



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
**Nation Religion King**

Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia  
to the United Nations Office and other  
International Organizations at Geneva

Ref. 2020/01/ *44*

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva and, with reference to the latter's Note WRGS/MG/Res39/10 dated 11 November 2019, has the honour to enclose herewith the report of the Ministry of Health (MoH) of the Kingdom of Cambodia in relation to Human Rights Council Resolution 39/10 entitled "the Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights in humanitarian settings".

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations avails itself of this opportunities to renew to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, *20* January 2020

Office of the United Nations High  
Commissioner for Human Rights  
Geneva



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the UNOG	
IN	No: ០៧
	Date: 13/11/20
	Time: 10:45am

ក្រសួងការបរទេស  
និងសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិ  
លេខ: ១៩០ អសប.កបទ.សអ

ជម្រាបជូន  
ឯកឧត្តម ឯកអគ្គរាជទូត តំណាងអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍កម្ពុជា ប្រចាំអ.ស.ប  
និងអង្គការអន្តរជាតិទាំង នៅទីក្រុងហ្សឺណែវ

- កម្មវត្ថុ:** ការផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានពីការអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្តលេខ 39/10 ស្តីពី "Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights in humanitarian settings"។
- យោង:**
- លិខិតលេខ ៤០៥៦ អសស.សប្រអ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ របស់ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល។
  - លិខិតលេខ ២០១៩/១១/៤៣៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៥ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ របស់ស្ថានបេសកកម្មកម្ពុជា នៅទីក្រុងហ្សឺណែវ។

ខ្ញុំសូមជម្រាប ឯកឧត្តម ថា តបតាមសំណើរបស់ការិយាល័យឧត្តមស្នងការសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស អ.ស.ប (OHCHR) ដែលស្នើរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងការអនុវត្តគោលការណ៍បច្ចេកទេស ចំពោះការអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចចិត្តរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស (HRC) លេខ ៣៩/១០ ស្តីពី "Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights in humanitarian settings" ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាលបានរៀបចំរបាយការណ៍ឆ្លើយតបចំពោះសំណួរទាំង ៨ ដូចមានតារាងជូនភ្ជាប់។

សូម ឯកឧត្តម ចាត់បញ្ជូនរបាយការណ៍ឆ្លើយតបខាងលើទៅ OHCHR ឱ្យបានឆាប់តាមការគួរ។

ថ្ងៃ ក្រ ០១ ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០ ព.ស.២៥៦៣  
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី១០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

ជ.រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី  
រដ្ឋលេខាធិការប្រចាំការ  
  
ហ៊ុន បូរិន្ទ



Bany Khan  
NV -> OHCHR  
13/11/2020  
AK

- ចម្លងជូន:**
- ក្រសួងសុខាភិបាល
  - ក្រសួងកិច្ចការនារី (ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិកម្ពុជាដើម្បីស្ត្រី)
  - គណៈកម្មាធិការសិទ្ធិមនុស្សកម្ពុជា



**MoH Answer to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  
Reference: WRGS/MG/Res39/10**

No	Information required	Answer from Ministry of Health
1	<p>What steps has your Government or Organization taken to utilize a human rights-based approach in policies and programmes to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity, including in the context of humanitarian setting? How has the technical guidance assisted your Government or organization in designing, implementing, revising and/or evaluating such policies and programmes?</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health sets clear policy and strategic framework following a human rights based approach for the health sector as well as the sexual reproductive and maternal health and reproductive rights in the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Strategic Plan.</li> <li>• National Strategy for Reproductive and Sexual Health</li> <li>• Fast Track Initiative Roadmap for Reducing Maternal and Newborn Mortality</li> <li>• National Guidelines for Managing Violence Against Women and Girls</li> <li>• National Strategy on Disaster Risk Management for Health</li> <li>• National Guidelines for Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services</li> <li>• Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for sexual reproductive and maternal health and GBV in humanitarian settings</li> <li>• National Guidelines on Prevention Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT)</li> </ul> <p>These policy and strategic documents have laid out key programme interventions in order to gear toward to achievement of the SDG target set for 2030. Key programme interventions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scaling up availability and quality Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care across the country</li> <li>• Scaling up capacity development, deployment and retention of skilled birth attendance, particularly in rural areas</li> <li>• Scaling up quality family planning and choices to individuals in need in line with rights based family planning policy and guidelines</li> <li>• Scaling up health financing to support the poor and vulnerable groups through Health Equity Fund and health insurance as part of the Social Protection Programme of the Government.</li> <li>• Scaling up PMTCT services across the country</li> </ul> <p>Technical assistance to review, revise and evaluate the policies and programmes was</p>

	indigenous women, women of African descent, women from rural areas ect...)	
6	What type of measures are in place to prevent maternal morbidity, including laws, policies and programmes? How has a human rights-based approach informed such measures?	Cambodia has enacted a progressive Abortion Law in 1997 and a Prakas for the implementation of this Law was made in 2002. Subsequent technical guidelines and protocols to ensure quality safe abortion services were developed. Since then, the abortion services have been scale up gradually by across the country.
7	What measures are in place to support women and girls affected by maternal morbidities, including targeted programmes aiming at addressing their specific needs?	Safe abortion services are including in the Health Equity Fund to support the poor and vulnerable groups.
8	Does your Government or organization regularly collect and analyse disaggregated data and information on maternal morbidities? Please elaborate on good practices and challenges in this regard.	Every five years, the government conducts a Demographic and Health Survey which include abortion as a key maternal morbidity in Cambodia. In addition, other quantitative and qualitative researches have been conducted by the Ministry of Health and relevant stakeholders to inform progress as well as future policy, strategy and programme directions. All of these research documents provide disaggregated data as much as they allow on the maternal morbidity in Cambodia.