



Ministry of Planning



NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY 2016 - 2030



Continue to improve the quality of life and well-being of the people

General Secretariat for Population and Development

**NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY
2016 - 2030**

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General Secretariat for Population and Development, Floor 3-4, Building A,

Ministry of Planning, #386, Monivong Blvd, Phnom Penh

Telephone: (855) 23-726 734 / 23-726 840

Facebook: /អគ្គលេខាធិការដ្ឋានប្រជាជននិងការអភិវឌ្ឍ-General Secretariat for Population

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INTRODUCTION

The results of the Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS 2013) and Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (CDHS 2014) have shown substantial changes in the socio-economic and demographic situation of the country, especially change in age structure that was due to the reduction of total fertility rate and mortality rate. The emerging population dynamics (including fertility, mortality and migration) bring about both the opportunities and new challenges impacting the development in all spheres because **"population is both a means and an end of development"**. Based on the long-term development perspective, the government recognizes the need of incorporating the population dynamics into the context of development process and development planning by considering multi-sectoral relationship between population issues and development.

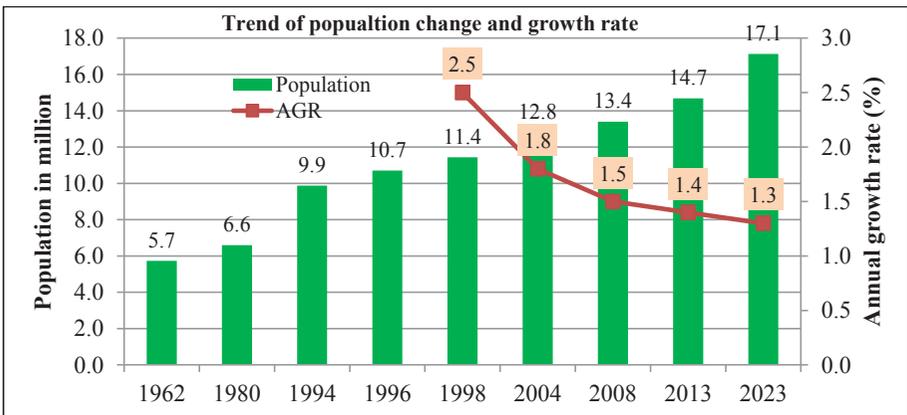
The purpose of this handbook is to provide the public (including decision makers, policy makers, planners and all concerned stakeholders at both national and subnational levels) a summary document of the National Population Policy 2016-2030 that is easily understandable on population-related information, especially the importance of integrating the demographic dynamics into the development planning at the local level.

DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

A. Population Size and Population Growth

The population growth rate has declined from 2.5% in 1998 to 1.5% in 2008 and to 1.4% in 2013. Although the growth rate declines, the sheer number of population continues to rise due to the population momentum. As shown in Figure 1, Cambodian population, which was 11.5 million in 1998, increased to 13.4 million in 2008 and to 14.7 million in 2013. According to the population projection, Cambodian population will be around 17.1 million in 2023.

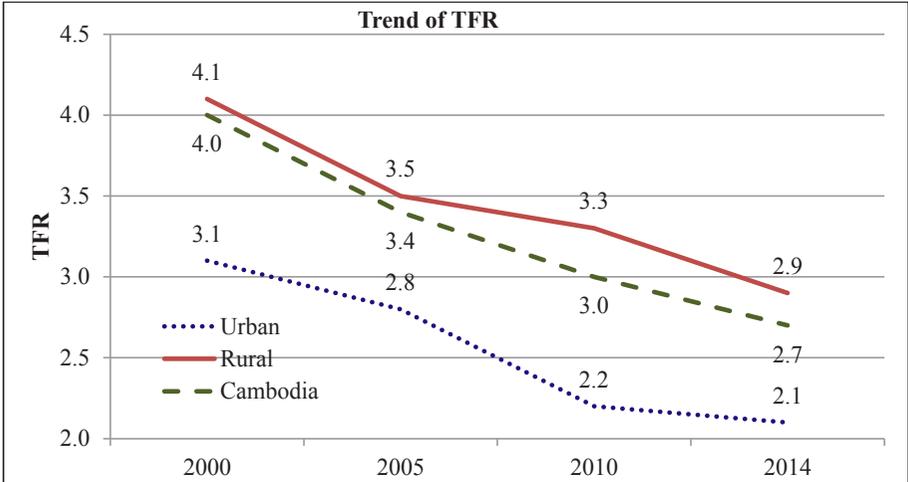
Figure 1: Trend of Population Change and Growth Rate



B. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total fertility rate (TFR) decreased from 4.0 in 2000 to 2.7 in 2014. Usually, the fertility rate in urban areas is lower than that in rural areas; specifically TF in 2014 was 2.1 in urban areas and 2.9 in rural areas.

Figure 2: Trend of Total Fertility Rate



C. Maternal Mortality Ratio

Maternal mortality ratio, which was 461 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008, was declined to 206 deaths in 2010 and continued to decline to 170 deaths in 2014.

Figure 3: Trend of MMR



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