

## **KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**

# **DEVELOPMENT OF LAW ON CIVIL REGISTRATION, VITAL STATISTICS AND IDENTIFICATION IN CAMBODIA**

**Process, challenges and implementation.**

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# Contents

- Introduction
- CRVS Context in Cambodia
- Key Achievements
- Process
- Implementation
- Challenges
- Next Step

# I. Introduction

## ❑ The importance of Civil Registration, Vital Statistic and Identification

**framework:** to ensure for protections and benefits afforded by a Legal Identity.

❖ Vision: Compulsory universal and inclusive CRVS coverage.

❖ Goals: To ensure that “Everyone is counted” and “Everyone is identified”

- Register all vital events (births, deaths, marriages, etc.) of all individuals in Cambodia and Cambodians living outside of Cambodia.
- Strengthen the analysis and produce vital statistic for policy-making
- Ensure legal identity for all by 2030

- ❑ CRVS improves the effectiveness and efficiency of governance, social inclusion and national and economic development, which is why the Cambodian government aims to improve and strengthen CRVS to improve our policy-making.
- ❑ In Cambodia, the General Department of Identification under the Ministry of Interior leads CRVS and Identity Management.

## II. CRVS Context in Cambodia

- The civil registration of Cambodia started from 1920 based on Cambodian civil code. However, this was not implemented nationwide.
- 1975 to 1979 Khmer Rouge regime, the lives of many were devastated. All documents and records related to civil registration were also destroyed.
- 1979 to 2002 the Civil Registration of Cambodia was re-implemented by local government without clear and basic legislation and without uniform standards.
- From 2002-2013, CR and other identity works were registered in handwritten form and at different entities under Ministry of Interior.

- In 2014, the Ministry of Interior created the General Department of Identification (GDI) to manage CRVS and identity management
- Challenges that arose during the 2010s included:
  - Notification of births and deaths was via the Village Chief - the Village Chief certified the occurrence of birth or death occurring at homes, and reported the event to the civil registrar in his/her village.
  - No link between Health Facilities and CR Office/system
  - CR was conducted manually
  - CR data is not aligned with UN recommendation
  - No MOU on data sharing between GDI other public institutes



# Development of Law on Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identification



**ព្រះរាជក្រម  
យើង**

នស/រកម/០៧២៣/០០៩

**ព្រះករុណាព្រះបាទសម្តេចព្រះបរមនាថ នរោត្តម សីហមុនី  
សមានភូមិជាតិសាសនា រក្ខតខត្តិយា ខេមរារដ្ឋរាស្ត្រ ពុទ្ធិន្ទ្រាធរាមហាក្សត្រ  
ខេមរាជនា សមូហោភាស កម្ពុជឯករាជរដ្ឋបូរណសន្តិ សុភមង្គលា សិរីវិបុលា  
ខេមរារសីពិរាស្ត្រ ព្រះចៅក្រុងកម្ពុជាធិបតី**

ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើ  
អនុលោមតាមរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញ  
លេខ... ថ្ងៃទី... ខែ... ឆ្នាំ...  
រោង: ១១១០/១១១១

- បានទ្រង់យល់ព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៨/៩២៥ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១២ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានទ្រង់យល់ព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៣២០/៤២១ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងនិងកែសម្រួលសមាសភាពរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានទ្រង់យល់ព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៦១៨/០១២ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំនិងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានទ្រង់យល់ព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/០០៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- បានទ្រង់យល់សេចក្តីក្រាបបង្គំទូលថ្វាយរបស់សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

**ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើ**

ច្បាប់ស្តីពីអត្រានុកូលដ្ឋាន ស្ថិតិអត្រានុកូលដ្ឋាន និងអត្តសញ្ញាណកម្ម ដែលរដ្ឋសភាបានអនុម័តកាលពីថ្ងៃទី១២ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០២៣ នាសម័យប្រជុំរដ្ឋសភាលើកទី៩ នីតិកាលទី៦ ហើយដែលព្រឹទ្ធសភាបានពិនិត្យចប់សព្វគ្រប់លើទម្រង់និងគតិច្បាប់នេះ ទាំងស្រុងកាលពីថ្ងៃទី២១ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០២៣ នាសម័យប្រជុំពេញអង្គលើកទី១០ នីតិកាលទី៤ ហើយដែលមានសេចក្តីទាំងស្រុងដូចតទៅ៖



- ក- មាត្រា ៥០ (លើខិតបញ្ជាក់វេជ្ជសាស្ត្រអំពីមូលហេតុនៃមរណភាព ក្នុងករណីព្រោះមហន្តរាយធម្មជាតិឬគ្រោះអាសន្នទ្រង់ព្រាយធំ)។
- មាត្រា ១៨១ .- កាលបរិច្ឆេទអនុវត្តសម្រាប់បញ្ញត្តិការកំណត់នៃការដោះស្រាយដោយសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់សវនករ**  
ក្រោយកាលបរិច្ឆេទអនុវត្តជាទូទៅ បញ្ញត្តិពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការជូនដំណឹងដោយសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់សវនករ ត្រូវអនុវត្តចាប់ពីកាលបរិច្ឆេទដែលកំណត់ដោយអនុក្រឹត្យ៖  
ក- កថាខណ្ឌទី២ និងកថាខណ្ឌទី៣ នៃមាត្រា ៧៨ (ការចុះបញ្ជីអំពីការលែងលះមោឃភាព និងការលុបចោលអាពាហ៍ពិពាហ៍)។  
ខ- មាត្រា ៧៩ (នីតិវិធីចុះបញ្ជីអំពីការលែងលះ មោឃភាព និងការលុបចោលអាពាហ៍ពិពាហ៍)។  
គ- កថាខណ្ឌទី២ នៃមាត្រា ៨១ (ការចុះបញ្ជីតាមសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់សវនករ)។  
ឃ- កថាខណ្ឌទី២ នៃមាត្រា ៨៤ (ការចុះបញ្ជីផ្តាច់មតិ)។  
ង- កថាខណ្ឌទី៤ និងកថាខណ្ឌទី៥ នៃមាត្រា ៨៧ (ការកែតម្រូវបញ្ជីអត្រានុកូលដ្ឋានតាមសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់សវនករ)។  
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**មាត្រា ១៨២ .- ការធ្វើឱ្យនិរាករណ៍បទប្បញ្ញត្តិនៃច្បាប់ផ្សេងទៀត**

បទប្បញ្ញត្តិនៃច្បាប់ផ្សេងទៀតដែលមានអានុភាពនៅពេលច្បាប់នេះត្រូវបានអនុវត្ត ហើយផ្ទុយនឹងបទប្បញ្ញត្តិនៃច្បាប់នេះ ត្រូវចាត់ទុកថាមានអានុភាពត្រឹមទំហំដែលផ្ទុយនឹងច្បាប់នេះ ចាប់ពីកាលបរិច្ឆេទដែលច្បាប់នេះត្រូវបានអនុវត្ត។

ថ្ងៃទី ១២ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២៣  
ធ្វើនៅព្រះបរមរាជវាំង ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២៣

ព.រ.ក. ២៣០៧.០៣៦៧ **នរោត្តម សីហមុនី**  
នរោត្តម សីហមុនី

បានយកសេចក្តីក្រាបបង្គំទូលថ្វាយព្រះមហាក្សត្រ  
សូមទូលព្រះហស្តលេខា  
**នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី**

**សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោ ហ៊ុន សែន**

បានចម្លងត្រឹមត្រូវតាមច្បាប់ដើម  
**នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទី១ ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត**  
បានយកសេចក្តីកោរពរដ្ឋប្បវេណី  
សម្តេចអគ្គមហាសេនាបតីតេជោនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី  
**នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទី១ ហ៊ុន ម៉ាណែត**

