



**Voluntary National Survey on the Implementation of the
Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) in Asia and the Pacific**
(to inform the Asia-Pacific Fourth Review and Appraisal of the
Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing)

Background

This voluntary national survey will inform the Asia-Pacific Fourth Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing ([MIPAA](#))¹ to be organized by ESCAP in 2022.

MIPAA is the global guiding document on population ageing adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, in 2002. It calls for regular and systematic reviews of MIPAA implementation by Member States. After three successful reviews at national, regional and global levels, the General Assembly, through resolution 75/152, took note of ECOSOC resolution 2020/8 and decided to hold the fourth review and appraisal of MIPAA at the global level at the sixty-first session of the Commission for Social Development, in 2023.

Pursuant to ECOSOC resolution 2020/8, regional commissions were asked to facilitate the fourth review and appraisal at the regional levels by: (a) providing assistance to Member States in organizing national review and appraisal exercises; (b) organizing regional review meetings using an inclusive and coordinated approach in relation to the participation of civil society in the process; (c) assisting Member States in following up on analysis resulting from the regional reviews; (d) promoting networking and the sharing of information; (e) providing an analysis of the main findings and identifying priority areas and policy responses by 2022; and (f) assisting and providing advice to Governments in the gathering, synthesis and analysis of information, as well as in the presentation of the findings of national reviews.

The 2022 regional reviews and appraisals will feed into the 2023 global review and appraisal, including the 2023 reporting for the [United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing \(2021-2030\)](#). The Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey on the implementation of MIPAA is an integral part of the preparations for the Asia-Pacific Regional Review and Appraisal in 2022. The process consists of: (a) voluntary national surveys; (b) stakeholder consultations; (c) documentation; and (d) the intergovernmental meeting. For more information on the Asia-Pacific Regional Review and Appraisal, see: <https://www.population-trends-asiapacific.org/mipaa> (to be updated regularly).

Suggestions for completing the Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey on MIPAA implementation

The survey should be completed by ESCAP member States, through their national ageing focal points.² It is structured according to the MIPAA priority directions, issues and objectives.³ Some objectives have been merged to facilitate reporting. As MIPAA is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that the national focal points complete the survey in consultation with ministries and departments involved with implementing the various MIPAA priority directions and objectives. The following guidelines are intended to assist member States in reporting on the national follow-up to MIPAA:

¹ Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

² In December 2020, ESCAP requested member States to nominate ageing focal points.

³ For a list of priority directions, issues and objectives of MIPAA, see the Annex.

1. A bottom-up participatory approach should be followed by inviting, inter alia, civil society, including organizations of older persons, to contribute to survey responses (ECOSOC 2020/8, OP5).
2. Gender perspectives should be mainstreamed when answering the questions.
3. Member States are encouraged to reflect on any national data collection initiatives for implementing the 2030 Agenda and related SDGs and report on the respective SDG indicator (relevant SDG indicators are listed along with the questions, when applicable).
4. Answers should focus and report on progress made during the period 2018–2022, (ECOSOC resolution 2020/8, OP3).
5. Answers may combine quantitative and participatory qualitative data and analysis, disaggregated by age, and by other relevant factors, including sex and disability, and, where appropriate, include sharing of good practices in such data collection (ECOSOC 2020/8, OP6).
6. Answers should include information on lessons learned and good practices to ensure this review and appraisal exercise contributes to South-South, North-South and triangular regional and international cooperation (GA resolution 75/152, OP39).
7. Ideally, countries should respond to all questions, but it is fully understood that, given the national context, they might not be able to do so.
8. Supporting documentation should be included, if possible.

The companion document attached to this survey provides explanations of some key terms.

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by 31 October 2021, by email, to: escap-sdd@un.org or online at: <https://icts-surveys.unog.ch/index.php/974559?newtest=Y&lang=en>

Please indicate whether the completed survey may be posted on the public website of the Asia-Pacific Regional Review and Appraisal of MIPAA

Yes: No:

Please do not hesitate to contact escap-sdd@un.org should you have any questions.

A. Contact information

Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.

Country: Cambodia	
Ministry/Office/Agency Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation	
Name contact persons (First and Last) ██████████	Title/Position ██
Name of ageing focal point (First and Last)	
Email ██████████████████████████████████████	Telephone ██████████████████████████████████
Mailing address ██	

B. Methodology

What methodology was used to complete this survey? Was a bottom-up approach used involving a variety of stakeholders? Was a whole-of-government approach used? (see also companion document) *please elaborate:*

The survey was filled and consulted through the following methods:

- The survey questions were reviewed to identify which in-charged ministries can best respond to.
- MoSVY sent invitation letters to all members of the Cambodian National Committee for Elderly (CNCE) for the first orientation workshop. The workshop was conducted virtually on 26 July 2021 to introduce MIPAA and the explanation of the national survey.
- MoSVY officially sent the survey questions to the identified ministries and agencies to be answered. Each invitee had two weeks to respond and needed to submit back to MoSVY one week prior to the second consultation. Some survey questions were translated into Cambodian language upon the request from few ministries.
- Upon the receiving all inputs and answers to the questions, the national consultant consolidated the responses into each of the questions. Additional literature review was also conducted in supplementary to the responses.
- MoSVY sent invitation letters to the above ministries and agencies to join the second workshop. This workshop was conducted virtually on 27 August 2021 through zoom to validate the inputs and responses being consolidated by the consultant. New review, revision, and addition were collected during the workshop.
- Survey questions were also sent to HelpAge Cambodia in Battambang province to help respond to the questions where they may know the best. HelpAge Cambodia had two weeks to send them their comments and inputs.
- After the workshop, the national consultant reviewed and final all responses and submitted to ESCAPE for their further review, comments and feedback.
- The national consultant also prepared the list of attachment to the survey for additional review by the regional consultant.

I. National policy and MIPAA implementation

Coordinating body

1	Does your country have a national coordinating body/committee/agency or national multi-stakeholder forum on population ageing and/or older persons? <i>If “yes”, please provide information on the following:</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
1.1	Name of the coordinating body/committee/agency/national multi-stakeholder forum: <i>please elaborate:</i> ▪ Cambodian National Committee for Elderly (CNCE)		
1.2	Year of establishment: <i>please elaborate:</i> ▪ <i>Based on Sub-decree No 158 ANKR.BK, CNCE was established on 15 July 2011.</i>		
1.3	Level (ministerial or other): <i>please elaborate:</i> ▪ <i>CNCE consists of representatives from fifteen ministries and institutions¹.</i>		

