្រជុំជន	កំពង់ស្វាយ	កំពង់ធំ		ខ្មែរ	
៦	នុត គឹមសិន	១៩៥៣	៥៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ជ្រលង	ទីប្រជុំជន	បារាយណ៍			ខ្មែរ	
៧	សោម ពៅ	១៩៤៦	៦៦ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ត្រាំកក់	ទីប្រជុំជន	ត្រាំកក់	តាកែវ	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	០១២ ៦២៨ ០៧៣
៨	សួន សាមាន	១៩៦១	៥១ ឆ្នាំ	SRP	ត្រពាំងចាន់	ទីប្រជុំជន	បរិបូរ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង		ខ្មែរ	
៩	ភួន ឈុយអេង	១៩៤៣	៦៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ផ្សារឆ្នាំង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ក្រុងកំពង់ឆ្នាំង		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	០១៧ ៣៦៩ ១៦៩
១០	កែវ សុផាត	១៩៥៧	៥៥ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ក្រុងកំពង់ឆ្នាំង			ខ្មែរ	០១២ ៦០៥ ៩២១
១១	មាស ចាន់ថន	១៩៤០	៧២ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កំពង់ហៅ	ទីប្រជុំជន	កំពង់សែង		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	

១២	ខៀ សុភឿន	១៩៦២	៥០ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ប្រស្នឹង	ដាច់ស្រយាល	រលាប្បវរ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
១៣	ប៉ែន សោភា	១៩៨០	៣២ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ស្វាយដុក	ដាច់ស្រយាល	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	០១២ ១៧៦ ៤៨៤
១៤	ភឿក ហ៊ុសង	១៩៦៦	៤៦ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ខ្នងពពក	ទីប្រជុំជន	ទឹកផុស		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
១៥	ពៅ សារឿន	១៩៦៣	៤៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ច្បារអំពៅ	ទីប្រជុំជន	បាធាយ	កំពង់ចាម	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
១៦	ហៀង សុផល	១៩៦២	៥០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	មេត្រឹង	ទីប្រជុំជន	បាធាយ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
១៧	ជួប សុគន	១៩៦៥	៤៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ផ្កាវ	ទីប្រជុំជន	បាធាយ		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
១៨	សេង សារិន	១៩៦៣	៤៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ទំនប់	ដាច់ស្រយាល	បាធាយ		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
១៩	អ៊ា ចាន់ថុល	១៩៦២	៥០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កៀនជ្រៃ	ទីប្រជុំជន	កំពង់សៀម		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	០៩២ ៨៣១ ៦៦៤
២០	គង់ សៀកអេង	១៩៦៩	៤៣ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	សូរគង	ទីប្រជុំជន	កងមាស		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
២១	សេន ពៅ	១៩៦២	៥០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ជីនីក	ទីប្រជុំជន	ក្រូចឆ្មារ		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
២២	ទីង សំអាត	១៩៧៦	៣៦ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កោងកាង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ពញាក្រកក		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
២៣	សឹម សុខុម	១៩៥៧	៥៥ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ព្រៃឈរ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ព្រៃឈរ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
២៤	វ៉ែ ស៊ីផ្លូ	១៩៧១	៤១ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ព្រែកពោធិ៍	ទីប្រជុំជន	ស្រីសន្ធរ		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
២៥	ទ្រី ទាង	១៩៦១	៥១ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	បឹងព្រល	ទីប្រជុំជន	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
២៦	ដូង សុផាន	១៩៥៥	៥៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ល្បើង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
២៧	តាំង គឹមចេង	១៩៥៩	៥៦ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	អូរ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ភ្នំស្រួច	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	០១៦ ៦៦១ ៨០៩
២៨	កែវ សុផាត	១៩៦២	៥០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ព្រែងត្រយឹង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ភ្នំស្រួច		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
២៩	តឹក នឹម	១៩៨៥	២៧ ឆ្នាំ	SRP	អមលាំង	ដាច់ស្រយាល	ថ្មង		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	០៩៧ ៦៣៩ ៣៥៩៩
៣០	កែវ យ៉យ	១៩៥៦	៥៦ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	សំឡាញ់	ទីប្រជុំជន	អង្គរជ័យ	កំពត	ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	០១៧ ៩២០ ៧៩៩
៣១	ប៉ែន សុភណ្ណារី	១៩៧២	៤០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ទូកមាស ខាងលិច	ទីប្រជុំជន	បន្ទាយមាស		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	០៨៩ ៩២៥ ៣១៤

