

Background on CRVS

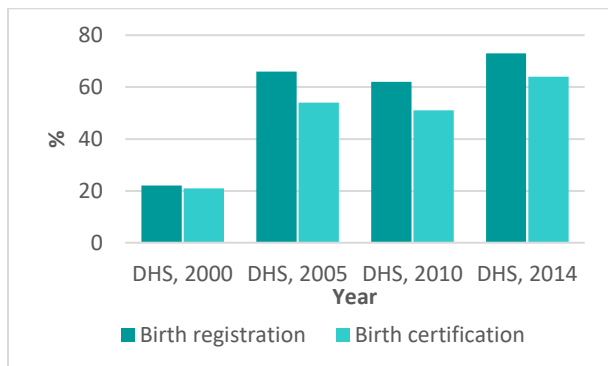
- The registration of births, marriages and deaths in Cambodia is governed by Sub-Decree No. 103 on Civil Registration of 2000.
- The Ministry of Interior, through the General Department of Identification, is responsible for registration, which is undertaken by Commune Chiefs at commune offices.
- Health facilities issue medical birth and death certificate (notification) to family to register their vital events at commune offices.
- Registration is free and compulsory. It is mandated to take place within 30 days of occurrence for births and 15 days for marriages and for deaths.
- Registration is undertaken manually and the computerization of records is underway.
- A national CRVS coordination committee has been established; CRVS assessment completed; and CRVS strategic plan developed.

Status of CRVS

Birth registration

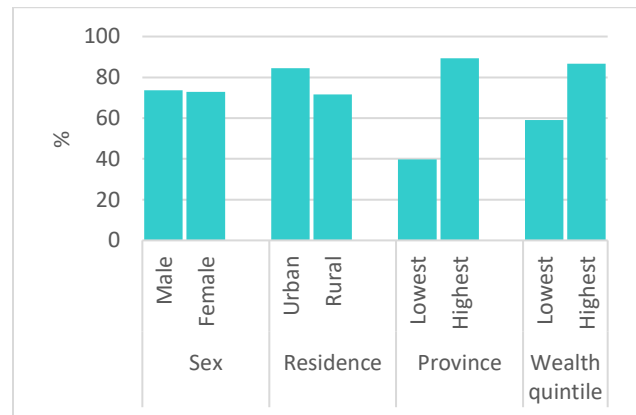
- About 73% of children aged below five years in Cambodia were registered in 2014, having increased markedly from 22% in 2000 and with minimal changes between 2005 and 2014 (Figure 1).
- Birth registration has been higher than birth certification since 2005. About 13% of children registered in 2014 did not receive birth certificates.

Figure 1: Birth registration and certification, Cambodia, 2002–2014



- In 2014, there were virtually no differences in birth registration by sex; but notable differences observed by type of residence; and wide differences by province and wealth quintile (Figure 2).
- Birth registration in urban areas (84%) was higher than in rural areas (72%).
- For provinces, Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri had the lowest birth registration (40%) while Phnom Penh had the highest (89%).
- Children from the poorest households had the lowest birth registration (59%) while those from the richest households had the highest (87%).

Figure 2: Birth registration by background characteristics, Cambodia, 2014



Death registration and causes of death

- Results from the national baseline survey on CRVS (2016) indicated that 47% of deaths were registered.
- The Ministry of Health began to implement the simplified version of ICD-10 for recording causes of death in selected hospitals in 2017.
- Verbal autopsy is not undertaken for community deaths.

Registration of marriages

- According to the national baseline survey on CRVS, 30% of ever-married individuals had marriage certificates.
- About 19% of women aged 20–24 got married before they reached the legal age at marriage of 18 years in 2014.

Vital statistics

- Selected vital statistics is produced from the civil registration system.

CRVS priorities

- Revise the civil registration legislation.
- Adapt the WHO medical certificate of causes of death.
- Train doctors and International Classification of Diseases) coders and of community health workers in verbal autopsy for community deaths.
- Use integrated electronic system for registration.

- Undertake advocacy and public awareness activities.
- Produce vital statistics from the civil registration system.
- Create incentives for registration documents.

CRVS stakeholders

- Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning
- Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, Data for Health, Plan International, Australian Aid, JICA, USAID, University Research Co.LLC