¹ 1. Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (chair); 2. Ministry of Women’s Affairs; 3. Ministry of Interior; 4. Office of the Council of Ministers; 5. Ministry of Economy and Finance; 6. Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training; 7.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The Samdech Techo Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia is the Honorary Chairman and the Minister of MoSVY is the Chair Person.</i>
1.4	<p>Functions: <i>please elaborate:</i> <i>The CNCE has roles as following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Develop National Policies to improve the elderly welfare</i> ▪ <i>Organize the Elderly Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which is conducted in October 1st every year along with the International Elderly Day</i> ▪ <i>Coordinate with Inter-Ministries, institutions, Sub-national authorities, national organizations, local and international organizations to promote the elderly welfare, and philanthropical affairs to support the elderly in Cambodia</i> ▪ <i>Raise the national budget for supporting the process and operation of CNCE</i> ▪ <i>Support and promote Older People Association in community</i> ▪ <i>Effectively manage the Older People Resources, and ensure the transferring of knowledge, experiences, good practices, etc. to the next generation and society</i> ▪ <i>Perform other duties as assigned by the Royal Government of Cambodia.</i>
1.5	<p>Contact information, including mailing address, telephone/fax, email and website link: <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The CNCE locates in the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation.</i> ▪ <i>Address: #788, Preah Monivong Blvd (93), Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Email: kunsin2000@gmail.com</i>

Definition of older persons

2	<p>Please define “older persons” as used in official Government documents (e.g., legislation, census forms, etc.). <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>National Strategic Development Plan (2014-2018) and the National Population Policy (2016-2030) mention 65+ as the definition of older persons.</i> ▪ <i>The Report on Population Ageing of the Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 and the National Health Care Policy and Strategy for Older People 2016 defines those aged 60 years and over as older persons.</i> ▪ <i>The Law on General Status of Civil Servants of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the MIPAA recommendation, and the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing, the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 defines those having 60+ years as older persons.</i> ▪ <i>The Royal Government of Cambodia has set the retirement age at 60, based on the Law on Social Security.</i>
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National legislation, policies and action plans on older persons

3	Does your country have a dedicated legislation, policy and/or action plan to promote and improve the well-being of older persons and protect their rights, such as a “decree or law on older persons”?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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Ministry of Health; 8. Ministry of Religion and Cults; 9. Ministry of Rural Development; 10. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; 11. Ministry of Planning; 12. Ministry of Information; 13. Ministry of Public Affairs; 14. Cambodia Red Cross; 15. National Committee for Organizing National and International Festivals.

3.1	<p>If “yes”, for each of the following questions, please provide information on: (a) name of legislation, policy and/or action plan and year of enactment; (b) description of legislation, policy and/or action plan; (c) main achievements; and (d) financial and human resources allocated to implement. <i>but if “no”, please elaborate also:</i></p>		
3.1.1	<p>Have gender and disability concerns of older persons been explicitly addressed in the legislation, policy and/or action plan? <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, 1993</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Article 45: All forms of discrimination against women shall be abolished. The exploitation of women in employment is prohibited.</i> • <i>Article 47: Children shall have the duty to take good care of their elderly parents according to Khmer customs.</i> - <i>Law on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2009 (Article 12: The State shall develop supportive policies and allocate an annual budget, in order to assist persons with disabilities who: (1) have severe disabilities, are very poor and have no support, or (2) are elderly, very poor and have no support, or have had serious accidents, are very poor and have no support.)</i> - <i>Rectangular Strategy IV (2018-2023) sets main development plans and strategies in all priority areas for Cambodia.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rectangular 1: Human Resource Development: ... 4) strengthening gender equality and social protection (to enhance socio-economic situation and strengthen women’s roles in the society.</i> - <i>National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2019-2023 has been formulated for the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy Phase IV. NSDP highlights priorities, indicators and timeframe for the implementation and with the identification of mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation. Note: The following contents are mentioned in NSDP but no detailed descriptions. They are only referenced in the plan.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gender Equality</i> • <i>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> • <i>Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> • <i>National Strategic Plan on Disability</i> • <i>Elder Support Program</i> • <i>Enhancing Elderly Welfare (by 2018 – there are 1,646 OPAs)</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

- *National Ageing Policy 2017-2030² sets three fundamental goals:*
 - *(1) to eliminate age-based discrimination so that older persons are guaranteed the same rights as younger persons and treated on par with them in all respects;*
 - *(2) to ensure gender equality by focusing more on women who form the majority of the older population and are more vulnerable than their male contemporaries*
 - *(3) to promote intergenerational relations so as to maintain the strength of the joint family system, a hallmark of Khmer culture.*

- *National Action Plan 2018-2020 of National Ageing Policy 2017-2030³ aims to translate the policy and programmatic directions into concrete actions to be implemented by line ministries and agencies; and to develop a tool for the monitoring of evaluation of the results of the implementation of the activities identified in each stage of the implementation of the NAP 2017-2030. The plan approves 267 programs, sub-programs, and projects that are put forward by 23 concerned ministries and agencies. Gender, and disability of the older persons were included and targeted.*

- *Main achievements after the endorsement of National Aging Policy*
 - *Promote awareness of the National Aging Policy for 25 city and provinces*
 - *Establish 1,646 OPAs in the country*
 - *Establish the National Elderly Care Center (Day Care/Long Term Care)*

- *National Action Plan to Prevent Violence against Women 2019-2023 envisions the reduction of violence against women and girls, including those at increased risk through increased prevention interventions, improved response, increased access to quality services, and multi-sectoral coordination and corporation. Three priorities include 1) domestic violence/intimate partner violence; 2) rape and sexual violence; and 3) violence against women or vulnerable groups. Note: there is no specific target for the older persons or women. It covers all citizens, women and girls at all ages and groups.*

² The NAP 2017-2030 contributes to further improvement of the quality of life and welfare of the older persons and reduction of poverty incidence and the effects of demographic changes on development through promoting the synchronization of ageing population issues

with development plans at all levels and within the national and global development framework. There are nine priorities: (1) Ensuring Financial Security, (2) Health and Well-Being, (3) Living Arrangements, (4) Enabling Environment, (5) Older People's Associations (OPAs) and Active Ageing, (6) Inter-generational Relations, (7) Elder Abuse and Violence, (8) Emergency Situation, (9) Preparing the Younger Population.

³ **The Action Plan of the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030** will be implemented in three stages: the first stage covering the period of three years (2018-2020), which will be followed by the second covering the period of five years (2021-2025), the third covering period of five years (2026-2030).