**អំណុំសិទ្ធិការសម្រេចសេចក្តី ហ៊ុន ណឺន**  
**សម្តេចក្រឡាហោម ស ខេង**



### III. Key Achievements

- In July 1, 2023, Law on Civil Registration, Vital Statistic and Identification was promulgated. The law consist of 182 Articles and 12 Chapters.
- In December 15, 2023, Cambodia conducted the “Dissemination workshop on the law on Civil Registration, Vital Statistic and Identification.”
  - In April-June 2024: GDI collaborated with 25 capital/provinces to conduct dissemination workshops on the law on Civil Registration, Vital Statistic and Identification.

## Key Factor to achieving the Law on CRVSID

- The National Strategic Plan of Identification NSPI 2017-2026: this is a 10-year strategic roadmap to “Guide acceleration of government efforts to increase the birth registration rate and identification in Cambodia.” “Everyone is identified.”
- The National Steering Committee on Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identification (NSCI) was established in 2017 to guide and monitor the progress of implementation of the NSPI.
- GDI serves as Secretariat of National Steering Committee on CRVS and Identification (NSCI).

## Key Points of Law on CRVS-ID

New policies in CRVSID law	Why it is Important
Universal Registration	To ensure all people living in the territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia and Khmer citizens living abroad are REGISTERED.
Unique Identification Code issued at birth registration	To link with other identity system and it is a life-long personal identification Code for each individual to use.
Registration permitted at place of occurrence, as well as place of residence	This makes birth and death registration more accessible, facilitating higher rates of registration
Health facilities responsible for notification of a live birth and deaths (in/outside a health facility)	Health facilities play an active role in notifying births and deaths to the Registrar, enabling the Registrar to follow up if the family does not report an event
Fetal Death Reporting through the Health Sector	This contributes to vital statistics
Simplified Late and Delayed Registration Process	This removes a barrier to late and delayed registration, aiding in complete registration
Civil Registrars: National CR, Capital/Provincial CR, Municipal/district/khan CR, commune/sangkat CR and CR at missions of Kingdom of Cambodia.	These new offices, at the mid-level of government, ensure oversight of commune-level civil registrars, and allow for administrative appeal

## VI. Process – Developing the Law on CRVSID

- Cambodia has collaborated with Vital Strategies and GHAI in the Data for Health (D4H) Initiative since 2017 to ensure that the legal and regulatory framework supports complete and universal civil registration and the production of vital statistics.
- With the assistance of Vital Strategies and GHAI, also under the leadership of the highest-level officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior (the ministry in charge of civil registration) in collaboration with important and relevant stakeholders including Ministry of Health and National Institute of Statistics/Ministry of Planning, the new CRVSID law was drafted

## Process – Developing the Law on CRVSID

- In 2018, the drafting of the law on CRVSID started. National and sub-national level consultations were conducted, and the feedback was documented and reflected in the final draft law.
- In 2021 a Core Team was established composed of MOI/General Department of Identification (GDI), MOH and MOP to strengthen and improve the CRVS system.
- Political commitment was of paramount importance to achieving the CRVSID Law. This included government commitment to reach the “CRVS Decade” at 100% birth registration and 80% death registration.

## Current process – Further development of Cambodia's legal framework

- Establish the regulations: Approximately 23 supporting regulations are required to ensure effective enforcement of the CRVSID Law (including 1 Royal Degree, 7 sub-degrees, 5 inter-ministerial proclamations, 8 proclamations and 2 ministry guidelines). Multiple government stakeholders are involved, such as MOH, MOP, MOJ etc. Currently, 65% of the work has been completed.

## V. Implementation

- Pilot Implementation using ICT-based registration system in 10 Sangkat/Communes in Kep and Kampot provinces in 2018. Expanded to 14 Sangkat in Phnom Penh in 2022.