៣២	ស្នួង សារី	១៩៦៩	៤៣ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	បាឡេវី	ទីប្រជុំជន	ឈូក		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	០៩២ ៣៩០ ២៨៦
៣៣	ជួន សុខា	១៩៥៨	៥៤ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ត្រមែង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ឈូក		បាស់	ខ្មែរ	០៩២ ៧១២ ៧៤២
៣៤	លឹម លុយ	១៩៥០	៦២ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កំពង់ត្រាច ខាងកើត	ទីប្រជុំជន	កំពង់ត្រាច		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	០១២ ២៩៣ ៤៧១
៣៥	យន សុម៉ាលី	១៩៨២	៣០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កំពង់ក្រែង	ទីប្រជុំជន	កំពត		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	០៩៧ ៩៣១ ៦៣ ៦៤
៣៦	យ៉ា សារឿន	១៩៥៦	៥៦ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ត្រពាំងវែង	ទីប្រជុំជន	កណ្តាលស្ទឹង	កណ្តាល	បាស់	ខ្មែរ	០៩២ ៣១១ ៧៦៨
៣៧	អ៊ុក សឿន	១៩៥៨	៥៤ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ឈើទាល	ដាច់ស្រយាល	កៀនស្វាយ		បាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៣៨	ប៊ុត វណ្ណា	១៩៦១	៥១ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	សំរោលធំ	ទីប្រជុំជន	កៀនស្វាយ		បាស់	ខ្មែរ	០៩២ ៨០៨ ៧៥៣
៣៩	ហួន ម៉ឺ	១៩៥៧	៥៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កោះកែវ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ល្វាឯម		បាស់	ខ្មែរ	០៩២ ៧៥៦ ០១៨
៤០	ចិន ហន	១៩៥៦	៥៨ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ល្វាសរ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ល្វាឯម		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
៤១	យុន សុខេម	១៩៦៩	៤៣ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ព្រែកដំបង	ទីប្រជុំជន	មុខកំពូល		បាស់	ខ្មែរ	០១២ ១៨៨ ៨៨ ៤៧
៤២	ណែម យ៉ង់	១៩៥៤	៥៨ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	សំបូរមាស	ទីប្រជុំជន	មុខកំពូល		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
៤៣	ជួន ស្រីពៅ	១៩៧២	៤០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ស្វាយអំពារ	ដាច់ស្រយាល	មុខកំពូល		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
៤៤	ស៊ឹម ណាង	១៩៥៨	៥៤ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ឆក់ឈើនាង	ទីប្រជុំជន	អង្គស្នួល		បាស់	ខ្មែរ	០៩២ ៨២២ ៨៧១
៤៥	ស៊ី កល្យាណ	១៩៦៥	៤៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ដំណាក់អំពិល	ទីប្រជុំជន	អង្គស្នួល		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
៤៦	ចែម ផល្លា	១៩៦៨	៤៤ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ម្នាក់	ដាច់ស្រយាល	អង្គស្នួល		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
៤៧	ហេង ម្លប់	១៩៥៩	៥៣ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កំពង់ហ្លួង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ពញាសី		ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	
៤៨	សុខ បុល	១៩៤០	៧២ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ខ្ពប	ទីប្រជុំជន	ស្អាង		បាស់	ខ្មែរ	០១១ ៦១០ ០០១
៤៩	ជុំ ស៊ីនួន	១៩៥០	៦២ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ព្រែកហូរ	ទីប្រជុំជន	តាខ្មៅ		បាស់	ខ្មែរ	០១១ ៧៥១ ៦៥៨
៥០	ខ្មាន ត្រែល	១៩៧១	៧១ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	សែនមនោរម្យ	ទីប្រជុំជន	អូររាំង	មណ្ឌលគីរី	ស្រី	ព្នង	
៥១	ញាណ ពុយភីរុណ	១៩៥៣	៥៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	អូរឫស្សី	ទីប្រជុំជន	ក្រុងក្រចេះ	ក្រចេះ	ស្រី	ខ្មែរ	អាណត្តិទី២

