

# Survey Report

## EVICTEE VOTER REGISTRATION IN 2009, INCLUDING THOSE WITH HIV/AIDS, AND A RE-AUDIT OF VOTERS NOT REGISTERED ON THE 2008 VOTER LIST

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PRODUCED BY



COMFREL

## **FORWARD**

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

To contribute to the reform of the election framework, COMFREL conducted a survey to discover and understand irregularities with regard to registration of evictees, including evictees living with HIV/AIDS, on the NEC voter list.

COMFREL wishes to express its appreciation to relevant community leaders and authorities at relocation sites for facilitating and assisting the survey during the interview stage.

Special acknowledgement goes to our core team, made up of the following members: Mr. Korn Savang, Mr. Sok Pitour, Mr. Sin Tithseiha, Ms. TAN Botum and COMFREL's activists all under the supervision of Mr. Koul Panha, Executive Director. Special thanks go to statistics consultant Dr. Meak Kamerane, who developed the technique and the methodology.

This report was translated from Khmer by Mr. SOK Pitour and edited by Mr. Rob Savage.

This report presents survey findings on Evictees Voter Registration 2009 and the re-audit of voters whose data was not in 2008 official voter list against 2009 official voter list.

## **SURVEY OF EVICTEE VOTER REGISTRATION IN 2009, INCLUDING THOSE WITH HIV/AIDS, AND A RE-AUDIT OF VOTERS NOT REGISTERED ON THE 2008 VOTER LIST**

The right to vote is guaranteed in the Cambodian Constitution for Cambodian citizens aged 18 and above. However, Cambodian Citizens cannot use this right if either they have not registered themselves on the voter list or their name has not been added to the official voter list due to bureaucratic error.

To be eligible to register their name on the voter list in the commune where the voter is residing, the voter is required to have the required documentation as set out by the National Election Committee (NEC). This includes both proof of identity and proof of residence documentation. These requirements can cause difficulties for voters, especially evicted people, in registering their name when they have not been issued the correct documentation.

According to the Cambodian Population Census 2008, 59.04% (equal to 7,908,810 individuals) of the Cambodian population are aged 18 or above. However, the 2008 official voter list shows that the total number registered was 8,220,590 voters. The annual Cambodian population growth rate is round 1.54%. Thus the estimate population aging 18 and above in the 2009 is around 8,030,606. But the NEC's 2009 official voter list contains 8,331,906 registered voters. This figure is around 4% higher than the figures in the Cambodian population census. However, the NEC's 2009 official voter list still does not reach 100% of eligible voters.

Considering that not all Cambodian citizens of eligible voting age are registered on voter list, COMFREL found out that the figure of 4% error in 2009 official voter list is lower than actual error in 2009 official voter list. According to COMFREL's 2009 Survey on the 2008 Voter List and Voter Registration, around 18.5% (equal to around 1,500,000) of eligible voters did not see their name on 2008 official voter list. And according to the re-audit of this data, COMFREL found that around 3% of eligible voters (or around 15% of the original 18.5%) has their data recorded in 2009 official voter list. And around 16% of eligible voters still see no data on 2009 official voter list. Hence, the 2009 Official Voter List may contain an error or/and inaccuracy level of around 20% (4% + 16%).

Over the past few years, there have been a number of forced evictions in urban Phnom Penh and the provinces. At least 26,293 families were affected by the forced evictions between 2006 and 2009 nationwide<sup>1</sup>. And by 2008, the number of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) aged 49 and below was 61,490 (NAA, 2009)

According to an Amnesty International Report released in 2008 on Forced Evictions in Cambodia: 'Homes Razed, Lives in Ruins', at least 150,000 Cambodians across the country are known to live at risk of being forcibly evicted in the wake of land disputes, land grabbing and development projects. The report also indicated that affected groups have had no opportunity for genuine consultation before eviction, received little or no information on planned evictions, and had no access to adequate alternative housing<sup>2</sup>

COMFREL's observations of the 2008 elections revealed that evictee voters met difficulties in registering their names on the voter list. Therefore, this year COMFREL conducted a study in Phnom Penh where evictees were being forcibly or voluntarily relocated and the difficulties that they faced in registering on the voter list.

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<sup>1</sup> The calculation of evictions cases released by ADHOC's Human Right Situation Reports 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/forced-evictions-cambodia-homes-razed-lives-ruins-20080211>

As Phnom Penh has seen many cases of forced evictions where evictees have been relocated to new sites it was chosen as the location for COMFREL's survey. However, we believe that the result can be used as indicators of evictee situations regarding voter registration in other provinces where forced relocations have taken place. COMFREL also conducted a case study of people evicted from Poy Pet commune/city to a remote area of Banteay Meanchey Province.

That evictee voters meet difficulties in registering themselves on the voter list was first revealed in 2006. During the 2007, 2nd Commune Council Elections, people living in Sombok Chab village, Tonle Basac Commune who had been evicted and relocated to Kork Roka commune were not able to register their name on the voter list as they had not been issued the required residence documents.

In 2009 COMFREL conducted a survey of the 2008 voter list and voter registration. The result of the survey found that some eligible voters did not have their name on 2008 voter list. This year COMFREL will check the data of those not registered in 2008 against the 2009 list to ascertain whether those same individuals now have their information entered onto the list.

This report is divided into 2 sections: Section I contains the results of the survey of Evictee Voters including PLWHA voter's Registration in Phnom Penh on the voter list and the case study of evictee voters in Banteay Meanchey; Section II contains the results of the audit of the 2009 voter list against the data of voters collected in the 2008 Voter List and Voter Registration Survey.

## TERMINOLOGY

- **Evictee voters:** Refers to eligible voters who were forcibly evicted by national or local authorities, private companies, or other institutions from the place they were living and relocated to new sites. Evictees, whether voluntarily or forcibly, accepted compensation packages.
- **Eligible voters:** Refers to individuals aged at least 18 during the 2009 voter registration period who were not deprived of his or her right to vote.
- **PLWHA** refers to eligible voters who are living with HIV/AIDS.
- **Mobile Village Voter Registration** is the mobile voter registration office in specific villages where the registrar official travels to villages to register voters.

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Around 40.98% of the evictee voters said that they were forcibly evicted to relocation sites while 58.61% voluntarily agreed to leave and accept compensation in the form of land or housing.
- 72.13% of evictee voters went to register to vote in the commune where they were currently living (the relocation site) and 27.87% did not. The number of women (52.57%) registered to vote is higher than that of men. However, only 98.86% of all voters, and around 71% of evictee voters, were registered by the registrar official.
- 54% of evictee voters who registered their name at their current address (the relocation site) were registered at their previous address.
- 36.78% of registered evictee voters used the Cambodian Identity Card to register their name on the voter list; 49.42% used Identity Document Form 1018 and Resident Document Form 1019; 5.75% used a Family book with photo; 1.15% used civil servant, police or military identity card; and 2.87% used a Cambodian Passport.
- 27.87% of eligible evictee voters did not go to register their name on voter list. Of these, 51.47% gave the reason that they did not have any information related to voter registration and 16.18% did not have identity documents. The remaining reported that they were not interested in registration or that the registration office was too far from their house.
- 65.98% of evictee voters said that their village chief was the main source of information related to voter registration and updating. 21.58% reported TV and Radio; 9.54% reported leafleting and broadcasts through loud speakers in their village. The remaining 2.9% reported other communication materials.
- Of the evictee voters, 58.2% had their data recorded on the 2009 voter list. 16.8% had their data recorded on list but the address was different from their current address. 25% of evictee voters did not see any of their data on the 2009 official voter list.
- Of the registered evictee voters at their current commune, 70.11% had checked their data in the 2009 voter list and 29.89% had not.
- 25.41% of evictee voters said that they were aware of mobile village voter registration in their village and 74.59% were not.
- Those interviewed made a number of recommendations to avoid future errors in evictee voter registration. 43.85% of voters suggested that the registrar officials register them at their village; 36.89% preferred the existing procedure. 7.79% suggested that evictees should not be required to produce residence documents. The remainder gave no comment.
- Of registered evictee voters only 11.89% had their data; including name, address, gender and age recorded the same as in the 2009 official voter list. 63.11% saw at least one piece of data recorded inaccurately but could still vote in accordance with NEC' guidelines. 25% did not have any data recorded on the list.
- 94.67% of correspondents felt happy to answer questions while 5.33% felt frustrated as they were busy.
- The survey on "Voter List and Voter Registration" released in July 2009 by COMFREL revealed that 18.5% of all eligible voters did not have their data in the 2008 official voter list. COMFREL, in the current survey, reviewed the data of these eligible voters by auditing their data against the 2009

voter list. COMFREL found that, of the original 18.5%, 9.27% now had their data recorded in the 2009 voter list and 5.51% had their data recorded in the 2009 voter list but with some inaccuracy. 85.22% still had no data recorded in the 2009 voter list.

- Of the voters whose data was recorded in the 2009 voter list, 13.51% were now living at a different address than when they registered their name on previous voter list.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- To protect the rights of citizens, evictees, and PLWHA in particular, the NEC should pay special attention to this specific group of voters during annual voter registration and updating. The NEC should not delete the names of registered evictee voters from their voter list if the NEC finds that those voters had registered their name on the voter list at the relocation site. Each year during the voter registration period the NEC, in cooperation with relevant authorities, should seek information and data related to the eviction and the relocation site. In this case the NEC should audit the data in the voter list at the relocation site against the data recorded at evictee voter's previous address.

COMFREL makes these recommendations as we have observed that 88% of correspondents reported their details to be absent or incorrectly recorded on voter list. In addition, a case study in Banteay Meanchey province reveals that most evictee voters from urban Poy Pet city relocated to remote Boeung Snor and Sombok Chab villages's Slar Krom commune did not register their name on the voter list in the new commune.

- The NEC should instruct commune officers responsible for annual voter registration to establish a registration office in the village where evictees and PLWHA have been relocated to. There must be a prior public announcement of the date and place of the registration office. This recommendation is emphasised by the fact that 100% of correspondents reported that the village registration office is of especial importance to them as evictees.
- Commune authorities at relocation sites shall facilitate the provision of the necessary documents to evictee voters that will be used to register their names on voter list. This will ensure that evictee voters will not be denied registration through lack of the proper documentation.
- COMFREL recommends that the Ministry of Interior and NEC pay more attentions to COMFREL recommendations on voter registration/voter list reform stipulated in the survey on "Voter List and Voter Registration" printed in 2009.

