

# The Empowerment of Women In Politics and the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022

December 2022



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BUILDING COMMUNITY VOICES

# Report

## The Empowerment of Women in Politics and the 5th Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022



Source: VOA Khmer

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## PREAMBLE

The Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL), SILAKA Cambodia Organization, Gender and Development for Cambodia (GADC) and Banteay Srei Organization are members of "Women for All Group", which works together to promote women's participation in politics and leadership at both national and sub-national levels; it aims to promote positive change in women's democratic participation through women's capacity development, advocacy, and lobbying of the political party and government leaders in formulating policies and laws conducive to increasing the number of women political representatives and gender equality at all levels.

The report on "***Empowerment of Women in Politics and the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022***" is a form of analysis of collected data and opinions of Cambodian women involved in politics, especially in the recent Commune/Sangkat Council electoral process. This report presents an assessment of the empowerment of women in politics and the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/ Sangkat Council Elections 2022 with regard to the following: the number of women candidates; elected women; political party's policies to promote women's participation in politics; political party platform on women's and children's issues; challenges facing women, both female voters and candidates, in the electoral process; women's opinions over the elections; and activities related to promoting women in politics. Further, the report provides the results from monitoring women's political participation in the annual voter lists revision and voter registration. It also presents the results of the rapid survey on "***women casting their ballot or having indelible ink on their finger and women not casting their ballot or not having indelible ink on their finger***" conducted in COMFREL's target areas after the polling day and two case studies. Finally, it contains key recommendations for promoting gender equality and women's political empowerment in Cambodia.

We hope this report will be an essential and valuable document for practitioners, especially political parties, commune/Sangkat councillors, the government, staff of associations, NGOs, representatives of development partners and researchers, to help promote more women's participation in politics and decision-making role.

We would like to extend special thanks to the COMFREL team represented by **Ms. Sonket Sereyleak**, the author of this report. She is also the Head of Education and Gender Unit at COMFREL and a leader of the working team comprising **Miss. Nut Thi**, COMFREL's Education and Gender Officer, **Miss. Bloe Ni**, COMFREL's Education and Gender Unit Volunteer, both of whom have relentlessly implemented various activities, based on the action plan, to collect data, produce a monitoring report and design this report with the support from COMFREL Provincial Secretaries and election observers, both men and women, in seven target provinces of COMFREL, GADC, and Building Community Voice (BCV) Organization.

We would also like to express sincere appreciation to our joint working group comprising SILAKA Cambodia, GADC, BCV Organization and Banteay Srei Organization for their collaboration with COMFREL on advocacy and the monitoring of women's political participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Commune/

Sangkat Council Elections 2022; profound thanks to **Ms. Kheang Senghorn**, Diakonia Representative, **Ms. Ith Pov**, COMFREL Advisor, **Ms. Kry Suyheang**, Executive Director of Women for Peace (WPM), Ms. Eng Chandy, GADC Executive Director, **Ms. Seng Reasey**, SILAKA Executive Director, and **Mr. Kim Chhorn**, COMFREL Executive Director, for their excellent feedback and support for further enhancing this report quality. We also thank **Mr. Un Samnang** for his good translation of this report from Khmer into English.

**Phnom Penh, 22 December 2022**

**Sonket Sereyleak**

**Representative of the Women's Working Group in Politics  
Education and Gender Coordinator of COMFREL**

## ACRONYMS

<b>BSDP</b>	Beehive Social Democratic Party
<b>CEC</b>	Commune Election Commission
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CIPDP</b>	Cambodian Indigenous People's Democracy Party
<b>CNP</b>	Cambodian National Party
<b>CNLP</b>	Cambodian National Love Party
<b>CP</b>	Candlelight Party
<b>CMDGs</b>	Cambodian Millennium Development Goals
<b>COMFREL</b>	Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia
<b>CPP</b>	Cambodian People's Party
<b>CPWP</b>	Committee to Promote Women in Politics
<b>CRP</b>	Cambodian Reform Party
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>CYP</b>	Cambodian Youth Party
<b>ECP</b>	Ekpheap Cheatkmer Party
<b>FP</b>	FUNCINPEC
<b>GADC</b>	Gender and Development for Cambodia
<b>GDP</b>	Grassroots Democratic Party
<b>KNUP</b>	Khmer National United Party
<b>KEDP</b>	Khmer Economic Development Party
<b>KP</b>	Kampucheaniyum Party
<b>KPP</b>	Khmer Power Party
<b>KUP</b>	Khmer United Party
<b>KWP</b>	Khmer Will Party
<b>NEC</b>	National Election Committee
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PSO</b>	Polling Station Official
<b>PSC</b>	Polling Station Commission
<b>PEC</b>	Provincial Election Commission
<b>RKP</b>	Reaksmey Khemra Party
<b>RFA</b>	Radio Free Asia
<b>RGC</b>	Royal Government of Cambodia
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SILAKA</b>	SILAKA Cambodia
<b>VOA</b>	Voice of America

# I. Introduction

Research and experience of **iKNOW Politics** has documented that gender diversity yields better outcomes in political decision-making and that women's role in local and national political processes greatly improves democratic outcomes. Women's rights to equal voice and participation in political life has a strong foundation of international commitments - from the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)** to the **Beijing Platform for Action, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, and the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Yet women continue to be under-represented across every area of political life – including in political parties, being part of inclusive law-making processes, as candidates, elected representatives, etc.

## Legal and Policy Frameworks Important to Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Cambodia<sup>1</sup>

### Legal Framework

The Constitution of Cambodia, adopted in 1993, explicitly prohibits discrimination against women in its Article 45 which states “All forms of discrimination against women shall be prohibited. The exploitation of women in employment shall be prohibited.”; Article 38 which guarantees “there shall be no physical abuse of any kind”; and Article 46 which states “Human trafficking, exploitation of prostitution and obscenities which affect the dignity of women shall be prohibited”. Legal instruments to protect and promote women's rights which have been developed and adopted since 1993 include: Labour law (1997), Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims (2005), Law on the Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2008).

In addition to the national legal framework to protect and promote the women's rights, the Kingdom of Cambodia has ratified a number of conventions. For example, in 1992 Cambodia ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and also endorsed the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) at the Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) in 1995. As a member state of the United Nations (UN), Cambodia is bound by all decisions of the Security Council of the UN, especially decisions relating to women, peace and security.

### *Policy Framework and Government's Commitment to Gender Equality*

For the last two decades, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has put gender equality as a top priority in the government development agenda by acknowledging that promoting gender equality and social protection are important for enhancing social-economic situation and strengthening women's role in society who are the backbone of economy and society<sup>2</sup>. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are set out as both the stand alone and crosscutting of national priorities which notable examples are to be found in the Rectangular Strategies Phases 1, 2, 3, and 4 for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency which are the political platform of the government; the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs); the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs); the National Strategic Development Plan; a policy to guarantee a quota of 20%-50%

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<sup>1</sup> Advance International Training Programme (ITP 307, Statistics Sweden/SIDA) 2020 on Gender Statistics: Cambodia Team Assignment

<sup>2</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia (2018) Rectangular Strategy Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency, Phase-IV



for the recruitment of new female civil servants<sup>3</sup> and the National Action Plans to Prevent Violence Against Women (NAPVAW).

Meanwhile, numerous national and sub-national mechanisms have been developed/established and implemented. These include the Cambodian National Council for Women (CNCW), the Technical Working Group on Gender (TWG-G), Gender Mainstreaming Action Groups (GMAGs), Women and Children Consultative Committee (WCCC), Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) in order to coordinate and specifically provide technical advices to their own sector and institutions and join actions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

As the national gender machinery, Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) coordinates with all other stakeholders to develop and implement the five-year national strategic plan, namely "Nearay Ratanak (NR)" and currently so-called Nearay Ratanak V (2019-2023), to promote gender equality and women's empowerment across sectors and at all level in Cambodia. The strategic areas in this NR V includes: 1). women's economic empowerment, 2). education of women and girls, and behavioural change, 3). health of women and girls, 4). legal protection for women and girls, 5). women public decision-making and leadership, and 6). gender mainstreaming in climate change<sup>4</sup>.

In addition, the MoWA is taking a leading role in formulating a National Policy on Gender Equality based on the lesson learnt and experiences in implementing the key national policies, programmes, and strategies using the finding of the Cambodia Gender Assessment (CGA) of 2019. This policy provides a long-term policy framework for and further enhances the principles of gender equity in the national policies, National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), and sectoral strategic plans in order to achieve the gender equality that aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals, aiming at "leave no one behind", and the principles of CEDAW in the development agenda, and to contribute to inclusive and equitable human resources development for building a foundation to achieve the Cambodia vision 2050.

Cambodia, nevertheless, has not yet had a specific **written gender equality policy within political party**, which is an affirmative action, and **lacks several articles** to meet the gender-responsive Election Laws in order to support and provide opportunities for women and men to equally participate in a decision-making role in politics in accordance with the CEDAW Convention and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that Cambodia has taken on. In addition, women political party activists and women politicians continue to face **all forms of discrimination and violence** that hinder their participation in political activities and access to gender fairness and benefits from political participation. Article 3 of the CEDAW Convention states, "***States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in equality with men***".

The result of COMFREL's 2020 survey on "Women Political Activist's Participation in Politics in Cambodia" reveals that women politicians still face many forms of discrimination and violence against them in their political participation and interests although the political rights and participation of women are fully guaranteed by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the CEDAW International Convention. Violence against women in politics becomes a daily experience for women who wish to get involved in politics and be a politician. **71%** of the survey respondents

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<sup>3</sup> Prime Minister's speech in the national forum on women in public and political leadership in 2015, committed set in policy as special measures

<sup>4</sup> Royal Government of Cambodia (2019-2023) Nearay Ratanak V, national strategic plan to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

experienced violence against women; **82%** faced threats; **70.9%** experienced psychological violence; 34.5% suffered from physical abuse; and **9.1%** experienced sexual harassment.

Consequently, Cambodia continues a pronounced inequality of representation and exercise of rights between men and women in politics. In fact, the total percentage of elected women and men as Commune Councilors for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate in 2022 is very uneven between the sexes. It has **22%** elected women and **78%** elected men. At the same time, the full official authority of women to perform their duties still faces discrimination and is limited. This point does not yet include the analysis of other diversity of women, including women with disabilities, indigenous peoples, homosexuals, etc., partly due to a lack of data.

Cambodia has implemented a policy of decentralization through Commune/Sangkat Council Elections supported by the *Law on Elections of Members of Commune Council (LEMCC)* and the *Law on the Amendment to the LEMCC* and the Law on “*Commune/Sangkat Administration Management*” for the daily practice of Commune/Sangkat Councilors throughout 1,621 communes/sangkats (2002-2007), throughout 1,633 communes/sangkats (2012-2016), throughout 1,646 communes/sangkats in 2017, throughout 1,646 communes/sangkats (2017-2022) and throughout 1,652 communes/sangkats (2022-2027).

From the 1<sup>st</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2002 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate in 2012, the number of elected women as commune councilors increased steadily. However, the number of elected women in the 4<sup>th</sup> Mandate in 2017 was a decrease, while the figure of elected women in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate of 2022 has not increased either if compared to the figure at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate. Nevertheless, women actively participated in political affairs and elections in terms of their actions and voice from one mandate to another. Two parties that received the most support from voters and the most seats in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate are the **Cambodian People's Party (CPP)** and the **Candlelight Party**, but the leaders of both parties still lack high commitment, policies and reserved fund to increase gender equality in politics and decision-making role as they placed a small percentage of female candidates and the majority of female candidates are at **the bottom** of their party list for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022.

The result of COMFREL's 2020 survey on “Women Political Activist’s Participation in Politics in Cambodia” has also discovered that although the political situation has changed dramatically, especially during the 2018 Parliamentary Elections, including the shrinking of the democratic space for citizens, the closure of some media outlets, the decline of respect for human rights, the intimidation of human rights defenders and civil society figures, and the dissolution of the Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP), particularly the intimidation and restrictions on women politicians and the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, **85.5%** of the respondents said they were still interested in and involve in politics/elections in the **next two or three years** (2022 and 2023). However, **14.5%** of them are not sure whether they will continue their political engagement. ***“I am still interested in politics because I believe that my engagement and other women’s participation can improve the status of women in Cambodia as a whole,”*** said one female politician. ***“Nevertheless, political oppression and systematic violence are so serious today. Therefore, I need to reassess the situation and advocate for more support to continue my political efforts in the future,”*** she emphasized.

**The number of women candidates is still small in spite of the fact that the number of women candidates in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate 2022 increased.** In fact, the number of female candidates running for the election notably increased, with a total of **27,813**, equivalent to **32.3%** of the total **86,092** male-female candidates from **17** political parties, an increase of 5% compared to 27.2% of the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate 2017. The number of female candidates in the first rank was **653 (12%)**, an increase of **4.1%**

compared to 7.9% (481) in 2017<sup>5</sup>. However, **the total sex distribution of candidates is very uneven between the sexes.** In this candidate, there **32.3% female** candidates and **67.7% male** candidates. Only the CPP registered its candidates nationwide across 1,652 communes, followed by the Candlelight Party registering its candidates almost nationwide in 1,623 candidates. However, both parties placed a small percentage of women candidates in their respective party lists.

**The total number of elected women and men for the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate CC Elections 2022 is very uneven between the sexes.** In this number, there are **2,562**, equal to **22%** elected women and **9,060** equal to **78%** elected men of the total **11,622** Commune/Sangkat Council members, of which nine political parties received votes and commune seats. The percentage of elected women in this term is 22% (2,562), **similar** to the percentage of elected women at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate, which was 21.8% (2,522). However, the sex distribution of **commune chiefs** is **the most uneven**, **10.5%** female commune chiefs and **89.5%** male commune chiefs, although the number of female commune chiefs increases to 32 (2%)<sup>6</sup>.

This number indicates an inadequate response to women's representation, which affects **(1)** national strategic plans as well as Sustainable Development Goals that fail to achieve a gender equality goal; **(2)** women who are engaging and are ready to engage in politics ranging from the commune level, causing discouragement to them due to the small number of model women; and **(3)** a social inclusion issue of the people, especially women's and children's issues at the grassroots level, which is not yet paid sufficiently attention to and has no effective response due to the small voice of women commune councilors.

The following report has been produced with various sources of data collected from COMFREL's women election observers in collaboration with the Building Community Voice (BCV), men and women election observers from the Gender and Development for Cambodia (GADC), Gender/Women Working Group of Civil Society Organizations and other data sources. The report focuses on issues or challenges, solutions or measures related to the selection of women candidates, the registration of women-men candidates, political party platforms on women's and children's issues, elected women, female electoral officers at all levels, female election observers, female political party agents and female voters.

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<sup>5</sup> The official result of the registration of political party candidates for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune / Sangkat Council Elections 2022 announced by the NEC on April 29, 2022

<sup>6</sup> The official result of the 5<sup>th</sup> Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022 announced by the National Election Committee (NEC) on June 26, 2022

## II. Women's Political Participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022

It has been revealed that women's political participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022 continued to encounter many challenges ranging from the opportunity to stand as a candidate, to taking part in the electoral process, and to advancing their political life as elected women. In particular, they obtained very few opportunities to stand at the top of their political party candidate lists. In addition, there are also huge gaps between female and male candidates, between elected women and elected men, and even a greater gap between female commune chiefs and male commune chiefs who play a crucial role as not only chairmen of the commune councils but also commune development leaders throughout 1,652 communes.

### 1. Selection of Female Candidates and Registration of Political Party Candidates

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All the 17 political parties running for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022 showed that the work of promoting women's leadership is still limited. This limitation can be reflected in the political party candidate lists, particularly female candidates at the first rank of the party lists, who will later have more opportunities to become a commune leader (commune chief). In fact, the total number and percentage of female and male candidates at the **first rank** on the party lists are the most uneven between the sexes, with only **12% female candidates** and **88% male candidates**.

According to the outcome of the workshops on “Increasing the Number of Women Leaders in Politics and Decision-Making Level in Cambodia” co-organized by COMFREL, SILAKA Cambodia, GADC, Banteay Srei and the Committee to Promote Women in Politics (CPWP) in November and December 2021 and according to the result of monitoring political parties in increasing the number of women candidates standing for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections by COMFREL in early 2022, it has been discovered that among the 17 interviewed political parties and participating in the said workshops, most parties had an action plan or party policy with precise determination of the percentage of female and male candidates. They were committed to increasing the number of women candidates running for the 5<sup>th</sup> Commune/ Sangkat Council Elections 2022 and the 7<sup>th</sup> Legislature National Assemble Elections 2023. Some parties had a percentage of women candidates of 20% while other parties had about 25%, 30%, 45%, 50% and 60% to 70%, respectively. In contrast, a few other parties did not specify the exact percentage, but their decision was based on the ability as a priority. Nevertheless, none of them had a written gender equality and equity policy within their party, and all the parties still imposed a criteria prioritizing capacity and resources. All parties continued saying it was challenging to find women to be their party members and candidates, which has been mentioned since the 1<sup>st</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2002. The argument raised by those parties is just an excuse because many women members are now in their party, and they have received a lot of training courses to enhance their knowledge and coaching activities from the Women Group of Civil Society Organizations. However, most of these women, in reality, did not get a chance to be listed at the top rank; instead, they were placed at the bottom of the party lists, which might not be elected, while some other women were not given even an opportunity by their party leadership to stand as candidates.

As a result, 14 of the 17 parties (82.3%) nominated between **30% and 55%** of female candidates in their party list for the 5th Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022. It is an **improvement** compared to the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2017 when there were only eight parties (66.6%) out of 12 political parties. However, it should be noted that the **two most** potential parties, namely **the Cambodian People's Party** and **the Candlelight Party**, placed fewer women candidates, leading to a smaller number of elected women and to a **more significant gap** between elected women and men representatives. According to COMFREL's monitoring report on "Women's Political Participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022", 17 female candidates from four political parties, namely CPP, CP, FUNCINPEC, and KNUP, told COMFREL women observers in their respective communes that, their party, in principle, had no fund allocated for the nomination of candidates running for the elections. Nevertheless, those candidates needed to spend a small amount of their own budget, and some female candidates spent only one million Riel on a voluntary basis for their campaign activities in the communes.

Prior to the 5<sup>th</sup> Commune/Sangkat Council Elections and the registration of political parties and the list of candidates running in the elections, the Women/Gender Working Group of Civil Society Organizations, including COMFREL, SILAKA, GADC, the Banteay Srei, and CPWP, had conducted an in-depth study on the Election Laws and made several handy recommendations in favour of gender-responsive election laws as the affirmative actions to ensure gender equality in politics and decision-making by proposing amendments to some Articles of the said laws. Determining affirmative action in the Election Laws, also known as **Gender-Responsive Election Laws**, is an effective means to encourage all political parties to place women candidates on the party lists. The laws can be improved through adding criteria to the registration procedure of the political party's candidates, requiring the use of a sandwich system from the top to bottom rank between women candidates and men candidates on the political party candidate lists.

The proposed amendments are made to the Law on Elections of Members of Commune Council's **Chapter 6: Registration of Political Parties and the List of Candidates, Article 39: "candidate lists of each political party shall alternate female candidates and male candidates from the top to bottom ranking."** and the Law on the Elections of Members of the National Assembly's **Chapter 4, Article 27 and Article 28 "The list of candidates in each constituency shall use a sandwich system from top to bottom between women candidates and men candidates"** of the party lists, while the formulation and implementation of policy on gender equality within political party is an urgent measure to increase the number of women candidates and the number of women in political party's internal board of directors as well as in other decision-making structures within the political party. The candidate list of each political party shall guarantee the alternating of female and male candidates from the top to bottom ranking. Furthermore, the studies from five countries that have been successful in promoting gender equality, such as Sweden, Rwanda, Iceland, Norway and Canada, have demonstrated that to have gender equality in politics and decision-making in place, the following shall be needed: a gender-responsive Constitution, Gender Equality Law, Gender-responsive Election Law as well as gender-responsive policies, action plans, and fund, which serve as a powerful tool. In addition, the commitment of leaders and the political will to support women are essential to succeeding in this work.

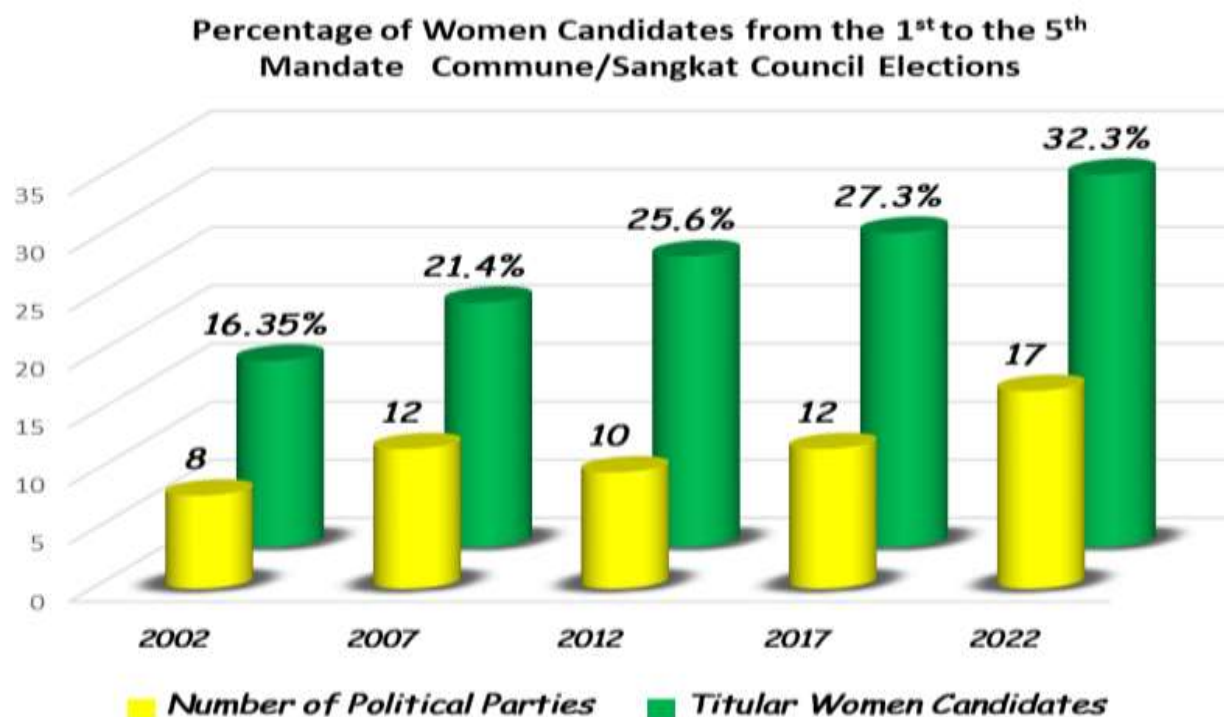
At the same time, the Women/Gender Working Group of Civil Society Organizations co-organized three workshops on "Increasing the Number of Women Leaders in Politics and Decision Making in Cambodia", including an online and offline national workshop in capital city, Phnom Penh and two provincial virtual workshops in Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang in November and December 2021, respectively, with a total of 177 participants (45.1% women) from nine political parties, namely the Cambodian People's Party (CPP), the Kampucheaniyum Party (KP), the Cambodian Nation Love Party (CNLP), the FUNCINPEC Party (FP), the Khmer National United Party (KNUP), the Grassroots

Democratic Party (GDP), the Beehive Social Democratic Party (BSDP), the Cambodian Nationality Party (CNP) and the Ekpheap Cheatkmer Party (ECP) as well as representatives from the Ministry/Provincial Department of Women's Affairs and the NEC; PEC chairperson; members of Municipal, district and commune councils; and representatives of Diplomatic Missions, donors, NGOs, youth, communities and some media outlets. The main objectives of these workshops were as follows:

- To understand the policies or action plans of political parties to place women candidates running for the Commune/Sangkat Elections 2022 and the National Assembly Elections 2023, and to present the survey result on Women Political Activist's Participation in Politics in Cambodia.
- To share the studies on successful experiences and policies to promote women's participation in politics and decision-making in other countries and key points in developing gender equality policy within political party.
- To present the outcomes of an in-depth study on the Election Laws in Cambodia to increase the representation of elected women and decision-making position and to seek support for the proposed amendments to the Election Laws.