## Implementation

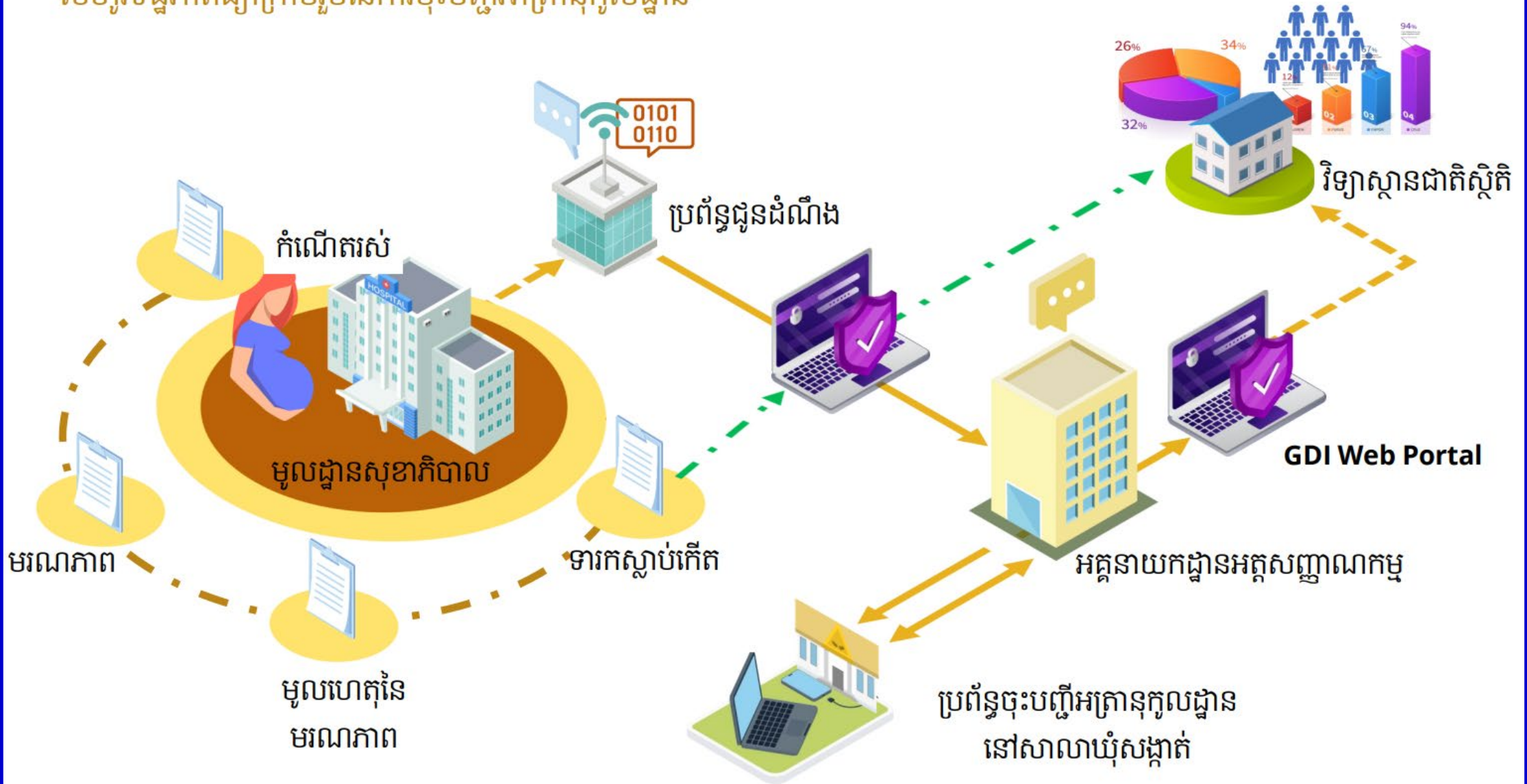
- In 2021, Core Team was established by GDI and secretariate of NSCI, and included representatives from the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Planning. The CT and working team were oriented on the CRVS System Improvement framework and Bizagi tool used for business process mapping.
- In May 2024, Assessment Analysis and Redesign (AAR) report was approval by Core Team.
- The collaborative experience of business process mapping across multiple ministries translated and improved the ongoing work on regulations development and ICT development.