## SECTION I

### EVICTEE VOTERS REGISTRATION

#### 1.1. Purpose

The survey aims to:

- Study the number of evictee voters registered in Phnom Penh
- Study the difficulties faced by evictee voters in relation to voter registration
- Provide recommendations to the NEC related to registration of forced evictee voters on the voter list
- Audit the 2009 voter list against the data of evictee voters.

#### 1.2. Summary of Methodology and Survey Activities

Based on the data of families evicted from urban Phnom Penh, we calculated a sample size of evictees in Phnom Penh. According to data from local authority at relocation sites, there are at least 1,186 families including 2,642 eligible voters living in relocation sites.

COMFREL uses the confidence interval of 90% and margin of error of 5%. Based on the set confidence interval and margin of error, a sample size of 244 eligible voters representing the population of 2,642 eligible voters was selected.

Strategic sampling is used for selecting the whole population in the survey location. Systematic sampling is used for selecting target families. Finally, Simple Random Sampling is used for selecting eligible voters for interview (See Appendix 1 for details).

For survey activities, COMFREL recruited 10 data collectors, (9 male, 1 female). Additionally, COMFREL recruited 1 community leader in each of the 3 villages for facilitating interview activities. The interview activities lasted 4 days in January 2010.

#### Survey Limitation and lesson learnt

- Some of the evictee voters travelled to urban Phnom Penh's or other places to work and were not home.

The quota system of male and female used for sample selection. It was more difficult to include male evictee voters as they often travelled out of their village for work and were not present whilst interviewers were in their village.

- The methodology of counting the number of households to find the correct sample size needed for the study faced some difficulties as some households were locked and unoccupied during interviewers' visits.

#### 1.3. Survey Result

##### 1.3.1. Data Analysis

Table 1 shows that before interviewing, COMFREL set the quota for male voters at 50.82% of the correspondents; 49.18% for female, and 8.2% for PLWHA evictee voters.

The final sample sizes differed from the desired with 48.78% of respondents being male and 51.22% female, and 9.01% PLWHA evictee voters. This is within the stated 5% error margin and was not deemed to have impacted upon final analysis.

Table 1: Number of correspondents interviewed

No.	Gender of Correspondents	Before interview				After interview			
		Total		HIV/AIDS Voters		Total		HIV/AIDS Voters	
				N	%			N	%
1	Male	124	50.82%	6	4.83	119	48.78%	7	5.89
2	Female	120	49.18%	14	11.67	125	51.22%	15	12
Total		244	100%	20	8.2	244	100%	22	9.01

Figure 1 indicates the reasons why evictee voters moved to the relocation sites: 58.61% said that they voluntarily accepted the compensation and moved to the new relocation site; 40.48% said that they were forced to accept the compensation and move to the new relocation site; 0.41% said that they wanted establish businesses at the new relocation site.

Figure 1: Reasons for moving to the new relocation site

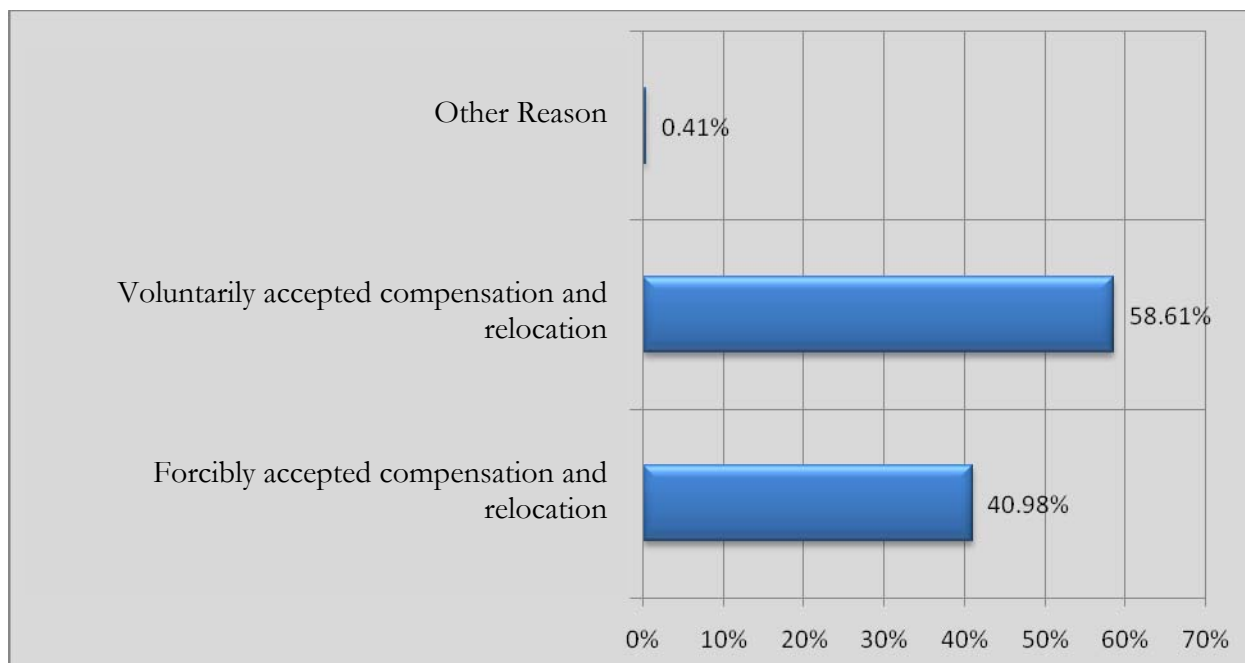


Figure 2 shows that 72.13% of evictee voters went to register their name on the voter list and 27.87% did not. The number of women who went to register their name is higher than that of men.

Figure 2: Evictees registration on the voter list at relocation sites

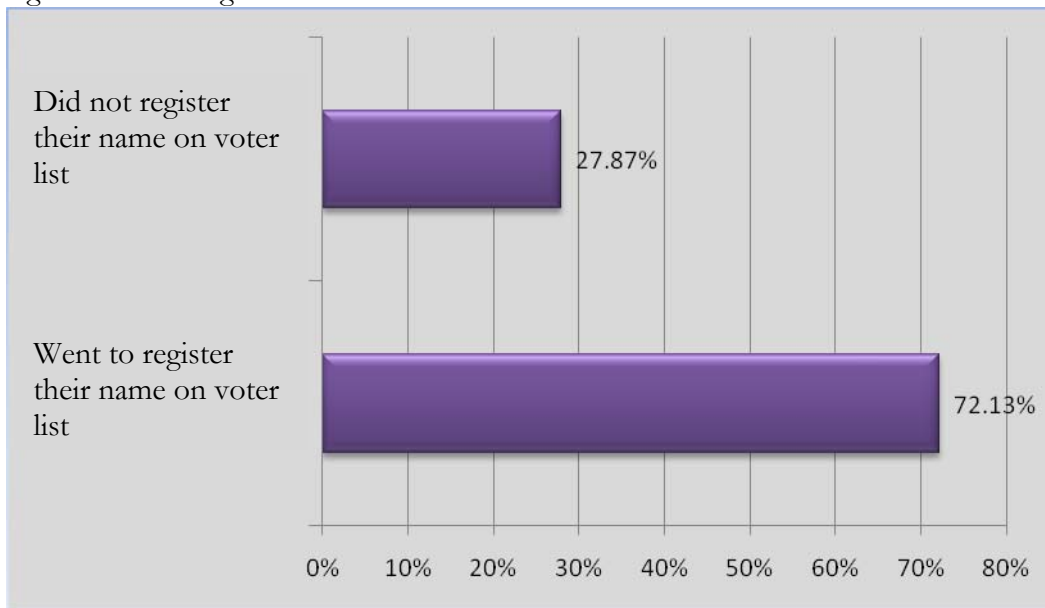


Figure 3 shows that of those who went to register their name on the voter list, 98.86% were registered by the registrar official; 1.14% were not due to lack of documents.

Figure 3: Forced evictees registered on the voter list

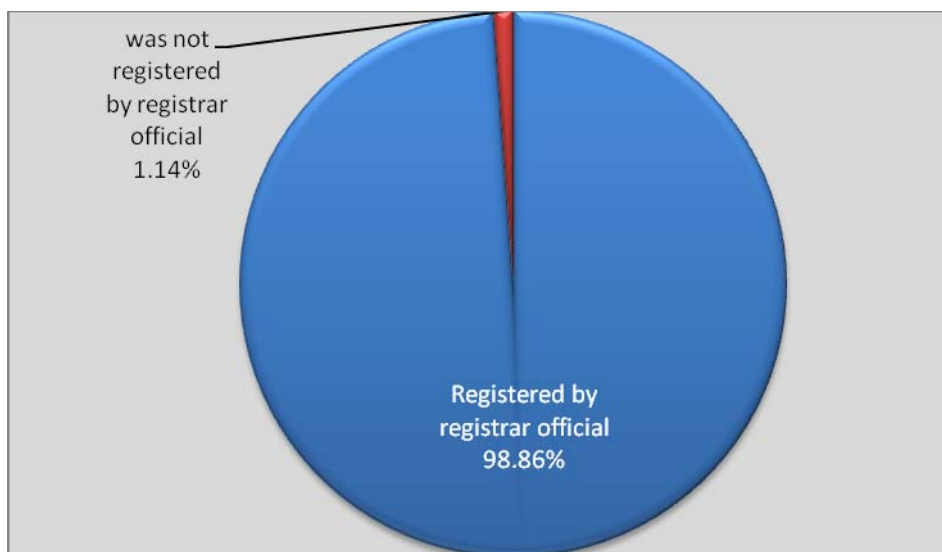


Table 2 shows around 61.07% of evictee voters registered their name on voter list prior to relocation. Of this, 52.35% were women.