As a result of the workshops, all the participants, including political parties, *shared the same view in calling for the formulation of gender equality policy within political party as well as for proposing amendments to the Election Laws* to bring about real gender equality in Cambodia. However, the Khmer National United Party (KNUP) did not support the proposed amendments to the Election Law given that these amendments are not so helpful and detrimental to some smaller political parties in Cambodia, including the KNUP, if the Election Laws are amended. In contrast, gender experts explain that amending the Election Laws in response to this gender issue is very useful as it would create equal opportunities for women and men to participate in politics, especially in the running for elections, and to attain Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals.

**Graphic 1: Percentage of Women Candidates from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections**



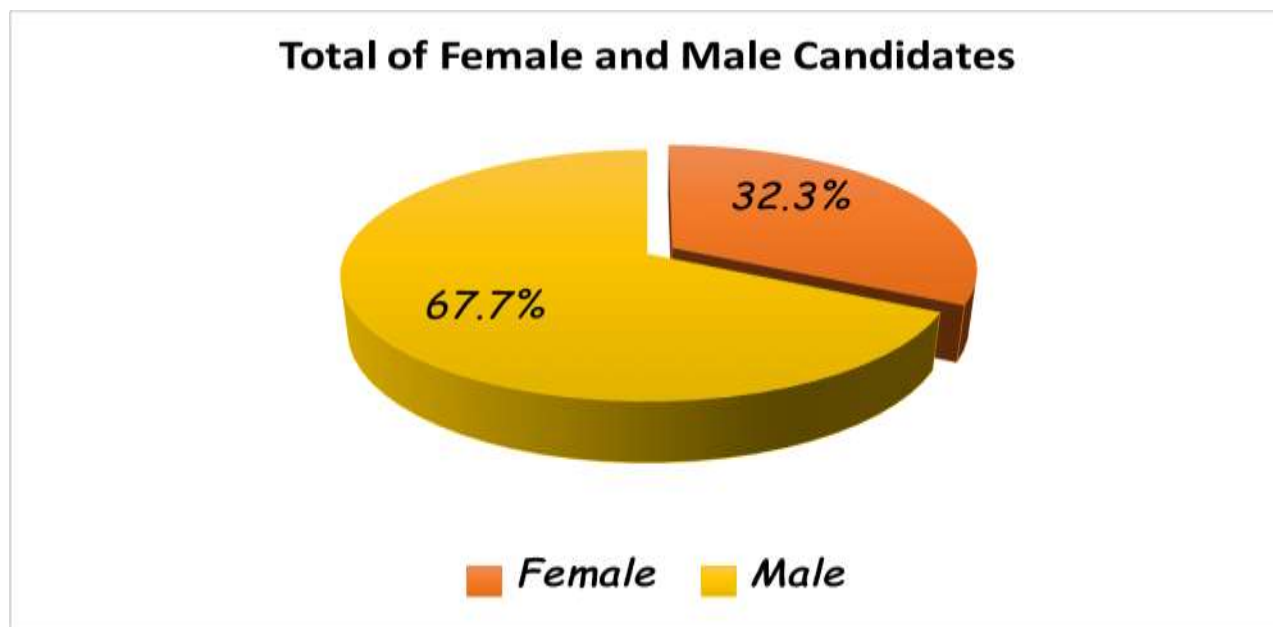
Source: NEC

**Table 2: Number of Female Candidates Running for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate  
Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022 Fielded by 17 Political Parties**

No	Political Parties	Titular Candidates					Number of Commune /Sangkat
		Total Candidates (Female-Male)	Female		Male		
			#	%	#	%	
1	CPP	28,008	7,259	25.9	20,749	74.1	1,652
2	CP	23,939	5,564	23.2	18,375	76.8	1,623
3	FUNCINPEC	9,952	3,899	39.2	6,053	60.8	680
4	KNUP	8,815	4,047	45.9	4,768	54.1	596
5	CNLP	5,050	2,122	42	2,928	58	315
6	CNP	3,956	2,185	55.2	1,771	44.8	245
7	CYP	1,824	852	46.7	972	53.8	114
8	CRP	978	373	38.1	605	61.9	59
9	KWP	1,050	529	50.4	521	49.6	58
10	KP	658	242	36.8	416	63.2	38
11	GDP	481	153	31.8	328	68.2	32
12	KUP	457	248	54.3	209	45.7	30
13	BSDP	392	181	46.2	211	53.8	23
14	CIPDP	202	41	20.3	161	79.7	19
15	ECP	178	64	36	114	64	14
16	RKP	88	34	38.6	54	61.4	6
17	KEDP	64	20	31.3	44	68.8	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>86,092</b>	<b>27,813</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>58,279</b>	<b>67.7</b>	

Source: NEC

**Graphic 3: Total of Female and Male Candidates for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate of 2022**



Source: NEC

According to the official result of the registration of political parties and the list of candidates running for the 5<sup>th</sup> CC Elections 2022 released by the NEC, there are **86,092** female and male candidates (titular candidates), including **27,813 (32.3%)** female candidates, from all the 17 political parties. The percentage of female candidates **increased by 5%** compared to 27.2% in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2017. However, **the total sex distribution of candidates is very uneven between the sexes**. In this candidate, we have **27,813 or 32.3%** female candidates, whereas **58,279 or 67.7%** were male candidates.

Only the CPP, which had compiled a list of candidates nationwide, registered its candidates throughout all 1,652 communes, followed by the CP fielding its candidates almost nationwide in 1,623 communes. Nonetheless, both parties fielded a small percentage of female candidates even though they were the leading parties receiving the most votes. In fact, the total percentages of female and male candidates of both parties are the most uneven between the sexes, with the Candlelight Party having a percentage of female candidates at 23.2% and male candidates at 76.8%. The CPP had 25.9% female candidates and 74.1% male candidates. Meanwhile, the political parties that did not receive strong support from voters placed a remarkable number of female candidates on their party lists. These parties include the Cambodian Nationality Party (55.2%), the Khmer United Party (54.3%), the Khmer Will Party (50.4%) and the Cambodian Youth Party (46.7%), the Beehive Social Democratic Party (46.2%), the Khmer National United Party (45.9%), the Cambodian National Love Party (42%), the FUNCINPEC Party (39.2%), the Reaksmeay Khemra Party (38.6%), the Cambodian Reform Party (38.1%), the Kampucheaniyum Party (36.8%), the Ekphheap Cheatkhemmer Party (36%) and Khmer Economic Development Party (31.3%).

For this 5<sup>th</sup> mandate, we have noted that the percentages of women candidates running for the election in all 25 Capital/provinces are similar, ranging from 24.4% to 38.8%.  
(see Appendix 1: Number of Female Candidates by Capital/Province)



## Number of Female Candidates from the 1<sup>st</sup> rank to 3<sup>rd</sup> rank for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022

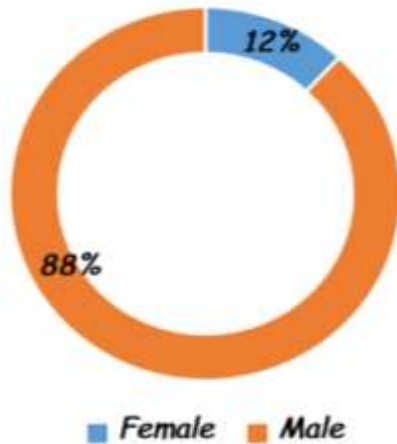
 **Table 4: Titular Candidates at the 1st rank by the parties**

N°	Political Parties	Titular Candidates at the 1 <sup>st</sup> rank			
		Female		Male	
		#	%	#	%
1	CPP	170	10.3	1,482	89.7
2	CP	155	9.6	1,468	90.4
3	FUNCINPEC	68	10	612	90
4	KNUP	108	18.1	488	81.9
5	CNLP	43	13.7	272	86.3
6	CNP	69	28.2	176	71.8
7	CYP	14	12.3	100	87.7
8	CRP	4	6.8	55	93.2
9	KWP	7	12.1	51	87.9
10	KP	4	10.5	34	89.5
11	GDP	2	6.3	30	93.8
12	KUP	1	3.3	29	96.7
13	BSDP	3	13	20	87
14	CIPDP	1	5.3	18	94.7
15	ECP	3	21.4	11	78.6
16	RKP	1	16.7	5	83.3
17	KEDP	0	0.0	4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 Parties</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>88.1</b>

Source: NEC

## Graphic 5

### Candidates at the 1<sup>st</sup> rank

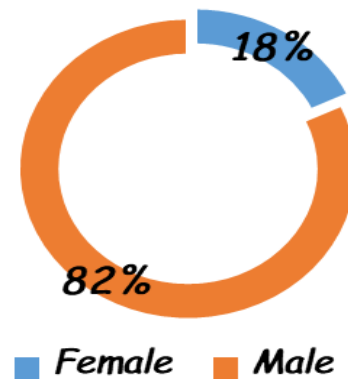


In the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate 2022, the total sex distribution of candidates at the **first rank** is **the most uneven** between the sexes, with 653 (12%) female candidates and 4,855 (88%) male candidates. Nonetheless, the percentage of female candidates at the first rank in this term increased by 4.1% compared to 7.9% in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate 2017.

Source: NEC

## Graphic 6

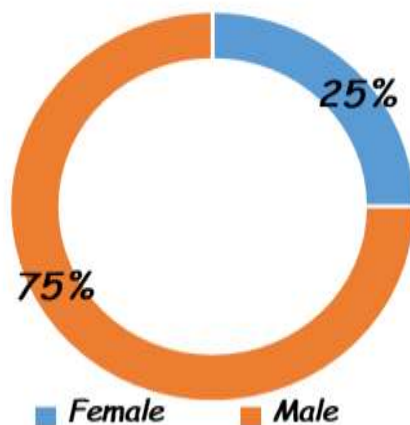
### Candidates at the 2<sup>nd</sup> rank



Similarly, the total sex distribution of candidates at the **second rank** is the **most uneven** between the sexes. In this rank, we have 1,018 (18%) female candidates and 4,490 (82%) male candidates. It should be noted that the female candidates fielded in the second rank for this 5<sup>th</sup> mandate increased by 3.3% compared the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate of 2017 at 14.7%.

## Graphic 7

### Candidates at the 3<sup>rd</sup> rank

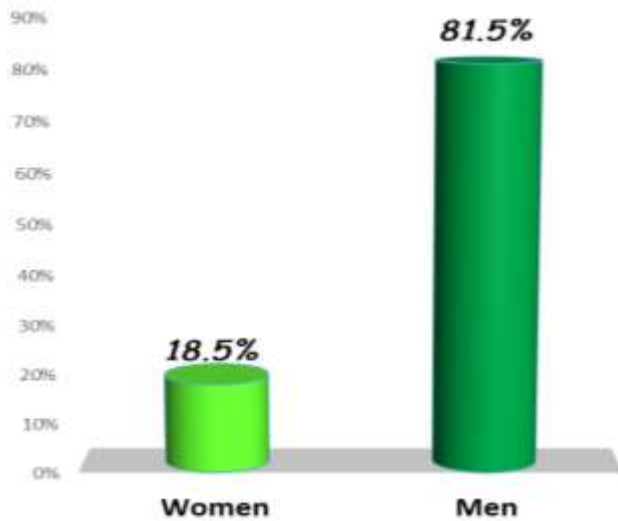


The sex distribution of candidates at the **third rank** is also **very uneven** between the sexes, with 1,393 (25%) female candidates and 4,115 (75%) male candidates of the total 5,508 male and female candidates. Similarly, the number of female candidates at the third rank for the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate increased slightly by 2.7% compared to 22.3% in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate of 2017.

Source: NEC

## Graphic 8

### *Comparison Women and Men Candidates from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> rank*



Separately, the sex distribution of candidates from **1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> rank** is also **the most uneven** between the sexes. In this rank, we note that there are 3,064 (18.5%) female candidates and 13,360 (81,5%) male candidates of the total 16,524 males and females. The percentage of female candidates listed at the first to third rank increased slightly by 3.5% compared to the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate of 2017 at 15%.

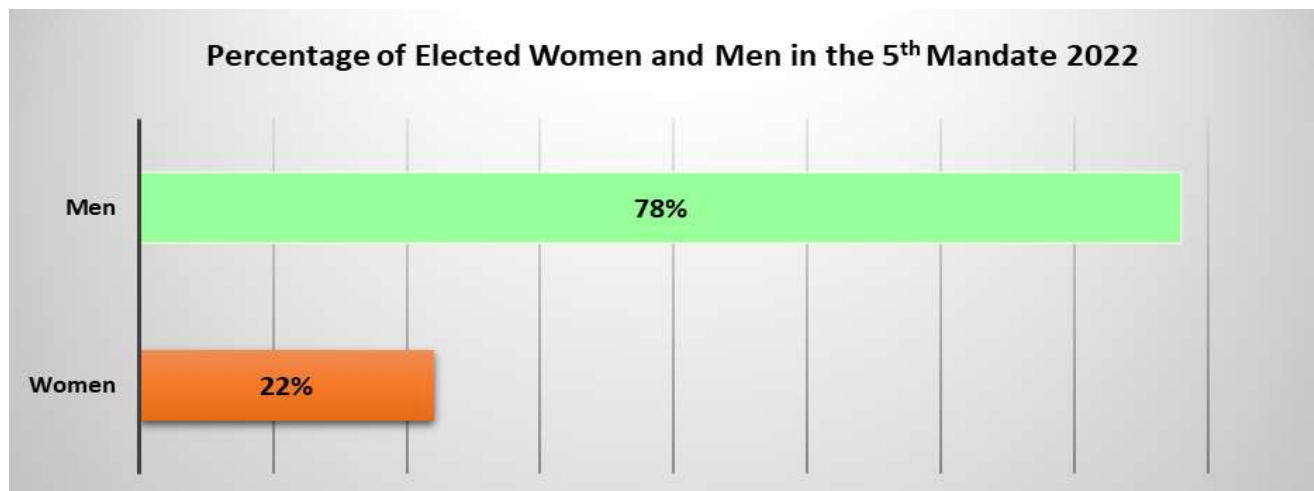
**Source: NEC**

The figures above reveal that Cambodia continues to face an imbalance in the exercise of political rights and power between women and men although the Kingdom has adopted several special measures such as the International Convention CEDAW, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the National Development Plan to promote and provide opportunities for women to participate actively and equally between women and men both in quantity and authority.

According to COMFREL's monitoring report on "Women's Political Participation in the Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022", women still face challenges to engage in politics and elections. They have four main challenges: **first**, the lack of specific written policies, which are temporarily affirmative actions, and the lack of specific articles of the Election Laws to support and provide equal opportunities for women and men to participate in politics, mainly to run as a potential candidate likely to be elected. **Second**, the continuation of discrimination against women occurring largely during the candidate selection process and nominee elections within political parties and of encountering various forms of violence. **Third**, the lack of political will of the political party and the high commitment of the leaders in promoting gender equality in politics and decision-making level; and **fourth**, some cultural and social norms that have a negative mindset in promoting women's leadership being the root-cause, creating barriers to women politicians' participation in an efficient, effective and productive manner.

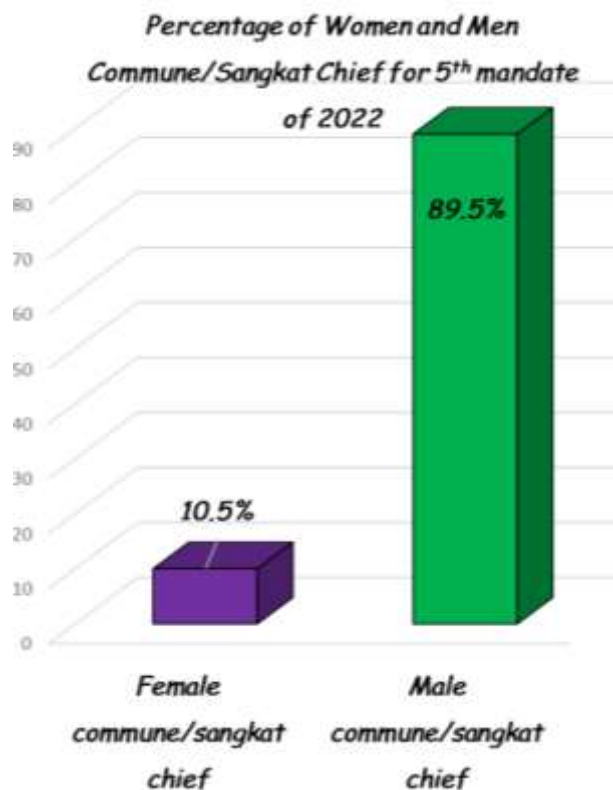
## 2. Elected Women

Graphic 9: Percentage of Elected Women and Men in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate 2022



The total percentage of elected women and men as Commune/Sangkat Councilors in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate is very uneven between the sexes, with 22%, equal to 2,562 elected women and 78%, equivalent to 9,060 elected men of the total 11,622 female-male commune councilors. This figure shows that gender inequality in politics remains an issue that needs to be addressed by all stakeholders in promoting equal participation between women and men through the development and implementation of special measures.

Graphic 10



We see that the commune chiefs in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2022 is dominated by men, 89.5% men commune chiefs and 10.5% women commune chiefs, although the percentage of female commune chiefs has a slight increase of 2%.

This statistic shows a significant disproportion between the number of elected women and men, reflecting the lack of promoting equal participation of women in politics and decision-making.

Source: NEC

**Table 11: Number of Elected Women and Men as Commune/Sangkat Councilor in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate 2022 by Political Party**

Political Parties	Total Seats Received	Female		Male	
		Total #	%	Total #	%
CPP	9,376	2,362	25.2	7,014	74.8
CP	2,198	199	9	1,999	91
FUNCINPEC	19	0	0	19	100
KNUP	13	0	0	13	100
GDP	6	1	16.7	5	83.3
CNLP	5	0	0	5	100
CYP	3	0	0	3	100
KP	1	0	0	1	100
BSDP	1	0	0	1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,622</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9,060</b>	<b>78</b>

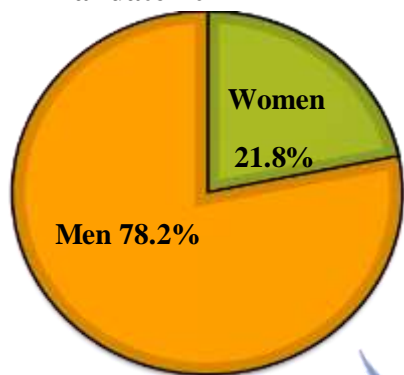
Source: NEC

The winners of the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate CC elections 2022 are the **most uneven between the sexes**. There are only **three parties** having elected women; **the CPP** has 2,362 (25,2%) elected women and 7,014 (74.8%) elected men, while **the CP** has 199 (9%) elected women and 1,999 (91%) elected men. **The GDP** has one (16.7%) elected woman and elected men with 5 (83.3%).

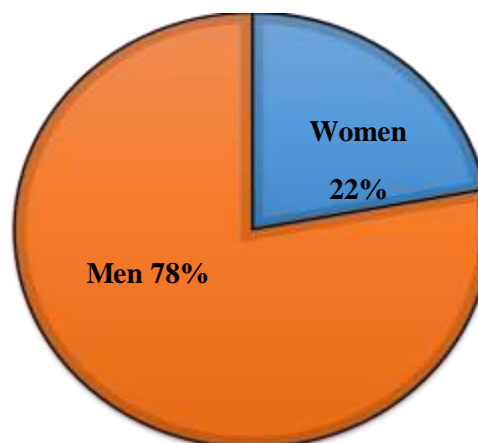
**Comparison of Male and Female Commune Councilors in the 4th and 5th Mandate Commune / Sangkat Council Elections**

**Graphic 12**

**Women-Men as Commune Councilors, the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate 2017**



**Women-Men as Commune Councilors, the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate 2022**



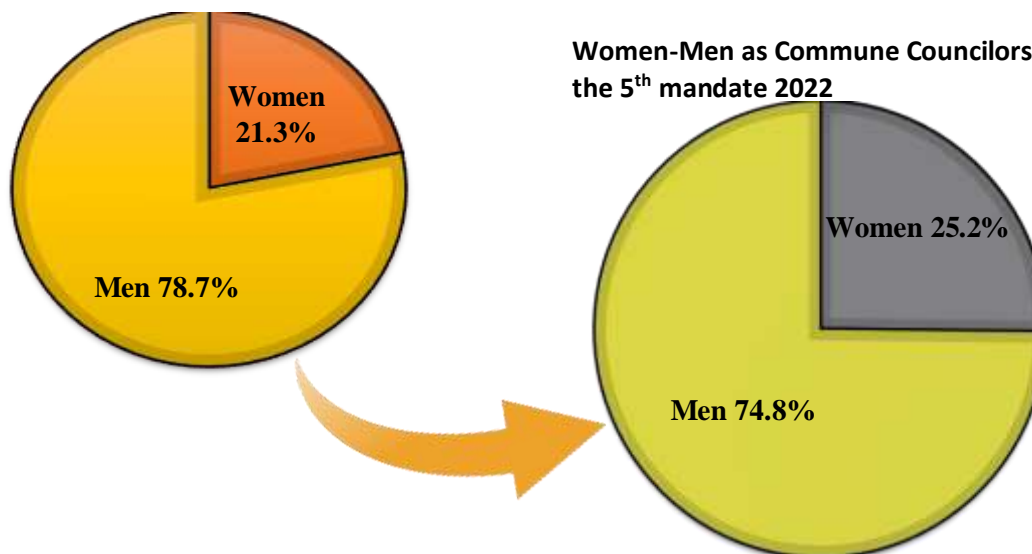
Source: NEC

If compared to the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2017, the percentage of elected women this term is similar at 21.8% (2,522) at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate and 22% (2,562) in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate 2022<sup>7</sup>.