- *National Population Policy 2016-2030 sets out four priority areas: (i) Infrastructure Expansion and Development, (ii) Managing Migration and Urbanization, (iii) Expansion of Agriculture and Allied Activities, and (iv) Social Sector Investments and Human Capital Formation. The Action Plan of the National Population Policy, 2016-2030 will be implemented in five stages and this Action Plan is the first covering the period of 2016-2018, which will be followed by the second (2019-2021), the third (2022-2024), the fourth (2025-2027), and the fifth (2028-2030). Note: there is no explicit targets on gender or disability of the older population.*
- *National Action Plan 2019-2021 of National Population Policy 2016-2030 guides the coordination and collaboration of key stakeholders, public and private sectors, development partners, and civil society organizations, in the implementation of the action plan in order to improve quality of life for the people of Cambodia through increased household incomes, planned urban and rural/regional development, environment conservation, and improved social safety net programs and to ensure that the population of Cambodia is well-educated, highly-skilled, healthy and with opportunities for employment. Note: there is no explicit targets on gender or disability of the older population.*
- *National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023 envisions the disabled persons and their families have the good quality of life fully and equally in participating in society with rights respects, dignity, and integrating disability into all development sectors. The plan sets up 8 strategies: 1) increasing employment and economic security, 2) increasing the health care accessibility and rehabilitation, 3) being able to get vocational education and training, 4) establishing enabling environment, 5) increasing equitable participation, 6) being able to get justice service and freedom, 7) assuring gender equity, 8) reducing risks and impacts of disasters, and 8) strengthening the national and international collaboration and assuring the reliable and comparable disability data and statistics. Note: there is no explicit targets on gender or disability of the older population. It covers all disability aspects from policies to action plan, and disabled men, women or older persons are all included.*
- *Strategy Development Plan for Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation 2019-2023 identifies the Ministry's strategies to ensure social welfare harmony, reduce the victim and vulnerability people to respond to the needs of all people in order to promote the living standard of the people, in particular; the poor and vulnerable people, people with disability, orphans, juvenile delinquency, victims of drug use, veterans, civil servants and the elderly etc. The Plan focuses on*

	<p><i>three key programs: 1) enhancing social welfare services; 2) enhancing social security systems and providing rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities; and 3) institutional capacity building and development partnerships. This plan requires approximately 6,493,470 million Riels from state budget contributions and USD 180 million from development partners to implement sub-programs and clusters of activities to achieve the indicator targets set out in the Strategic plan. Note: All aspects of elderly welfare are included, for instance; Work Priority 4: Enhancing welfare of the elderly (including building and operating the National Center for Elderly in Phnom Penh)</i></p> <p><i>- Neary Rattanak V Strategic Plan 2019-2023 focuses on promoting gender mainstreaming in policies, strategic plans, and development programs across all sectors and at all levels, particularly in key strategic areas: economy, education, health, legal protection, governance, and climate change. The Plan sets up 6 strategies: 1) women’s economic empowerment, 2) education of women and girls, 3) health of women and girls, 4) legal protection for women and girls, 5) women in public leadership and politics, and 6) gender in climate change. Note: this plan covers women across ages.</i></p> <p><i>During the development of the national policy or action plan Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) always pays much attention to promote gender or mainstreaming gender into the national policy and action plan development in order to make sure that those policy and action plan are responsive to the needs of women, girls and inclusiveness. The Neary Rattanak V and NAPVAW III have recognized the older persons/women as a key target group. Currently, MoWA has advocated and mainstreamed gender into the Draft Law on Protection of the Rights of People with Disabilities.</i></p>		
3.1.2	<p>Is there a monitoring framework for the implementation of the legislation, policy and/or action plan? <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <p><i>In the general, the implementation of legislation, policy or action plan of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) always monitors and evaluates the framework of the implementation. In fact, Action Plan 2018-2020 of the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 is under reviewing and evaluating process of implementation, and there will be a National Action Plan 2021-2025 of the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 after reviews.</i></p> <p><i>Given the inter-linkages of ageing-related issues, the implementation of the Policy is to be under the purview of “Cambodia National Committee for the Elderly” “as a high-level inter-agency mechanism of the RGC, which was established by Sub-Decree No. 158 ANKR.BK dated 15 July 2011.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

	<p><i>The implementation in a systematic and cross-sectoral manner, which is instrumental in achieving the goals of this Policy, requires participation and coordination of concerned ministries and institutions at levels. In this spirit, the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the policy, which constitutes a fundamental instrument for providing information on progress made and way forward, is to be instituted focusing on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Outcomes and impacts to be delivered through the implementation of related programs and projects;</i> • <i>Policy implementation process and activities;</i> • <i>Participation of concerned ministries and institutions at all levels;</i> • <i>Building capacity of concerned ministries and institutions;</i> • <i>Efficiency of the use of inputs in particular budgets and times</i> <p><i>The monitoring and evaluation of the policy implementation, which will be spelled out in the action plan, is to be performed regularly and using appropriate institutional mechanism and structure. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation and Ministry of Planning are leading in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the policy. NECE is the top government agency to monitor the policy implementation through the work of secretariat which is the management of MoSVY (Elderly Welfare Department). There is a annual meeting of the NECE or sometimes twice per day based on work of the NECE to monitor the work and report the Prime Minister of Cambodia. The monitoring and evaluation work through the letter from MoSVY to relevant ministry members to report their progresses within their responsibilities (what progresses and what not, and why). All inputs from line members are used to report the progresses.</i></p> <p><i>MoWA is in the process of developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework to monitor the progress of the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence Against Women (NAPVAW) III (2019-2023) and to evaluate it. MoWA uses the annual operation plan as the monitoring tool to monitor on the above laws, policies and action plans implementation. Normally, MoWA has the internal monitoring team to perform the monitoring and evaluation work. Note: The plan was approved at the end of 2020 and launched in 2021 and final evaluation will be in mid-2022) (Evaluation report is expected in October 2021 (i.e., the MoWA Report from 2017-2021 to be submitted to the Council of Ministers).</i></p>		
3.1.3	<p>Are older persons and their organizations included in any monitoring activities of legislation, policy and/or action plan on older persons? <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) has offered opportunities to Cambodia older person networks and OPA representatives to engage in the development and implementation of the policies, particularly MoSVY has formalized their representatives</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

in the ad-hoc committee for Phase II Action Plan Preparation (2021-2025) of the National Ageing Policy (2017-2030) so that they are able to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Phase I Action Plan (2018-2020) and the input gathering into the Phase II Action Plan (2021-2025).

MoWA invited the representatives of organizations and association on the older persons to participate in consultations process of the development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of MoWA's action plan and NAPVAW III. MoWA involves CSOs/NGOs who are working on older persons in process of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the NAPVAW III.

Setting up and putting in place an appropriate institutional mechanism for the effective implementation of the National Ageing Policy is imperative, aiming at translating these strategic objectives into actions along with the delivery of expected results. To achieve the aim stated above, this Policy is to be collaboratively implemented by concerned line ministries and agencies at both national and sub-national levels with broad participation from development partners, civil society organizations, and private sector in this challenging endeavor. The direct involvement of older persons through Old People's Association (OPAs) is fundamental to the efficient implementation of this Policy. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) plays a central role in coordinating the implementation of this policy with concerned line ministries and agencies through the mechanism of the Cambodian National Committee for the Elderly (CNCE). The government does not provide financial support but helps engage any donor or development partners or NGOs to support the OPAs. The objective of the OPA is to let them engage themselves and survive.