Table 2: Evictee voters who registered at their previous address

No.	Previously registered at previous address	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Yes	149	61.07	71	47.65	78	52.35
2	No	95	38.93	48	50.53	47	49.47
Total		244	100				

Table 3 shows that 54.00% of the evictee voters, registered at the new relocation site, had registered their name using their previous address/commune before they were evicted.

Table 3: Evictee voters who both registered at the new relocation site and at their previous address

No	Description	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Registered at the relocation site and at previous address	94	54.00	43	45.74	51	54.26
2	Registered at the relocation site but did not register at the previous address	80	46.00	41	48.75	41	51.25
Total		174	100				

Figure 4 shows that 25.57% of registered voters were registered in 2009, 29.55% in 2008, 19.89% in 2007 and 25% in 2006.

Figure 4: Forced evictees registration on the voter list 2006-2009

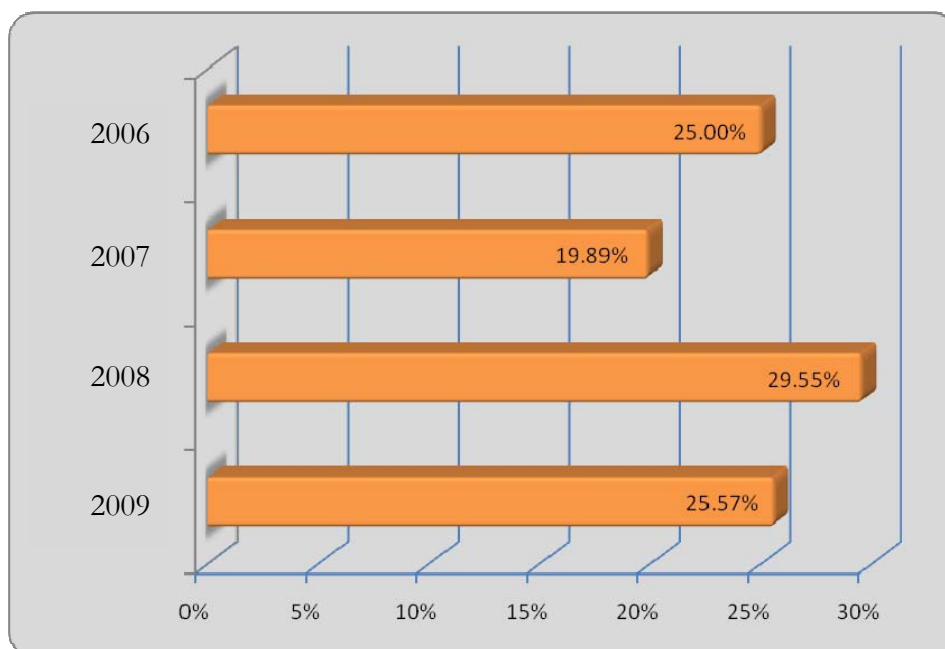


Figure 5 illustrates the correlation between the relocation of evictee voters and evictee voter registration numbers by years. Of the evictee voters aggregated from 2005 to 2009, 4.95% were relocated in 2005 and none of them were registered on voter list. 42.98% were relocated in 2006 and 42.31% of these voters registered their name on the voter list (the evictee voters registered in 2006 were relocated in 2005 or 2006).

In 2007, 10.74% were relocated but the percentage of evictee voters registered is higher (134.62%) than the actual number of people relocated in 2007. This means that most evictee voters who relocated in 2005, 2006 and did not registered their name to vote went to register their name in 2007. This registration period also covers the 2008 National Assembly Election.

In 2008, 18.60% of evictee voters were relocated and 115.56% registered their name on the voter list; 22.73% were relocated in 2009 and 81.82% of this number registered to vote in 2009.

Figure 5: Evictee relocation and voter registration by year

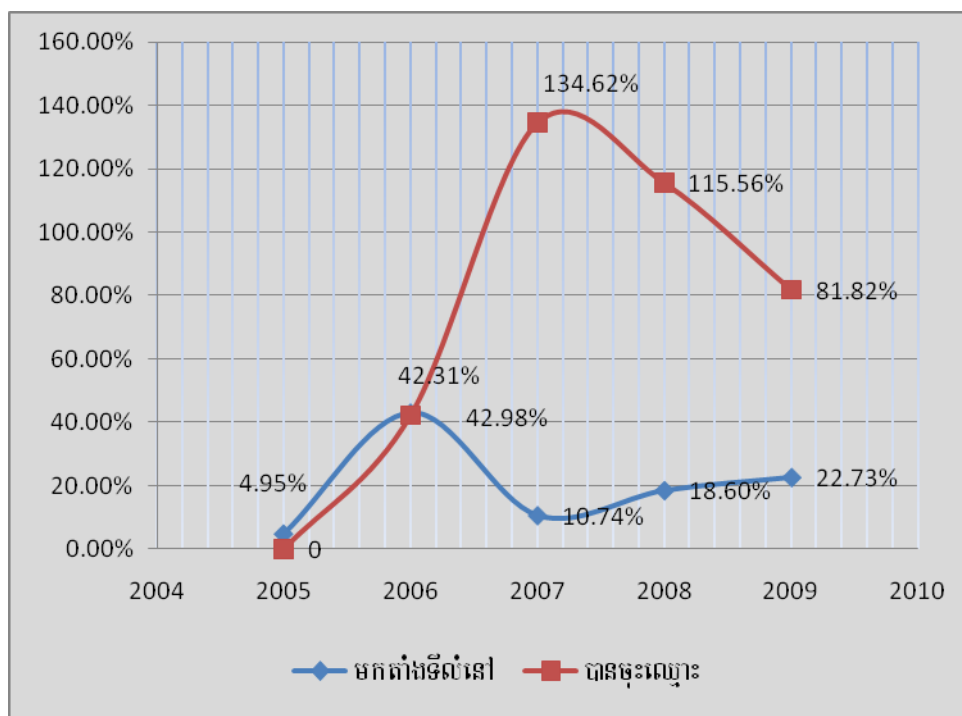


Figure 6 shows that 36.78% of eligible evictee voters used Cambodian ID Cards for registering their name on the voter list; 24.71% used Identity Form 1018 and 24.71% used resident document Form 1019; 5.75% used family books with photo; 1.15% used Civil Servant, Police and Military ID cards; 2.87% used Cambodian Passport; and 4.02% used other documents.

Figure 6: Document used by forced evictees for registration on the voter list

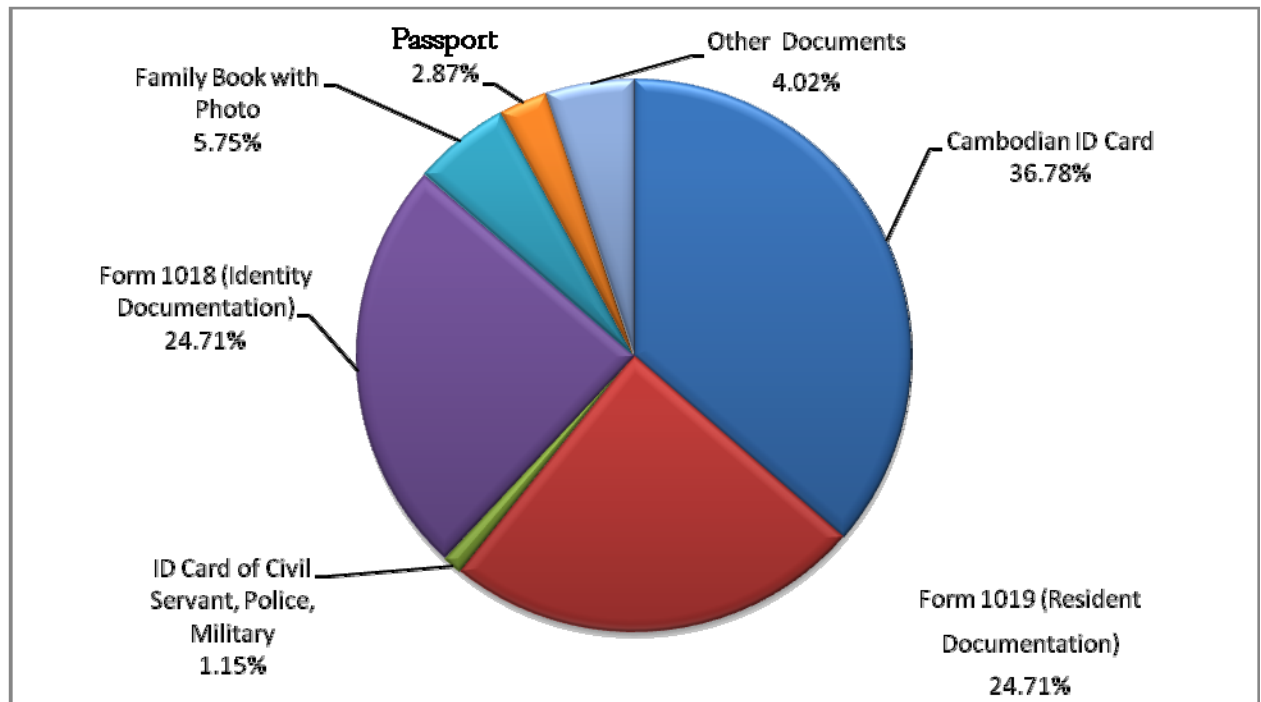


Table 4 shows that of the evictee voters who did not go to register their name on the voter list, 51.47% said that they did not have any information related to voter registration; 16.18% did not possess the required identity documents; 20.59% reported that that they were either too busy with work or that the registration period was too short. 11.76% said that the registration office is far from their house.

Table 4: Reasons not to go to register the name on the voter list

No.	Reasons	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No information related to voter registration	35	51.47	16	45.71	19	54.29
2	Lack of required documentation	11	16.18	7	63.64	4	36.36
3	Bored with voter registration	2	2.94	1	50.00	1	50.00
4	Registration office is far from home	4	5.88	2	50.00	2	50.00
5	No interest in voter registration	2	2.94	1	50.00	1	50.00
6	Other	14	20.59	8	57.14	6	42.86
Total		68					

Figure 7 shows that 65.98% of evictee voters said that village chief was their main source of information related to voter registration followed by TV and Radio (21.58%). Broadcasting through loud speakers in the village and leaflet distribution accounted for only 9.54%; and other communication methodology, such as from word-of-mouth, was around 2.90%.