## Implementation

- In November 2023, CR-Link is piloted in 6 Sangkats in Pur Senchey Khan, Phnom Penh. To ensure CR system integrate well with MOH and NIS system.
  - Based on the civil registration system implemented in 24 communes/sangkats, and CR-Link in 6 sangkats in Pur Senchey, GDI needs to update and improve digital CR system.
  - The pilot also facilitated updates to the developing proclamations.

# លំហូរទិន្នន័យដ្យាក្រាមរួមនៃការចុះបញ្ជីអាត្រានុកូលដ្ឋាន



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
 ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ  
 វគ្គទិន្នន័យ/ខេត្ត : កំពង់ឆ្នាំង  
 ក្រុម/ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ : ពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ

របាយការណ៍  
 ស្តីពីលទ្ធផលការចុះបញ្ជីអត្រានុកូលដ្ឋាន  
 ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទី : ០១ ១១ ២០២៣ ដល់ថ្ងៃទី : ១៣ ០១ ២០២៥

រាជធានី-ខេត្ត	ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ	ឃុំ-សង្កាត់	កំណើតរស់				មរណភាព				អាពាហ៍ពិពាហ៍
			សរុប	ស្រី	ជូនដំណឹងសរុប	ចុះបញ្ជីតាមការជូនដំណឹង	សរុប	ស្រី	ជូនដំណឹងសរុប	ចុះបញ្ជីតាមការជូនដំណឹង	
ភ្នំពេញ	ពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ	កាកាបទី១	606	304	1090	57	97	41	2	0	338
ភ្នំពេញ	ពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ	កាកាបទី២	472	221	6	21	43	19	0	0	175
ភ្នំពេញ	ពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ	ចោមចៅទី១	837	429	116	5	96	41	0	0	403
ភ្នំពេញ	ពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ	ចោមចៅទី២	2289	1105	14	26	165	80	0	0	897
ភ្នំពេញ	ពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ	ក្រពាំងក្រសាំង	627	320	187	64	98	46	0	0	253
ភ្នំពេញ	ពោធិ៍សែនជ័យ	សំរោងក្រោម	419	196	51	12	71	35	15	13	
			5250	2575	1464	185	570	262	17	13	2252

ចុះបញ្ជី



## VI. Challenges

- Transition from paper-based to digital: Approximately 14 million backlog records of CR data are paper-based and mostly in handwriting, which needs to be digitized
- Ensure the quality of the data accuracy and uniqueness.
- Barriers of public awareness (officers, communities, public and private sector...)
- Geographic and infrastructure barriers in remote areas, also internet access.
- Technical and financial assistance to support nationwide CRVS digitization and digitalization, CR capacity building and monitoring & evaluation of CR.

## VII. Next Step

- Finish all key regulations in 2025, to ensure the law is enforced in a highly effective manner
- Establish National Center of Population Identity Management (NCPIM)
- Develop the NSPI Phase2 (2026-2035) as the next road map for a modern and integrated CRVS-ID system in Cambodia, supported by Vital Strategies  
UNDP, UNHCR, GHAI...

## VII. Next Step – ICT

- An ICT system based on the CRVSIID Law and developing regulations aims to integrate an ICT-based civil registration system with an Integrated Population Identification System for seamless data exchange and verification, production of vital statistics, and improve CR coverage.
- Enhance civil registration System : In the 2nd semester of 2025, roll out to 105 Sangkats in Phnom Penh.
- Plan to develop Digital Identity to access and integrate with other ICT systems across the public and private sectors



**GENERAL DEPARTMENT  
OF IDENTIFICATION**

**Thank You !**