Amongst the priorities of the policy, Priority 5: Older People's Associations (OPAs) and Active Ageing, with the objective to support the establishment of Older People's Associations across the country, the strategies include: (i) Strengthening existing OPAs and expanding the network to sub-national levels. (ii) Funding and facilitating the establishment of an OPA in every Commune/Sangkat. (iii) Providing training to OPA members in establishing and operationalizing OPAs. (iv) Promoting linkages between NGOs and Government to form senior citizen networks in every area. (v) Encouraging relevant NGOs to assist OPAs in advising management committees of OPAs and organizing their activities. (vi) Establishing a mechanism whereby OPAs can interact on a regular basis and exchange experiences.

3.1.4	Does the Government foster effective consultation with, and involvement of, older persons and/or their representatives at the national, regional and local levels in designing policies? (SDG 16.7.2) please elaborate:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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Through partnership with NGOs, MoSVY has involved older people and their representative to participate in national policy and action plan consultation, i.e., the National Ageing Policy 2017 – 2030 and its action plan. OPAs from province and the Cambodia Aging Network were invited to join the consultative meeting.

The Cambodian National Committee for the Elderly has organized the National Day for Older Persons of the Kingdom of Cambodia 1st October every year along with the International Day for Older Persons. It is the national day. Key activities are 1) remark from the Prime Minister; 2) public gathering to parade (before the COVID-19) to spread the messages of older persons to the wider public; 3) posting video spots on older persons; 4) sharing the related researches and findings to alert the public and the government for key messages, and 5) providing food and material support to the older persons. But since COVID-19 is spreading, public meeting is banned. Only online campaign such posting remark of the Prime Minister, key messages for older persons, zoom meeting to share and discuss the issues and support of the older persons. Moreover, the RGC always provides opportunities for the elderly to join the program “Our Life, Our Society” of the National Cambodia Radio to discuss about their issues, challenges, and solutions or supports of the RGC. The program is developed to provide opportunities for all (the public) to call in and discuss the importance of older persons, their challenges and way forward to support and take care of the elderly. Guest speakers, older persons and experts are invited to share and inspire the work of the older persons and their dignity and legacy.

Ministry of Women Affairs encouraged and invited the representatives of NGOs/associations and development partners who are working on older persons at national and sub-national levels to participate in the consultation process of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NAPVAW III and the Cambodia Gender Assessment in 2018 in order to get their comments/inputs to these documents.

<p>3.1.5</p>	<p><i>Does the Government foster work and volunteering of younger and older persons in intergenerational settings? please elaborate:</i></p> <p><i>The government has adopted the National Policy on Older Persons, launched and disseminated it broadly at national and sub-national levels. The government has encouraged and provided guideline for the establishment and management of older people’s association (approved in 2009) to local authorities to establish the association for the older persona and advised them to pay much attention to the social welfare of the older persons in all the communes/Sangkats. On the other hand, Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) has kept the staff who get old age (retired staff) as the advisors to the ministry and encouraged them to transfer their knowledge and skills to the young staff (new recruited staff).</i></p> <p><i>The Cambodian tradition of offspring and younger relatives providing financial support to parents and older relatives is very strong and can be expected to continue. It is nevertheless likely to come under strain with the declining availability of younger adults to take care of the elderly. Hence, the financial support from a relatively shrinking young population that would be able to provide for the elderly can be expected to gradually dwindle. To maintain the quality of life of older persons, their income security would have to be secured. Three main sources that can be opted to serve as supplements to family support are: (a) gainful employment (b) social security and (c) welfare benefits (4.1 Financial Security, National Ageing Policy 2017-2030).</i></p> <p><i>Amongst the priorities, priority 6 of the National Aging Policy (2017-2030): Intergenerational Relations sets out objective to strengthen intergenerational linkages Strategies: (i) Encouraging younger persons to volunteer to help older persons. (ii) Promoting the organization of activities in which persons of all ages can participate. (iii) Organizing presentations followed by discussions on intergenerational complementarities for younger adults and older persons. (iv) Organizing training and supporting older persons on the use of communications (such as mobile phones, social media) to keep in touch with their adult offspring and other younger relatives. (v) Incorporating courses on the importance of respecting and interacting with the elderly in the curricula of training institutions and schools. (vi) Projecting the achievements of older persons through the media. (vii) Honoring any exemplary performance by older persons, such as volunteerism or creative work, by giving awards or/and certificates of recognition.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, the Royal Government of Cambodia has promoted replication of OPA which is a self-help volunteering platform where older people could benefit from their peer support and also support from younger generations. In addition, government is working in partnership with NGOs to review model of OPA by further involving multi-generation people in communities. It is expected to review the national guideline on establishment and management of OPA and intergenerational self-help model. Based on the plan, it is expected to be done in 2022 to review the guideline (only 40% of OPA is active) in order to provide better support and enable sustainability for the</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No</p>
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	OPAs.		
3.1.6	<p>Does the Government offer opportunities for intergenerational contact and exchange? <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <p><i>Measures that encourage interaction between peoples of different ages to promote intergenerational relations shall be given priority. Based on the strong national traditions, the joint family system prevailing in the whole Khmer society provides a strong base from where to start strengthening intergenerational interaction and harmony. Strengthened intergenerational relations would contribute to realizing active ageing and to helping the younger population to better prepare themselves for life in old age. Besides, Article 47 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia states that: “Parents shall have the duty to take care of and educate their children to become good citizens. Children shall have the duty to take good care of their elderly parents according to Khmer traditions.” This codifies the “implicit intergenerational contract” of mutual care, making it incumbent on adult offspring to respect and take care of their elderly parents. In the context of Khmer traditions, this includes taking care also of other elderly relatives who have no other means of support. The key implications of this Constitutional provision are to put the Policy in the cultural context and attach priority to promoting “ageing in place” and considering the family as the main safety network for older persons.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, within the government’s ministries, older and retired staff who are actively potential are invited to be as advisors to ministry so that the older and younger have the opportunity to learn and exchange knowledge, capacity and experience.</i></p> <p><i>The Cambodian National Committee for the Elderly has organized the Elderly Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia on October 1st every year along with the International Elderly Day to promote intergenerational awareness for the public. In addition, the government always provides opportunities for the elderly to join the program “Our Life, Our Society” of the National Cambodia Radio to discussion about their issues and the solutions provided by the government.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