### Graphic 13

#### The Election Result by Parties: Cambodia People's Party (CPP)

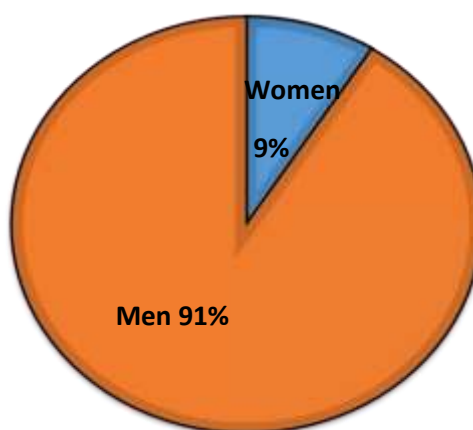
Women-Men as Commune Councillors  
(preliminary result), the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate 2017



Source: NEC

#### The Candlelight Party

Women-Men as Commune Councillors,  
the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate 2022



**Two political parties**, namely **the CPP** and **the CP**, received the most votes from voters and had their elected women as commune councillor. The CPP has 2,362 (25.2%) elected women, of whom **173 (10.5%)** are female commune chiefs, while the CP has 199 (9%) elected women but **no female commune chief**.

<sup>7</sup> The official result of the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022 announced by the National Election Committee (NEC) on June 26, 2022

The numbers shown above indicate an inadequate response to women's representation, which affects the following: (1) the national strategic plan and the Sustainable Development Goals, which have yet to achieve the gender equality goal; (2) women who have involved and are ready to engage in politics, ranging from the commune level, causing discouragement due to the small number of model women; and (3) the issue of social inclusion, especially women's and children's issues at the grassroots level being left behind and receiving no effective response to their issues due to the small voice of female commune councilors.

Separately, **126 communes/sangkat**s have no elected women as commune councilors in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate in 65 districts of **20 provinces**. The Capital/provinces **without the largest number of female** commune council representatives are as follows: Kampong Cham and Prey Veng (14.3%), Kampot (10.3%), Preah Sihanouk and Banteay Meanchey (6.3%) and Kampong Thom (5.5%).

*(See Appendix 3 for the details)*

### Capital/Provinces with the Highest Percentage of Elected Female as Commune/Sangkat Councilors

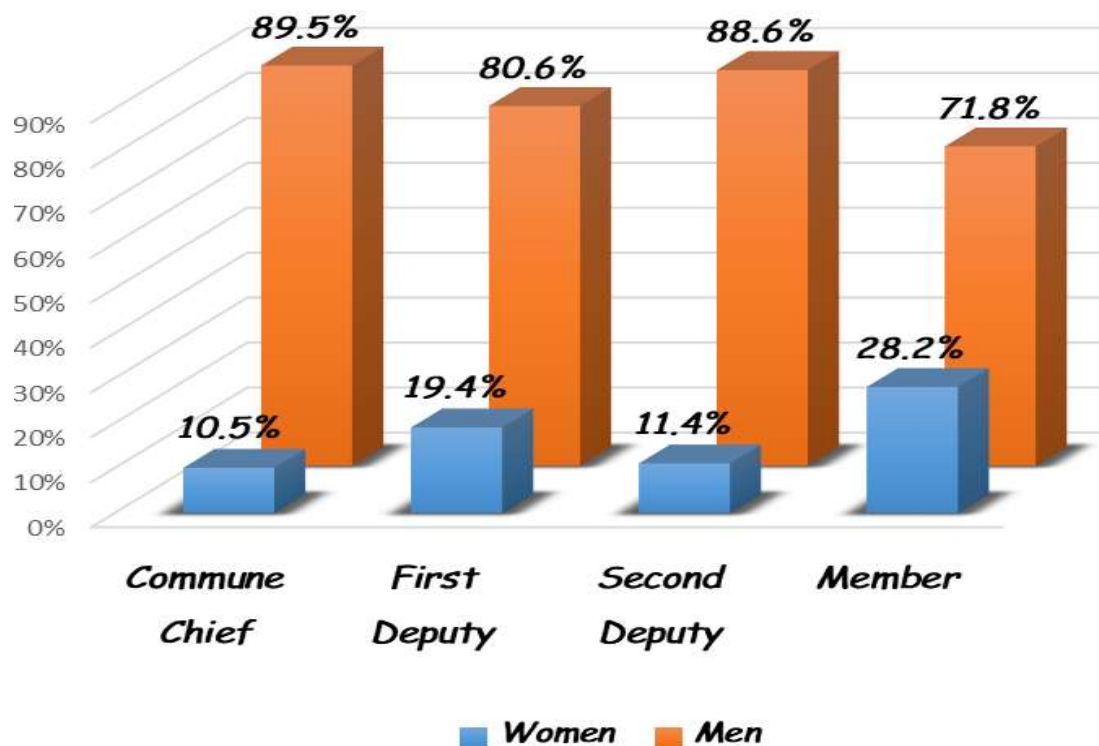


**Source: NEC**

The Capital/provinces with the **highest percentage of elected female** as commune/sangkat councilors are the following: Pailin with 30.8% followed by Oddar Meanchey with 29.6%, Koh Kong with 28.1%, Phnom Penh with 27.1%, Siem Reap and Battambang with 26%, Svay Rieng with 25.7%, Pursat with 25.5%, Mondulakiri with 25.2%, Kratie with 24%, Kampong Chhnang and Stung Treng with 23.9% and Preah Vihear with 23.4%. *(See Appendix 2: Number of Elected Women by Capital/Province)*

## Graphic 14: Comparison of the Positions of Elected Women and Men in the 5th Mandate 2022

*Comparison of the Position of Elected Women and Men for the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate of 2022*



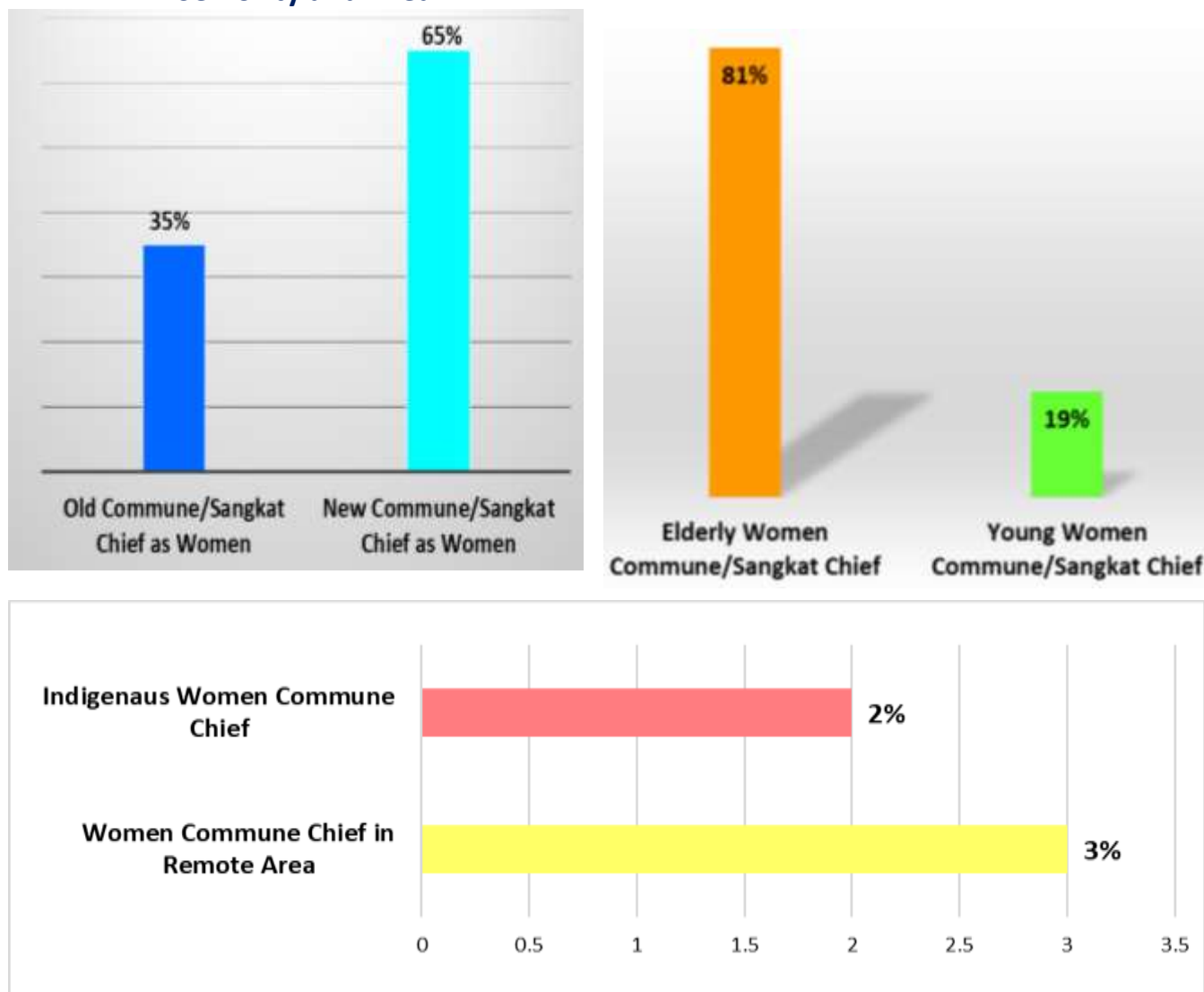
Source: NEC

The total number of **female commune chiefs is 173 (10.5%)** in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate 2022, an increase of 32 commune chiefs (**2%**) compared to 141 (8.5%) at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate. Nevertheless, the number and percentage of female and male commune chiefs are **significantly unequal**. For instance, there are 173 (10.5%) women commune chiefs, whereas the number of male commune chiefs is 1,479 (89.5%) in this 5<sup>th</sup> mandate.

The total sex distribution of first deputy is the **most uneven** between the sexes. In this position, we have **320 (19.4%) women and 1,332 (80.6%) men**. However, the percentage of women elected as the first deputy increased by 5.2% compared to 14.2% in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate 2017. Similarity, the total sex distribution of second deputy is the most uneven between the sexes; only 189 (11.4%) women, while the majority are men with 1,463 (88.6%). The commune/sangkat council members position is also uneven between the sexes. In this position, there are 1,880 (28.2%) female and 4,786 (71.8%) male.



**Graphic 15: Female Commune/Sangkat Chief in the 5th Mandate 2022 by Age, Seniority and Area**



Source: NEC

Graphic 15 shows that out of the total **173 women commune chiefs**, **140 are older women (81%)** and **33 are young women (19%)**, of whom **five women in remote areas (3%)** and **three indigenous women commune chiefs (2%)**.

Out of the total **173 female commune chiefs**, the **newly first-time** elected female commune chiefs are **112 equal to 65%** (30 young women or 27%, and 82 senior women or 73%), while **the senior female commune chiefs** (women who have served as commune chiefs since the previous term) are only **61 equal to 35%**. This figure indicates that women have been given more leadership opportunities at the grassroots level and have gained leadership experience in their political life. (See Appendix 4: Name list of Female Commune Chiefs for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate)

It should be noted that the Capital/provinces with the most female commune chiefs are the following: Kandal with 18 women, Siem Reap with 18, Phnom Penh with 15, Kampong Chhnang with 15, Svay Rieng with 15, and Battambang with 12. Although there was an increase the number of female commune chiefs for the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate, it is still minimal, while the number of male commune chiefs is much higher, amounting to 1,479, equal to 89.5% of the total 1,652 communes. According to the study conducted by CSOs, women’s role as commune/commune chiefs is more authoritative and effective than that of women commune council members.

## Case Study: The Prominence of Women in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022

### Case Study 1



“The reason I have been elected as a chairwoman of the commune council and commune chief and have been re-elected for many terms is that my political party sees not only my ability and popularity but also my problem-solving methods and means of communication with local people in the commune. More importantly, I have support from family and neighbours because of my good character and friendliness, taking great care of seeking solutions to people’s problems and paying field visits to the field regardless of time or how busy I am. As long as people come to me, I will always solve their issue immediately.”

**Ms. Heang Sophal** is the first-rank candidate from the **Cambodian People's Party** and has been elected as a chairwoman of the commune council and chief of Mei Pring Commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate (2022 to 2027) with the total of five Commune Councilors, including two women, equal to 40%, from three political parties:

1. Commune Council Chairwoman and Commune Chief	the Cambodian People's Party	(Female)
2. Commune Council Member and First Deputy	the Khmer National Love Party	(Male)
3. Commune Council Member and Second Deputy	the Candlelight Party	(Male)
4. Commune Council Member	the Cambodian People's Party	(Male)
5. Commune Council Member	the Cambodian People's Party	(Female)

In **Mi Pring commune**, there are five villages with a population of 6,752 people, equal to 1,700 families. Nowadays, **Ms. Heang Sophal**, 60 years old, is a widow with three children, one girl and two boys, living in Mei Pring commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham province. Her background, work experience, qualifications and educational background are as follows:

- Finished grade 9
- 1993 a commune developer
- 1997 a president of the Woman Association
- 1999 a village volunteer (Ya Ja Organization)
- In 2002 elected as a commune council member for two years and after that became a commune chief because the previous commune chief had a health problem. She continues to serve as a commune chief until today.

**Ms. Heang Sophal** has been re-elected as a commune councilor of Mei Pring commune for five mandates (from the first to the fifth mandate). In the first mandate, she was in charge of women and children affairs; then, since the second half of the first mandate up to the present time, she has been a chairwoman of commune council and a commune chief.

**“The reason inspiring Ms. Heang Sophal to get engaged in politics is because she wants to directly help society and protect the interest of women as well as to help enhance her family's daily livelihood. More importantly, there has been encouragement from family, friends and neighbours.” “At first, I was not interested in the job, but with the encouragement of my friends and neighbours, I decided to make a try. After receiving support from the villagers, I began to enjoy working in the commune, helping vulnerable people such as widows, orphans, and the elderly,”** she said.

**Ms. Heang Sophal** underscored that, **“the reason why I have been elected as a chairwoman of the commune council and a commune chief as well as has been re-elected for many terms is because my political party sees not only my ability and popularity but also my problem-solving methods and means of communication with local people in the commune”**. More importantly, she has support from family and neighbours due to her good character and friendliness, taking great care of and seeking solutions to people’s problems and paying field visits to the field regardless of wherever the time is or how busy she is. As long as people come to her, she will always solve their issues immediately. Further, men in the commune also encourage and appreciate her bravery in leading the villages and the commune effectively and efficiently.

The method she used to attract voters’ support in the commune during her commune leadership and the election campaign period is to pay field visits to help settle people’s issues at their place and find solutions to their problems immediately, including the issues of violence, gang group and provision of various services to local people.

In **Ms. Heang Sophal's political life**, there have been no major challenges or obstacles hindering her political journey towards gaining a position as a female leader in the commune. She is a local politician with high potential, strength, and fortune to have full support from her political party and has a wide range of opportunities in her political life. For the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate of the commune/sangkat council, she vowed that **“I will continue to carry on her activities of providing good services to all people in the commune and make greater efforts to make people live in harmony and to develop the villages in Mei Pring commune”**.

To increase the number of women candidates running for the next elections, she encouraged women in the commune to take part in politics. She emphasizes that **“women must be brave and involve in politics; do not be afraid or think you cannot do it because when participating in politics, you will continuously learn from it. In particular, there are women and gender working group standing ready to help enhance your understanding and develop your capacity”**.

**Ms. Heang Sophal** suggested that women be brave to take part in politics and pay great attention to strengthening their capacity in order to demonstrate women’s potential in engaging with social development, and, at the same time, requested that political parties provide opportunities and strong support for women so that they can use their potential to participate in leadership at the local and national levels.

The main reasons inspiring me to take part in politics are the following: to help society directly, to promote women's prestige, to enhance children's welfare as well as to help settle issues facing women and children, including widows and orphans. Furthermore, family's support is essential since they give me full encouragement and heartfelt support, especially my husband helping manage everything for me.



**Ms. Thong Sarom** is the first-rank candidate from the **Candlelight Party** and has been elected as a member of the Commune Council and a Second Deputy of Saang Commune, Chey Sen District, Preah Vihear Province in this 5<sup>th</sup> mandate (2022 to 2027) with the total of seven commune councilors, including three women (43%), from two political parties as follows:

- |   |                              |          |
|---|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Commune Council Chairman and Commune Chief | the Cambodian People's Party | (Male)   |
| 2. Commune Council Member and First Deputy    | the Cambodian People's Party | (Female) |
| 3. Commune Council Member and Second Deputy   | the Candlelight Party        | (Female) |
| 4. Commune Council Member                     | the Cambodian People's Party | (Female) |
| 5. Commune Council Member                     | the Cambodian People's Party | (Male)   |
| 6. Commune Council Member                     | the Cambodian People's Party | (Male)   |
| 7. Commune Council Member                     | the Cambodian People's Party | (Male)   |

Currently, **Ms. Thong Sarom**, 51 years old, has a husband named **Kin Koy** and three daughters living in Saang village, Saang commune, Chey Sen district, Preah Vihear province. She finished Grade 4.

**Ms. Thong Sarom** is the first-time elected female candidate (newly elected) as a member of the commune council, serving as a second deputy of Saang commune in this 5<sup>th</sup> mandate, in charge of providing information and guidance to people who come to the commune office for the request of official documents. She is also responsible for documentation.

**“The main reasons inspiring me to take part in politics are the following: to help society directly, to promote women's prestige, to enhance children's welfare as well as to help settle the issues facing women and children, including widows and orphans. More importantly, family support is crucial to me since they provide me with full encouragement and heartfelt support, especially my husband helping manage everything for me to run for the election and to conduct political activities,”** she emphasized.

**“The fact that she has been elected as a Saang commune councilor in this 5<sup>th</sup> mandate is because she is a friendly woman that actively participates in her commune's village activities, which is one of the factors making local people happy, impressed, supportive and confident in her ability to**

**serve people in the community. Another factor is because she is seen as a patient and courageous person.”**

**The methods** I used to attract support from people who are the voters in my commune during the election campaign are the following:

- Conduct a survey on people’s preferences and the ways to make them please and like me;
- Speak with them softly and sweetly to win their trust;
- Directly involve in humanitarian activities and in helping people, including participating in all activities in the commune and villages;
- Distribute leaflets of the Candlelight Party to people and
- Promote my political party by talking about the good things about the Candlelight Party; If people love the Candlelight Party, please vote for me.

In **Ms. Thong Sarom's political life**, there have been no challenges or obstacles hindering her political journey to attain a position of female leader in the commune. She is truly a brave local politician who is so fortunate to gain full support from her political party and her husband, who helps manage many tasks for her. Significantly, she receives great opportunities in her political life even though she has just entered politics and been nominated as a political party candidate for the first time.

For this 5<sup>th</sup> mandate commune council, she committed and vowed that **“I promise to lead Saang commune to be more prosperous and have good security and public order.”** Ms. Thong Sarom suggested the following:

- To have more women candidates running for Commune/Sangkat Council elections in the subsequent terms.
- To encourage women to be brave and not shy. Do not think they cannot do it.
- To enhance women’s capacity to be confident in their potential and ability to do it.

### **3. Political Party’s National Political Platforms on Women’s and Children’s Issues**

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During the **14-day official election campaign** of the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022, **from May 21 to June 3, 2022**, all 17 political parties conducted campaign activities to showcase their political platforms in leading and developing commune/sangkat so as to attract voters, including the political platform to address women’s and children’s issues in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate.

The following key promises and political Platforms of political parties are excerpted from the official website of the National Election Committee (NEC), from COMFREL’s observation report on “Women's Political Participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022”, and the extracted information from women candidates in COMFREL’s target areas in five provinces, namely Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Takeo and Preah Vihear.

About 30% of the 17 political parties took into consideration the issues of women and children for the solution.

**Table 16: Political Parties’ National Political Platforms to Address Women’s and Children’s Issues**

No.	Political Platforms	Political Parties
1	Prevent drug trafficking, gambling, theft and sexual trafficking of women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> <li>• FUNCINPEC</li> <li>• KNUP</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate trafficking of women and children.</li> <li>• Eliminate drugs with significant negative impacts on all Cambodian children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> <li>• KNUP</li> </ul>
3	Raise public awareness of sexual abuse and trafficking of women and children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
4	Establish a fund for vulnerable people such as the elderly and pregnant women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> <li>• FUNCINPEC</li> </ul>
5	Establish communities that can help each other at the local grassroots level, primarily to protect the elderly, the poor, the homeless, orphans, and the people with disabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
6	Make great effort to find jobs for people, especially local women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
7	Create a conducive environment that enables local young women and men to effectively study and play sports to be physically fit and brightly intelligent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
8	Encourage doctors to pay close attention to diagnosing and treating patients at the health centre, especially the elderly, mothers, and babies. Encourage them to provide treatment service to the patient in an emergency without discrimination and to arrange vehicles or appropriate means for transporting patients in an emergency to the health centre or hospitals, in particular, do not cause the death of any patient due to not having enough money for treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
9	Promote the development of women and children in all areas that meets the needs of the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> <li>• FUNCINPEC</li> </ul>
10	Develop communes for sustainable growth in the fields of economy, society, culture, education, health, and gender.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>

11	Provide knowledge, know-how and skills training to children, youth and young women by providing scholarships and approaching international organizations to help children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> <li>• FUNCINPEC</li> </ul>
12	Encourage women to be creative in each area by enhancing their skills, such as weaving at home and providing assistance for children, people with disabilities and orphans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the rights of children, orphans, children with disabilities and children from poor families.</li> <li>• Enhance education, rehabilitation and vocational training for child victims.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote respect for civil liberties and gender equality, which are the fundamental principles of democracy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> <li>• KNLP</li> </ul>
15	Formulate a gender equality policy to promote women's participation in politics and the empowerment of women in decision-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
16	Ensure the effectiveness and promotion of respect for human rights, especially women's rights, children's rights and the rights of indigenous peoples, and push for the participation of women in all fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
17	Establish training programs for women to enhance their capacity, knowledge, and participation in socio-economic affairs and politics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
18	Support young men and women who are unable to support themselves to continue their high school and college education to receive vocational training and business capital for self-employment. We will recruit at least one technical official in each commune to help orient and support young people to get good jobs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>
19	Ensure the provision of quality and effective public services to civil servants, factory workers, businessmen, businesswomen, construction workers, students and youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPP</li> <li>• CP</li> </ul>

**Table 17: Political Party’s Political Platforms in Each Commune/Sangkat Pledged by Female Candidates to Address Women’s and Children’s Issues**

During the election campaign of the 5<sup>th</sup> Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022, female candidates conducted campaign activities in accordance with their national political platforms and made additional commitments to meet the commune's needs concerning the women’s and children’s issues. Some political parties demonstrated all the achievements made in communes over the past five years. The following are commune promises/commitments extracted from female candidates in COMFREL's five target provinces: Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham, Takeo, and Preah Vihear.