											ជាមេឃុំរបស់ គណបក្សសមរង្ស៊ី ពាក់កណ្តាលអាណត្តិ គាត់លាវែងដំណែង ចុះចូលជាមូគណបក្ស ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា
៥២	សុខ ស៊ុយិន	១៩៥២	៦០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កន្សោមអក	ទីប្រជុំជន	កំពង់ត្របែក	ព្រៃវែង	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៥៣	សុខ សិរី	១៩៤៩	៦៣ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	បន្តិចប្រសាទ	ដាច់ស្រយាល	ពាមរោទី		លើ	ខ្មែរ	
៥៤	ញ៉ែម យ៉ឿន	១៩៦០	៥២ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	មេបុណ្យ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ស្វាយអន្ទរ		លើ	ខ្មែរ	
៥៥	ស៊ឹម ខុន	១៩៨៣	២៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ពានរោង	ដាច់ស្រយាល	ស្វាយអន្ទរ		លើ	ខ្មែរ	
៥៦	កង ស៊ីណាត	១៩៨០	៣៣ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ព្រែកអន្ទះ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ពោធិ៍រៀង		លើ	ខ្មែរ	
៥៧	ទូច ល្អ	១៩៤៣	៦៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	អន្លង់ត្នោត	ទីប្រជុំជន	ក្រោលគោ	ពោធិ៍សាត់	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៥៨	កង ប៊ុនគា	១៩៤៨	៦៤ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	លលកសរ	ទីប្រជុំជន	សំពៅមាស		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៥៩	ឡាង ទូញ	១៩៥០	៦២ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	អូរសោម	ដាច់ស្រយាល	វាលវែង		លើ	ខ្មែរ	
៦០	សេក សំអាត	១៩៤៣	៦៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ប្រម៉ោយ	ដាច់ស្រយាល	វាលវែង		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៦១	លីយ ទូច	១៩៧៩	៣៣ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កក់	ទីប្រជុំជន	បរកែវ	រតនគិរី	លើ	ទំពួន	០៩៧ ៧៧៥ ២៧៦៩
៦២	ខាញ់ ស៊ូរី	១៩៧៧	៣៥ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	អូរជុំ	ទីប្រជុំជន	អូរជុំ		លើ	គ្រឹង	០៩៧ ៧៦០ ០៦៥០
៦៣	ព្ន ចិន្តា	១៩៥៦	៥៦ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ជីក្រែង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ជីក្រែង	សៀមរាប	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៦៤	សែន សុផល	១៩៥៥	៥៥ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ឫស្សីលក	ទីប្រជុំជន	ជីក្រែង		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៦៥	ខុច ម៉ាលីន	១៩៦១	៥១ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	យាង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ពូក		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៦៦	យួន សារុន	១៩៤៨	៦៤ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	លេខ៤	ទីប្រជុំជន	មិត្តភាព	ព្រះសីហនុ	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	

៦៧	ខាវ ខាំអន	១៩៩៦	៥៦ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	សាមយួយ	ទីប្រជុំជន	សេសាន់	ស្ទឹងត្រែង	ថ្មី	ឡាវ	
៦៨	ជា ណាម	១៩៩៨	៥៤ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កោះស្រឡាយ	ដាច់ស្រយាល	សៀមបូក		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៦៩	ចាន់ សុផល	១៩៩៤	៥៨ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	អូរព្រះ	ដាច់ស្រយាល	សៀមបូក		ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	
៧០	តឹម សាន់	១៩៩៥	៥៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	អូរឫស្សីកណ្តាល	ដាច់ស្រយាល	សៀមបូក		ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	
៧១	វន ប៊ុនលី	១៩៤៩	៦៣ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	សាមគ្គី	ទីប្រជុំជន	ស្ទឹងត្រែង		ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	
៧២	ហែម សារី	១៩៩០	៦២ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	អូររ៉ែ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ចាណាបរិវាត់		ថ្មី	ឡាវ	
៧៣	កឹម ស៊ុនណារី	១៩៩២	៦០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	អណ្តូងពោធិ៍	ទីប្រជុំជន	រមាសហែក	ស្វាយរៀង	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៧៤	ពត គឹមសាន	១៩៩៥	៥៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	បាសាក់	ទីប្រជុំជន	ស្វាយជ្រៀ		ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	
៧៥	កែវ ចាន់	១៩៩៥	៥៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ចំបក់	ទីប្រជុំជន	ស្វាយជ្រៀ		ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	
៧៦	ជា ស៊ឹម	១៩៩៦	៥៦ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ដូនស	ទីប្រជុំជន	ស្វាយជ្រៀ		ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	
៧៧	ទេព សោមុនី	១៩៩៤	៥៨ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	គោកព្រីង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ស្វាយជ្រៀ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៧៨	ច្រីកពេជ ណេង	១៩៩៨	៥៤ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ផ្កាវ	ដាច់ស្រយាល	ត្រពាំងប្រាសាទ		ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	
៧៩	ប្រាក់ មាលី	១៩៩៥	៥៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	បឹងកេងកងទី១	ទីប្រជុំជន	ចំការមន	ខ្ពស់ពេញ	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៨០	ស៊ី តូន	១៩៩០	៦០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ផ្សារថ្មីទី១	ទីប្រជុំជន	ដូនពេញ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៨១	ប៊ុត ធីតា	១៩៩៥	៥៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ផ្សារថ្មី៣	ទីប្រជុំជន	ដូនពេញ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៨២	ប៉ែន ធីតា	១៩៩៤	៥៨ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ផ្សារកណ្តាលទី២	ទីប្រជុំជន	ដូនពេញ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៨៣	រឿង ផល្លីន	១៩៩១	៦១ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ជ័យជំនះ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ដូនពេញ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៨៤	ឡុង ផល្លី	១៩៩៣	៥៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	មិត្តភាព	ទីប្រជុំជន	ព័រមករា		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៨៥	កែវ សាកល	១៩៩៤	៥៨ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	វាលវង់	ទីប្រជុំជន	ព័រមករា		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៨៦	តៅ មន្តា	១៩៩៥	៥៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	បឹងព្រលិត	ទីប្រជុំជន	ព័រមករា		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	