<p>3.1.7</p>	<p>Does the Government encourage the private sector and non-profit organizations to involve older persons in planning and design of goods and services? <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <p><i>The government has encouraged the private sector and non-profit organizations to involve older persons in planning and designing goods and services according with priorities set in the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030. Currently, MoSVY is working closely with HelpAge Cambodia to help and support older people throughout the OPAs, especially helping OPAs to create 7 programs under OPAs including (1) health insurance, (2) community loan, (3) cow bank, (4) rice bank, (5) funeral support, (6) community products, and (7) climate change and adaptation. Moreover, the government has encouraged private sectors and NGOs to establish Senior Care Center since it is the place where older people can stay. (Based on Sub-Decree No.197 on Management of elderly Care Center, 2017). The sub-decree encourages private sector or NGOs to establish the elderly care centers. MoSVY has issued two support letters (MoU) to private sector to run their centers with the minimum standards. Progress is being made but very slow due to COVID-19.</i></p> <p><i>This National Aging Policy 2017-2030 is to be collaboratively implemented by concerned line ministries and agencies at both national and sub-national levels with broad participation from development partners, civil society organizations, and private sector in this challenging endeavor. The direct involvement of older persons through Old People's Association (OPAs) is fundamental to the efficient implementation of this Policy. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSVY) plays a central role in coordinating the implementation of this policy with concerned line ministries and agencies through the mechanism of the Cambodian National Committee for the Elderly (CNCE).</i></p> <p><i>In Cambodia, Older People's Associations (OPA) provide older persons with opportunities of active ageing. An OPA is a community-based organization aimed at improving the well-being of older people through collective activities organized by the older people themselves. Cambodia has a wide network of OPAs spread across all provinces of the country. OPAs provide older persons a meeting place, opportunities of organizing various activities and a forum for the discussion of relevant issues. In fact, an OPA can serve as a channel of communication between older persons and the government aiming at expressing the opinion of older persons. In this spirit, the OPAs provide an essential element in the process of active ageing, and priorities are to be given to the expansion of the OPAs network, the help in streamlining their functioning, the support for their activities and the encouragement to older persons to participate in their activities.</i></p> <p><i>The Royal Government of Cambodia has issued Sub-Decree no. 197 on 22 November 2017 on the Management of Elderly Care Center. MoSVY has issued the Declaration no. 461 on 20 December 2019 on Minimum Standards for Establishment and Management of Elderly Care Center, and the Declaration no. 89 on 10 March 2020 on</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No</p>
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	<p><i>Conditions and Procedures for Requesting for Establishing Elderly Care Center in order to encourage private sector and non-governmental organization to set up the elderly care centers.</i></p> <p><i>MoSVY has established the National Elderly Care Center with the purposes to research, train and provide services on elderly care. In 2018, MoSVY has set up 1,646 OPAs in the 25 city-provinces in Cambodia with a total of 448,156 members including 153,725 females. There are 937 on-going OPAs (223 OPAs with good operation, 267 OPAs with medium operation and 447 OPAs with weak operation, and 733 OPAs who have no operation).</i></p> <p><i>MoSVY has signed MoU and Agreement with HelpAge Cambodia, UNDP, Procace Asia Co, Ltd. and Help E'lder's Peace Cambodia to accelerate the policy implementation and promote the elderly health care in Cambodia.</i></p>		
3.2	<p>If “no”, are there any efforts towards the development and adoption of such a legislation, policy and/or action plan? <i>please elaborate:</i></p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Challenges to legislation/policies

4	<p>In the development and implementation of legislation with a focus on older persons, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>			
<i>Challenge</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>
4.1 Lack of human resources dedicated to population ageing issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Recruit more officials - Seek for more partners for skill training
4.2 Lack of financial resources dedicated to population ageing issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fundraising from partners (but there is no partner supporting yet)
4.3 Lack of data on older persons and/or population ageing at the national and/or subnational levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooperate with Ministry of Planning in disaggregating the data on older persons, but not yet detail relevant to older persons.
4.4 Lack of overall political support	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
4.5 Lack of cross-ministerial coordination on population ageing issues	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
4.6 Lack of international support and cooperation on population ageing issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Make more efforts to do the fundraising from international partners but there is no full support yet.
4.7 Lack of public awareness and understanding of population ageing issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Organize the International and National Elderly Day on 1 st October annually - Disseminate the National Ageing Policy in 25 city-

				<p><i>provinces</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Disseminate the policy through videos and short spots</i>
4.8 A bottom-up approach to population ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>Due to limit resources (finance and human), older people were not always engaged to participate and/or raise their needs and concerns in policy, strategy and program consultative or development process. It has been noted that there are no specific actions to promote such bottom-up approach.</i></p>
4.9 Misconceptions and stereotypes about population ageing and older persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>The word population ageing is usually perceived as older people. Moreover, speaking about older people as a topic of support or development, people often refer to frail elderly. In Cambodia, the orientation of the concept is mainstreamed into the public education system since grade 6 which pupils learn about Civics and the roles of children, parents and grandparents in the family. The Civics subject is expected to brainwash pupils to be more friendly and gratitude to the older persons.</i></p>
4.10 Any other challenges (please name them) <i>please elaborate:</i>				

Priorities of MIPAA “issues”

5	<p>Which of the “issues” listed under the three priority directions of MIPAA has your Government prioritized (for a list of “issues”, see the Annex)? <i>please elaborate:</i></p> <p><i>The priorities of MIPAA have been integrated into the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030. The implementation of the policy is already responding to the priorities of MIPAA (for example active aging, financial security, health and wellbeing, and another enabling environment).</i></p> <p><i>The Royal Government of Cambodia has done 10 among 18 priorities of MIPAA as below. We could help to provide further elaboration if these points are agreed.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Active participation in society and development</i> • <i>Intergenerational solidarity</i>
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- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Eradication of poverty</i>• <i>Income security, social protection/social security and poverty prevention</i>• <i>Emergency situations</i>• <i>Health promotion and well-being throughout life</i>• <i>Universal and equal access to health-care services</i>• <i>Training of care providers and health professionals</i>• <i>Mental health needs of older persons</i>• <i>Older persons with disabilities</i> |
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II. Older persons and development

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) date of implementation and time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and please attach copies of relevant documents or provide their link.