Source: Khmer Unity



Source: Rasmei Kampuchea Daily

No.	Political Platforms of Political Parties in Commune/Sangkat	Women Candidates	Political Parties
1	Promote social protection and improve the living conditions of women, youth, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, ethnic minorities, poor family veterans, and vulnerable people.	Women candidates in Kampong Chhnang	CPP
2	Promote women's active participation and Pay great attention to women's issues in political affair.	Women candidates in Kampong Cham	
3	Adhere to the party's principles in promoting women's welfare and helping orphans, the elderly and the poor.	Women candidates in Preah Vihear	CP
4	Promote and provide opportunities for women to participate in politics and provide more trainings to enhance women’s knowledge.	Women candidates in Kampong Cham	



#### 4. Female members of the NEC, PEC, CEC, PSO/BCO and Women Voter Registration team<sup>8</sup>

Women are still underrepresented in national and sub-national election administrations while almost 50% of women are in the Polling Station Commission and Ballot Counting Station Commission for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune Council Elections 2022.

##### National Level

There are no women leaders at the national level serving as members of the National Election Committee (NEC) among its **nine members**, and **five Secretary-General** and Deputy Secretary-General. There are 130 women, equal to 20.3% out of 639 staff members at the General Secretariat of the NEC, which increased by **7.3%**, compared to 42 (13%) women of 324 staff members in the 4<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune Council Elections 2017. There are 142 (35.3%) women of 402 long-term contract officials. At the same time, 106 (32%) women of 331 short-term contract officials, which is similar to the percentage of women short-term contract officials at 31.6% in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2017.

##### Sub-National Level

Women are still underrepresented in lower-level election commissions, such as the Secretariat of the Capital/Provincial Election Commission (SPEC), with 38 (13.5%) women out of a total of 281 staff members, 111 long-term contract officials at SPEC, including 32 women, equal to 28.8%, and 516 short-term contract officials at SPEC, including 47 (9.1%) women.



Short-term contracted officials and officials serving at the Capital/Provincial Election Commission (PEC) are 1,023, including **141 women, equivalent to 13.8%**, a slight increase of **1.2%** compared to the number of 114 (12.6%) women in the 4<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2017. Meanwhile, 8,302 short-term contracted officials are working at the Commune/Sangkat Election Commission (CEC), including **1,248 women (15%)**, a similar percentage compared to the percentage of 14.9% in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2017. As for the composition of the Voter Registration Team, there is a total of 4,950 members, including 823 women (16.6%) in 2021, a decrease of **3.5%** compared to the percentage of 20.1% in 2016.

<sup>8</sup> The consolidated report of the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022 presented by H.E.Mr. Som Soreida, NEC Advisor and Deputy Secretary General of the NEC

## Polling and Ballot Counting Stations

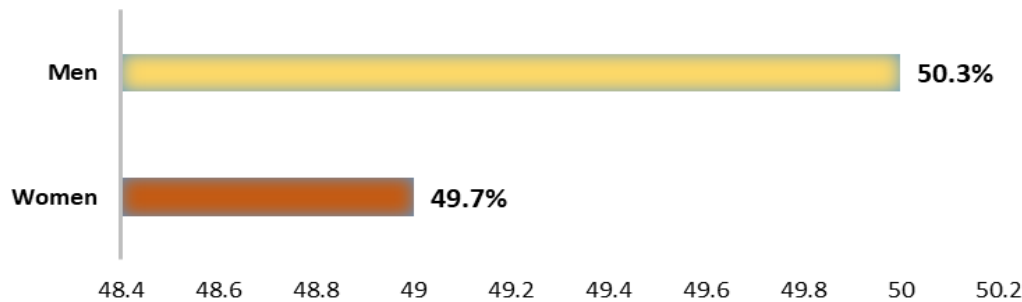


Source: VOD Khmer

There is a steadily growing number of women at the lower levels, such as the short-term contracted officials of the Polling Station Commission (PSC) and the Ballot Counting Station Commission (BCSC), with a total of **70,451 women**, accounting for **49.7%** out of a total 141,612. This number increased by 5.9% compared to 58,176 (43.8%.) women in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2017.

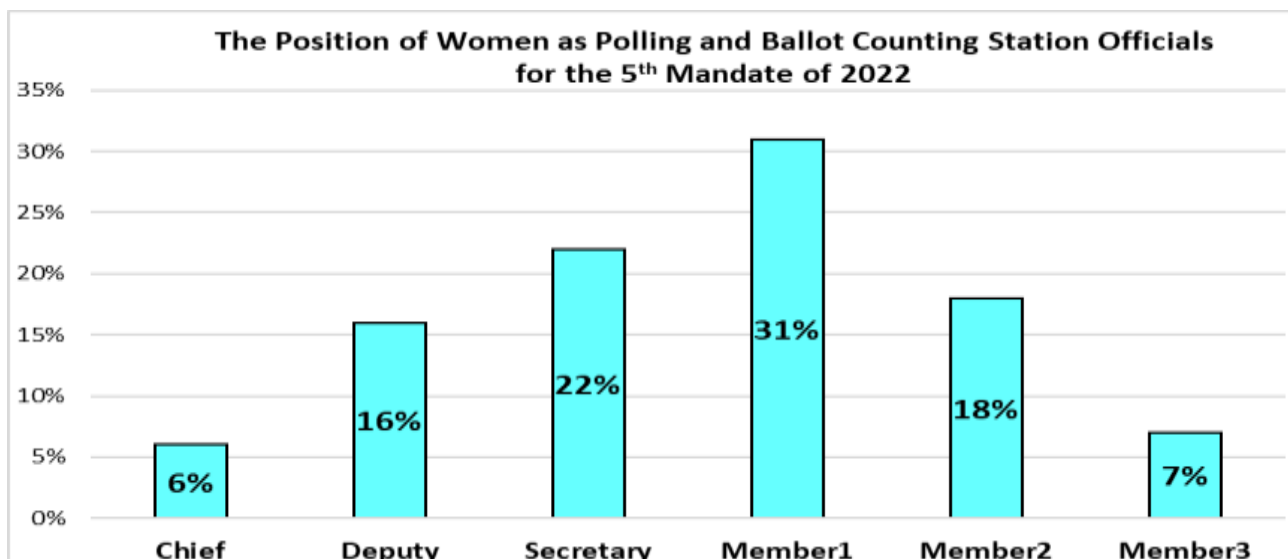
Graphic18

### Men and Women Officials of Polling and Ballot Counting Station Commissions in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate 2022



Source: NEC

Graphic 19: The Position of Women as Polling and Ballot Counting Station Officials



Source: NEC

The monitoring report, jointly produced by COMFREL, GADC and BCV, on “Women's Political Participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022” has discovered that on the polling day, the total sex distribution of polling station officials is almost equal between the sexes, 284 (49%) women officials and 298 (51.2%) men officials out of a total 582 officials in the 97 polling stations. However, the majority of female polling station officials (PSO) as members, equal to 56%, while the percentage of women as chairpersons is only 6%; the percentage of women working as secretaries is 22%, and the percentage of vice chairpersons is only 16%. Interestingly, it has been observed that the Polling Station and Ballot Counting Station officials at Polling Station No. 0236 in Trapeang Tontum village, Romtom commune, Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province, are all women.

## 5. Female Election Observers and Political Party Agents

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In the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022, international and national NGOs, development partners, embassies in Cambodia and political parties deployed their respective election observers and representatives to polling stations in communes of the Capital and each province to monitor the electoral process. According to the official figures released by the NEC, the numbers of national and international election observers, special guests, and political party agents are as follows<sup>9</sup>:



**Source: COMFREL**

### ***Female National Election Observers***

45,471 female national observers, including four women with disability, have been accredited by the NEC to observe the electoral process of the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022, equal to 60.7% of the total of 74 885 accredited election observers from 72 Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations. This number increased by 7.7% compared to the percentage of female observers at 53% in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2017.

It should be noted that this election has a large number of female observers. In fact, the Cambodian Women for Peace and Development (CWPD) deployed almost all election observers as women nationwide and deployed its observers even more than the previous term, with a total number of 26,099 female observers, equal to 99.9% of the total of 26,102 observers. Meanwhile, COMFREL deployed 1,949 election observers, including 845 women, equal to 43.3%. The number of COMFREL's election observers decreased by 12,631 (86.6%) compared to the number of 14,580 observers in the 4<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune Council Elections 2017, while the number of women also decreased by approximately 5,308. In addition, the Union of Youth Federations of Cambodia deployed the largest number of election observers nationwide, amounting to 39,815, including 16,421 women, equal to 41.2%, for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/ Sangkat Council Elections in 2022. *(See Appendix 5 for the details)*

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<sup>9</sup> The Press Release on the Preliminary Result of the Issuance of Election Observation Cards to National, International Observers and Special Visitors to Observe the Commune/Sangkat Council Election Process of the Fifth Mandate 2022 issued by the NEC on June 4, 2022

There were no significant challenges to female observers of COMFREL and BCV Organization and to female and male observers of GADC on the polling and counting day. Polling Station Officials prioritised those female and male observers to cast their ballot first and then observe the situation inside the Polling and Ballot Counting Stations in accordance with the election procedures and regulations. Nevertheless, one of the observed 97 polling stations barred female observers and female agents of political parties from entering Polling Station No. 0373 in Lvey village, Trapeang Russey commune, Kampong Svay district, Kampong Thom province.



Source: COMFREL

### Female International Election Observers

The NEC accredited 40 female international election observers, accounting for 36.4% of the total 110 international election observers from universities, researcher groups, translators, and 19 associations and international organizations. The number of male and female international election observers decreased by 274 (71.3%) from 384 in the 4<sup>th</sup> Commune/Sangkat Council Elections in 2017 to only 110 in the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2022, while the total number of female international election observers also decreased by 84 from 124 in 2017 to only 40 in 2022. (See Appendix 5 for the details)

### Female Special Guests

The NEC allowed six female special guests to observe the electoral process of the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Election 2022, accounting for 26.1% of the total 23 men and women special guests from five embassies and foreign universities.

### Female Political Party Agents

The number of women political party agents accredited by the NEC was 26,155, equivalent to 29.7% of the total 88,050 men and women agents from the 17 political parties for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/ Sangkat Council Elections 2022. This number decreased by 17,026 (16.2%) compared to 105,076 political party agents in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate in 2017. Nonetheless, the number of women increased by 3,231, equal to 7.9%, compared to the number of only 22,924 women party agents, equal to 21.8%, in the 4<sup>th</sup> mandate. (See Appendix 6 for the details)

## 6. Female Voters

### 6.1. Women during the 2021 Voter Lists Revision and Voter Registration Process

#### a. Women who Checked Their name on the Voter Lists and Registered to Vote

Number of people who checked their names in the Voter Lists and Registered to Vote in 2021			
Total male-female		Total number of women	
Number	%	Number	%
9,205,681	87.9	4,904,832	53.3

(See Appendix 7 for the details)

Based on the official result of the 2021 Voter Lists Revision and Voter Registration released by the NEC on 12 February 2022, women who have registered to vote and have their name on the voter lists

nationwide are 4,904,832 equal to 53.3% of 9,205,681 male and female voters. In COMFREL's target area of 10 communes, 7,020 women (53.1%) of the total 13,212 registered men and women, including 307 young women (4.4%). COMFREL's women observers conducted semi-interviewed with 60 women who had checked the voter list and registered to vote and found the following findings<sup>10</sup>:

<b>About “convenience” in the commune/Sangkat</b>	
<b>Voter Lists Revision</b>	<b>Voter Registration</b>
It is easy to check the name on the voter lists at the local grassroots because it is very close and has attachment documents. It is also easy to travel.	The Voter Registration Group directly visited the village
The Voter Registration Group has very good preparation (name lists and whiteboards)	The Voter Registration Group motivated people to register to vote and spoke to them softly and respectfully.
The Voter Registration Group is ready to help check and explain to people about anything they were not clear.	The commune council issued an Identification Document for voter registration to people without discrimination.

<b>About “Difficulties” in Commune/Sangkat</b>	
<b>Voter Lists Revision</b>	<b>Voter Registration</b>
Some people are illiterate, so they have difficulty in checking their name on the voter lists.	Some people lacked the necessary documents for voter registration and some relinquished of their rights after the Voter Registration Group requested them to bring more documents to fill out the identification document.
	Some people faced difficulty when having their photos taken as the camera crashed, leading to a long waiting time (a waste of time)
Some people lacked transportation means to go to check the voter list and register to vote.	

<sup>10</sup> COMFREL deployed women observers in five target provinces, namely Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Takeo and Preah Vihear Provinces, during the 2021 voter list checking and voter registration period.

Reasons Motivating Women to Go to Check Their name on the Voter Lists and to Register to Vote	
Voter Lists Revision	Voter Registration
Be afraid of having their name recorded incorrectly on the voter lists.	Because they are eligible to register to vote (based on their age)
Be afraid of having their name removed from the voter list	Fulfil duties as Cambodian citizens
Be afraid of not being able to vote	
Be sure that their name is still on the voter list.	
To have the right to choose good representatives that serve our society for prosperity, peace, and good public order (choose the political party that you love, and that chosen party can lead the commune well).	

### b. Women who did not register to vote

Based on the actual result, it wasn't easy to look for women who had not yet registered to vote for the interview because, in some communes, almost all women had already been registered. In other some communes, some women migrated abroad without coming back. However, COMFREL women observers sought to conduct semi-interviews with 15 unregistered women and found out the following reasons for not being able to register to vote:

The Reasons Causing Some Women not Being Able to register to Vote
No Khmer identity Card [Already submitted the application form but have not yet received it (very long-time process)]
Lost Khmer identity Card; already notified the authority but still not yet get the new one.
Underage
Did not want to go to register to vote; had no faith in the result of the election as there was no development progress at all in their commune.
Had no documents
Encountered some problems with the required documents
Had no information about voter registration
When the Voter Registration Group came to their village, they had gone out of the village for work
Had no information about voter registration since they came to live with their husband's side and were pregnant too.

**c. Personal Impression and Opinions Shared by COMFREL’s Female Election Observers**

Commune/Sangkat Voter Lists Revision and Voter Registration Process		
Overview	Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Officers of the Voter Registration Group, clerks, and village chiefs had a very good collaboration, made great efforts to fulfil their role, and always worked hard. They waited for people from the farm/rice field until 6 pm and helped facilitate and made it convenient for people and observers. Further, outside the voter registration office were security and good public order. Nevertheless, some people did not go to check their name on the voter lists and did not register to vote (Kdei Dong commune and Phnom Tbeng Pi commune).</p>	<p>Officers of the Voter Registration Group and commune councilors cooperated well. They paid great attention to and talked to, helped people check their name on the voter lists and helped them register to vote. Further, they were friendly and knowledgeable; they took good care of observers. They provided an interview and gave information quickly. Voter Registration Officers were always nice and respectful; they were ready to help explain to citizens in detail about the criteria and procedures for preparing documents. Village chiefs also did their best to help bring eligible people to register to vote.</p>	<p>Commune/Sangkat authorities did not disseminate information to the people widely. Commune/Sangkat working groups failed to conduct enough awareness-raising activities to enhance local people’s understanding; they also provided unclear information; came to work late; especially in the morning; and encountered some technical issues.</p> <p>Some people lack an in-depth understanding of voter lists revision and are illiterate, so when checking the voter lists, some people do not bring along the documents (insufficient documents), and some people do not pay attention to their duties as citizens in society.</p>

## 6.2. Polling Day



Source: Radio Free Asia



Source: Khmer Times

The number of women eligible voters in the 2021 official voter list is 4,904,832, equal to 53.3% of the total number of 9,205,681<sup>11</sup> male and female voters for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022. The voter turnout is 7,172,448, accounting for 77.9%<sup>12</sup> of the total registered voters. It has been concluded from the observation that there was a higher percentage of women voters compared to that of men voters going to cast their ballot on Sunday, June 5, 2022. Based on the monitoring report collected from COMFREL and BCV women observers and from GADC women and men observers in the seven target provinces, it has been discovered that<sup>13</sup> out of the total of observed 87 polling stations, 75 polling stations, equal to 86.2%, had more women voters casting their ballot than men from **51.1% to 78%**.



Source: COMFREL

**2,033,233 eligible voters, equalling 22.1%**, did not turnout and/or did not vote, including approximately a large proportion of women voters. They encountered difficulty in voting on the polling day due to several reasons and irregularities affecting voters' rights, especially female voters. These issues include having the name on the official voter lists but losing/having no Khmer ID Card or their Khmer ID Card expired or having insufficient supporting documents; invalid name and data on the voter lists; being unable to find their names on the voter lists; and accidentally encountering other issues.

According to the election monitoring report of women observers, it has been found out that 95 cases of irregularities and issues happened to women voters on the polling day at 28 polling stations, including: (1) some women voters have their name on the official voter list but losing/having no Khmer ID Card or their Khmer ID Card expired or having insufficient supporting documents; (2) their name and data have been wrongly recorded on the voter list; (3) some female voters could not find

<sup>11</sup> The official result of the 2021 Voter List Checking and Voter Registration released by NEC on February 12, 2022

<sup>12</sup> The voter turnout of the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune Council/Sangkat Elections 2022 announced by the NEC on June 5, 2022

<sup>13</sup> The observation report, jointly produced by COMFREL, BCV, and GADC, on “Women's Political Participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022” in the seven target Provinces (Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Takeo, Preah Vihear, Pursat and Prey Veng Provinces



their names on the voter lists because they did not receive the Voter Information Card or have not been aware of the change in the polling station code; (4) some female voters accidentally encountered other issues, such as in their family, a patient needed to be hospitalized immediately or having a health problem; (5) authorities and/or political party agents were stationed in front of the polling stations and village chief asked voters this question “To whom are you going to vote for”, and the village chief mobilized and transported local people from their home to vote.

The Rapid Survey on Women's Political Participation in the seven target provinces on 6 June 2022, one day after the polling day, with “*women voting or having indelible ink on their forefinger and women not voting or having no indelible ink on their forefinger*” has discovered that out of the 119 women surveyed, 64% women voted and provided some reasons for going to vote and 36% women did not vote due to several reasons, making them unable to cast their vote.

**64% of women who voted said they wanted to go to vote because:**

Reasons
They want to exercise their right to vote.
They support a party they love.
Because everyone goes to the polls.
Women's participation is essential for the 5 <sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections.
Hope to elect women representatives who are good leaders and pay great attention to women’s and children’s issues, significantly to enhance and broaden the educational system and to improve the economic policy.
Hope that their commune infrastructure will be developed.

**36% of women who did not vote responded that they did not want to go to the polls/did not vote due to some reasons listed as follows:**

Reasons
Had no spare time to go to vote.
Did not understand politics.
Did not care or pay any attention to political issues.
Could not find their name on the voter list.
Their name and data have been incorrectly incorporated (into the voter list)
Encountered health problems.
Lost Khmer Identity Card.
Left their Khmer ID Card at a workplace.
Had to take care of their father at a hospital.

### III. Conclusion and Summary

Cambodia continues a pronounced inequality of representation between men and women in politics but women have been actively involved in politics and the electoral process in terms of both voice and action from one mandate to another. In fact, the total percentage of elected women and men as Commune Councilors for the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate in 2022 is very uneven between the sexes. It has **22%** elected women and **78%** elected men. At the same time, the full official authority of women to perform their duties still faces discrimination and is limited. This point does not yet include the analysis of other diversity of women, including women with disabilities, indigenous peoples, homosexuals, etc., partly due to a lack of data.

It has also been found that women's political participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat still encountered many challenges, ranging from getting opportunities to stand as candidates, to participating in the electoral process, and to advancing their political life as elected women. In particular, there were fewer opportunities for them to be listed at the first rank on the political party candidate lists. Further, there were wide gaps between female and male candidates, between elected women and elected men, and even a wider gap between female commune chiefs and male commune chiefs whose role is of significant in serving as both chairperson of commune council and commune leader managing commune development throughout 1652 communes/sangkats. These problems resulted from the fact that Cambodia **has not yet had a specific written gender equality policy within political parties in place**, which is a special measure, and has **lacked several articles of gender-responsive election laws** to support and provide opportunities for both women and men to equally participate in a decision-making role and in the politics in accordance with the CEDAW Convention and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) commitments Cambodia has taken on. **Lack of political will** of the political parties and **lack of the high commitment of the leaders** in promoting gender equality in politics and decision-making level. In addition, women political party activists and women politicians continue to **face all forms of discrimination and violence**, hindering their participation in political activities as well as access to gender justice and the benefits of taking part in politics. **Some cultural and social norms that have a negative mind-set** in promoting women's leadership are at the root-cause, creating barriers to the women politicians' participation in quality and effectively.

It has been observed that the **17 political parties** contesting in the 5<sup>th</sup> Mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022 continue to show that the **work of promoting women's leadership is still limited**, as reflected in the results of the political party candidate lists, especially putting female candidates at the first rank of the lists, which would grant them more opportunities to become commune leaders (commune chiefs). In fact, the total sex distribution of female and male candidates at the first rank is the most uneven between the sexes; only **12% of female candidates** while the **male candidates have an overwhelming percentage of 88%**.

**Two political parties** that received the most voter support and commune seats in this 5<sup>th</sup> mandate are the **CPP** and the **CP**, but the leaders of both parties still **lacked high commitment, gender policy and reserved fund** to increase gender equality in politics and decision-making position for they had placed a small percentage of female candidates, majority of whom had been listed at the bottom of their party lists for this 5<sup>th</sup> mandate Commune/Sangkat Council Elections 2022.

**The winners** of the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate Commune Council Elections 2022 are **the most uneven** between the sexes. There are only **three parties** having elected women; the CPP has 25.2% women and 74.8% men while the CP has 9% women and the men have an overwhelming percentage of 91%. The GDP has 16.7% women and men with 83.3%.

About **30% of the 17 political parties** have considered addressing women's and children's issues in their political platforms for the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate.

More female than male voters turnout on the polling day, Sunday, June 5, 2022. The percentage of female voters casting their vote in the observed 75 polling stations ranged from **51.1% to 78%** of the target areas of COMFREL, BCV, and GADC.

At the national level, there have been **no women leaders** as members of the National Election Committee (NEC) among its **nine members**, and **five** Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. Against this backdrop, more and more women, almost equal to 50%, have participated in lower-level election management as officials of the Polling Station Commission and Ballot Counting Station Commission. **56%** of female polling station officials are members, while only 6% are chairwomen in the observed 97 polling stations.