Figure 7: Main sources of information related to voter registration

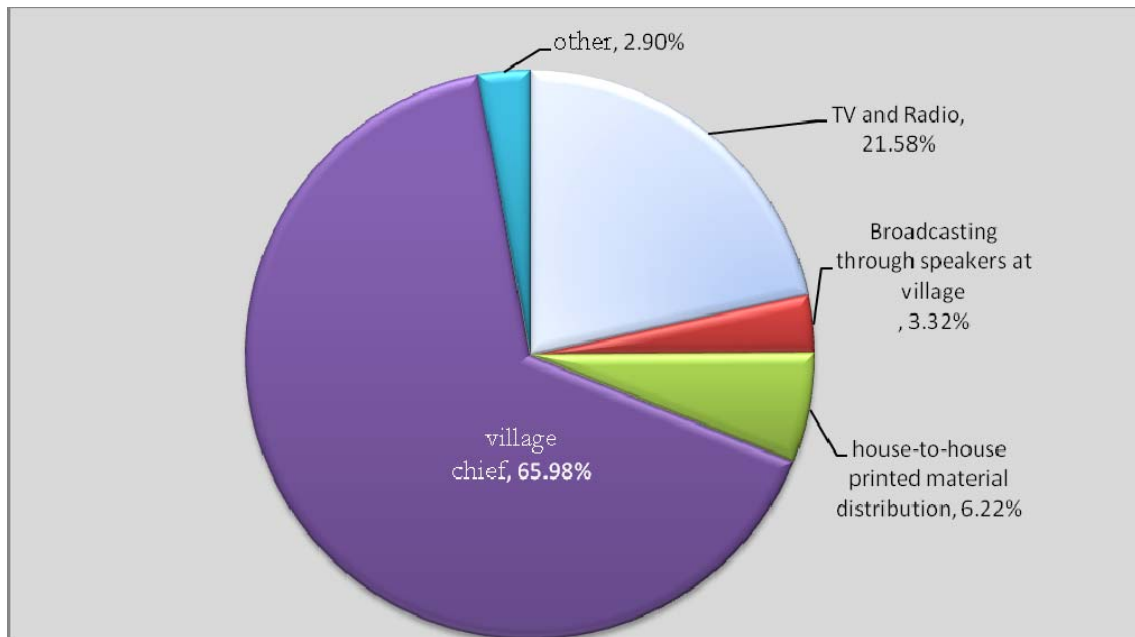


Figure 8 shows that 70.11% of registered evictee voters went to check their name on voter list in October 2009. However, according to the results of an audit of 2009 voter list, only 11.89% of registered evictee voters had accurate data on voter list and 63.11% saw some inaccuracy in the recorded data. The following assumptions have been proposed:

- Some correspondents think that voter registration and voter list updating or checking is the same and the interviewer did not provide a clear enough explanation of the difference.
- Registered evictee voters had checked their data against the last voter list (2008 voter list) but not the preliminary voter list
- Registered voters had not asked the registrar official to modify their data

However, these are assumptions made on the basis of COMFREL’s experience and have not been qualified through further research.

Figure 8: Voter list checking/ updating in 2009

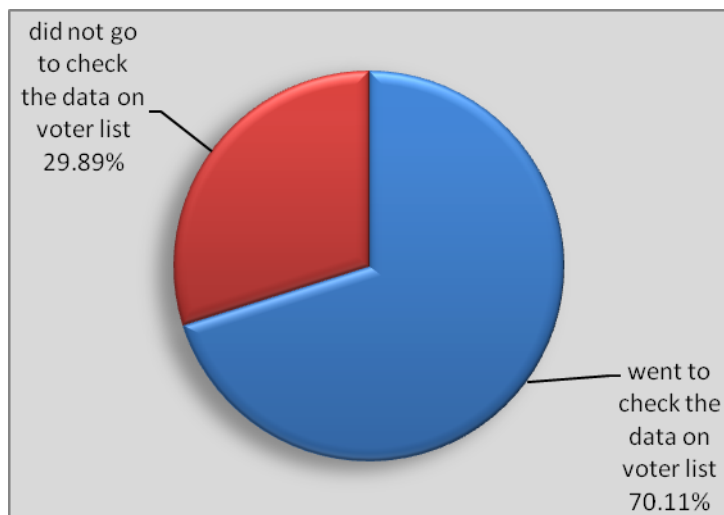




Table 5 shows reasons why registered voters did not go to check their name on voter list in October 2009. 44.23% of them said that they did not know how to check/verify their name; 36.54% did not have enough time; 5.62% had no interest; and 1.92% said the location of the posting of the voter list was too far from their house. 7.69% choose other reasons including sickness and business.

Table 5: Reasons registered evictees voters did not check their name on the voter list

No.	Reasons	Total		Men		Women	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
1	No interest in data verification/checking	5	9.62	1	20.00	4	80.00
2	No time to check	19	36.54	14	73.68	5	26.32
3	Did not know how to check	23	44.23	12	52.17	11	47.83
4	Voter list posted too far from house	1	1.92	1	100.00	0	0.00
5	Other	4	7.69	1	25.00	3	75.00
Total		52	100				

Figure 9 shows the reasons why registered evictees voters registered their name on the voter list. 30.46% said that it is their right; 32.18% to have the right to vote; 2.30% were told to register; 5.17% to help his/her party win the election; 1.15% to be able to sell their vote; 4.60% said that they registered because everybody else registered. 24.14% choose other reasons including: to be able to select good leaders for developing the country and to have identity documents when applying for jobs.

Figure 9: Reasons to register on the voter list

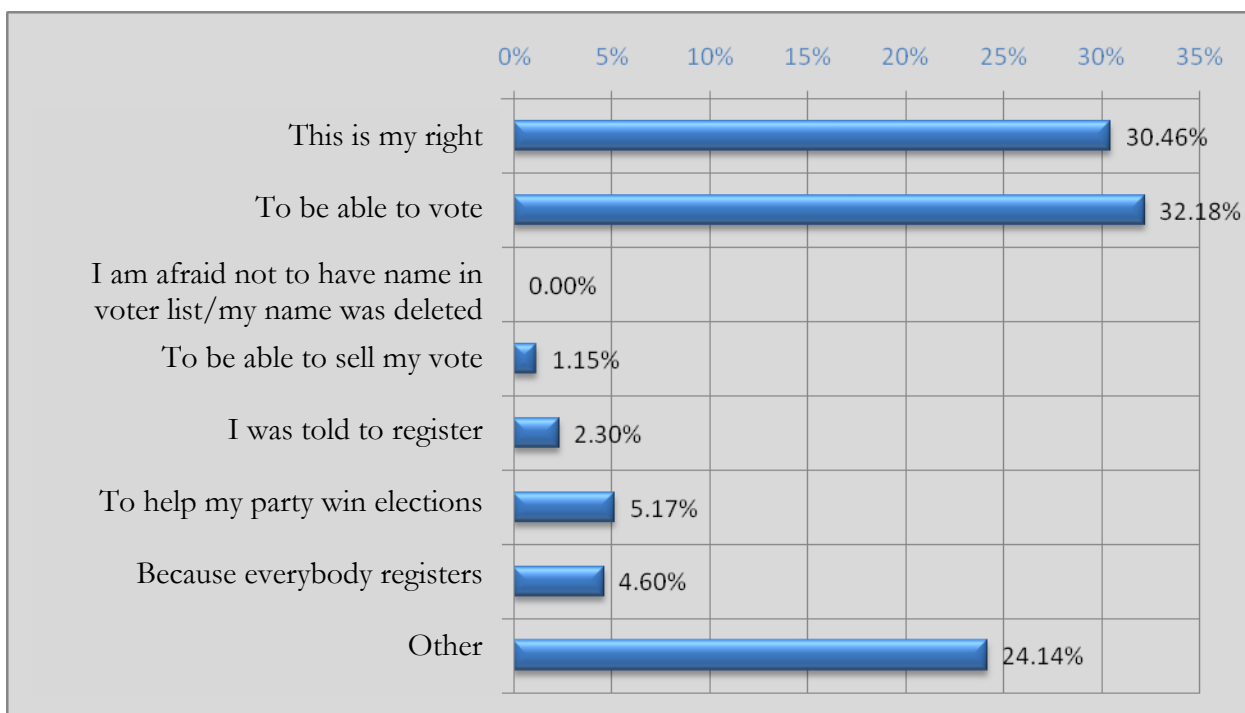


Table 6 shows that 25.41% of evictee voters knows the location of the village registration Office.

Table 6: Knowledge of Voter Registration Office at village

No	Description	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Know	62	25.41	26	40.32	37	59.68
2	Do not know	182	74.59	93	51.65	88	48.35
Total		244	100				

Figure 10 shows how important registered evictee voters believe having a voter registration office in their village to be. 98.39% of them said it was important, of which 38.71% choose very important. Only 1.61% said it is not important.