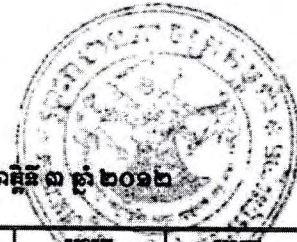
៨៧	ទិត្យ សំអុល	១៩៥០	៦២ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	សាក់សំពៅ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ដង្កោ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៨៨	ឌី សារឿម	១៩៦១	៥១ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	ពន្លាំង	ទីប្រជុំជន	ពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៨៩	យឹម ស៊ឹមន	១៩៥៣	៥៩ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	វាលស្បូវ	ទីប្រជុំជន	មានជ័យ		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៩០	ស៊ឹម ពៅ	១៩៦២	៥០ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	រកា	ទីប្រជុំជន	សង្កែ	បាត់ដំបង	ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	
៩១	ទួន សារិន	១៩៨៥	២៧ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	កំពង់ព្រះ	ទីប្រជុំជន	សង្កែ		ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	
៩២	គឹម លី	១៩៥១	៦១ ឆ្នាំ	CPP	តាតោក	ដាច់ស្រយាល	សំឡូត		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៩៣	គា ថារី	១៩៦២	៥០	CPP	ទួលតាឯក	ទីប្រជុំជន	ភ្នំព្រឹក		ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៩៤	ហ៊ុល គឹមថុន	១៩៥៧	៥៥	CPP	ទឹកដោរ	ទីប្រជុំជន	ព្រះនេត្រព្រះ	បន្ទាយមានជ័យ	ចាស់	ខ្មែរ	
៩៥	ជ្រូក សុផល	១៩៦៩	៤៣	CPP	ស្វាតចេក	ទីប្រជុំជន	ស្វាយចេក		ថ្មី	ខ្មែរ	

កំណត់សំគាល់ ៖ ខេត្តកោះកុង ខេត្តអ៊ែរ ខេត្តសៀមរាប គ្មានមេឃុំជាស្រ្តី ។ ក្នុងចំណោមមេឃុំ៩៥នាក់មាន ៖

- មេឃុំថ្មី ជាស្រ្តីវ័យក្មេង : ៨.៤២ % (៨នាក់)
- មេឃុំថ្មី ជាស្រ្តីវ័យចំណាស់ : ៤២.១០ % (៤០នាក់)
- មេឃុំចាស់ ជាស្រ្តីវ័យចំណាស់ : ៤៩.៤៧ % (៤៧នាក់)
- មេឃុំស្រ្តីនៅឃុំដាច់ស្រយាល : ១៦.៨៤ % (១៦ឃុំ) (មេឃុំវ័យក្មេង៣ឃុំ = ៣.១៥ % មេឃុំវ័យចំណាស់១៣ឃុំ = ១៣.៦៨%)
- មេឃុំថ្មីជាស្រ្តីជនជាតិភាគតិច និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ៥.២៦% = ៥នាក់



គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លទ្ធផលផ្ដន្ទាទោសនៃការបោះឆ្នោតសម្រាប់ការជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី ៣ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២

ល.រ.	ឈ្មោះសមាជិក	ចំនួន ឃុំ/សង្កាត់ (បេ.ស.)	ចំនួន សមាជិក ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា	ចំនួនសមាជិក ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ/សង្កាត់	គណបក្ស ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា			គណបក្ស សម រង្ស៊ី			គណបក្ស ហ៊ុនសែន			គណបក្ស ឧបទ្វីប ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម			គណបក្ស សិទ្ធិមនុស្ស			គណបក្ស សម្ព័ន្ធភ័ស្តិ៍ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា			គណបក្ស សហការដ្ឋានប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា			គណបក្ស សម្រាប់កម្ពុជា			គណបក្ស សម្រាប់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា			សរុបសមាជិក					
					យ.ស.	បេ.ស.	ស្រី	យ.ស.	បេ.ស.	ស្រី	យ.ស.	បេ.ស.	ស្រី	យ.ស.	បេ.ស.	ស្រី	យ.ស.	បេ.ស.	ស្រី	យ.ស.	បេ.ស.	ស្រី	យ.ស.	បេ.ស.	ស្រី	យ.ស.	បេ.ស.	ស្រី	យ.ស.	បេ.ស.	ស្រី	ចេតនា	ស្រី				
01	បន្ទាយរាជឈ	65	515	8	65	1,236	272	65	1,104	167	65	1,062	224	36	638	183	25	409	142	4	56	12	3	65	31							4	68	6	4,638	1,037	
02	ឆ្នាំងជ័យ	102	814	7	102	2,309	584	102	1,775	434	100	1,676	524	41	748	379	61	1,018	393	30	519	168									1	22	11	8,067	2,493		
03	កំពង់ចាម	173	1,363	9	173	3,082	591	173	2,840	525	123	1,963	654	160	2,591	631	173	2,777	456	7	133	49				63	1,039	508	2	24	9	1	14	2	14,463	3,426	
04	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	69	419	9	69	1,001	216	69	981	165	69	876	251	69	941	252	69	860	181	2	24	6	2	24	14	6	73	44				1	10	2	4,790	1,131	
05	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	87	609	8	87	1,391	250	87	1,373	208	77	1,112	283	78	1,142	248	86	1,238	151	18	285	76				9	125	75				5	70	28	6,736	1,319	
06	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	81	577	9	81	1,338	270	81	1,230	222	80	1,185	289	71	1,086	398	42	669	174	4	76	30	1	22	11	19	262	130				4	44	18	5,912	1,642	
07	កំពង់	93	561	8	93	1,352	258	93	1,263	197	80	967	300	56	741	225	88	918	175	2	25	9	1	10	3							1	10	2	6,286	1,169	
08	កណ្តាល	127	915	8	127	2,079	473	127	2,029	397	99	1,433	548	59	931	342	127	1,952	326	10	179	80				47	803	377				3	46	19	9,482	2,582	
09	កោះកុង	29	187	5	29	392	86	26	329	100	15	194	87	8	113	38				1	10	4													1,038	315	
10	ក្រចេះ	46	282	6	46	735	200	46	612	124	46	638	175	33	423	126	37	475	177							6	61	19								2,944	821
11	កណ្តាល	21	107	5	21	275	45	21	228	64	19	198	55	1	10	5	1	14	3																	726	172
12	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	96	810	8	96	1,873	578	96	1,775	597	75	1,244	630	40	630	282	65	1,105	399	1	25	15				10	186	119				1	10	1	6,848	2,621	
13	ក្រចេះ	51	333	5	51	790	194	51	789	150	46	631	158	8	116	39	11	163	66																	2,489	607
14	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	116	892	8	116	1,934	589	116	1,901	300	89	1,414	505	105	1,657	420	116	1,844	206	17	292	97	1	10	3	52	849	447								8,901	2,867
15	កោះកុង	49	343	6	49	857	195	47	884	217	44	647	255	27	418	114	15	215	67	3	51	20														2,872	868
16	កោះកុង	50	260	4	50	618	112	38	441	121	32	341	99	2	22	8																				1,422	340
17	កោះកុង	100	668	7	100	1,558	281	100	1,513	284	100	1,418	289	75	1,062	360	25	335	120	57	906	145				2	45	25								6,837	1,504
18	ក្រចេះ	27	169	5	27	369	65	27	342	42	25	328	86	15	227	74	2	21	12																	1,287	279
19	ក្រចេះ	34	176	4	34	430	87	34	408	107	20	239	62	14	183	53																				1,240	309
20	កោះកុង	80	518	7	80	1,171	240	79	1,065	279	77	1,006	350	51	724	231	40	574	135							5	59	31				2	40	21	4,639	1,287	
21	កោះកុង	100	736	8	100	1,655	336	100	1,624	295	100	1,568	361	61	1,004	272	94	1,440	214	5	94	30	1	10	4	6	89	41								7,484	1,653
22	កោះកុង	5	31	3	5	79	17	5	63	24	3	38	13																							180	54
23	កោះកុង	8	52	4	8	134	39	8	124	41	5	66	20	4	61	27																				385	127
24	កោះកុង	24	152	6	24	353	91	24	308	86	24	308	88	15	222	45	13	192	64	3	38	5														1,421	379
សរុប		1,633	11,459	10	1,633	27,011	6,069	1,616	24,801	6,146	1,413	20,662	6,306	1,029	16,670	4,762	1,070	16,219	3,461	164	2,713	746	9	141	66	225	3,591	1,816	2	24	9	23	334	110	111,086	28,481	



គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត

លទ្ធផលផ្ដល់ការណែនាំការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២ អាណត្តិទី៣



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ល.រ	កូដស្រុក/ខេត្ត	គណបក្សនយោបាយដែលទទួលបានអាសនៈ																																			
		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា						សម រង្ស៊ី						ហ៊ុនសែនម៉ឺន						ឆន ព្រហ្ម						សម្តេច ហ៊ុន សែន						សម្ព័ន្ធ ប្រជាជន		សភាពិភពលោក			
		សំនួរ	ចំនួនអាសនៈ					សំនួរ	ចំនួនអាសនៈ					សំនួរ	ចំនួនអាសនៈ					សំនួរ	ចំនួនអាសនៈ					សំនួរ	ចំនួនអាសនៈ					សំនួរ	ចំនួនអាសនៈ	សំនួរ	ចំនួនអាសនៈ		
			សរុប	ប្រុស	ស្រី	សរុប	ប្រុស		ស្រី	សរុប	ប្រុស	ស្រី	សរុប		ប្រុស	ស្រី	សរុប	ប្រុស	ស្រី		សរុប	ប្រុស	ស្រី	សរុប	ប្រុស		ស្រី	សរុប	ប្រុស	ស្រី	សរុប					ប្រុស	ស្រី
1	បុរាណបាលី	154,803	405	85	64	46	8	39,257	72	9		10	38	24,262	35	1	1	8	17	6,480	3		1	2	2,378								337				
2	ឆ្នាំង	263,502	641	152	102	91	13	80,907	160	26		8	80	20,807	10			3	6	5,238					7,860	3				3	4,391						
3	កំពង់ចាម	390,464	812	152	161	47	10	164,672	294	30	5	66	90	14,753	4				3	31,663	12	1		5	137,187	231	2	7	60	65	889			5,689			
4	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	127,967	300	57	68	45	2	45,715	87	13	1	15	48	11,087	4			3	1	14,172	7	1	2	3	21,280	21	3		4	15	214			537			
5	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	200,859	410	72	86	25	1	63,112	100	6	1	32	43	9,698						15,422	5	1		1	59,127	94			30	42	2,316			663			
6	កំពង់ធំ	134,082	363	82	79	44	1	64,891	158	28	2	32	44	23,469	36	1		5	22	13,843	12			7	10,353	8	1			7	386			1,467			
7	កំពត	175,553	428	104	92	75	12	56,993	101	4		10	65	12,133	3				3	8,895	1			1	24,429	28	1	1	8	12	175						
8	កណ្តាល	350,413	651	137	127	65	18	118,835	165	15		44	54	8,164						6,566					83,215	98	2		18	54	1,178			3,629	1		
9	កោះកុង	29,836	145	32	29	29	13	7,536	22	3			16	1,511						927													87				
10	ក្រចេះ	73,087	203	52	46	39	2	31,975	70	6		5	38	6,227	3			1	1	4,816	2		1	1	6,030	4				4			481				
11	បន្ទាយមានជ័យ	14,192	94	21	21	20	10	2,974	12			1	10	1,059	1				1	28					206												
12	ក្រចេះ	348,361	570	150	96	91	6	167,328	234	49		4	86	6,813						4,378					26,024	6			1	4	92			457			
13	កោះកុង	51,578	243	57	44	41	13	18,255	83	6	7	9	32	4,801	5			1	4	781					1,468	2				2							
14	ក្រចេះ	258,716	532	129	104	27	11	92,964	151	9	2	33	58	7,888						19,092	4			1	117,245	205	3	10	56	46	1,907			3,028			
15	កោះកុង	147,735	315	61	49	47	28	22,545	25	2		2	18	5,227						4,181					3,271	3				3	514						
16	កោះកុង	34,884	223	48	49	45	26	6,780	30	2	1	3	20	2,753	7	1		2	4	131																	
17	សៀមរាប	206,384	490	99	98	71	15	78,950	147	13	2	24	62	23,632	19			5	12	13,618	4			3	4,035	1				1	13,274	7	7	105			
18	កោះកុង	54,721	142	24	27	26	8	14,984	25	1		1	17	3,203	1				1	1,636					827	1				1							
19	ស្ទឹងត្រែង	31,860	149	32	33	32	16	7,517	19	2	1	1	14	2,377	7	2			4	1,408	1		1														
20	ស្វាយរៀង	188,798	425	95	80	66	21	41,748	63	6		10	40	8,667	3				3	5,998					18,071	27			4	16			238				
21	តាកែវ	309,336	555	88	100	50	7	79,296	108	4		30	59	15,359	4					8,457	1				55,824	68			20	34	624			322			
22	កែប	16,739	31	6	5	5	5	1,795						490																							
23	ប៉ៃលិន	17,185	41	12	8	8		5,157	11	3			8	604						463																	
24	ឧត្តរមានជ័យ	50,027	124	34	24	21	4	10,274	18			1	15	7,687	9			2	4	2,769					1,653								532	1	1		
សរុប		3,631,082	8,292	1,781	1,592	1,056	250	1,224,460	2,155	237	22	341	955	222,671	151	5	1	30	86	170,962	52	3	5	24	580,483	800	12	18	201	309	26,916	8	8	16,616	1	1	