Cambodian women and men have been fully and equally guaranteed by the Cambodian constitution on their political participation and interests. However, women-friendly and enabling environment, policies, election laws and operational measurements have not been realistically responsive to the status of women's participation in politics. **The gaps of policies and no gender-responsive election laws, operational measurements, and investments have strengthened the inequality** of women's representation and participation. Therefore, **gender equality policy in the party and gender-responsive election laws and it's well implemented** will become a **powerful and an effective tool** for women to claim their rights and grasp equal opportunities as candidates and elected. In addition, the **high commitment of leaders and the political will** to support women is essential to succeeding in this work.

## IV. Recommendations

To increase gender equality and to empower women in politics, the following measures should be addressed:

### 1. National Assembly and Senate

Ensure the formulating of gender-responsive election laws in both the Law on the Elections of Members of the National Assembly (LEMNA) and the Law on Elections of Members of Commune/Sangkat Council (LEMCC), which is an affirmative action to promote gender equality and provide opportunities for women's equal participation in politics and the proper implementation of these laws. This affirmative action is an effective solution to encourage all political parties to put more women candidates on their political party lists. The motivation for political parties to implement this special measure is to create it within a legal framework, meaning to make amendments to the Election Laws. The Law would further improve the criteria for the registration procedure of political party candidates, requiring the use of a sandwich system from top to bottom for ranking on the political party candidate lists. There should be amendments to the Law on Elections of Members of National Assembly, Chapter 4, Article 27 and Article 28 ***“The list of political party candidates in each constituency shall use a sandwich system from top to bottom between women candidates and men candidates”*** as well as the Law on Elections of Members of Commune/Sangkat Council's Chapter 6, Article 39 ***“Candidate lists of each political party shall alternate female candidates and male candidates from the top to bottom ranking.”***

### 2. Political Parties

Ensure the formulation of political party gender equality policy by political parties themselves, and this policy shall be well implemented to promote women's equal and non-discriminatory participation in their political party, such as women in the policy-making process and women as decision-maker, women leaders as well as female candidates and elected representatives. The gender equality policy is an effective tool to encourage all political parties to place more women candidates on the political party candidate lists, using the sandwich system from the top to bottom for ranking between women and men candidates and increasing gender equality at all levels within the party.

### 3. State and Public Institutions

- The Royal Government of Cambodia (line ministries) should provide all kinds of support, such as funding, resources and human resources, to women leaders and elected women in order to facilitate and enhance the effectiveness and quality of women's work, political participation, and leadership.
- The Royal Government of Cambodia shall reinforce the respect for women's political rights and ensure the exercise of these rights by creating a conducive environment enabling women to meet and discuss political issues and other issues, especially for women politicians from the opposition party and other political parties, so as to support and provide more opportunities for women to participate in politics and decision-making in line with the CEDAW Convention and Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- The Ministry of Interior and relevant authorities for the sub-national democratic development shall ensure that all Commune/Sangkat Councilor, especially women, have full access to their roles, duties and powers in accordance with the Law on “Commune/Sangkat Administration Management” and the CEDAW Convention. For instance, the establishment of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms shall be implemented in order to oversee their working conditions and challenges.

#### 4. CSOs, Educational Institutions and Academies

- Increase supporting mechanisms for women politicians, such as capacity development (self-confidence and skills needed to participate in politics, including the development of effective lobbying and campaign strategies), empowerment, and special political funding for women in politics.
- Utilise both the social media platforms and mass media to conduct campaign activities to promote women's rights by emphasizing the importance of women's political participation and leadership role and to accelerate the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women in public, in politics and within the family.

#### 5. National Election Committee (NEC)

- Develop initiatives and join the call for the amendment of the Election Laws to ensure gender equality in elections, primarily to support and explore all means to help pave the way conducive for more and more women to run as candidates and to be elected.
- Ensure the formulation of NEC’s gender-responsive election regulations and procedures to increase gender equality and provide equal opportunities to female candidates by putting additional criteria to the registration procedure of political party candidates, requiring the use of a sandwich system from the top to bottom for ranking between women candidates and men candidates on the political party candidate lists.

\*\*\*★ The End ★\*\*\*

## Appendix 1

### Number of Women Candidates by Capital-Province for the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate Commune Council Elections 2022

N <sup>o</sup>	Provinces/Capital	Candidates	Women	
			Number	Percentage(%)
1	Banteay Meanchey	4,777	1,518	31.8
2	Battam Bang	6,137	2,246	36.6
3	Kampong Cham	6,333	2,016	31.8
4	Kampong Chhnang	3,705	1,221	33.0
5	Kampong Speu	4,806	1,401	29.2
6	Kampong Thom	6,030	2,005	33.3
7	Kampot	3,214	900	28.0
8	Kandal	6,611	2,299	34.8
9	Koh Kong	921	266	28.9
10	Kratie	2,734	941	34.4
11	Mondolkiri	689	168	24.4
12	Phnom Penh	5,792	2,245	38.8
13	Preah Vihear	2,320	700	30.2
14	Prey Veng	6,651	2,161	32.5
15	Pursat	1,747	524	30.0
16	Ratanakiri	1,365	365	26.7
17	Siem Reap	6,113	2,059	33.7
18	Preah Shihanouk	1,623	458	28.2
19	Stung Treng	1,183	306	25.9
20	Svay Rieng	2,977	832	27.9
21	Takeo	4,655	1,272	27.3
22	Kep	231	81	35.1
23	Pailin	370	143	38.6
24	Oddor Meanchey	1,331	496	37.3
25	Tbong Khmum	3,777	1,190	31.5
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>86,092</b>	<b>27,813</b>	<b>32.3</b>

## Appendix 2

### Number of Elected Women by Capital-Province for the 5<sup>th</sup> mandate Commune Council Elections 2022

N <sup>o</sup>	Provinces/Capital	Total	Women	
			Number	Percentage(%)
1	Banteay Meanchey	533	98	18.4
2	Battam Bang	823	214	26
3	Kampong Cham	817	135	16.5
4	Kampong Chhnang	427	102	23.9
5	Kampong Speu	616	117	19
6	Kampong Thom	585	113	19.3
7	Kampot	561	111	19.8
8	Kandal	915	190	20.8
9	Koh Kong	167	47	28.1
10	Kratie	300	73	24.3
11	Mondolkiri	107	27	25.2
12	Phnom Penh	899	244	27.1
13	Preah Vihear	333	79	23.7
14	Prey Veng	892	158	17.7
15	Pursat	341	87	25.5
16	Ratanakiri	260	57	21.9
17	Siem Reap	668	174	26
18	Preah Shihanouk	177	35	19.8
19	Stung Treng	176	42	23.9
20	Svay Rieng	518	133	25.7
21	Takeo	736	144	19.6
22	Kep	31	6	19.4
23	Pailin	52	16	30.8
24	Oddor Meanchey	152	45	29.6
25	Tbong Khmum	536	115	21.5
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11,622</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>22</b>

## Appendix 3

### Number of Commune/Sangkat without any Elected Women as Commune/Sangkat Councilors

N <sup>o</sup>	Provinces/Capital	District	Commune	Commune Without Women	Percentage
1	Banteay Meanchey	9	67	8	11.9
2	Battam Bang	14	103	3	2.9
3	Kampong Cham	10	109	18	16.5
4	Kampong Chhnang	8	71	9	12.7
5	Kampong Speu	8	88	5	5.7
6	Kampong Thom	9	81	7	8.6
7	Kampot	9	93	13	14
8	Kandal	11	127	2	1.6
9	Koh Kong	7	29	0	0
10	Kratie	6	48	3	6.3
11	Mondolkiri	9	21	0	0
12	Phnom Penh	14	105	2	1.9
13	Preah Vihear	8	51	2	3.9
14	Prey Veng	13	116	18	15.5
15	Pursat	7	49	2	4.1
16	Ratanakiri	9	50	3	6
17	Siem Reap	12	100	5	5
18	Preah Shihanouk	5	29	8	27.6
19	Stung Treng	6	34	1	2.9
20	Svay Rieng	8	80	3	3.8
21	Takeo	10	100	12	12
22	Kep	2	5	0	0
23	Pailin	2	8	0	0
24	Oddor Meanchey	5	24	0	0
25	Tbong Khmum	7	64	2	3.1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>208</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>7.6</b>



Appendix 4  
Women Commune/Sangkat Chiefs

**បញ្ជីឈ្មោះមេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ស្ត្រី ១៧៣នាក់ អាណត្តិទី៥ (ឆ្នាំ២០២២-ឆ្នាំ២០២៧)**

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ឆ្នាំ	អាយុ	ឃុំ/សង្កាត់	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខណ្ឌ	ពលគ្រាខេត្ត	រាល់ឆ្នាំ	ឃុំដាច់ស្រយាល	សាលាសិក្សា	ស្ថានភាព	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត/ស្រុក	
១	ជឹម សៅឌី	១៩៧២	៥០ឆ្នាំ (ស្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ឃុំស្រីក្រោក	មង្គលបុរី		បន្ទាយមានជ័យ				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
២	ស្វាត់ ចាន់ថុន	១៩៩០	៣២ឆ្នាំ (ស្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ភ្នំដី	ភ្នំស្រុក		បន្ទាយមានជ័យ				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី

៣	ធួ ណាគ្រី	១៩៤៦	៧៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	អូរអំបិល	សិរិសោភ័ ណ	បន្ទាយមានជ័យ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៤	ឆាត សុជា	១៩៨២	៤០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ព្រះពន្លា	សិរិសោភ័ ណ	បន្ទាយមានជ័យ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៥	គឹម ពៅ	១៩៥៩	៦៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	អូរស្រែ ឡៅ	ម៉ាឡេ	បន្ទាយមានជ័យ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៦	កឹម គឹមអាន	១៩៧៧	៤៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្ទឹង	បាណន់	បាត់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៧	ដាន ម៉ៅ	១៩៨៨	៣៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	អំពិលប្រាំ ដើម	បរសេ	បាត់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៨	សៀង វណ្ណ	១៩៧៨	៤៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ព្រែកប្លូង	ឯកភ្នំ	បាត់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៩	លាវ មុំ	១៩៩១	៣១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ព្រៃស្វាយ	មោងឫស្សី	បាត់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១០	សិទ្ធិ សុខា	១៩៨១	៤១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ព្រៃគូប	មោងឫស្សី	បាត់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១១	សៀម យ៉ាប់	១៩៦៣	៥៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	តាប៉ុន	សង្កែ	បាត់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់

១២	ស៊ឹម ពៅ	១៩៦២	៦០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	រោ	សង្កែ	បាក់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៣	សួន ជាតិ	១៩៥២	៧០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ភាសាញ	សំឡូត	បាក់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៤	អ៊ុច ធឿន	១៩៥៣	៦៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សន្តិភាព	សំពៅលូន	បាក់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៥	យុន ភន	១៩៥២	៧០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ភាស្តា	សំពៅលូន	បាក់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៦	រី ហង	១៩៦១	៦១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ត្រាង	កំរៀង	បាក់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៧	ជួន សុផល	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	តាសែន	កំរៀង	បាក់ដំបង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៨	ហៀង សុផល	១៩៦២	៦០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	មេព្រីង	បាធាយ	កំពង់ចាម			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៩	ញឹក ស្រីអុន	១៩៧០	៥២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សំពងជ័យ	ជើងព្រៃ	កំពង់ចាម			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
២០	យាង ស៊ីផាន	១៩៥៩	៦៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សំបូរមាស	កំពង់ចាម	កំពង់ចាម			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក

២១	អា ចាន់ថុល	១៩៦២	៦០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កៀនជ្រៃ	កំពង់សៀម	កំពង់ចាម		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
២២	គង់ សៀកអេង	១៩៧៥	៤៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សូរគង	កងមាស	កំពង់ចាម		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
២៣	ស៊ុន ចន្ទា	១៩៥០	៧២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កោះសូទិន	កោះសូទិន	កំពង់ចាម		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
២៤	នុត សៅ	១៩៨០	៤២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ត្រពាំងចាន់	បរិបូណ៌	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
២៥	អ៊ឹង គឹមអៀន	១៩៨៤	៣៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ព្រៃគ្រី	ជលគីរី	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
២៦	ភួន ឈុយអេង	១៩៤៣	៧៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ផ្សារឆ្នាំង	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
២៧	កែវ សុផាត	១៩៥៧	៦៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
២៨	គុយ ចន្ទី	១៩៦០	៦២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កំពង់ហៅ	កំពង់លែង	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
២៩	ទេព យ៉ាវ៉ែម	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ពានី	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់

៣០	ស្វាយ ស៊ីម	១៩៥៧	៦៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	តារាជស	កំពង់	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៣១	ចៅង ហុង	១៩៤៦	៧៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ព្រៃមូល	រលាប្លៀរ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៣២	ជាត សារីន	១៩៨៤	៣៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ខ្នាធ្នូរ	សាមគ្គី មានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៣៣	ប៉ែន សោភា	១៩៨០	៤២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្វាយ ជុក	សាមគ្គី មានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	✓		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៣៤	ហែម គៀន	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ជ្រៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៣៥	ឈិន សារី	១៩៨១	៤១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ចោង ម៉ោង	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៣៦	ស៊ីម នៃ	១៩៦៥	៥៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ក្បាល ទឹក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៣៧	ញឹក ហឹង	១៩៦៦	៥៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ខ្ពង ពពក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៣៨	កែវ យ៉ាន	១៩៧៨	៤៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ក្រាំង ស្តារ	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី

៣៩	ព្រំ សុខា	១៩៨៣	៣៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ពោធិ៍ចំរើន	បរសដួ	កំពង់ស្ពឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៤០	ឃុន សាមឿន	១៩៨០	៤២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	គីរីវុទ្ធ	ភ្នំស្រួច	កំពង់ស្ពឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៤១	តាំង គឹមចេង	១៩៥៩	៦៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	អូរ	ភ្នំស្រួច	កំពង់ស្ពឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៤២	ព្រំ នី	១៩៧០	៥២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កាំបែង	សំរោងទង	កំពង់ស្ពឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៤៣	យ៉ែម សុភាព	១៩៧៩	៤៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ខ្ញុំក្រាំង	សំរោងទង	កំពង់ស្ពឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៤៤	យំព្យ គឹមហុន	១៩៦៨	៥៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្កុះ	សំរោងទង	កំពង់ស្ពឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៤៥	អូន យ៉ែន	១៩៦៨	៥៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	បល្ល័ង្ក	បារាយណ៍	កំពង់ធំ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៤៦	យឹង ហ៊ាប	១៩៧៤	៥៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ដំរីស្លាប់	បារាយណ៍	កំពង់ធំ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៤៧	ព្រហ្ម សោភា	១៩៧៧	៤៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ច្រនាង	តាំងគោក	កំពង់ធំ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី

៤៨	នុត គឹមស៊ីន	១៩៥៣	៦៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ជ្រលង	តាំងគោក	កំពង់ធំ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៤៩	ប៉ែន សុភណ្ណារី	១៩៧២	៥០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ទូកមាស ខាងលិច	បន្ទាយ មាស	កំពត			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៥០	លីម លុយ	១៩៥០	៧២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កំពង់ត្រា ចខាងកើ	កំពង់ ត្រាច	កំពត			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៥១	លេង ស្រីកែវ	១៩៧៣	៤៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ភ្នំប្រា សាទ	កំពង់ ត្រាច	កំពត			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៥២	យន សុម៉ាលី	១៩៨២	៤០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	កំពង់ ក្រែង	ទឹកឃ្មុំ	កំពត			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៥៣	សុខ ចាន់ធី	១៩៥៩	៦៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ត្រពាំង សង្កែ	ទឹកឃ្មុំ	កំពត			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៥៤	សេង សុភីន	១៩៥៥	៦៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ត្រពាំងធំ	ទឹកឃ្មុំ	កំពត			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៥៥	លីម សុឃៀន	១៩៦០	៦២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សៀមរាប	កណ្តាល ស្ទឹង	កណ្តាល			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៥៦	យ៉ា សាឃៀន	១៩៥៦	៦៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ត្រពាំង ដំង	កណ្តាល ស្ទឹង	កណ្តាល			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់

៥៧	កន់ សុនណារី	១៩៧០	៥២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ទ្រា	កណ្តាលស្ទឹង	កណ្តាល		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៥៨	អ៊ុក សៀន	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ឈើទាល	កៀនស្វាយ	កណ្តាល		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៥៩	ប៊ុន សុគាំ	១៩៦០	៦២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ជ័យធី	ខ្សាច់កណ្តាល	កណ្តាល		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៦០	ឡេង គឹមហ៊ាង	១៩៥៣	៦៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ព្រះប្រសប់	ខ្សាច់កណ្តាល	កណ្តាល		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៦១	ណេង ជាលីស	១៩៨៥	៣៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សន្តង	ខ្សាច់កណ្តាល	កណ្តាល		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៦២	ផេ យ៉េក	១៩៦៦	៥៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	តាឯក	ខ្សាច់កណ្តាល	កណ្តាល		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៦៣	ហួន ម៉ឺ	១៩៥៧	៦៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កោះកែវ	ល្វាឯម	កណ្តាល		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៦៤	ស៊ុន ចិយា	១៩៨៣	៣៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	កោះរះ	ល្វាឯម	កណ្តាល		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៦៥	យុន សុខេម	១៩៦៩	៥៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	រំព្រកដំបង	មុខកំពូល	កណ្តាល		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់



៦៦	ស៊ឹម ណាង	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ឆក់ឈើ នាង	អង្គស្នួល	កណ្តាល			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៦៧	ស៊ី កល្យាណា	១៩៦៥	៥៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ដំណាក់អំពីល	អង្គស្នួល	កណ្តាល			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៦៨	ជួង ខែម	១៩៥៤	៦៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ទួលពេជ្រ	អង្គស្នួល	កណ្តាល			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៦៩	ហេង ម្លប់	១៩៥៩	៦៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កំពង់ស្ពឺង	ពញាញ	កណ្តាល			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៧០	ពេជ្រ បូរាណា	១៩៦១	៦១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ក្រាំងយ៉ូរ	ស្នាង	កណ្តាល			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៧១	កែន យឹម	១៩៧៩	៤៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ប្រាសាទ	ស្នាង	កណ្តាល			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៧២	លន់ សុភា	១៩៧៣	៤៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	តាកែល	តាកែល	កណ្តាល			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៧៣	លី ឡាំង	១៩៦៦	៥៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កោះកាពិ	កោះកុង	កោះកុង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៧៤	ជឹង ពិសី	១៩៦៨	៥៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្នាមមានជ័យ	ខេមរ ភូមិន្ទ	កោះកុង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី

៧៥	ដួង លីមហាង	១៩៧៩	៤៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ជីវជីវ	ឆ្នង	ក្រចេះ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៧៦	គា ប៉ុណ្ណារី	១៩៦៦	៥៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កញ្ជ្រ	ឆ្នង	ក្រចេះ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៧៧	យ៉ាង មនោរម្យ	១៩៨០	៤២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ខ្សាច់អណ្តែត	ឆ្នង	ក្រចេះ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៧៨	អ៊ីសា អ៊ីតី	១៩៧៩	៤៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ព្រែកសាម៉ាន់	ឆ្នង	ក្រចេះ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៧៩	ថ្លាង ណាវ៉ត	១៩៥៩	៦៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ឃ្មឹម	ស្នួល	ក្រចេះ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៨០	ខឿន ណារឿន	១៩៧៦	៤៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្រែសង្កែម	កោះញែក	មណ្ឌលគីរី			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៨១	ច្វាន់ ព្រៃល	១៩៧២	៥០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សែនមនោរម្យ	អូររាំង	មណ្ឌលគីរី			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៨២	ម៉ែន ចាន់ធី	១៩៧៣	៤៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ក្រង់តោះ	ពេជ្រជា	មណ្ឌលគីរី			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៨៣	នេត ឆាយា	១៩៥៧	៦៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សុខដុម	សែនមនោរម្យ	មណ្ឌលគីរី			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី

៨៤	ប៉ែន អ៊ុន	១៩៥៤	៦៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ផ្សារកណ្តាល ទី២	ដូនពេញ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៨៥	ខៀវ សំអុន	១៩៦០	៦២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ចតុមុខ	ដូនពេញ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៨៦	អ៊ុន សាជន	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្រះចក	ដូនពេញ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៨៧	ស៊ី គឹមឡុង	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	មនោរម្យ	ពលករ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៨៨	ឡុង ផល្លី	១៩៥៣	៦៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	មិត្តភាព	ពលករ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៨៩	កៅ មន្តា	១៩៥៥	៦៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	បឹងព្រលិត	ពលករ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៩០	ពៅ សាម៉ាច	១៩៤៩	៧៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ផ្សារដេប៉ូទី១	ទួល គោក	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៩១	ឆេង ចាន់ថន	១៩៥១	៧១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ផ្សារដេប៉ូទី២	ទួល គោក	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
៩២	សៀង សេរី	១៩៥០	៧២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ដង្កោ	ដង្កោ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា	

៩៣	ឌី សុខហេង	១៩៨៣	៣៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ព្រៃវែង	ជង្កា	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឌី
៩៤	រាជ ជាឿន	១៩៥០	៧២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ទួលសង្កែ ទី១	ឫស្សីកែវ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឌី
៩៥	ទៀប វណ្ណរៀង	១៩៦០	៦២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កាកាប ទី១	ពោធិ៍សែន ជ័យ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឌី
៩៦	ទេព ព្រហ្មមុន្នី	១៩៦២	៦០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	និរាជ	ច្បារអំពៅ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឌី
៩៧	យន់ សុផល	១៩៦៤	៥៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	វាលស្បូវ	ច្បារអំពៅ	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឌី
៩៨	ប្រាក់ មាលី	១៩៥៥	៦៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	បឹងកេងក ងទី១	បឹងកេង កង	ភ្នំពេញ		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
៩៩	ផេង សុភ័ក្រ	១៩៧៧	៤៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ប្រាថ	ជ័យសែន	ព្រះវិហារ		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឌី
១០០	ចក់ វ៉ាន់ឡឺន	១៩៦៩	៥៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សែបមួយ	សែប	ព្រះវិហារ		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឌី
១០១	ទិន ហាយ	១៩៨៨	៣៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ដូរព្រៃមួយ	សែប	ព្រះវិហារ		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឌី

១០២	លាម សាង្គីម	១៩៧៤	៤៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	គូលែន ជើង	គូលែន	ព្រះវិហារ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១០៣	វីក យ៉ា	១៩៦៧	៥៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	រមទម	រៀង	ព្រះវិហារ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១០៤	សោម សុខុម	១៩៧០	៥២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ចំរើន	សង្គមថ្មី	ព្រះវិហារ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១០៥	អ៊ុន ស្តើង	១៩៧០	៥២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ឈាន មុខ	ត្បែងមាន ជ័យ	ព្រះវិហារ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១០៦	សោម យឹម	១៩៧៣	៤៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ចាម	កំពង់ ត្របែក	ព្រៃវែង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១០៧	ហេង ស្រីពៅ	១៩៧០	៥២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កន្សោម អក	កំពង់ ត្របែក	ព្រៃវែង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១០៨	ទិត សោភា	១៩៧៥	៤៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ព្រៃឈរ	កំពង់ ត្របែក	ព្រៃវែង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១០៩	រង សាក្សីណូ	១៩៧៤	៤៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ព្រៃពោ ន	កំពង់ ត្របែក	ព្រៃវែង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១១០	នូ សាមួន	១៩៧២	៥០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	បន្ទាយ ចក្រី	ព្រះស្តេច	ព្រៃវែង		✓	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់

១១១	ថុង គន្ធា	១៩៨៨	៣៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	បឹងដោល	ព្រះស្តេច	ប្រែជំងឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ប្តី
១១២	អុន កុននាង	១៩៨៨	៣៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ព្រះស្តេច	ព្រះស្តេច	ប្រែជំងឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ប្តី
១១៣	ចាន់ សុខឡើង	១៩៩១	៣១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ប្រែកតាសរ	ពោធិ៍រៀង	ប្រែជំងឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ប្តី
១១៤	ណយ គន្ធា	១៩៨៦	៣៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ប្រែកចង្កាន	ស៊ីធរកណ្តាល	ប្រែជំងឺ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ប្តី
១១៥	ម៉េង អុន	១៩៥៣	៦៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	អូរតាប៉ោង	បាកាន	ពោធិ៍សាត់			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ប្តី
១១៦	សៀង សាន់ថៃ	១៩៥២	៧០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	រាំងទិល	កណ្តៀង	ពោធិ៍សាត់			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ប្តី
១១៧	ប៊ិន ស៊ីវឡា	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	អន្លង់ឆ្នោត	ក្រគរ	ពោធិ៍សាត់			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ប្តី
១១៨	ឌីប សាមៀន	១៩៧០	៥២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ក្បាលត្រាប	ក្រគរ	ពោធិ៍សាត់			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ប្តី
១១៩	កង ប៊ុនគា	១៩៤៨	៧៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	លលកស	ពោធិ៍សាត់	ពោធិ៍សាត់			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ប្តី

១២០	អៀត ស្រីម៉ាច	១៩៨៧	៣៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ប្រែប្រួល	ពោធិ៍សាត់	ពោធិ៍សាត់	ពោធិ៍សាត់	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី
១២១	ផង ក្លឹម	១៩៨៨	៣៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	យក្សឡោម	បានលុង	រតនគិរី	រតនគិរី	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី
១២២	រ៉ែន ចាន់ចន	១៩៦៦	៥៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ទីងចាក់	បកែវ	រតនគិរី	រតនគិរី	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី
១២៣	ខាញ ស៊ី	១៩៧៧	៤៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	អូរជុំ	អូរជុំ	រតនគិរី	រតនគិរី	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១២៤	ក្រែន ចន្ទា	១៩៨៧	៣៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ល្អក់	អូរជុំ	រតនគិរី	រតនគិរី	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១២៥	លីវ សុខប	១៩៥៦	៦៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ចាឈ្មួញ	អង្គរជុំ	សៀមរាប	សៀមរាប	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១២៦	ឈួន អឹម	១៩៨៩	៣៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	នេតាឯក	បន្ទាយស្រី	សៀមរាប	សៀមរាប	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី
១២៧	ព្ន ចិន្ទា	១៩៥៦	៦៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ជីក្រែង	ជីក្រែង	សៀមរាប	សៀមរាប	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី
១២៨	ឡាច សុភា	១៩៨៤	៣៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	គោកធ្លកលើ	ជីក្រែង	សៀមរាប	សៀមរាប	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី

១២៩	ស៊ីង សារ៉ា	១៩៨០	៤២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ពង្រក្រោម	ជីក្រុង	សៀមរាប		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៣០	យួន ចាន់អន	១៩៨៣	៣៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	សំបូរ	ក្រឡាញ់	សៀមរាប		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៣១	ជា សំនៀង	១៩៨៩	៣៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ដូនកែវ	ពួក	សៀមរាប		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៣២	លើយ ហ៊ាន់	១៩៨៥	៣៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ល្វា	ពួក	សៀមរាប		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៣៣	ធិម សុគន្ធី	១៩៧៨	៤៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ព្រៃជ្រូក	ពួក	សៀមរាប		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៣៤	ខុច ម៉ាលីន	១៩៦១	៦១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	យាង	ពួក	សៀមរាប		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៣៥	ឡែម ណាត	១៩៩១	៣១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	បល្ល័ង្ក	ប្រាសាទ បាគង	សៀមរាប		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៣៦	ម៉ិល សុគង្គា	១៩៧៤	៤៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កណ្តែក	ប្រាសាទ បាគង	សៀមរាប		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៣៧	លឿន សារី	១៩៨៧	៣៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	គោកចក	សៀម រាប	សៀមរាប		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី



១៣៨	យុន ស៊ីយ៉ុន	១៩៧៩	៤៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សំរោង	សូទ្រ និគម	សៀមរាប			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
១៣៩	គឿន ព្រម	១៩៤៩	៧៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្វាយ លើ	ស្វាយ លើ	សៀមរាប			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
១៤០	ព្រិន ហោន	១៩៥៧	៦៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ប្រាសាទ	ភ័រិន	សៀមរាប			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
១៤១	យត់ ចាន់ភី	១៩៦៥	៥៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ល្វាក្រាំង	ភ័រិន	សៀមរាប			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
១៤២	រ៉ក ណម	១៩៥៦	៦៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្រែ ណូយ	ភ័រិន	សៀមរាប			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
១៤៣	សំរិទ្ធ សុខេមរា	១៩៨៤	៣៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	លេខ២	ព្រះ សីហនុ	ព្រះសីហនុ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
១៤៤	ទី បូទាវ	១៩៨៨	៣៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	កោះរុង	កោះរុង	ព្រះសីហនុ			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪ
១៤៥	ខាវ ខាំអន	១៩៥៦	៦៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សាម ឃ្មុយ	សេ សាន	ស្ទឹងត្រែង		✓	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៤៦	ជា ណម	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កោះស្រ ឡាយ	សៀមបូក	ស្ទឹងត្រែង		✓	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់

១៤៧	ហ៊ុន សុវណ្ណារ៉ា	១៩៦៩	៥៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	អូរម្រះ	សៀមបូក	ស្ទឹងត្រែង	✓		ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៤៨	សំ កញ្ញា	១៩៨១	៤១ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	បន្ទាយក្រាំង	កំពង់ពោធិ៍	ស្វាយរៀង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៤៩	ដួង យី	១៩៨៣	៣៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	អណ្តូងត្របែក	រមាសបែក	ស្វាយរៀង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៥០	ហ៊ុល សុផានី	១៩៨៨	៣៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ត្រស់	រមាសបែក	ស្វាយរៀង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៥១	អ៊ុយ សិន់	១៩៧៥	៤៧ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ចំបក់	ស្វាយជ្រំ	ស្វាយរៀង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៥២	យ៉ាក សុខា	១៩៨៧	៣៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	កំពង់ច័ន្ទ	ស្វាយជ្រំ	ស្វាយរៀង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៥៣	ពៅ បណ្ណាំ	១៩៨៤	៣៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	តាសួស	ស្វាយជ្រំ	ស្វាយរៀង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ថ្មី
១៥៤	ជា ស៊ុម	១៩៥៦	៦៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ដូន	ស្វាយជ្រំ	ស្វាយរៀង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៥៥	ទេព សោមនី	១៩៥៤	៦៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	គោកព្រីង	ស្វាយជ្រំ	ស្វាយរៀង			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	

១៥៦	ជេត សារី	១៩៥៩	៦៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្វាយធំ	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៥៧	ឃួន សោភ័ណ្ណ	១៩៧៩	៤៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ចេក	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៥៨	ស្រី អមរា	១៩៧៤	៤៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៥៩	យង់ សារ៉ាន	១៩៦៩	៥៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	ពោធិ៍តា ហោ	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៦០	សុក ណន	១៩៥២	៧០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សង្ឃីរ	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៦១	ងួន សាត	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កណ្តៀង រាយ	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៦២	គង់ សាធាន	១៩៨០	៤២ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	សំបូរ	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ស្វាយរៀង	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក
១៦៣	កែវ សុជាត	១៩៥២	៧០ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យចំណាស់)	កំពង	គិរីវង់	តាកែវ	តាកែវ	តាកែវ	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៦៤	អ៊ឹម សារី	១៩៨៣	៣៩ឆ្នាំ (ស្ត្រីវ័យក្មេង)	ក្រពុំឈូក	កោះអណ្តែត	កោះអណ្តែត	កោះអណ្តែត	កោះអណ្តែត	ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ឪពុក

១៦៥	ជុន សុខា	១៩៦៧	៦៥ឆ្នាំ (ស្រ្តីវ័យចំណាស់)	នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី	កោះអណ្តែត	តាកែវ				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី
១៦៦	ប៊ុន គីមលាង	១៩៨២	៤០ឆ្នាំ (ស្រ្តីវ័យចំណាស់)	ចំប៉ា	ព្រៃកប្បាស	តាកែវ				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី
១៦៧	ប៊ុត ស្រីមុំ	១៩៨៩	៣៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្រ្តីវ័យក្មេង)	អង្គជញ្ជី	ទ្រាំង	តាកែវ				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី
១៦៨	ទន់ ស៊ីម៉េន	១៩៥៦	៦៦ឆ្នាំ (ស្រ្តីវ័យចំណាស់)	ទួលល្វា	ប៉ៃលិន	ប៉ៃលិន				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៦៩	ចក់ ណែត	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្រ្តីវ័យចំណាស់)	បយ៉ាខា	ប៉ៃលិន	ប៉ៃលិន				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ស្ត្រី
១៧០	សេក សុភី	១៩៥៩	៦៣ឆ្នាំ (ស្រ្តីវ័យចំណាស់)	អូរអណ្តូង	សាលាក្រៅ	ប៉ៃលិន				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៧១	ប្រឹក ពេជ្រណេង	១៩៥៨	៦៤ឆ្នាំ (ស្រ្តីវ័យចំណាស់)	ផ្កាវ	ត្រពាំងប្រាសាទ	ឧត្តមានជ័យ	✓			ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៧២	សុខ ណារិទ្ធ	១៩៨៤	៣៨ឆ្នាំ (ស្រ្តីវ័យក្មេង)	រំចក	មេមត់	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់
១៧៣	កូរ សារីន	១៩៦១	៦១ឆ្នាំ (ស្រ្តីវ័យចំណាស់)	គរ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ	ត្បូងឃ្មុំ				ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	ចាស់



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត**  
**អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន**  
លេខ: ០៧៥ គ.ជ.ប.អគ

ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ខាង ចតុរស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៦  
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៤ ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២២

**សេចក្តីប្រកាសព័ត៌មាន**

**លទ្ធផលបណ្តោះអាសន្ននៃការផ្តល់ប័ណ្ណជូនអ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍ជាតិ-អន្តរជាតិ និងភ្ញៀវពិសេសដែល ត្រូវសង្កេតមើលដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២**

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត (គ.ជ.ប) បានចុះឈ្មោះអ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍ជាតិចំនួន ៧៤,៤៨៥ នាក់ ក្នុង នោះស្រ្តីចំនួន ៤៥,៤៧១ នាក់ អ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍អន្តរជាតិចំនួន ១១០ នាក់ ក្នុងនោះស្រ្តីចំនួន ៤០ នាក់ និងភ្ញៀវពិសេស ចំនួន ២៣ នាក់ ក្នុងនោះស្រ្តីចំនួន ៦ នាក់ ដើម្បីចូលរួមសង្កេតមើលដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២ មានដូចក្នុងតារាងខាងក្រោម៖

**ក. អ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍ជាតិ**

**គ.ជ.ប បានសម្រេចទទួលស្គាល់ផ្លូវការ**

ល.រ	សមាគម អង្គការ	ក្រសួង ខេត្ត	ស្ត្រីសុំ				បដិសេធ		អនុញ្ញាត	
			សរុប	ស្រី	បដិសេធ		សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី
					សរុប	ស្រី				
១	សមាគមបញ្ញវន្ត និងយុវជន ស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត	២	៤៦	២៥					៤៦	២៥
២	សហភាពសហព័ន្ធយុវជនកម្ពុជា	២៥	៣៩,៤១៧	១៦,៤២៣			២	២	៣៩,៤១៥	១៦,៤២១
៣	គណៈកម្មាធិការដើម្បីការបោះឆ្នោតដោយសេរី និងយុត្តិធម៌នៅ កម្ពុជា (ខុមហ្វ្រែល)	២៥	១,៩៥០	៤៨៦	១០	២	១	១	១,៩៤៩	៤៨៥
៤	សមាគមនារីកម្ពុជាដើម្បីសន្តិភាព និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍	២៥	២៦,១០៤	២៦,១០១	១០	៧	២	២	២៦,១០២	២៦,០៩៩
៥	អង្គការសុខភាពផ្លូវចិត្តបែបបុរាណ និងសម័យ	៥	១៥	២					១៥	២
៦	សមាគមមិត្តយើង	៦	២៧	៧	៧	២			២៧	៧
៧	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធនិស្សិត បញ្ញវន្ត ប្រជាធិបតេយ្យកម្ពុជា	២៥	១,០៦៣	៥៣៩	១០	១	៥	២	១,០៥៨	៥៣៧
៨	សហគមន៍ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាតិ	១៧	២៧២	៤២	៥	១			២៧២	៤២
៩	សមាគមរាជសីហ៍	២១	២០៤	៣១	១០				២០៤	៣១
១០	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធនិយោគិន កម្ពុជា	១	១១១	២៣					១១១	២៣



ល.រ	សមាគម អង្គការ	រាជធានី ខេត្ត	ស្តីពី				បដិសេធ		អនុញ្ញាត	
			សរុប	ស្រី	បល្ល័ត		សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី
					សរុប	ស្រី				
១១	សមាគមសម្ព័ន្ធភាព អង្គការ-សមាគម និងវិស័យឯកជននៅកម្ពុជា	១	១២៥	៣៤				១២៥	៣៤	
១២	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធធុរកិច្ចប្រឹក្សាបណ្ណាញកម្ពុជា	១	១១៩	៤៧				១១៩	៤៧	
១៣	សមាគមយុវជនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកម្ពុជា	១	១២០	៤០				១២០	៤០	
១៤	សមាគមសម្ព័ន្ធភាពកសិកម្ម និងបរិស្ថានកម្ពុជា	១	៦៩	២២				៦៩	២២	
១៥	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជីវិត និងសំណង់កម្ពុជា	១	១១៥	៤០				១១៥	៤០	
១៦	សមាគមសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិស្រាវជ្រាវដើម្បីអប់រំសង្គម	៣	៦	៣				៦	៣	
១៧	សមាគម សិស្ស និងស្រី បញ្ញវន្ត ក្មេងវត្ត	១០	៦៣១	៤៩				៦៣១	៤៩	
១៨	សមាគមអ្នកលក់ឱសថកម្ពុជា	១	១១៦	៣៤				១១៦	៣៤	
១៩	សមាគមអ្នកផ្តល់សេវាសុខភាពប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	១	៧៥	១៦				៧៥	១៦	
២០	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធរទេសចរណ៍ និងបដិសណ្ឋារកិច្ចកម្ពុជា	១	៤០	២១				៤០	២១	
២១	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធការពារអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់នៅកម្ពុជា	១	៧៩	២៩				៧៩	២៩	
២២	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធសិប្បកម្ម និងឧស្សាហកម្មកម្ពុជា	១	៤៥	១១				៤៥	១១	
២៣	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រ និងសេវាស្រាវជ្រាវ និងទន្តសាស្ត្រកម្ពុជា	១	៧៤	២៥				៧៤	២៥	
២៤	សមាគមអាយវីអេហ្សកម្ពុជា	១	៤៥	២៥				៤៥	២៥	
២៥	សមាគមសំណងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ	១	៥	៣				៥	៣	
២៦	អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចមូលដ្ឋាន និងសហគ្រិនភាព	១	៥	៣				៥	៣	
២៧	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធសិស្ស-និស្សិតអប់រំបណ្តុះបណ្តាលបច្ចេកទេស និងវិជ្ជាជីវៈ	១៦	៥៩	២៤				៥៩	២៤	
២៨	សមាគមសម្ព័ន្ធយុវជនស្រឡាញ់សន្តិភាព	១៦	២,៦២៤	៧៦១	១០	២		២,៦២៤	៧៦១	
២៩	អង្គការសហព័ន្ធអង្គការស្ត្រីកម្ពុជា ដើម្បីសន្តិភាព និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍	៥	៤	៦	៣	៣		៤	៦	
៣០	សមាគមអរុណរះ	៥	៧	២	២	១		៧	២	
៣១	អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សមត្ថភាពសហគមន៍	១	៥	២				៥	២	
៣២	អង្គការវិទ្យាស្ថានអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ធនធានមនុស្ស	២	១៣	២				១៣	២	
៣៣	អង្គការដើម្បីអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងការពារធនធានធម្មជាតិ	១	២១	៥				២១	៥	



ល.រ	សមាគម អង្គការ	រាជធានី ខេត្ត	ស្តីពី				បដិសេធ		អនុញ្ញាត	
			សរុប	ស្រី	បណ្ត		សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី
					សរុប	ស្រី				
៣៤	អង្គការសហគមន៍គ្រួសារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ កសិកម្ម	៥	១៧	១០	៧	២			១៧	១០
៣៥	សមាគមសហព័ន្ធភាណិដ្ឋកម្ម តាមប្រព័ន្ធអេឡិចត្រូនិកកម្ពុជា	១	៧៥	៣០					៧៥	៣០
៣៦	សមាគមអ្នកលក់ផ្ទាល់នៅកម្ពុជា	១	៧៥	១២					៧៥	១២
៣៧	អង្គការអណ្តាញក្រីក្រ និងយុត្តិធម៌ ដើម្បីការបោះឆ្នោតដោយសេរី នៅកម្ពុជា (និកហ្វិច)	១	២១	១២					២១	១២
៣៨	អង្គការសម្ព័ន្ធអង្គការ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ យុវជនកម្ពុជា	៣	២២	២					២២	២
៣៩	អង្គការវេទិកាស្ត្រី និងកុមារាភិការ ខេត្តកំពត	១	៥	២					៥	២
៤០	អង្គការខ្មែរជីវិតឯករាជ	១	៥	២					៥	២
៤១	អង្គការស្តារ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជីវភាព គ្រួសារកម្ពុជា	១	៤	១					៤	១
៤២	អង្គការស្ម័គ្រចិត្តសាងកម្ពុជា	១	២	១					២	១
៤៣	អង្គការអនាគតកុមារ	១	៥	១					៥	១
៤៤	អង្គការសាលាភាសាបរទេស ជុំគ្រៀល	១	៥	៣					៥	៣
៤៥	សមាគមសម្ព័ន្ធយុវជនមូស្លីមកម្ពុជា	១១	៣៦៣	៥៣			១២	៣	៣៥១	៥០
៤៦	អង្គការផ្តល់ក្តីមេត្តានៅកម្ពុជា	១	៥	១					៥	១
៤៧	អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នារីខ្មែរ	១	៥	២					៥	២
៤៨	អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា	១	៥						៥	
៤៩	អង្គការបញ្ញាមូលនិធិអប់រំនៅ កម្ពុជា	១	៤	១					៤	១
៥០	អង្គការសហប្រតិបត្តិការដើម្បី អភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៅកម្ពុជា	១	៤	២					៤	២
៥១	អង្គការសម្ព័ន្ធសន្តិភាពកម្ពុជា	១	៥	២					៥	២
៥២	អង្គការសហប្រតិបត្តិការដើម្បី កាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រ	១	៣						៣	
៥៣	អង្គការសង្គ្រោះអនាគតកុមារខ្មែរ	៦	៣៤	១០	៥	២			៣៤	១០
៥៤	អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចកសិករ កម្ពុជា	១	៥				១		៤	
៥៥	អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សុខភាពគ្រួសារ	១	៤	២					៤	២
៥៦	អង្គការស្ត្រីទ្រទ្រង់ស្ត្រីខ្មែរ ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ	១	៤	៣					៤	៣
៥៧	អង្គការពន្លឺអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដើម្បីជនក្រីក្រ	១	៥	១					៥	១
៥៨	សមាគមស្ត្រីសំរាប់អភិវឌ្ឍន៍សិទ្ធិ មនុស្ស ឧស្សាហកម្ម កសិកម្ម	៥	១៣	៦	៥	២			១៣	៦



៣

អគារ គ.ជ.ប ៖ វិថីរដ្ឋសភា សង្កាត់ទន្លេបាសាក់ ខណ្ឌចំការមន រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ទូរស័ព្ទ ៖ 012 959 666 / 092 105 556 / 012 855 018  
 NEC Building ៖ St. Ratsaphea, Sangkat Tonle Basac, Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia អ៊ីម៉ែល ៖ info@nec.gov.kh

ល.រ	សមាគម អង្គការ	រាជធានី ខេត្ត	ស្ត្រីស្តី				បដិសេធ		អនុញ្ញាត	
			សរុប	ស្រី	បល្ល័ត		សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី
					សរុប	ស្រី				
៥៩	សមាគមនិស្សិតបញ្ញវន្តកម្ពុជា-អាស៊ាន	១	៥	១					៥	១
៦០	អង្គការបំប៉នវិជ្ជាជីវៈអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងកសិកម្មជនបទ	១	៥	២					៥	២
៦១	អង្គការសង្គ្រោះជនទុរគុណ និងមនុស្សចាស់	១	៤	១					៤	១
៦២	អង្គការសហព័ន្ធនារីពិការ	១	៥	៤					៥	៤
៦៣	អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងការពារបរិស្ថាន	១	៦	២					៦	២
៦៤	សមាគមអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនពិការបាភ្នំ	១	៥	៥					៥	៥
៦៥	អង្គការសហគមន៍ព្រះអាទិត្យអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា	១	៥						៥	
៦៦	អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ស្ត្រី និងកុមារពិការវិទ្យុ	១	៥	២					៥	២
៦៧	អង្គការមូលនិធិអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ស្ត្រីឥស្លាម	១	៥						៥	
៦៨	អង្គការគម្រោងពូជិតបណ្ណាល័យកម្ពុជា	១	៥						៥	
៦៩	អង្គការសហព័ន្ធអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនពិការស្វាយអន្ធរ	១	៥	៥					៥	៥
៧០	អង្គការពុទ្ធសាសនា និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍ជនជាតិភាគតិច	១	៥	២					៥	២
៧១	អង្គការបំប៉នវិជ្ជាជីវៈមានសំរាប់កម្ពុជា	៥	៩	៦	៤	៤			៩	៦
៧២	អង្គការសហព័ន្ធសន្តិភាពសកល-កម្ពុជា	១	៥	១					៥	១
សរុបរួម			៧៤,៩០៨	៤៥,៤៨១	៤៨	២៩	២៣	១០	៧៤,៤៨៥	៤៥,៤៧១