Figure 10: Importance of having a voter registration office in their village

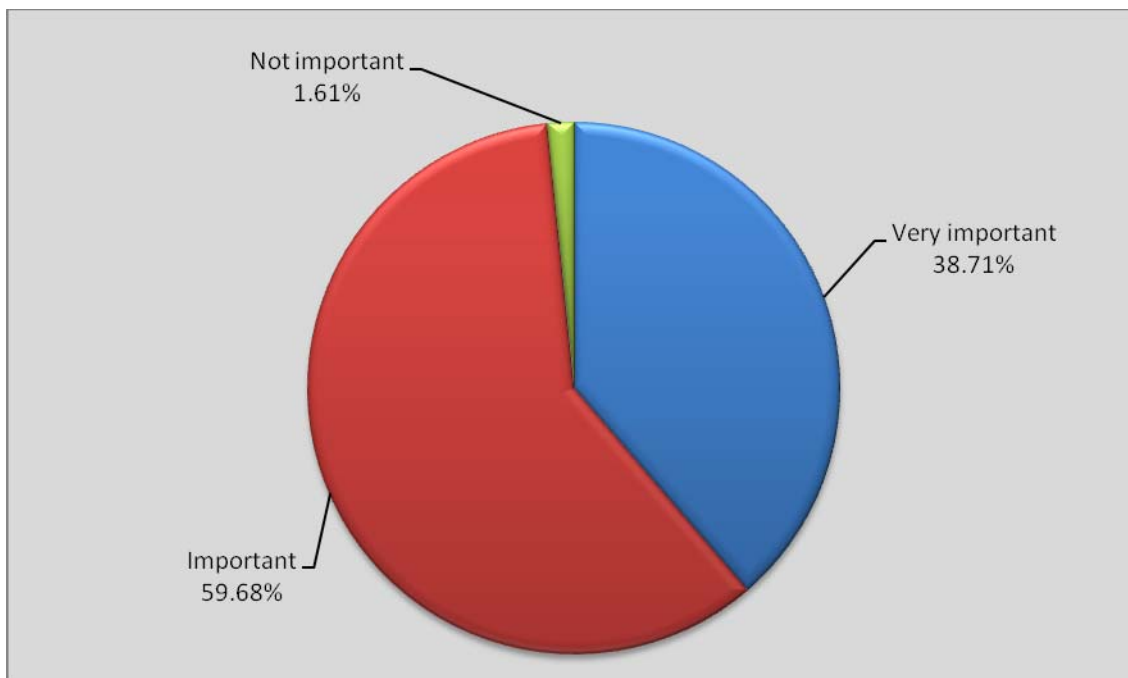


Table 7 show the opinion of registered forced evictees on the importance of voter registration office at village. All of them said it is important including 40.18 who choose very important.

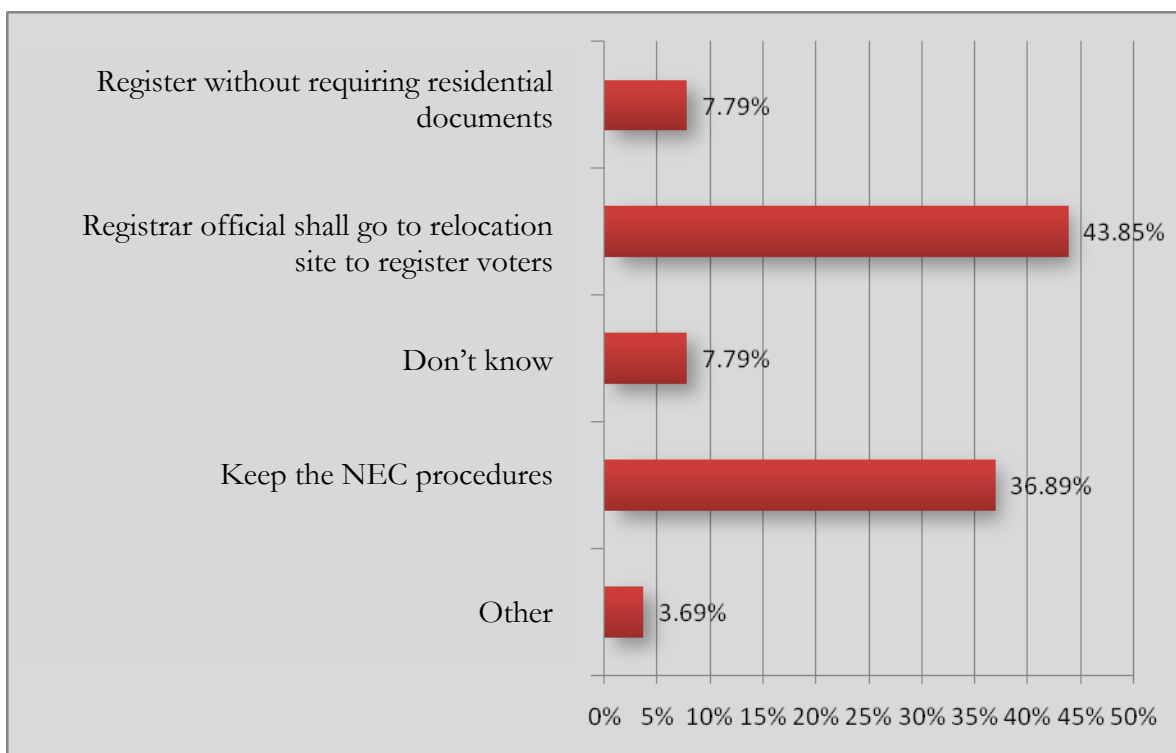
Table 7: Importance of voter registration office at village

No.	Description	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Very important	21	41.18	6	28.57	15	71.43
2	Important	30	58.82	12	40.00	18	60.00

3	Not important	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Not important at all	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		51	100				

Figure 11 shows the opinion of evictees voter related to registration of evictee voters on the voter lists. 43.85% recommended the registrar official register evictee voters at the relocation site; 36.89% recommended keeping current NEC procedures; 7.79% recommended registering evictee voters on the voter list without demanding complete resident documents. 7.79% said they did not know. 3.69% stated other reasons such as suggesting that the NEC produce a voting card similar to those used in the 1993 elections.

Figure 11: Forced evictee voters opinion on how to register their name on the voter list



**Accuracy of 2009 Official Voter List**

Figure 12 shows that 58.20% of eligible evictee voters appeared on the 2009 official voter list; 16.80% name appeared on the voter list but did not live in the commune where they registered; 25% saw no data on 2009 official voter list.

The survey found that 72.13% of evictee voters were registered on voter list; however, only 58.20% of evictee voters saw their data on the 2009 official voter list. This means that 13.98% of registered evictee voters' data was removed. The assumptions can be:

- Registered voters did not go to check their name on voter list
- Name of voters were removed in the following years after registration

Figure 12: Audit of registered evictee voters against 2009 official voter list

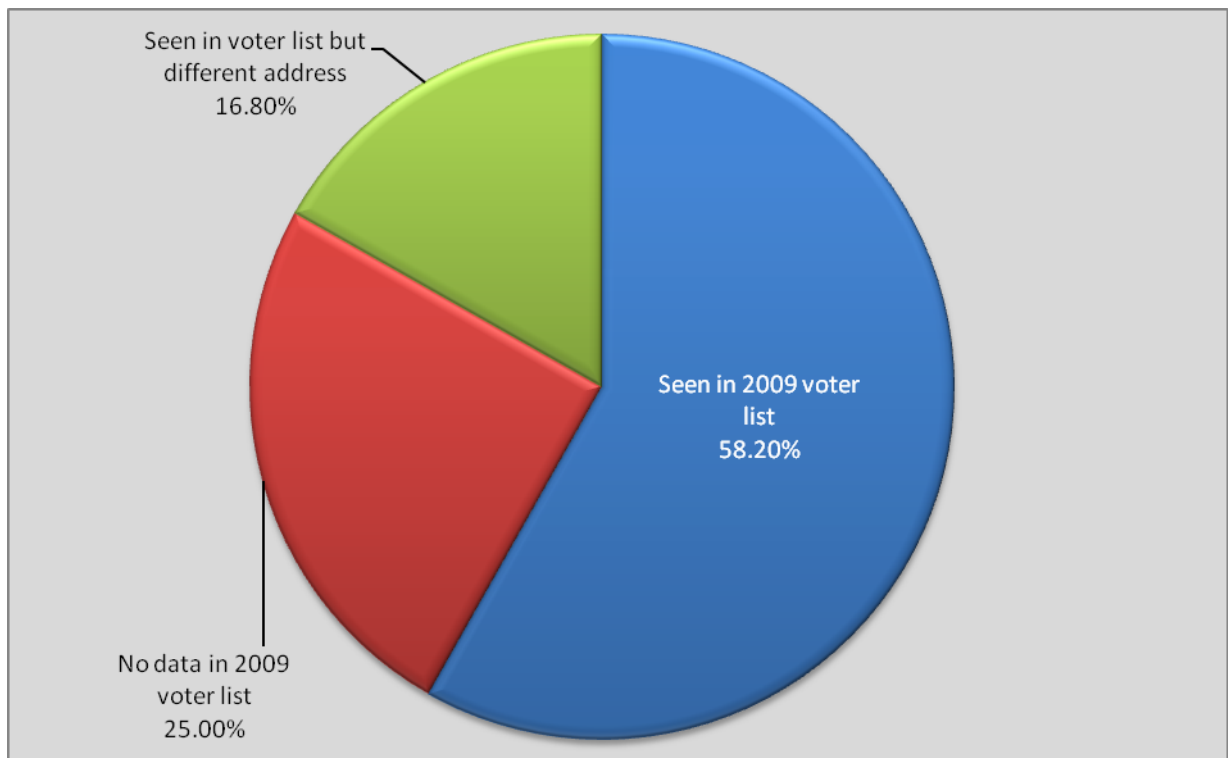


Figure 13 shows that 78.74% of registered evictee voters at the new relocation sites saw their data on 2009 official voter list. 4.02% also saw their data on 2009 official voter list but the address in the voter list is different from the place where they are currently living. 17.24% has no data on 2009 voter list.