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១២



National Election Committee
N° 03.009/12 NEC/S.G/PIB

Phnom Penh, March 6th 2012



Temporary Result: Only 10 Political Parties Submits

Application for Registration of Candidate Lists

According to reports of all capital and provinces across the country by 17:00 on March 6th 2012, 10 political parties have submitted their application of candidate lists for the registration of the third-mandate commune /Sangkat council election in 2012.

Names of Political Parties	Number of Communes/Sangkat throughout the country	Number of Communes/Sangkat where political parties register for their candidate lists
Cambodian People's Party	1,633	1,633
Sam Rainsy Party		1,621
FUNCINPEC Party		1,452
Human Rights Party		1,128
Norodom Ranariddh Party		1,039
Cambodian Nationality's Party		371
League for Democracy Party		165
Khmer Anti-Poverty Party		24
Republican Democracy Party		11
Democratic Movement Party		3

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G/H



គណបក្សនយោបាយដែលចុះបញ្ជីបេក្ខជនឈរ ឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោត សម្រាប់ការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើស ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៣

ថ្ងៃអាទិត្យ ទី០៣ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១២



**គណបក្សប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា
ប្រ.ជ**



**គណបក្ស សម រង្ស៊ី
គ.ស.រ.**



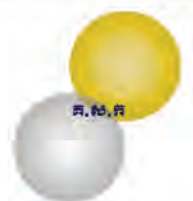
**គណបក្សហ៊ុនសែនប៊ុច
រ.រ.ជ.ក.ង.អ.ស.ស**



**គណបក្ស សិទ្ធិមនុស្ស
គ.ស.ម.**



**គណបក្ស នរោត្តម រណឫទ្ធិ
គ.ន.រ**



**គណបក្ស សព្វាភិកម្ពុជា
គ.ស.ក**



**គណបក្សសម្ព័ន្ធដើម្បីប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ
គ.ស.ប**



**គណបក្សខ្មែរឈប់ក្រ
គ.ខ.ឈ.ក**



**គណបក្សសាធារណរដ្ឋ ប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ
គ ស រ ប**



**គណបក្សចលនាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ
គ ច ប**

នេះមិនមែនជាសន្លឹកឆ្នោតទេ