**ខ. អ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍អន្តរជាតិ**

**គ.ប បានសម្រេចទទួលស្គាល់ផ្លូវការ**

ល.រ	ស្ថាប័ន	ស្ត្រីស្តី		បដិសេធ		អនុញ្ញាត	
		សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី
១	សមាគមខ្មែរហាមលក្ខន ភ្នំពេញ មកពីប្រទេសញូហ្សេឡែន	៣				៣	
២	សមាគមខ្មែរ-អូស្ត្រាលីប្រចាំរដ្ឋឃ្លើនស្ទែនដ៍ មកពីប្រទេសអូស្ត្រាលី	២				២	
៣	សមាគមពលរដ្ឋខ្មែរ-អូស្ត្រាលីនៃរដ្ឋវិចត្រីយ៉ា មកពីប្រទេសអូស្ត្រាលី	២				២	



២១



ល.រ	គុណប័ណ្ណ	ស្តីពី		បដិសេធ		អនុញ្ញាត	
		សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី
៤	សមាគមមិត្តភាពកម្ពុជា និងវប្បធម៌ប្រចាំ រដ្ឋអូស្ត្រាលីខាងត្បូង មកពីប្រទេសអូស្ត្រាលី	១				១	
៥	អង្គការប្រជាធិបតេយ្យនិយមកណ្តាលអន្តរជាតិ (CDI IDC)	៦	១			៦	១
៦	សមាគមអន្តរសភាអាស៊ាន (AIPA)	៩	៣			៩	៣
៧	អង្គការប្រជាធិបតេយ្យនិយមកណ្តាលអន្តរជាតិ ប្រចាំតំបន់អាស៊ីប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិក (CAPDI)	១១	៤			១១	៤
៨	ក្រុមយុវជននៃសន្និបាតអន្តរជាតិគណបក្ស នយោបាយអាស៊ី (Youth Wing-ICAPP)	១០	៥			១០	៥
៩	សភាអន្តរជាតិសម្រាប់សន្តិភាព និងការអភិវឌ្ឍ (IPIP)	២				២	
១០	វេទិកាសកលឆ្នាំ២០២២ នៃក្រុមអ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ ជាន់ខ្ពស់	៥				៥	
១១	សមាគមវប្បធម៌ខ្មែរប្រចាំរដ្ឋបាលវិញ្ញាណកម្ម	៥	១			៥	១
១២	អ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍អន្តរជាតិឯករាជ្យ	១២	៤			១២	៤
១៣	អ្នកបកប្រែភាសា របស់អង្គការប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ និយមកណ្តាលអន្តរជាតិ (Interpreter)	៦	៦			៦	៦
១៤	អ្នកបកប្រែភាសា របស់សមាគមអន្តរសភា អាស៊ាន (Interpreter)	៤				៤	
១៥	អ្នកបកប្រែភាសា របស់អង្គការប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ និយមកណ្តាលអន្តរជាតិ ប្រចាំតំបន់អាស៊ី ប៉ាស៊ីហ្វិក (Interpreter)	៩	២			៩	២
១៦	អ្នកបកប្រែភាសា របស់ក្រុមយុវជននៃសន្និបាត អន្តរជាតិគណបក្សនយោបាយអាស៊ី (Interpreter)	៥				៥	
១៧	អ្នកបកប្រែភាសា របស់សភាអន្តរជាតិសម្រាប់ សន្តិភាព និងការអភិវឌ្ឍ (Interpreter)	២				២	
១៨	អ្នកបកប្រែភាសា របស់វេទិកាសកលឆ្នាំ២០២២ នៃក្រុមអ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវជាន់ខ្ពស់ (Interpreter)	៦	៤			៦	៤
១៩	អ្នកបកប្រែភាសា របស់អ្នកសង្កេតការណ៍ អន្តរជាតិឯករាជ្យ (Interpreter)	១០	៣			១០	៣
<b>សរុបរួម</b>		<b>១១០</b>	<b>៤០</b>			<b>១១០</b>	<b>៤០</b>

**គ.ភ្ញៀវពិសេស**

**គ.២.ប បានសម្រេចទទួលស្គាល់ផ្លូវការ**

ល.រ	គុណប័ណ្ណ	ស្តីពី		បដិសេធ		អនុញ្ញាត	
		សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី
១	The University of Tokyo (Japan)	១				១	
២	Niigata University of International and Information Studies (Japan)	១				១	
៣	Australian Embassy, Phnom Penh	៤	៣			៤	៣



២១

ល.រ	ស្ថាប័ន	គ្រឹះស្ថាន		បដិសេធ		អនុញ្ញាត	
		សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី	សរុប	ស្រី
៤	Japan Embassy in Cambodia	១០	២			១០	២
៥	Embassy of Russia in Cambodia	៣	១			៣	១
សរុបសរុប		២៣	៦			២៣	៦



២១



គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត  
 អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋាន  
 លេខ: ០៤៧ គ.ជ.ប.អគ

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

ថ្ងៃសុក្រ ១០ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំខាល ចត្វាស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៥  
 រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ១០ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០២២

**សេចក្តីប្រកាសព័ត៌មាន**  
**លទ្ធផលជ្រើសរើសចំនួនគ្នាក់ងារគណបក្សនយោបាយ សម្រាប់សន្តិសុខសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងការរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជន និងការរាប់សន្តិសុខសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងការរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជន នៃការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២ សម្រាប់ចំនួន ៨៨.០៥០ នាក់ ក្នុងនោះស្ត្រីមានចំនួន ២៦.១៥៥ នាក់។**

តាមរបាយការណ៍ពីគណៈកម្មការរាជធានី ខេត្តរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត លទ្ធផលជ្រើសរើសគ្នាក់ងារគណបក្សនយោបាយស្មើសុំចុះឈ្មោះដើម្បីសង្កេតមើលដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោត និងការរាប់សន្តិសុខសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងការរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជន នៃការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២ សម្រាប់ចំនួន ៨៨.០៥០ នាក់ ក្នុងនោះស្ត្រីមានចំនួន ២៦.១៥៥ នាក់។

គ្នាក់ងារគណបក្សនយោបាយដែលត្រូវបានអនុញ្ញាត មានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

ល.រ	គណបក្សនយោបាយ	ចំនួនគ្នាក់ងារគណបក្សនយោបាយ					
		រោងសិទ្ធិ		បម្រុង		សម្រេចរោងសិទ្ធិ និងបម្រុង	
		សរុប	ស្ត្រី	សរុប	ស្ត្រី	សរុប	ស្ត្រី
១	គណបក្សប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	២៣.៦០២	៥.១៥៦	២៣.៦០១	៧.២៨៧	៤៧.២០៣	១២.៤៣៣
២	គណបក្សស្ត្រីឯករដ្ឋបាល	២០.៩៦៩	៦.១៧៨	៥.៧៨២	៣.៤៧៦	៣០.៧៥១	៥.៦៥៤
៣	គណបក្សហ៊ុនសែន	២.៧៨៥	១.០៧៧	៣៣៣	១២៨	៣.១២២	១.២០៥
៤	គណបក្សខ្មែរធម្មនិយម	២.៧៨៤	១.២១១	៤៤៤	២៤៧	៣.២៤២	១.៤៥៨
៥	គណបក្សខ្មែរស្រឡាញ់ជាតិ	១.៤៦២	៧៦២	២៧៣	១១២	២.១៣៥	៤៧៤
៦	គណបក្សសញ្ជាតិកម្ពុជា	៥	២			៥	២
៧	គណបក្សយុវជនកម្ពុជា	២៣៦	៦៤	៦៤	១៥	៣០០	៨៧
៨	គណបក្សកែប្រែកម្ពុជា	៣៦១	១១៤	១៥	៧	៣៧០	១២៦
៩	គណបក្សឆន្ទៈវិទ្យុ	១៣១	៤៥	១១	៦	១៤៧	៥៥



១០	គណបក្សកម្ពុជានិយម	១៧៤	៦៩	១៣	៦	១៨៧	៧៥
១១	គណបក្សប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ-មូលដ្ឋាន	២៣៣	៥៩	៦៧	២១	៣០០	៨០
១២	គណបក្សខ្មែរតែមួយ	៣	២	១		៤	២
១៣	គណបក្សសំបុកឃុំសង្គម-ប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ	៨៧	៣៥	១៤	១	១០១	៣៦
១៤	គណបក្សជនជាតិដើមប្រជាធិបតេយ្យកម្ពុជា	៣៨	៨	១០	៤	៥៤	១២
១៥	គណបក្សឯកភាពជាតិខ្មែរ	១៣៨	៥៤	៣	២	១៤១	៥៦
១៦	គណបក្សស្មើខេមរា	៥	១			៥	១
១៧	គណបក្សខ្មែរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ច	២០	៤			២០	៤
<b>សរុបរួម</b>		<b>៥៣.៤១១</b>	<b>១៤.៨៣៩</b>	<b>៣៤.៦៣៩</b>	<b>១១.៣១៦</b>	<b>៤៤.០៥០</b>	<b>២៦.១៥៥</b>

តារាងលទ្ធផល មានផ្សព្វផ្សាយនៅលើគេហទំព័រ គ.ជ.ប [www.nec.gov.kh/khmer/content/5565](http://www.nec.gov.kh/khmer/content/5565) ។

យោងតាមបទបញ្ជា និងនីតិវិធី សម្រាប់ការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២ គណបក្សនយោបាយដែលបានទទួលស្គាល់ឱ្យចុះឈ្មោះភ្នាក់ងារ ដើម្បីសង្កេតមើលដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោត និងរាប់សន្លឹកឆ្នោត មានសិទ្ធិផ្លាស់ប្តូរភ្នាក់ងាររបស់ខ្លួន រហូតដល់ម៉ោង ១៧:៣០ នាទី មួយថ្ងៃមុនថ្ងៃបោះឆ្នោត ។

សមាជិកក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ បេក្ខជនឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោត មេភូមិ ជំនួយការមេភូមិ ប្រជាការពារភូមិ និងកម្លាំងប្រដាប់អាវុធ មិនត្រូវបានអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យធ្វើជាភ្នាក់ងារគណបក្សនយោបាយសង្កេតមើលដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោត និងការរាប់សន្លឹកឆ្នោតឡើយ ។

សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ភ្នាក់ងារគណបក្សនយោបាយដែលចូលរួមសង្កេតមើលដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ ត្រូវគោរពច្បាប់ បទបញ្ជាដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធជាធរមាន និងប្រកាន់ខ្ជាប់នូវក្រមសីលធម៌សម្រាប់គណបក្សនយោបាយ បេក្ខជន និងភ្នាក់ងារគណបក្សនយោបាយក្នុងដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោត ។



# Appendix 7

## ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ



គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត

លេខ៖ គ.ជ.ប

តារាងលទ្ធផលក្នុងការបោះឆ្នោតជំនាញស្រី និងការបោះឆ្នោតប្រជាជន ឆ្នាំ២០២១

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះខេត្ត	ចំនួន ឃុំ សង្កាត់	ស្ថិតិបោះឆ្នោត		ចំនួនស្រី ២០២០	បញ្ជីបោះឆ្នោត ឆ្នាំ២០២១			
			សរុប	ស្រី		សរុប	ភាគរយ	ស្រី	ចំនួន សរុប
01	បន្ទាយមានជ័យ	67	1,114	470,891	384,539	405,730	86.16	216,036	1,114
02	បាត់ដំបង	103	1,683	730,797	600,365	633,763	86.72	333,231	1,685
03	កំពង់ចាម	109	1,668	722,416	601,658	618,338	85.59	334,546	1,668
04	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	71	805	390,214	328,647	343,368	87.99	186,674	807
05	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	88	1,511	633,412	540,437	571,608	90.24	307,551	1,512
06	កំពង់ធំ	81	1,141	488,961	412,136	431,776	88.30	232,840	1,142
07	កំពត	93	1,050	459,658	381,642	399,385	86.89	214,173	1,050
08	កណ្តាល	127	1,752	901,020	760,262	775,804	86.10	413,592	1,745
09	កោះកុង	29	188	84,497	68,645	73,134	86.55	37,142	187
10	ក្រចេះ	48	587	243,368	202,507	218,776	89.90	112,641	587
11	មណ្ឌលគិរី	21	133	49,528	43,764	48,097	97.11	23,897	137
12	រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ	105	2,209	1,065,771	878,040	899,688	84.42	477,688	2,197
13	ព្រះវិហារ	51	350	165,495	136,543	143,494	86.71	72,661	349
14	ព្រៃវែង	116	1,861	821,088	689,732	715,654	87.16	391,883	1,861
15	បាត់ដំបង	49	737	321,903	272,645	287,078	89.18	152,560	738
16	រតនគិរី	50	287	120,865	103,446	109,484	90.73	54,784	287
17	សៀមរាប	100	1,509	684,834	560,900	588,553	85.94	313,114	1,508
18	ព្រះសីហនុ	29	317	151,589	128,277	136,275	89.90	69,211	317
19	ស្ទឹងត្រែង	34	238	95,480	85,349	90,968	95.27	44,400	239
20	ស្វាយរៀង	80	984	420,140	375,620	391,622	93.21	212,630	984
21	តាកែវ	100	1,585	686,744	618,419	638,627	92.99	344,946	1,584
22	កែប	5	69	28,229	25,333	26,653	94.42	13,769	69
23	កែវ	8	118	44,564	40,279	42,262	94.83	21,420	118
24	ឧត្តរមានជ័យ	24	397	162,478	136,919	145,976	89.84	73,694	399
25	ក្រុងប៉ៃលិន	64	1,318	524,219	455,867	469,568	89.57	249,949	1,318
សរុប		1,652	23,611	10,467,961	8,831,971	9,205,681	87.94	4,904,832	23,602

ថ្ងៃសៅរ៍ ១១ កើត ខែមាឃ ឆ្នាំឆ្លូវ ត្រីស័ក ព.ស. ២៥៦៥

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី១២ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០២១

ជ. គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត # ២៤១



វិទ្យាស្ថាន សង្កាត់ព្រះនរោត្តម ខណ្ឌចំការមន រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា  
St., Ratsaphea Tonle Basac, Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

ទូរស័ព្ទ : 023 235 271  
អ៊ីម៉ែល : info@nec.gov.kh

## Appendix 8

# លទ្ធផលអង្កេត ចំនួនបេក្ខជនស្ត្រី និងស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោត ការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២ សេចក្តីផ្តើមការណ៍រួម

### បេក្ខជនស្ត្រី

យោងតាមលទ្ធផលផ្លូវការនៃការចុះបញ្ជីបេក្ខជននៃគណបក្សនយោបាយសម្រាប់ឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២ ដែលបានប្រកាសដោយគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត (គ.ជ.ប) កាលពីថ្ងៃទី២៩ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ២០២២កន្លងមកនេះ ក្រុមស្ត្រីនៃអង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលសូមសម្តែងការកោតសរសើរដល់គណបក្សនយោបាយទាំង១៧ ដែលបានដាក់បេក្ខភាពស្ត្រីឈរឈ្មោះជាបេក្ខជនបោះឆ្នោតកើនឡើងគួរឱ្យកត់សម្គាល់ និងសូមចូលរួមអបអរសាទរចំពោះគណបក្សនយោបាយទាំងអស់ដែលបានដាក់បេក្ខជនស្ត្រីឈរឈ្មោះច្រើននៅលេខរៀងទី១ ជាពិសេសចលនាស្ត្រីរបស់គណបក្សដែលបានខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងជម្រុញការដាក់បេក្ខភាពស្ត្រីឈរឈ្មោះនៅលំដាប់លេខរៀងដែលជាប់ ។

បេក្ខជនស្ត្រីឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោតកើនឡើងគួរឱ្យកត់សម្គាល់ ដែលមានចំនួនសរុប ២៧.៨១៣នាក់ ស្មើនឹង ៣២,៣%នៃបេក្ខជនស្ត្រី-បុរស សរុប ៨៦.០៩២នាក់ គឺ កើន ចំនួន ៥% ធៀបនឹងអាណត្តិទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ មានចំនួនតែ ២៧,២% ប៉ុណ្ណោះ ។ ចំណែកឯ បេក្ខជនស្ត្រីឈរឈ្មោះនៅលេខរៀងទី១ មានចំនួន ៥៩៩៩នាក់ (១០,៨%) គឺ កើន ៣% (១១៨នាក់) ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំ២០១៧មានចំនួន៧,៨% (៤៨១នាក់) ។

ដាក់ស្តែង គណបក្សប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាបានដាក់បេក្ខជនស្ត្រីនៅលេខរៀងទី១ ចំនួន ១៦៣នាក់ ស្មើនឹង ៩,៨% គឺបានកើនចំនួន ៣២នាក់ (ឬកើន ១,៩%)ធៀបនឹងឆ្នាំ២០១៧ មានចំនួនតែ ១៣១នាក់ (៧,៩%) ។ ចំណែកឯ គណបក្សភ្លើងទៀន (គណបក្សសម រង្ស៊ីពីមុន) ក៏បានដាក់បេក្ខជនស្ត្រីច្រើនដែរនៅលេខរៀងទី១ ដែលមានចំនួន ១៣៦នាក់ ស្មើនឹង ៨,៣% គឺកើនចំនួន ១២នាក់ (ឬកើន០,៧%) ធៀបនឹងអាណត្តិទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០១២ មានចំនួនតែ ១២៤នាក់ (៧,៦ %) ។ រីឯគណបក្ស១៥ផ្សេងទៀត ក៏បានដាក់បេក្ខជនស្ត្រីច្រើននៅលេខរៀងទី១ ផងដែរ ។ បើប្រៀបធៀបនឹងអាណត្តិទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ បេក្ខជនស្ត្រីឈរឈ្មោះនៅលេខរៀងទី១ ដល់ ទី៣ បានកើនចំនួន ២៩០នាក់ (៣,៤%) ពី ២ ៧៣៨នាក់ (១៤,៩%) ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ដល់ ៣ ០៣៤នាក់ (១៨,៣%) ឆ្នាំ២០២២ ។

### ស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោត

ចំនួនស្ត្រីជាមេឃុំ ចៅសង្កាត់មានចំនួន ១៧៣នាក់ ( ១០,៥%)នៅក្នុងអាណត្តិទី៥ ដែលមានចំនួនកើនឡើង ៣២នាក់ (២%) បើប្រៀបធៀបនឹងអាណត្តិទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ មានចំនួន១៤១នាក់ ស្មើនឹង ៨,៥%

(ចុងអាណត្តិ)។ ស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោតជាក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ មានចំនួន ២.៥៦២នាក់ ស្មើនឹង ២២% នៃចំនួនក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់សរុប ១១ ៦២២នាក់<sup>14</sup> ។

បើប្រៀបធៀបនឹងអាណត្តិទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោតមានភាគរយប្រហាក់ប្រហែលគ្នា គឺ ២១,៨% (២ ៥២២នាក់) ចុងអាណត្តិទី៤ និង ២២% (២ ៥៦២នាក់) អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២ ។ ចំណែកឯ ភាគរយសរុបនៃស្ត្រី និងបុរសជាប់ឆ្នោត មានគម្លាតធំ គឺស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោត ២២% និងបុរសជាប់ឆ្នោត ៧៨% ។ មេឃុំ ចៅសង្កាត់ស្ត្រី ១០,៥% និងមេឃុំ ចៅសង្កាត់បុរស ៨៩,៥% ។

ចំនួននេះបង្ហាញពីការមិនទាន់ឆ្លើយតបគ្រប់គ្រាន់នូវភាពជាតំណាងរបស់ស្ត្រី ដែលនាំឱ្យប៉ះពាល់ដល់ (១) ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រជាតិ ក៏ដូចជាគោលដៅអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រកបដោយចីរភាព ដែលមិនអាចសម្រេចបាន នូវគោលដៅសមភាពយេនឌ័រ (២) ប៉ះពាល់ដល់ស្ត្រីដែលកំពុង និងត្រៀមនឹងប្រឡូកនៅក្នុងឆាកនយោបាយ ជាពិសេសកម្រិតឃុំ សង្កាត់ បង្កឱ្យមានការបាក់ទឹកចិត្តដោយសារចំនួនស្ត្រីដែលជាគំរូភាពនៅតែមានតិច ។ (៣) បញ្ហាបរិយាប័នសង្គមរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ជាពិសេសស្ត្រី និងកុមារនៅថ្នាក់មូលដ្ឋានមិនត្រូវបានគេយក ចិត្តទុកដាក់ និងឆ្លើយតបដោយប្រសិទ្ធភាព ដោយសារសម្លេងស្ត្រីជាក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់មានចំនួនតិចនៅ ឡើយ ។

**ការប្រឈម**

ទោះបីជាចំនួនបេក្ខជនស្ត្រីមានការកើនឡើងគួរឱ្យកត់សម្គាល់ក៏ដោយ ក៏ក្រុមស្ត្រីនៃអង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិល នៅមានកង្វល់ ដោយសារចំនួននេះនៅមានគម្លាតធំរវាងបេក្ខជនស្ត្រី និងបេក្ខជនបុរស (បេក្ខជនស្ត្រី៣២,៣% នបេក្ខជនបុរស ៦៧,៧%) ដែលវិសមភាពយេនឌ័រក្នុងវិស័យនយោបាយនៅតែជាបញ្ហាត្រូវបន្ថែមការយកចិត្ត ទុកដាក់ពីគ្រប់ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ ។ បញ្ហាវិសមភាពយេនឌ័រនេះនៅបន្តកើតមានឡើងដោយសារ ៖ (១) កង្វះធន្នៈ នយោបាយរបស់គណបក្ស និងការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តខ្ពស់របស់អ្នកដឹកនាំក្នុងការជម្រុញឱ្យមានសមភាពយេនឌ័រក្នុង វិស័យនយោបាយ និងថ្នាក់សម្រេចចិត្ត ។ (២) ខ្វះនូវគោលនយោបាយសមភាពយេនឌ័រជាក់លាក់ជាលាយ លក្ខណ៍អក្សរនៅក្នុងគណបក្សនយោបាយ រួមទាំងមិនមានចែងជាក់លាក់ក្នុងមាត្រាមួយចំនួននៃច្បាប់បោះឆ្នោត ដើម្បីគាំទ្រ និងផ្តល់ឱកាសឱ្យស្ត្រីចូលរួមដោយស្មើគ្នានឹងបុរសក្នុងវិស័យនយោបាយ ជាពិសេសការឈរឈ្មោះ ជាបេក្ខជន និងជាប់ឆ្នោតក្លាយជាអ្នកដឹកនាំ ។ (៣) បទដ្ឋានវប្បធម៌ និងសង្គមមួយចំនួនដែលមានផ្នត់គំនិត អវិជ្ជមានក្នុងការលើកកម្ពស់ភាពជាអ្នកដឹកនាំរបស់ស្ត្រី គឺជាឫសគល់បញ្ហាបង្កជំនឿរវាងដល់ការចូលរួមរបស់ អ្នកនយោបាយស្ត្រីប្រកបដោយគុណភាពនិងប្រសិទ្ធភាព ។