Figure 13: Registered evictee voters' data at relocation site seen in the 2009 official voter list

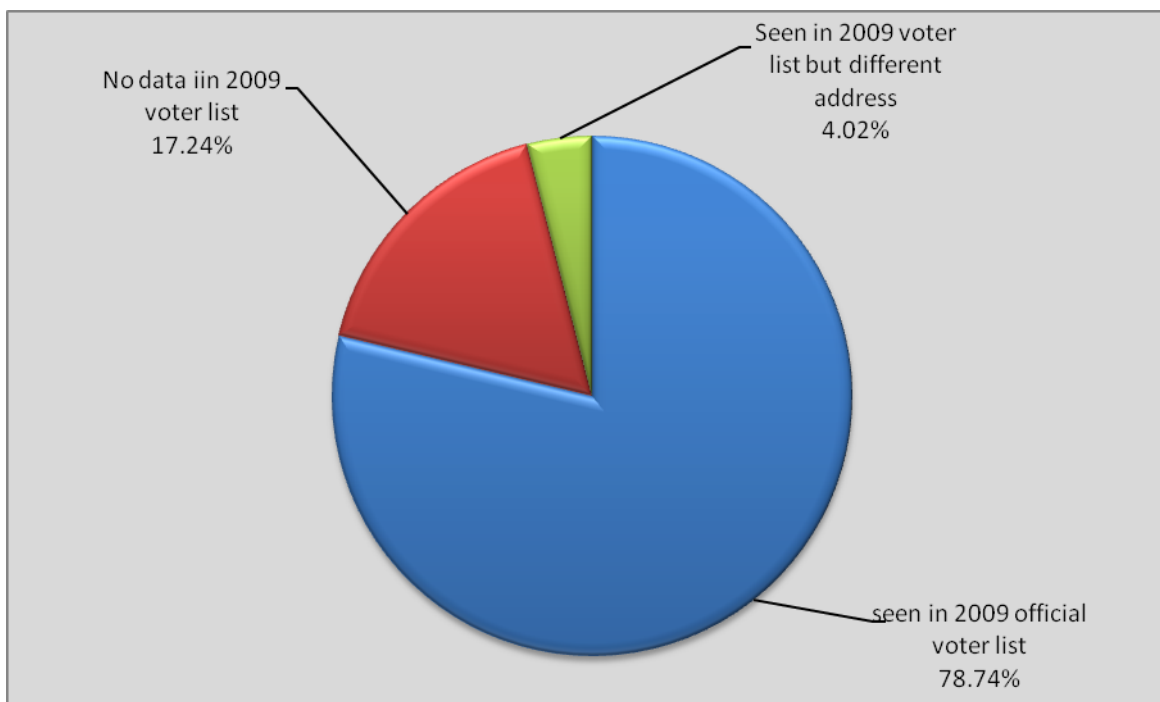


Figure 14 shows that the data (name, sex, date of birth, address) of eligible evictee voters in the 2009 voter list was accurate for 11.89%. 63.11% of registered evictee voters had at least one inaccurate piece of data; 25% had no data recorded.

Figure 14: Verification of voters' ID document with 2009 official voter list

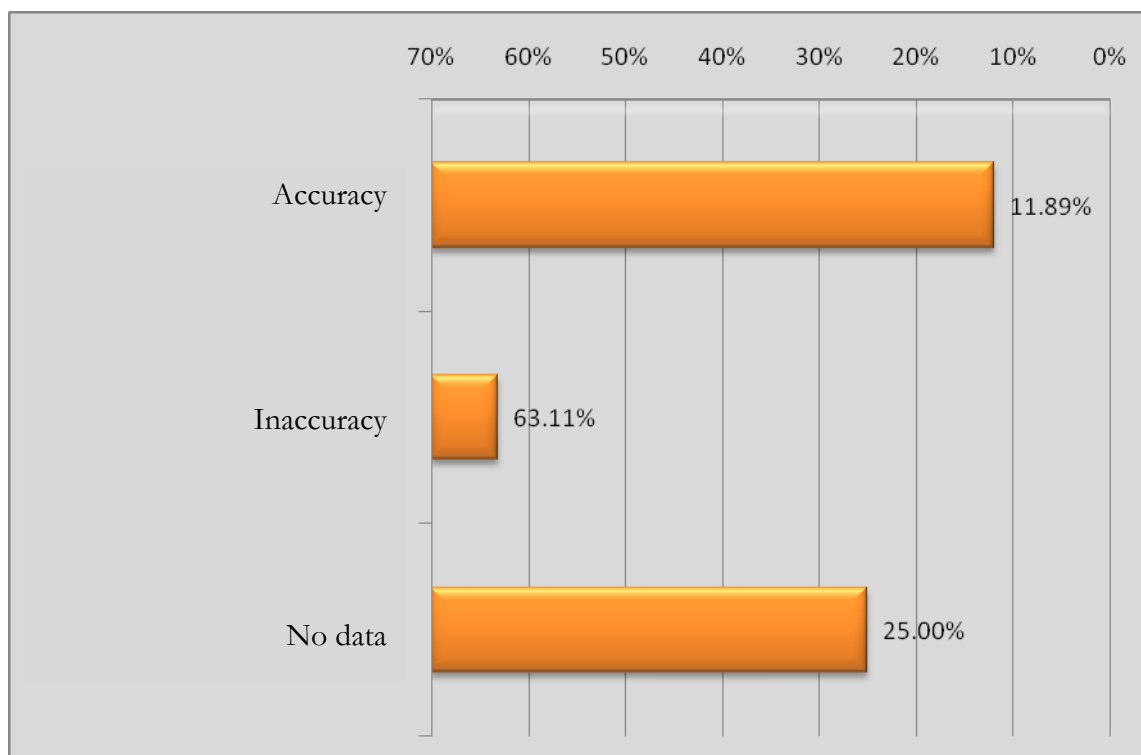


Table 8 shows the accuracy of evictee voter's data by name, sex, date of birth and address in the 2009 official voter list. 70.08% of evictee voters saw their name recorded accurately; 73.77% saw their gender recorded accurately, 65.16% saw their year of birth recorded accurately and 16.39% saw their address recorded accurately

Table 8: Accuracy of Voter Data in the 2009 Official voter list by Name, Age, Sex and Address

No	Accuracy of 2009 voter list	Name	Gender	Date of birth	Address
1	Accurate	70.08	73.77	65.16	16.39
2	Inaccurate	4.92	1.23	9.84	58.61
3	No data	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Total		100	100	100	100

## 2. Case Study of Eligible Voters Evicted from Banteay Meanchey's Poy Pet Commune to a remote area of Banteay Meanchey

### 2.1. Purpose of the study

The study aims to uncover the number of evictee voters registered on the voter list; their difficulties in registration; and to make recommendations for future registration methods for forced evictee voters. COMFREL conducted the survey in Phnom Penh and Banteay Meanchey.

It was initially decided to restrict the study to Phnom Penh as most evictee voters in Banteay Meanchey did not reside at their relocation sites. Evictee voters in Banteay Meanchey had accepted compensation but chose not to stay at the relocation site.

However, COMFREL decided to continue with a modified case study. The purpose of the case study is to find out if the evictees who did not reside at the relocation site were able to register on the voter list. The case study focuses on qualitative information gathered through interviews with residents, evictees, and local authority representatives at the relocation site.

## 2.2. Villages studied

In this case study, COMFREL focuses on two villages (Boeung Snor and Sombok Chab of Slo Krom commune in Svay Chek district) that evictees were relocated to following their eviction from Poy Pet Commune/City in 2007.

## 2.3. Result of the cast study

Eligible evictee voters evicted from Banteay Meanchey's Poy Pet to Boeung Sno and Sombok Chab villages are facing the loss of their right to vote in the upcoming elections.



Evictee's house in Boeung Snor village



Evictee's house in Sombok Chab village

The relocation site consists of small cottages each with a small plot of land. The cottages are locked and no evictees were present. Observation of the relocation site and interviews with the residents over a 3 day period revealed that evictees had not come to stay at the relocation site although they had accepted the land as compensation.

The 3-day fieldwork could find only 4 eligible evictee voters who rarely visited the relocation site to check on their house and land. All respondents had not registered to vote at the new location.

Evictee voter Mrs. Ngoun Oeun, 43, said that she registered her name on the voter list in the relocation commune but had decided to register in the village in which she resided. She told an interviewer. "The registration office is far from the village... and I have to earn a living in Poy Pet. I come to my house once or twice per month."

Former resident of Poy Pet Mr. Nom Chay, 43, who was evicted to Boeung Snor village in 2007 had not register his name on the voter list. “Now I am going back to Poy Pet” he said.

The irregular visits of evictees was confirmed by one Boeung Snor villager. “There were around 250 families from Poy Pet to be relocated at Boueng Snor in 2008. But now I saw only around 10 families and they did not stay here regularly.”

Some evictee voters did not register their name on the voter list with their current address because they want to vote using their previous address. Mr. Teng Mao, 51, evicted from Poy Pet commune/city said. “I will vote in Poy Pet”.

According to residents information related to voter registration was not available and there was no registration office in either of the villages.

Boeung Snor and Sombuk Chab villages are located in Slor Krom commune. The two villages are around 5-7 kilometres away from Slor Krom commune office which is used as a voter registration office for the communes residents. There is no school, health centre or water source. The road is also in poor condition. Therefore evictees saw no way of making a living there.

### 3. Analysis of information related to HIV/AIDS evictee voters

Table 9 shows 22 correspondents are HIV/AIDS evictee voters.

Table 9: Status of correspondents

No.	Description	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Evictees voters with HIV/AIDS	22	9.02	7	31.82	15	68.18
2	Evictees voters without HIV/AIDS	222	90.98	112	50.45	110	49.55
Total		244	100				

Table 10 shows that 99.18% of eligible evictee voters stated that eligible voters with HIV/AIDS should register to vote. Less than one percent responded that they “Should not”.

Table 10: Registration of HIV/AIDS evictee voters on the voter list

No	Description	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Eligible HIV/AIDS voters should go to register their name on voter list	242	99.18	117	48.35	125	51.65
2	Eligible HIV/AIDS voters should not go to register their name on voter list	2	0.82	2	100.00	0	0.00
Total		244	100				

Table 11 shows that 98.77% of correspondents said that there was no discrimination against evictee voters with HIV/AIDS with regard to voter registration.

Table 11: Discrimination against HIV/AIDS Voter Registration

No.	Description	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No discrimination	241	98.77	117	48.55	124	51.45
2	Discrimination	3	1.23	2	66.67	1	33.33
Total		244	100				

Figure 15 shows that 90.91% of HIV/AIDS Evictee Voters went to register their name on the voter list while 9.09% did not. Most of the registered voters were women.

Figure 15: HIV/AIDS Evictee Voters Registration in their current commune



Table 12 shows that all registered HIV/AIDS Evictee Voters went to check their name on the voter list.