Active participation

6	<p><i>Has the Government undertaken any measures to promote the active participation of older persons in society and in decision-making processes at all levels? (SDG 5.b.1; SDG 11.3.2; SDG 17.8.1) please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The Royal Government of Cambodia has encouraged the older persons at all levels such as the Cambodia National Committee for the Elderly, Sub-National Committee for the Elderly at the 25 city-provincial level in order to encourage older persons to get the opportunities to engage in community actions and promote their quality and dignity.</i></p> <p><i>The government has endorsed the National Ageing Policy in 2017 to promote older people to participate in the community development and policy engagement. In addition, the government has developed policies to encourage older people to form associations and participate in the development of practical, local leadership, mostly older people, and to eliminate discrimination. Normally, the head of commune is the chair or member of the OPA. Any investment and development in the areas, OPA is attached to the discussion and consultation. Currently, there are 1,646 OPAs in Cambodia where older people lead and organize their activities in responding to the needs of the older people members. Older persons are part of the community development. As perceived by the government, if they are organized and formalized then they are conveniently engaged in the discussion and decisions for the community development. Then the concept of establishing OPA happened and there are 1,646 OPA present throughout Cambodia. These OPAs have been engaged and consulted during the Commune and District Development/ Investment Plan (D/CIP or D/CDP) to gather inputs from all parts of population within the district/commune areas for D/CIP or D/CDP⁴.</i></p> <p><i>In Cambodia, Older People's Associations (OPA) provide older persons with opportunities of active ageing. There are 1,646 OPAs by 2018. An OPA is a community-based organization aimed at improving the well-being of older people through collective activities organized by the older people themselves. Cambodia has a wide network of OPAs spread across all provinces of the country. OPAs provide older persons a meeting place, opportunities of organizing various activities and a forum for the discussion of relevant issues. In fact, an OPA can serve as a channel of communication between older persons and the government aiming at expressing the opinion of older</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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⁴ <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewjun7OKv9XzAhWH-2EKHcE1DSwQFnoECCEQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdocuments1.worldbank.org%2Fcurated%2Fen%2F573071468015673322%2Fpdf%2Fmulti0page.pdf&usg=AOvVaw01UFclgsnNjY5jly2KMWUx>

	<p><i>persons. In this spirit, the OPAs provide an essential element in the process of active ageing, and priorities are to be given to the expansion of the OPAs network, the help in streamlining their functioning, the support for their activities and the encouragement to older persons to participate in their activities.</i></p>		
7	<p>Has the Government taken measures to facilitate older persons' participation in physical activity? (<i>see also companion document</i>) please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</p> <p><i>With referring to the Rectangular Strategy IV of the Royal Government of Cambodia, considering human resource development as the first priority, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has set many activities as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conducted outreach workshop for senior educators on preventive of transmitted and non-transmitted diseases and access to mental health care services to national level educators of 230 with 86 females.</i> • <i>Physical fitness test for people age from 25 to 74 in 13 provinces</i> • <i>Organized sport day for all, ASEAN sport day, ASEAN fitness day for health with 15,720 people attended. It is organized annually.</i> • <i>Conducted four training sessions of volunteer community network diversity to help 254 elderly people with 36 females in 25 capitals/ provinces. The training is about the elderly care. After the training, volunteers are expected to go to communities and practice their caring skills with the older persons. Note: these are the key persons in communities to support people including older persons – health care, aging living styles).</i> • <i>Disseminated information two times to 541 secondary students of which 289 are females on volunteer work for helping elderly people in 25 capitals/provinces. Note: this is for secondary students only and it is annually implemented to focus on topics on care, communication, encouragement for the aging population) – after training, students go to their communities and work with the older persons.</i> <p><i>The government rehabilitates the public ground to host fitness activities, and improve the public areas for jogging, running, and other health-related exercise for all citizens in every city and provinces. Elderly population is encouraged to access these facilities and improve their physical and mental activities. Note: There is no specific data on % of older population who access these facilities.</i></p> <p><i>One of the activities of the OPAs is to improve the dignity and quality of life of older people through engaging them in physical activities daily to keep them bodies active and strong.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

8	<p>Do older persons' organizations exist in your country? How many are active and what types of organizations are these? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>By 2018, there were 1,646 OPAs established in Cambodia. All of them are running, but some are more active than others. These are community-based organizations under the supervision of the city-provincial department of social affairs, veterans and youth rehabilitation. OPAs are committed to improving the well-being of older people through collective activities.</i></p> <p><i>CSOs has established over 280 OPAs (HelpAge has established over 170 OPAs – 60% are active). OPA is community-based organization led by older people that has collective action aims at benefiting older people, their family and communities. There is no specific data or report to measure how many OPAs are active. However, in overall assessment, majority of OPA in Cambodia are not strong and require technical assistance and some basic financial investment.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
9	<p>Does the Government provide any financial, technical or policy support to these organizations? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>At commune level, some older people's associations in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom province and Phnom Penh have received funding from commune authorities to help their members who are poor, sick and need emergency assistance. Commune councils also guide and technically advise OPA about leadership and management and self-help activities. In the national ageing policy, OPA is set as one of priority that government plan to support and enhance their roles.</i></p> <p><i>MoSVY provided technical support to 1,646 OPAs in all provinces. MoSVY through the provincial department of SVY works with local authority in the area to establish the OPAs. These OPAs have been transferred to be under the management and governance of Ministry of Interior; while MoSVY has only monitored and technically supported them (based on Sub-Decree no. 181, 182, and 183).</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

Work

10	<p>Has the Government engaged in actions to support older persons' participation in income-generating work, as long as older persons want and are able to do so? (SDG 8.5.1; SDG 8.5.2) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training has organized skill training for employable population but the trainings are not aged-specific. There has no specific statistic provided on the numbers of training and attended people.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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	<p><i>Also, the Priority 1 of the National Aging Policy is to assure the financial security for older persons. Among many other proposed efforts, older persons will be given opportunities for relevant employment through retaining and lifelong education⁵. Also, financial access for older persons will be examined to assure they have access when needed⁶. These are actually stated in the policy and its action plan, but the progress has not been made.</i></p>		
10.1	<p>Has the Government instituted a statutory retirement age? If “yes”, what is it (women/men)? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The Law on Social Security Schemes in 2019 mandates that retirement age for civil servants⁷ in public sector is 60 years old for both sexes and have entitlement to enjoy old-age pension. The retirement age for private sector is the same to those in the public sector (i.e., 60 years old).</i></p> <p><i>The statutory retirement age for both men and women teachers is 60. Depending on monthly contributions to a benefits scheme, teachers who have been in service for 30 years or more receive a pension of 80 per cent of their final salary; those of less than 30 years receive 60 per cent.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
10.2	<p>Does the Government provide incentives for longer working life opportunities and more flexible retirement choices? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The government ministries have offered opportunities to retired officials who remain potential to become the ministry advisors or contracted staff.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
10.3	<p>Does the Government provide work-related training and learning opportunities for older workers? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The government has set the retirement age of civil servants up to 60 years of age. During the employment, capacity building, learning and education opportunities have been provided to all state’s employees regardless of their gender and ages. Once they are retired, they are out of the coverage of the ministries and institutions. On the other hand, the government has encouraged the retired staff who remain active to stay for sometimes to share and transfer their knowledge and skills with junior staff (as advisors to ministries).</i></p> <p><i>The establishment of National Elderly Care Center will provide work-related training and learning initiative to the elderly accepted</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

⁵ These will be done through organizing trainings on new skills for older people and regular education at enterprise level, and encouraging retired employees with working ability to continue working in their former workplace (based on the National Action Plan 2018-2020).

