

The Second Meeting of the RSG for CRVS  
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**National and Sub-national Practices in  
Implementation of the Regional Action  
Framework- Cambodia**

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## **I- Background and Concept**

- CRVS is not new to Cambodia- vital registration and statistics in 1980s recorded by the police.
- The improvement of vital statistics from censuses and surveys since 1993.
- CRVS is critical for inclusive and sustainable development.
- Vital statistics obtained through data from civil registration is crucial for policy making and measuring socioeconomic progress ( e.g. SDG indicators, fertility, mortality etc.)

## **II-The Role of Partners**

- CRVS activities engage all relevant national stakeholders.
- Establish political commitment
- Conduct capacity building activities through meetings and workshops.
- Coordinate activities of partners and share information
- Connect with other initiatives of partners
- Encourage CRVS to be a country development priority
- Include CRVS to be a 2030 agenda targets

### **III- The Practices of CRVS Systems**

- Coordination among line ministries:
  - . Coordinating Working Group established (MoP, MoI, MoH, DPs )
  - . Assessment Working Group established (MoP, MoI, MoH, DPs )
- Comprehensive assessment conducted
- Development of CRVS plan (as part of NSPI 2015-2024)
- National workshop held to identify priority actions
- Developing a medium strategy
- Training workshops organized by Development partners.
- Getting the support from Government and DPs
- 2002: New civil registration framework established
- 2005: birth registration coverage was only 5%
- 2015: birth registration coverage increased to over 90%

- Registration happen as soon as after the event
- Some events were registered in hospitals, health centers, etc.
- Recording and reporting information for statistical purposes and to government departments.

## **IV- Challenges**

- Inadequate financial and human resources
- Lack of public awareness of the importance of registering vital events in rural and remote areas
- Inadequate training and capacity for certifying causes of death as well as coding of the causes.
- Legal frameworks and implementation of laws, legislations and regulations are still limited.