Table 12: Voter List Verification/Checks made by Registered HIV/AIDS Evictees Voters

No.	Voter List Verification/Check	Total		Men		Women	
		Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
1	Yes	20	100	6	30	14	70
2	No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		20	100				



Table 13 shows the accuracy for recorded data of HIV/AIDS Evictee Voters. Only 4.55% reported accurate data; 81.81% reported at least one piece of inaccurate data; and 13.64% reported that no data was recorded on the voter list.

Table 13: Accuracy of 2009 Official Voter List for HIV/AIDS Evictee Voters

No.	Description	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Accurate	1	4.55	1	100.00	0	0.00
2	Inaccurate	18	81.81	5	27.78	13	72.22
3	No data	3	13.64	1	33.33	2	66.67
Total		22	100				

Table 14 shows that all the HIV/AIDS correspondents said that HIV/AIDS Voters should register their name on the voter list.

Table 14: Opinion on HIV/AIDS Voters Registration

No.	Description	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	They should register	22	100.00	7	31.82	15	68.18
2	They should not register	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		22	100				

Table 15 shows that all HIV/AIDS correspondents reported no discrimination made against them by the registrar official.

Table 15: Discrimination against HIV/AIDS Voters by registrar official

No.	Discrimination	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	No	22	100.00	7	31.82	15	68.18
2	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		22	100				

Table 16 shows that 4.55% of HIV/AIDS Voters said travelling is one of difficulties they face for voter registration or voting. 95.45% chose other reasons such as fear of discrimination, health problems etc.

Table 16: Difficulties made by HIV/AIDS voters related to voter registration and voting

No.	Difficulties	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Health issues	1	4.55	0	0.00	1	100.00
2	Waiting too long to cast the ballot	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
3	Discrimination	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
4	Other	21	95.45	7	33.33	14	66.67
Total		22	100				

Figure 17 shows all the HIV/AIDS correspondents felt positively about providing answers to data collectors.

Table 17: Feeling of correspondents providing answers

No.	Feeling	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Positive	22	100	7	31.82	15	68.18
2	Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		22	100				

Table 18 shows the observation made by interviewers related to the feeling of correspondents during interview; 94.67% of all correspondents 'felt good' while 5.33% did not 'feel really good.'

Table 18: Feeling of all correspondents

No.	Feeling of correspondents	Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Positive	231	94.67	112	48.49	119	51.51
2	Negative	13	5.33	7	53.85	6	46.15
Total		244	100				

## SECTION 2

**AUDITS OF VOTER WHO HAS NO DATA IN 2008 VOTER LIST  
AGAINST 2009 VOTER LIST**

**a. Purpose**

In July 2009 COMFREL conducted a survey on “Voter List and Voter Registration” which studied the quality of the 2008 voter list. For the current survey report COMFREL also includes a study and analysis of data for eligible voters whose data was in error or not recorded in the 2008 voter list.

**b. Audit Methodology**

In COMFREL’s 2008 survey the sample data was representative of the whole eligible vote nationwide. The 2008 survey results revealed that 18.5% (equal to around 1,500,000) of eligible voters did not have their data recorded in the 2008 list. COMFREL re-verified this data against the 2009 voter list.

**c. Data analysis**

Table 19 shows that 9.27% of the 1.5 million eligible voters whose name was not in the 2008 voter list reported that their data was recorded accurately in the 2009 list. 5.51% reported their data present but with at least one piece of inaccurate information. The remaining 85.22% found no recorded information in the 2009 voter list.

*Table 19: Results of verifying voter data in 2008 against 2009 voter list*

No.	Accuracy	Total		Accuracy without address	Men		Women	
		N	%		N	%	N	%
1	Accurate	148	9.27	10.52	73	49.32	75	50.68
2	Inaccurate	88	5.51	4.26	25	28.40	63	71.60
3	No data in the 2009 voter list	1361	85.22	85.22	499	36.6	862	63.4
Total		1597	100	100	597	37.38	1000	62.62

When excluding address from verification (voter’s may vote even when address information is wrong) the audit found that 10.52% of eligible voters had their data recorded accurately in the 2009 voter list and 4.26% had their name on voter list but with at least one piece of data recorded inaccurately.

Table 20 shows the accuracy of voter data (name, age, gender, address). Name was recorded accurately for 13.59%; Gender recorded accurately 14.65%; date of birth was recorded accurately for 11.46%; and address was recorded accurately for 13.02%.

*Table 20: Accuracy of voters’ data in the 2009 official voter list (voters’ data here refer to those whose data was not in 2008 official voter list but found in 2009 official voter list)*

No.	Accuracy	Name	Gender	Date of Birth	Address
1	Accurate	13.59	14.65	11.46	13.02
2	Inaccurate	1.19	0.13	3.32	1.75

3	No data	85.22	85.22	85.22	85.22
Total		100	100	100	100

Table 21 show the verification of voters' data collected in 2008 against the 2009 official voter list. The results found that 2.8% (equal to 235,211 voters) of eligible voter were found in the 2009 official voter list.

Table 21: Verification of voter whose data was not in 2008 voter list against the 2009 voter list

No.	Description	Total	
		N	%
1	No data in 2008 compared to all voters in 2008	1600	18.5
2	Data found in the 2009 voter list	239	2.8
3	Still no data on 2009 voter list (compared to 2008 voter list data)	1361	15.7

There is still concern for those recorded in the 2009 official voter list because their current address is different from the address recorded in the voter list (13.51%)

Table 22: Those found in the 2009 voter list but with incorrect address

No.	Accuracy the 2009 voter list	Address in voter list/document is different from address currently living					
		Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Accurate	20	13.51	11	55.00	9	45.00
2	Inaccurate	18	20.45	5	27.80	13	72.20
3	No data	85	6.25	31	36.50	54	63.50
Total		<b>123</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>38.21</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>61.80</b>

Table 23 reveals that 35.81% of those found in the 2009 official voter list with all data recorded accurately were youths (18-30 years old). 22.73% of those found in the 2009 voter list but with data recorded inaccurately were youths.

Table 23: Youth voters whose data not in 2008 but found the 2009 voter list

No.	Accuracy of 2009 voter list of youth data	Youth Voters found the 2009 voter list					
		Total		Men		Women	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Accurate	53	35.81	27	51.00	26	49.00
2	Inaccurate	20	22.73	3	15.00	17	85.00
3	No data	390	28.70	134	34.36	256	65.64
Total		<b>463</b>		<b>164</b>	<b>35.42</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>64.58</b>

## APPENDIX I: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Based on the data of the number of families evicted from urban Phnom Penh, we calculated the sample size needed for our study of evictees in Phnom Penh using the following statistic methodology.

**Phase 1:** We obtained data from local authorities at the relocation sites, there were at least 1,186 families including 2,642 people age 18 and above living at the relocation site.

**Phase 2:** COMFREL used the confidence interval of 90% and a margin of error of 5%. Based on the set confidence interval and margin of error, a sample size of 244 eligible voters representing the population of 2,642 eligible voters was selected.

$$n = \frac{NZ_{\alpha/2}^2}{4(N-1)E^2 + Z_{\alpha/2}^2} = \frac{2642 * 1.64^2}{4(2642-1) * 0.5^2 + 1.64^2} = 244$$

Note:	
n	Number of people to be interviewed (sample size)
N	Total evictee voters in relocations sites (population size)
E	Margin of error 5%
$Z_{\alpha/2}^2$	Coefficient of normal distribution

**Phases 3:** Using data recorded for individuals aged 18 and above in the relocation sites, we determined the number of people needed for interview and a sample quota for male and female respondents in proportion to the number of individuals in each relocation site as below.

No.	Name of village	Number of people			Family	Interviewee			Interval (number of family)
		Total	18 and above	Women		Total	Women	Men	
1	Domnak Troyeung	1290	836	612	265	77	37	40	3
2	Tropaing Anhanh	1540	1520	753	685	140	68	72	4
3	Toul Sombor	815	284	441	236	27	15	12	8
Total		3645	2642	1806	1186	244	120	124	

**Phase 4:** We identified target households to be interviewed by calculating the number of households (one family in one household) in each village. Using a random selection method, we developed the following guidelines for interviewers:

- 4-1 Knowledge of the relocation site
- 4-2 Division of the total number of families by the number of individuals interviewed to calculate the interval scale.
- 4-3 Knowledge of the geography of the relocation site (location of houses, village boundary, streets) and draw the map of house interviewed (see the sample map).
- 4-4 Marking the house already interviewed
- 4-5 Determining the direction of walking
- 4-6 Choosing the first household, the interviewer used a random lottery method, with 5 slips numbered from 1 to 5
- 4-7 After selecting the household to be interview, the interviewer find any eligible voter for interview. However, interviewer must remember the quota method. That is if the first interviewee is women, the next must be men.

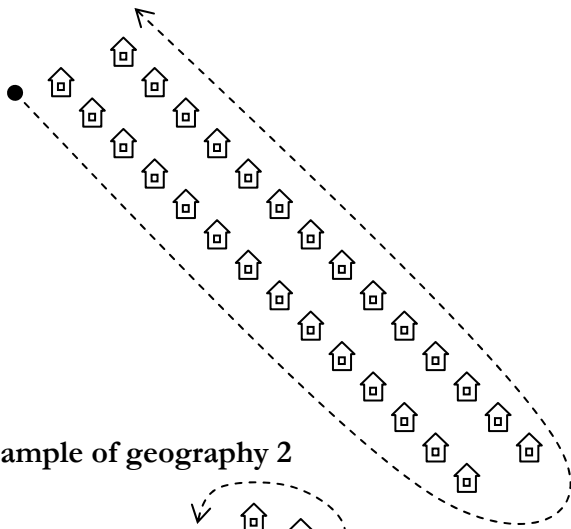
Note:

- Interviewee the eligible evictee voters. The local residents and those who are not the evictees are not selected for interview.
- The selection of interviewee must respond to the quota as determined in the given table.
- The sample did not represent the village but represent the whole population in the three villages.