⁶ The action plan only states that MoSVY will Consult with the National Bank of Cambodia and other private finance institutions to identify possibilities for access to finance for older people. The action plan expects to have such consultation up to 5 times from 2019 and 2020 (based on the National Action Plan 2018-2020).

⁷ This law shall not cover the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces defined by the separate legal instruments.

	<i>to the center. The Center has been set up in 2018 in Phnom Penh, but not yet run as it is in their preparation stage.</i>		
10.4	<p>Does the Government recognize the benefits of increased work experience with age in the labour market? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Government recognizes benefits of increased work experience with age, for example, the National Ageing Policy has indicated the objective to enable older people to remain in productive employment for as long as they are willing and able to do so.</i></p> <p><i>Also, one of the qualifications for the employment is the seniority of the working experiences. For every job requirement, employers tend to recruit someone with more experience in their work and the benefits and salary are higher accordingly.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
10.5	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to better utilize older persons' work experience? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The Royal Government of Cambodia recognizes the values of the elderly in the society by organizing the Cambodia Day for Older Persons and the International Day for Older Persons on 1st October every year. In order to promote effective protection aimed at improving the well-being of the elderly, this day also demonstrates the role of the elderly who have created valuable resources and imparted knowledge, and experience countless for the next generation. Furthermore, RGC established the Cambodian National Committee for the Elderly to play significant roles and responsibilities in formulating policies to promote the well-being of the elderly and other older people relevant affairs at the national and sub-national level.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, RGC does not set retirement age for high position officials. In addition, for civil servants who are retired, there are some spaces that they could be hired as part-time or contracted staff to guide newly recruited officials. There is no specific statistics of those contracted or hired. It depends on ministries whether or not to keep them. There is no quota or exact requirement. In Cambodia, retirement age is not set for local provincial/district/commune councils, and from under-secretary of the ministry up to top government personnel – prime minister, assembly, senate. However, this kind of motivation is not yet applicable for private institute employment.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
10.5.1	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to support employers to retain or rehire older persons? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The RGC has launched a strategy to sensitizing employers to the experiences and positive potentials of older workers set in the priority of National Ageing Policy 2017-2030. According to National Action Plan 2018-2020 of National Ageing Policy 2017-2030, Ministry of Labor, and Vocational Training is responsible for organizing gathering event between older workers and employer to share about labor potential of older workers and experiences of older people.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

	<i>Normally, the event is organized to gather older workers and express gratitude through speech or remark from Minister and offer some cash or material support. The event is posted on social media and TV to further spread the messages to wider public.</i>		
10.5.2	Has the Government promoted age-friendly workplaces through policies and training on age inclusion or unconscious bias? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
10.6	Has the Government undertaken measures to close gender pay or pension gaps? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i> <i>At the moment, only government employees and veterans are eligible for government-run pension plans. The RGC (the National Social Security Fund) in the last several years has been working to expand pension coverages to private sectors and informal worker in order to fill the pension gap. However, there is no specific effort in closing the gaps.</i>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

10.7	<p>In addition to closing the gender pay or pension gap, has the Government accounted for the special situation of older women in work-related policies? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Rural and urban areas

11	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to address challenges, such as isolation and marginalization, of older persons in (a) rural or remote areas, and (b) urban areas, including slums? (SDG 9.1.1; SDG 11.1.1) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Government address challenges, such as isolation and marginalization, of older persons in both rural/remote and urban areas through working with civil society organization (CSO) and sub-national government to replicate and strengthen the role of older people's association (OPA) to solve problems of older people, especially those who are marginalized, poor, and living alone.</i></p> <p><i>Still, there have not been clear measures to fill the gaps of isolation and marginalization of older persons in rural and urban areas. Due to high mobility for work and businesses, younger population has travelled and migrated internally and abroad, leaving older persons at home, not only alone, but their younger generations to be taken care. The census statistic in 2018 has revealed that there are 1,235,993 out-country migrants and majority of them is from rural areas. Older persons are isolated and marginalized due to lack of regular support, illness, more household responsibility and economic poverty. Overall, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) establishes Cambodian National Committee for the Elderly (CNCE) to oversee the needs and challenges of the ageing population through policy formulation and implementation. CNCE further sets up the sub-committee for the elderly at the sub-national level with the participation of provincial departments, and district governors (based on Decision No 537 MoSVY, date 20th April 2015).</i></p> <p><i>Sub-Committee for the Elderly has the following roles and responsibilities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Establishing of Working Group to disseminate policies and guideline on the establishment and management of the Older People Association in the Capital and Provinces</i> - <i>Preparing Action Plan of sub-committee for the elderly</i> - <i>Collecting data on the elderly from the age of 60 in the communes/Sangkats</i> - <i>Providing technical and financial support to create and promote the establishment and management of the older people associations in all communes/Sangkats effectively and transparently</i> - <i>Providing conditions for the Older People Associations to receive regular health care, education, and other services at the local level.</i> - <i>Reporting about the activities of the sub-committee quarterly,</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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	<p><i>semi-monthly and annually basis.</i></p> <p><i>The Ministry of Interior, a member of CNCE, has established Committee on Women and Children in Commune/Sangkat (based on Prakas No 3840 PK, Date 22nd September 2020) to advise and assist in coordinating and implementing all social service activities in the commune/Sangkat to ensure that women, children, youth, the elderly, the poor, the people with disability, indigenous and other vulnerable people receive information, knowledge and service with social and environmental equity, as well as with safe, harmonious and dignified life.</i></p> <p><i>RGC has also advised all sub-national authorities to take care in recording the statistics of the older people, and in identifying challenges, and in preparing action plans to be integrated into sub-national development plans (commune/sangkat investment plan, provincial/district investment plan,). The government has increased the budget for the subnational authorities.</i></p> <p><i>During the pandemic, RGC has continued the Cash Transfer Program for the Poor Families during the COVID-19 through identifying the poor families (including women and caregivers for older members). The program benefits all affected households including those having older persons.</i></p>		
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Education, training

12	<p>Has the Government supported older persons’ access to knowledge, education and training? (SDG 4.3.1; SDG 4.4.1; SDG 4.6.1) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>To support the elderly people to access to knowledge, education and trainings, MoEYS has launched a national policy on “Lifelong Learning” (since 2019) in responding to the Ministry’s “Education Strategic Plan 2019-2023” which ensures the quality of education, equity, inclusiveness and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, without leaving anyone behind uneducated. The Lifelong Learning Policy promotes a culture of good citizenship, gender equality, equity, and inclusion so that all groups can gain access to lifelong learning opportunities. Drop-out students, vulnerable groups, ethnic minority groups, migrant workers, unemployed, and marginalized groups are a top priority.</i></p> <p><i>With reference to the Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey report over the five years (2019/20), the adult literacy rate for 2019/20 was estimated about 82 percent for both sexes, 77 and 87 percent for women and men respectively. The adult literacy rate has increased with about 4 percentage points since 2014 to 2016. The increase is higher for women than for men but the differences are small.</i></p> <p><i>Non-formal education works 2020:</i> Literacy Program: <i>The population of 15-24 was 28.06 percent, age group of 25-44 was 45.56 percent, age group of 45-49 was 7.83 percent and age group of 50+ was 7.76 percent participated in the literacy program. It can be said that the majority of those enrolled</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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were labor people or those who had no chance to access to general public school system and some were children affected by the Khmer Rouge regime.