បន្ថែមលើនេះទៀត អ្នកនយោបាយស្ត្រីនៅតែប្រឈមច្រើនទម្រង់នៃការរើសអើង និងអំពើហិង្សាប្រឆាំង នឹងពួកគេក្នុងការចូលរួម និងផលប្រយោជន៍នយោបាយរបស់ពួកគេ ដែលបញ្ហានេះនៅតែបន្តកើតមានទោះបី ជាសិទ្ធិនយោបាយ និងការចូលរួមរបស់ស្ត្រីត្រូវបានធានាយ៉ាងពេញលេញដោយរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រ

<sup>14</sup> លទ្ធផលផ្លូវការនៃការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២ ប្រកាសដោយគ.ជ.ប នៅថ្ងៃទី២៦ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០២២

កម្ពុជា និងអនុសញ្ញាអន្តរជាតិស្តីពីការលុបបំបាត់រាល់ទម្រង់នៃការរើសអើងប្រឆាំងនឹងស្ត្រី (CEDAW/ស៊ី-ដរ) ក៏ដោយ<sup>15</sup> ។

**អនុសាសន៍**

ដើម្បីជម្រុញឱ្យស្ត្រីឈរឈ្មោះជាបេក្ខជន ជាប់ឆ្នោត និងចូលរួមកាន់តែច្រើនក្នុងន័យឆ្ពោះទៅរក សមភាពយេនឌ័ររវាងស្ត្រី និងបុរសក្នុងវិស័យនយោបាយ និងថ្នាក់ធ្វើសេចក្តីសម្រេច (ទាំងសិទ្ធិ ឱកាស ការទទួលខុសត្រូវ និងអំណាច) យើងខ្ញុំជាក្រុមស្ត្រីនៃអង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលសម្ព័ន្ធជូននូវអនុសាសន៍ដូច ខាងក្រោម ៖

១. ស្នើរសោធនកម្មច្បាប់ ស្តីពី ការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ ត្រង់**មាត្រា៣៩**នៃ **ជំពូកទី៦** និងច្បាប់ស្តីពី ការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសតាំងតំណាងរាស្ត្រ មាត្រា២៧ និង**មាត្រា២៤** នៃ**ជំពូកទី៤** ការចុះ បញ្ជីបេក្ខជននៃគណបក្សនយោបាយសម្រាប់ឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោត ។ ការធ្វើរសោធនកម្មច្បាប់ទាំងពីរនេះ គឺក្នុងគោលបំណងឱ្យមានការធានានូវបេក្ខភាពស្ត្រីត្រូវបានឈរឈ្មោះ ក្នុងន័យធានានូវសមភាពរវាងបេក្ខភាព ស្ត្រី និងបុរសក្នុងបញ្ជីបេក្ខជនឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោតរបស់គណបក្សនយោបាយ ដោយដាក់ឆ្លាស់គ្នារវាងស្ត្រី និងបុរសតាមលំដាប់លេខរៀងពីលើដល់ក្រោម ។ ការអនុវត្តដូចនេះ ជាវិធានការសមស្រប និងមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព ល្អប្រសើរក្នុងការជម្រុញឱ្យស្ត្រី និងបុរសអាចចូលរួមក្នុងវិស័យនយោបាយបានពេញលេញទាំងនៅថ្នាក់ជាតិ និងថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ ដូចមានចែងក្នុងរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា អនុសញ្ញាស៊ី-ដរ ស្តីពី ការលុបបំបាត់ រាល់ទម្រង់នៃការរើសអើងប្រឆាំងនឹងស្ត្រីភេទ ក៏ដូចជាស្របនឹងគោលដៅអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រកបដោយចីរភាព និងលិខិតបទដ្ឋានគតិយុត្តនានារបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលក្នុងការលើកកម្ពស់សមភាពយេនឌ័រ និងការបង្កើនភាព អង់អាចដល់ស្ត្រី ។

២. ធានា**បង្កើតគោលនយោបាយសមភាពយេនឌ័រនៅក្នុងគណបក្ស**ដោយគណបក្សនយោបាយ នីមួយៗ ហើយគោលនយោបាយនេះត្រូវអនុវត្តឱ្យបានល្អ ដើម្បីលើកកម្ពស់ការចូលរួមរបស់ស្ត្រីដោយស្មើភាព នៅក្នុងគណបក្សនយោបាយ ដូចជា ស្ត្រីក្នុងដំណើរការបង្កើតគោលនយោបាយ អ្នកធ្វើសេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្ត និងតួនាទីជាអ្នកដឹកនាំ ស្ត្រីជាបេក្ខជនឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោត និងតំណាងស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោត ដែលជាការបង្ហាញពីការ យកចិត្តទុកដាក់ក្នុងការលើកកម្ពស់សមភាពយេនឌ័រ និងបង្កើនភាពអង់អាចដល់ស្ត្រី ដើម្បីឆ្លើយតបទៅនឹង តម្រូវការជាក់ស្តែងរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋជាម្ចាស់ឆ្នោត ។

៣. លុបបំបាត់រាល់ទម្រង់នៃការរើសអើងប្រឆាំងនឹងស្ត្រី ដើម្បីផ្តល់ឱកាសឱ្យស្ត្រី លើកទឹកចិត្តនិងគាំទ្រ យ៉ាងពេញលេញដល់ស្ត្រីក្នុងការចូលរួមក្នុងកិច្ចការនយោបាយ និងបង្កើនសមត្ថភាពឱ្យបានសមរម្យដល់ បេក្ខភាពស្ត្រីសម្រាប់ឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោត ធ្វើយ៉ាងណាឱ្យមានសមភាពនៃតំណាងអ្នកជាប់ឆ្នោតរវាងស្ត្រី និង បុរស រួមទាំងទទួលបាននូវអំណាចនយោបាយដូចគ្នាតាំងពីថ្នាក់មូលដ្ឋាន រហូតដល់ថ្នាក់ជាតិ ។

៤. **បន្ថែមការអប់រំដល់សាធារណជន**ពីសំណាក់គណបក្សនយោបាយ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល និង គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត ដើម្បីយល់ដឹងពីសារៈសំខាន់ដែលត្រូវការស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោតជាក្រុមប្រឹក្សា

<sup>15</sup>របាយការណ៍សង្គមតិរបស់ខុមហ្វ្រែល ឆ្នាំ២០២០ ស្តីពី «ការចូលរួមរបស់សកម្មជននយោបាយស្ត្រីក្នុងវិស័យនយោបាយនៅកម្ពុជា»



ឃុំ សង្កាត់ដោយផ្សារភ្ជាប់ទៅនឹងការឆ្លើយតបតម្រូវការស្ត្រី កុមារ និងបរិយាប័នសង្គមផ្សេងៗទៀត តាមរយៈ ការបង្កើតយន្តការជាក់លាក់ ដើម្បីគាំទ្រស្ត្រីឱ្យឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោត និងជម្រុញឱ្យស្ត្រីមានតួនាទីក្នុងការធ្វើ សេចក្តីសម្រេច និងទទួលបាននូវសិទ្ធិអំណាច តួនាទីពិតប្រាកដក្នុងការអនុវត្តតួនាទី និងការកិច្ចរបស់ខ្លួន ។

សម្រាប់ព័ត៌មានលម្អិតសូមទាក់ទង៖

លោកស្រី សេង រាសី នាយិកានៃអង្គការសីលការកម្ពុជា (SILAKA Cambodia)	០១៧ ៩៣៣ ៣៣៦
លោកស្រី ស៊ីនកេត សិរីលក្ខណ៍ អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលកម្មវិធីអប់រំ និងយេនឌ័រនៃខុមហ្វ្រែល	០១២ ៧៧៥ ៦៩៦
លោកស្រី អេង ចាន់ឌី នាយិកានៃអង្គការហ្គេតស៊ី (GADC)	០៩៥ ៧៩៧ ៩០៩
កញ្ញា ស្តេង កាវ៉ុង នាយិកានៃអង្គការបន្ទាយស្ត្រី (Bantey Srei)	០៧៧ ៥១៤ ៤៧៤

**សង្គមស៊ីវិលស្ទើរដ្ឋាភិបាលបង្កើនឆន្ទៈនយោបាយម៉ែត្រ ជំរុញឱ្យស្ត្រីបានចូលរួមក្នុងកិច្ចការនយោបាយ**

**ប្រភព ៖ VOD**

**កញ្ញា ប៉ា សុខេង**

**៣០ មិថុនា ២០២២ ម៉ោង១៨ : ៣៥**

សង្គមស៊ីវិល ទាមទារឱ្យប្រមុខរដ្ឋាភិបាលបង្កើនឆន្ទៈនយោបាយ និងមានការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តខ្ពស់ក្នុងការជំរុញឱ្យស្ត្រី បានចូលរួមប្រឡូកក្នុងកិច្ចការដឹកនាំនយោបាយ ដើម្បីឱ្យស៊ីសង្វាក់ទៅនឹងការ ដែលតែងតែ លើកឡើងថា ផ្តល់ឱកាស ដល់ស្ត្រី ខណៈពួកគេអះអាងថា វត្តមានស្ត្រីចូលរួមក្នុងកិច្ចការនយោបាយនៅតែមានតិចតួចនៅឡើយ។

ការលើកឡើងនេះ ធ្វើឡើងក្នុងសន្និសីទសារព័ត៌មានរបស់ក្រុមសង្គមស៊ីវិលដូចជា ខុមហ្វ្រែល អង្គការសីលការ កម្ពុជា ហ្គេតស៊ី និងដៃគូមួយចំនួនទៀត អំពីលទ្ធផលអង្កេតចំនួនបេក្ខជនស្ត្រី និងស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោតជាក្រុមប្រឹក្សាយុវស្សា-សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២ នៅថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមិថុនានេះ។

អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលកម្មវិធីអប់រំ និងយេនឌ័រនៃគណៈកម្មាធិការដើម្បីការបោះឆ្នោត ដោយសេរី និងយុត្តិធម៌នៅ កម្ពុជា (Comfrel) អ្នកស្រី **សិនភេត សិរីលក្ខណ៍** ថ្លែងថា គម្លាតរវាងបុរស និងស្ត្រី នៅតែមានទំហំធំ ខណៈរឿងនេះ នៅតែជាកង្វល់ ដែលទាមទារឱ្យមានការគិតគូរបន្ថែម។

អ្នកស្រីថា រដ្ឋាភិបាលក្នុងនាមជាអ្នកដឹកនាំត្រូវតែមានការប្តេជ្ញាខ្ពស់ បង្កើនឆន្ទៈនយោបាយ គាំទ្រស្ត្រី ឱ្យមាន ប្រសិទ្ធភាព ដើម្បីធ្វើយ៉ាងណាជំរុញសមភាពយេនឌ័រ ក្នុងនោះមានដូចជាធ្វើវិសោធនកម្មច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបោះឆ្នោត ដើម្បីឱ្យស្ត្រីបានចូលរួមក្នុងកិច្ចការដឹកនាំ និងបេក្ខភាពឈរឈ្មោះក្នុងបក្សនយោបាយជាដើម។ ក្រៅពីនោះ ត្រូវតែប្រាកដថា ពួកគេទទួលបានសិទ្ធិអំណាចពេញលេញ ក្រោយបានកាន់តំណែង ដោយគ្មានការរើសអើង ឬប្រកាន់ភេទ។

មន្ត្រីសង្គមស៊ីវិលរូបនេះថា ជាក់ស្តែង ឱ្យតែជិតដល់ការបោះឆ្នោត លោកនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី **ហ៊ុន សែន** ដែល ជាមេដឹកនាំបក្សកាន់អំណាចតែងតែស្នើនិងប្រកាសទៅបក្សនយោបាយឱ្យដាក់ស្ត្រីឱ្យបានច្រើននៅលេខរៀង ចន្លោះពីទី១ ដល់ទី៣ ដោយថាធ្វើយ៉ាងណាឱ្យមានបរិមាណស្ត្រីចូលរួមកុះករ ប៉ុន្តែជាក់ស្តែងបក្សកាន់អំណាចមួយនេះ មានចំនួនស្ត្រីឈរឈ្មោះត្រឹមជាង ២០%ប៉ុណ្ណោះ។

អ្នកស្រីថា ដើម្បីឱ្យការប្តេជ្ញា និងការអនុវត្តស៊ីសង្វាក់ទៅនឹងការប្រកាសនោះ លុះណាតែរដ្ឋាភិបាលមាន ឆន្ទៈនយោបាយពិតប្រាកដ។

អ្នកស្រីថា៖ «**អាហ្នឹងវាត្រូវការការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តខ្ពស់របស់អ្នកដឹកនាំកាលណានិយាយហើយត្រូវជំរុញធ្វើឱ្យបាន អនុវត្តឱ្យបាន។ ប៉ុន្តែជាក់ស្តែងគណបក្សទាំងអស់ហ្នឹង ជាពិសេសគណបក្សផ្ទាល់របស់ខ្លួនដែលជាអ្នកកាន់ អំណាច ក្នុងរដ្ឋាភិបាលហ្នឹង ជាក់ចំនួនស្ត្រីតិចបានតែ ២០% ជាង។ ចុះបើគាត់ដាក់ឱ្យច្រើនជាងហ្នឹងទៅ ស្ត្រីក៏បានច្រើន ជាប់**

ឆ្នោតច្រើន។ អីចឹងវាត្រូវការការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តរបស់ខ្លួនខ្លាំងណាស់ ទោះបីតាមរយៈពាក្យសម្តីក្តី តាមរយៈគោលនយោបាយ ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរក្តី តាមរយៈច្បាប់ក្តី»។

ពលរដ្ឋមកពីខេត្តមណ្ឌលគិរី ដែលបានចូលរួមក្នុងសន្និសីទសារព័ត៌មាននោះដែរ លោក **តាយ សុភ័ណ្ណ** យល់ថា ការចូលរួមរបស់ស្ត្រីក្នុងសកម្មភាពនយោបាយ ជាញឹកញយ ព្រោះពួកគេ ជាចំណែកមួយជួយ ជំរុញឱ្យ មានការអភិវឌ្ឍ។ យ៉ាងណា យុវជនវ័យ ២០ឆ្នាំរូបនេះថា ដើម្បីឱ្យស្ត្រីមានឱកាស ចូលរួមដឹកនាំដូចដែលប្រមុខ រដ្ឋាភិបាលអះអាងពីការចង់ឃើញមានវត្តមានស្ត្រីក្នុងកិច្ចការនយោបាយបាននោះ លុះត្រាតែមានការផ្តល់ឱកាសដល់ ស្ត្រីឱ្យបានច្រើន និងមានភាពសំនឹងបរិបទនានា។

លោកថា៖ «បើ [ថ្នាក់ដឹកនាំ] គ្រាន់តែមានប្រសាសន៍ [ថាផ្តល់ឱកាសឱ្យស្ត្រី] តែមិនបានអនុវត្តន៍ ត្រង់ចំណុច នេះអាចប៉ះពាល់ដល់ស្ថាប័ន ឬគណបក្សរបស់គាត់។ [...] ក្នុងប្រទេសមួយរីកចម្រើន លុះត្រាមានវត្តមានស្ត្រី ចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពនយោបាយឬមួយចលនាអីផ្សេងព្រោះស្ត្រីក៏ជាកម្លាំងចលករអភិវឌ្ឍមាតុភូមិ»។

អ្នកនាំពាក្យគណបក្សកាន់អំណាចលោក ឈឹម ផលរុណ ចាត់ទុកការលើកឡើង របស់អង្គការ សង្គមស៊ីវិលថា ជា ការបញ្ចេញមតិឱ្យតែពិរោះស្តាប់ ដោយគ្មានការទទួលខុសត្រូវ។ លោកថា វាមិនមែនជា ហេតុផលដែលគណបក្សត្រូវ រុញឱ្យនារីឈរឈ្មោះទេ ពោលគឺអាស្រ័យលើការស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត និងស្ថានភាពរបស់ នារី ហើយនិងគោលនយោបាយនារី និងយេនឌ័រ ទើបជារឿងសំខាន់។

លោកថា៖ «សម្រាប់ខ្ញុំអង្គការNGOsនិយាយដដែលៗដូចគេជាប់ឱសងរឿងការដាក់បេក្ខភាពជាស្ត្រី ឬក៏ជាបុរស ឬក៏ចំនួនស្ត្រី វាជារឿងជាក់ស្តែងផ្ទៃក្នុងគណបក្សនីមួយៗ គេចេះចាត់ចែងហើយ។ មិនមែនសំដៅទៅលើតួលេខ បេក្ខនារីច្រើនទេ សំដៅសំខាន់ថាតើអ្នកដែលឈរឈ្មោះទាំងអស់ហ្នឹងជាបុរសក៏ដោយជាស្ត្រីក៏ដោយតើអនុវត្តន៍ គោលនយោបាយនៃការលើកស្ទួយនារីនិងលើកស្ទួយយេនឌ័រ បានមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពកម្រិតណា? នេះជារឿងសំខាន់»។

បើតាមសង្គមស៊ីវិល ចំនួនស្ត្រីជាប់ជាមេឃុំចៅសង្កាត់នៅក្នុងអាណត្តិទី៥នេះ មានចំនួន ១៧៣នាក់ (១០,៥%) ពោលគឺកើនឡើង ៣២នាក់ (ឬស្មើ២%) បើធៀបនឹងអាណត្តិទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ដែលមានចំនួន ១៤១នាក់ ស្មើនឹង ៨,៥% (ចុងអាណត្តិ)។ ស្ត្រីជាប់ជាក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំសង្កាត់ មានចំនួន ២ ៥៦២នាក់ ស្មើនឹង២២% នៃចំនួនក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំសង្កាត់សរុប ១១ ៦២២នាក់។

បើធៀបនឹងអាណត្តិទី៤ ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ ស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោតមានភាគរយប្រហាក់ប្រហែលគ្នា ២១,៨% (២ ៥២២នាក់) នៅចុងអាណត្តិទី៤ និង២២% (២ ៥៦២នាក់) នៅអាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២នេះ។ ចំណែកឯភាគរយសរុបនៃស្ត្រី និង បុរសជាប់ឆ្នោត មានគម្លាតយេនឌ័រខ្លាំង គឺស្ត្រីជាប់ឆ្នោត ២២% និងបុរសជាប់ឆ្នោត ៧៨%។

## Appendix 10

Hello VOA ៖ អ្នកជំនាញថាឆន្ទៈនយោបាយ និងផ្នត់គំនិតអវិជ្ជមានលើភាពជា អ្នកដឹកនាំជាស្ត្រីនៅតែ ជាឧបសគ្គ

១៥ កក្កដា ២០២២

ស៊ុន ណារិន

កាលពីចុងខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០២២ ក្រោយការបោះឆ្នោតក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ ដែលធ្វើឡើងនៅថ្ងៃទី៥ ខែមិថុនា។ មានអង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលចំនួន ៥ ដែលធ្វើលើការបោះឆ្នោត និងវិស័យយេនឌ័រ ក្នុងនោះមាន ខុមហ្វ្រែលផងដែរ បានជំរុញអោយគណបក្សនយោបាយបង្កើនចំនួនស្ត្រី ដែលអាចឈរជាបេក្ខជនលេខរៀង ខាងលើដើម្បីអាចឈ្នះការបោះឆ្នោតក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ ដែលជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់សរុបជាង ១១.០០០នាក់ នៅទូទាំង ប្រទេសរៀងរាល់ ឆ្នាំម្តង។ អង្គការបានលើកឡើងថា សន្ទុះនៃការកើនឡើងមាន តិចតួចពីមួយអាណត្តិ ទៅមួយអាណត្តិ។ អ្នកស្រី **ស៊ីនកេត សិរិលក្ខណ៍** អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលកម្មវិធីអប់រំ និងយេនឌ័រនៃអង្គការខុមហ្វ្រែល បានថ្លែងថា កង្វះការប្តេជ្ញាខ្ពស់ និងឆន្ទៈនយោបាយជាបញ្ហាប្រឈម សម្រាប់ការចូលរួមរបស់ស្ត្រីនៅក្នុងវិស័យនយោបាយថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ ។ អ្នកស្រីបន្ថែមថា ៖ «ដោយសារ តែគាត់យកអាបទដ្ឋានវប្បធម៌ ផ្នត់គំនិតសង្គម អវិជ្ជមានមកលើស្ត្រីទៅលើភាពអវិជ្ជមានទៅលើភាព ដឹកនាំរបស់ស្ត្រីហ្នឹងហើយដែលធ្វើអោយមានគំនិតរើសអើងចំពោះស្ត្រី»។ (លោក ស៊ុន ណារិន, ភ្នំពេញ, ១៤ កក្កដា ២០២២)

**រួមជាមួយសារជាសម្លេង**

# Appendix 11

 <p>គណបក្សនយោបាយដែលបានឈរឈ្មោះបោះឆ្នោត ជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ សង្កាត់ អាណត្តិទី៥ ឆ្នាំ២០២២</p>	
 <p><b>Cambodia People's Party (CPP)</b></p>	 <p><b>Kampucheaniyum Party (KP)</b></p>
 <p><b>Candlelight Party (CP)</b></p>	 <p><b>Grassroots Democratic Party (GDP)</b></p>
 <p><b>FUNCINPEC Party (FP)</b></p>	 <p><b>Khmer United Party (KUP)</b></p>
 <p><b>Khmer National United Party (KNUP)</b></p>	 <p><b>Beehive Social Democratic Party (BSDP)</b></p>
 <p><b>Cambodian National Love Party (CNLP)</b></p>	 <p><b>Cambodia Indigenous People's Democracy Party (CIPDP)</b></p>
 <p><b>Cambodian National Party (CNP)</b></p>	 <p><b>Ekpheap Cheatkmer Party (ECP)</b></p>
 <p><b>Cambodian Youth Party (CYP)</b></p>	 <p><b>Reaksmeay Khemra Party (RKP)</b></p>
 <p><b>Cambodian Reform Party (CRP)</b></p>	 <p><b>Khmer Economic Development Party (KEDP)</b></p>
 <p><b>Khmer Will Party (KWP)</b></p>	