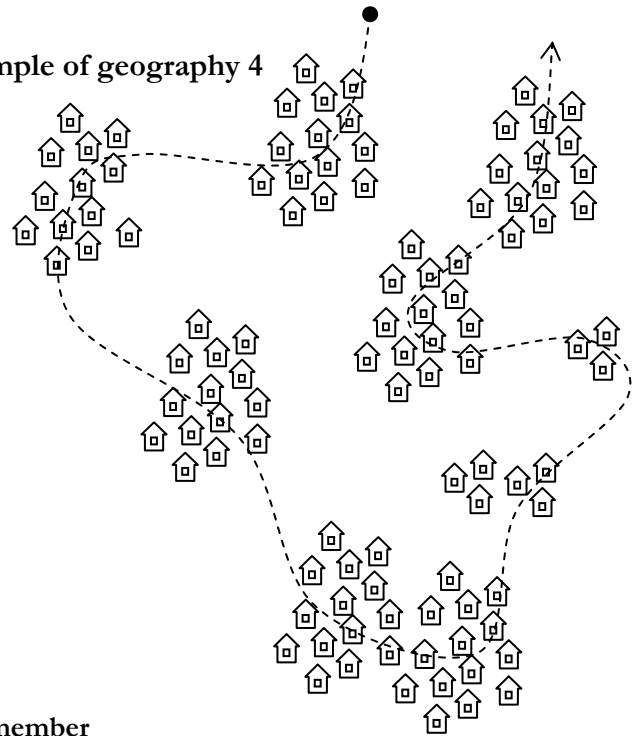
In Toul Sombor village, 20 HIV/AIDS evictee voters were selected as sample.

### Sample of Mapping the and Direction for interviewer

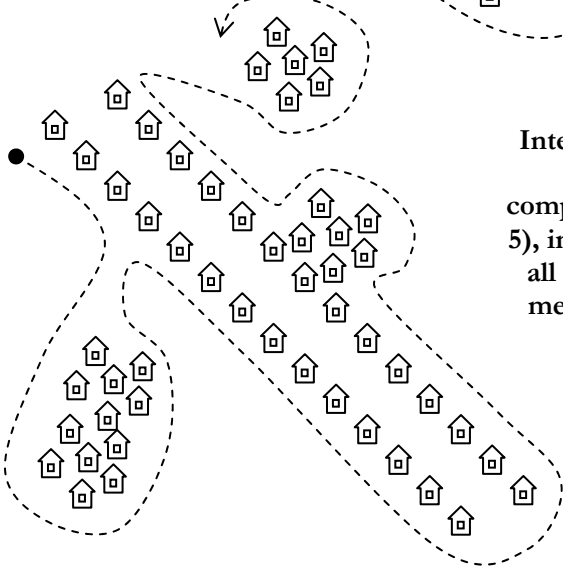
Sample of geography 1



Sample of geography 4

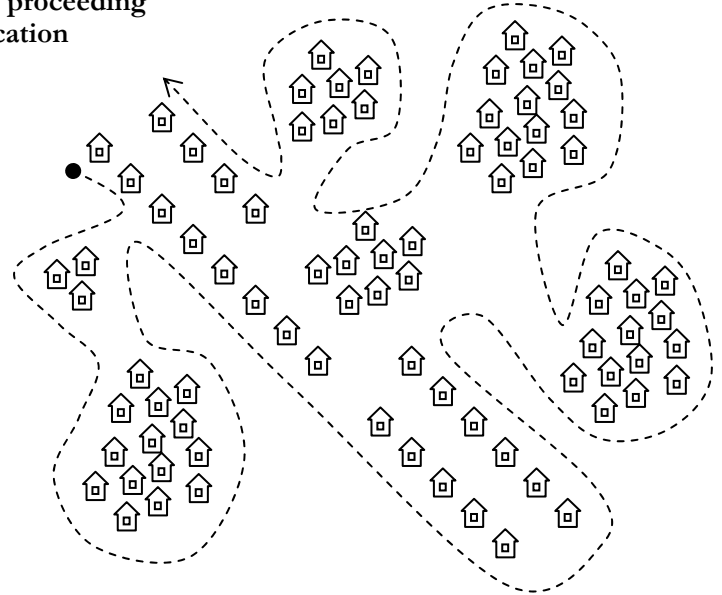


Sample of geography 2

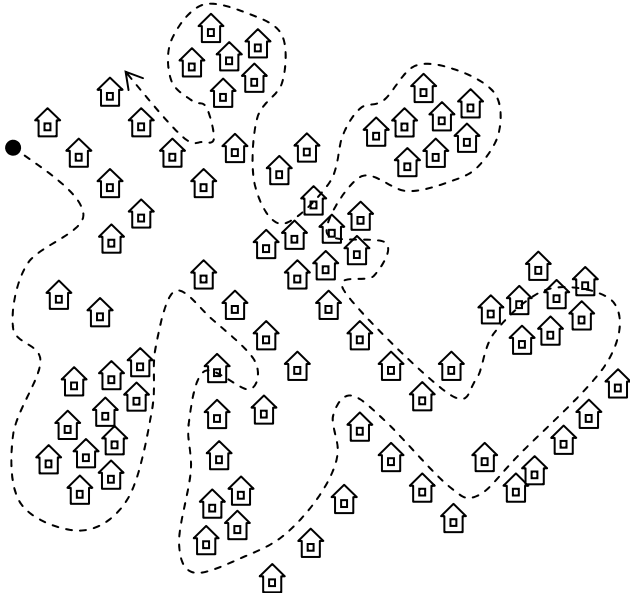


Interviewer must remember that when entering a complicated area (sample 2 to 5), interviewer must interview all sample identified in the method before proceeding other location

Sample of geography 5



Sample of geography 3



**Appendix 2: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

The survey on evictee voters and HIV/AIDS evictee voter’s registration

Name of interviewer		Date of interview	_____/_____/ 2010		
Capital/Province	Phnom Penh	Starting time	_____:_____		
District	Dongkor	Finish time	_____:_____		
Commune		Check by Team Supervisor	<input type="checkbox"/>	Signature:	
Village		Checked by Head Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data already entered	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Note: The interviewees must be eligible evictee voters.**

Part I: General Question

1. What year did you relocated here? .....
2. Before relocating here, where did you live?  
Group:...Village.....Commune.....District.....Capital/Province.....
3. Why did you live here?  
 I was forced to relocated here                       I voluntarily relocated here  
 I want to stay far from city                               Other reasons:.....
4. Have you ever been to register your name on the voter list when you live here?  
 Yes (skip question 5)                                       Never (skip question 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)
5. If never, why?  
 No information related to voter registration       No identity document               Bored  
 Registration office is to far                               No interest                               Other:.....
6. If you have registered at your present address, what year?  
 2009               2008               2007               2006               2005               before 2005
7. If you have been to register at your present commune, were you registered by registrar official?  
 Yes (skip question 8)                                       No
8. If no, what was the reason?  
 I am lack of required documents                       I was discriminated as I am evictee voters  
 I was waiting too long                                       I was discriminated as I am HIV/AIDS Voter  
 I could not meet registrar official                       Other:.....



9. What identity documents you use for your last registration?

- Cambodian ID card  Resident Form 1019  
 Civil Servant, Police, Military ID Card  Identity Document Form 1018  
 Family Book with Photo  Other:.....

10. Have you checked/update your name during October 2009 Voter Registration and Updating?

- Yes (skip question 11)  No

11. Why didn't you go to check your name?

- I was not interested  I have not time  I was given money not to go to check  
 I don't know how to check  My house was far  Other:.....

12. Have you ever registered your name at commune other than your current commune?

- Yes: Commune.....District..... Capital  No

13. Why do you go to register to vote?

- This is my right  To have the right to vote  to have the name on voter list  
 To be able to sell the vote  I was forced to go  I was encouraged to go  
 To help my party win election  Other:.....

14. Do you know voter registration office at village (mobile voter registration)?

- Yes  No (skip 15)

15. In your opinion, how important is voter registration at village?

- very important  important  not important  not important at all

16. In you opinion, what should NEC do to facilitate the evictee voters registration?

- register evictee voters without requiring any document  
 Registrar official go to the village to register evictee voters  
 No opinion  Keep the same procedure  Other:.....

## Part II: Questions related to HIV/AIDS Evictee Voters

17. In you opinion, should HIV/AIDS Voters register to vote?

- Yes  No

18. Do you think that HIV/AIDS voters were discriminated by registrar official?

- Yes  No (skip question 19)

19. If yes, can you think of the reason?

- because s/he is evictee  because s/he did not give money to registra official

because he/she is HIV/AIDS positive  Other:.....

20. In your opinion, what are the difficulties of HIV/AIDS voters facing related to voter registration/go to vote?

difficult to travel  waiting too long  was discriminated  Other:.....

**Part III: Data of correspondent**

21. What is the main source of information related to voter registration and election? (one answer only)

TV and Radio  Broadcasting through speaker at village  Printed Media  
 Leaflet distribution  Village chief  Other:.....

22. Please write data of interviewee from their identification document used in registration for the last registration?

data to be extracted from interviewee's identification documents used in registration (Filled in by interviewer)	Data from 2009 voter list (Filled in by head office)	Code: (Filled in by head office) 1. Same 2. Different or incomplete 3. No data on voter list
22.1. Family name:	22.1. Family name:	
22.2. First name:	22.2. First name:	
22.3 Day of Birth	22.3 Day of Birth	
22.4. Month of Birth	22.4. Month of Birth	
22.5. Year of Birth	22.5. Year of Birth	
22.6.Sex: Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>	22.6.Sex: Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>	
22.7. Village	22.7. Village	
22.8. Commune	22.8. Commune	
22.9. Capital/Province	22.9. Capital/Province	

**Part IV: Interviewer's observation**

23. Please provide your own observation of the interviewee's feeling?

S/he has good feeling answering question  
 S/he has no good feeling answering question: why.....?

24. Is correspondent is HIV/AIDS voters?

Yes

No

**Part V: Voters' name on 2009 official voter list**

25. Is the correspondent has the data on 2009 official voter list?

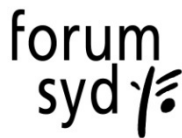
Yes

No

26. If yes, what is the ordinal number on the 2009 voter list? (Filled in by head office)

Ordinal number: \_\_\_\_\_

## SUPPORTED BY



**The view and opinions expressed in this report are solely those of COMFREL's. These views do not necessarily reflect those of our donors or partners**



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