Equivalent Primary Program: The population of 15-24 was 30.13 percent, age group of 25-44 was 9.12 percent, age group of 45-49 was 1.17 percent and age group of 50+ was 0.58 percent enrolled in equivalent primary program. There are many adults who have not had enough chance to access to formal education system for completing their primary level. The program provides flexible alternative education to out-of-school youth to complete lower secondary/ basic education, equivalent to grade 9.

Revenue Generation Program: The population of 15-24 was 49.64 percent, age group of 25-44 was 18.01 percent, age group of 45-49 was 2.42 percent and age group of 50+ was 2.89 percent enrolled in the revenue generation program at community learning center. There are a lot of enrollments of age group of 15-24 in occupational skills classes, which most youth groups are seeking for livelihood occupational skills than other age groups. There are skill trainings at communities for all including older people. This program is implemented annually.

The government through Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) has put in practice the Informal Education Policy in 2002 and National Policy on Life-Learning in 2019 to provide opportunity and support for all Cambodians to access to all forms of education and learning and to enable them to use the knowledge and skills to improve their efficiency, quality, work productivity and income in responding to the technology and knowledge-based society so that they can live in harmony.

Recently, MoEYS has approved the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Map on Education in Cambodia, identifying key prioritized strategies to assure that education is qualified, ethical, inclusive, and supportive for everyone for a life-learning. At the same time, MoEYS has developed the 5-Year Strategic Action Plan on Education, basing on the two key policies: 1) assuring that education is qualified, equitable, inclusive, and supportive for everyone for a life-learning; and 2) assuring the efficiency of leadership and management of all education staff at all levels.

Every year, MoEYS together with development partners has strived to implement the Informal Education Program through providing opportunity for learning for all types of peoples. In 2020, 830 informal classes have been performing at the commune/sangkat levels; 552 classes at the city/district levels; and 186 classes at the city/province levels. Class performance is soft and flexible, meaning that classes do not require to have tables and chairs as normal classes. Some classes are at teachers' homes, at religious shrines, at factories, at rehabilitation center, or at the prisons. There are 894 informal classes in total, in which 878 classes have been operated by Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sports and 16 classes are being supported by development partners. These classes

	<p><i>enroll 17,694 students including 11,498 females. The 16 classes supported by partners enroll 409 students including 305 females. All enrolled students are aged from 15 having a total of 15,881 students including 10,647 females. Note: there are no specific data on the enrollment of the 60+ in the informal classes (the 2019 Census, p. 57) – the literacy rate for 60+ is total 75.2% - male 85.9% and female 68.1%)</i></p> <p><i>In 2020, MoYES has established 349 Community Learning Centers and has transferred 14 centers into a Life-Learning Center.</i></p>		
12.1	<p>Does the Government pursue a life-course approach to knowledge, education, training and work, such as lifelong learning opportunities? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The Education Law (2007) Chapter 4, Article 15 states that "the state shall establish a complete and unified education system, which includes formal education system, non-formal education system and informal education." Through this education law, MoEYS has developed a number of policies, setting out a strategic plan to support and promote educational activities to reach all target groups. RGC approved on 11 July 2019 the National Policy on Lifelong Learning aiming to ensure rights, freedom and happiness of individual, family and society to respond to the labor market in a new context.</i></p> <p><i>The Education Strategic Policy and Plan 2019-2023 sets out the Non-Formal Education Sub-Sector Policy Objective which is to increase the number of literacy and enrollment in non-formal education for children and youth out of school and adult illiterates to receive full non-formal education services within the framework of lifelong learning with knowledge skills, professional skills and behavior skills.</i></p> <p><i>Through non-formal education, the Ministry provides a variety of programs such as: post-literacy programs, re-enrollment programs, equivalent programs, repeating programs, revenue-generating programs through community learning centers, and mobile school work, as well as mainstreaming gender education, raising awareness of women and children trafficking, family violation, education and prevention AIDS virus, AIDS diseases, bird flu, new flu and participating in the dissemination of traffic law and education and prevention of accidents due to drugs and mines, etc. The older persons are among the enrollments for the informal education.</i></p> <p><i>Results in 2020 shows that, including the older persons:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Illiterate people of 15,309 with 10,113 females graduated from their literacy program (including 7.76 percent of older persons)</i> <i>• Students enrolled in the equivalent program were 7,187 with 3,024 females (including 0.58 percent of older persons)</i> <i>• 7,090 people of which 4,644 are females completed training occupational skills (including 2.89 percent of older persons)</i> <i>• Students passed examination on complementary program were 5,954 with 1,705 females</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

<p>12.2</p>	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to promote digital literacy among older persons? Are there any programmes which encourage and support intergenerational exchange on digital literacy? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Digital literacy among older persons was not yet pursued in policy documents or programs, including the National Ageing Policy 2017-2025 and Digital Economy and Society Framework 2021-2035. However, recently MoSVY in collaboration with a local NGO (HelpAge Cambodia) has piloted a digital literacy program in disaster prone areas in 10 OPAs in 3 districts. The program has employed students/youths who have digital knowledge to guide and instruct older persons.</i></p> <p><i>This is not yet a program but pilot activity. The pilot is to buy smart phones and to teach OPAs committee to be able to access to news (1- weather broadcast, 2- agricultural market through App i.e., Tonelsap App, 3- communication with other networks through social media). One smart phone is given per OPA and there are 10 OPAs. The pilot will last from 2020 to 2022. A new program is to extend the pilot coverage and to provide more materials and assistance to OPAs. The main objective is to increase the access of OPAs to information and stay connected with others.</i></p> <p><i>Cambodia is ranked 9.27 out of 25 in the Global Digital Readiness Index 2020, indicating low skills and knowledge⁸. According to the ITU Study in 2017, Cambodia has low rates of households with a computer (12.5%) and households with internet access (21%). Education is the main vehicle for digital literacy. In general, high school curricula provide basic computer literacy through two government-sanctioned textbooks. At university level, basic digital literacy was provided as a one-semester subject covering mostly basic computer operations. The integration of ICT in other undergraduate subjects are unknown (ibid).</i></p> <p><i>While providing capacity of reading, writing and numeracy, the MoEYS has set up community learning center with occupational skill classes at commune and some sangkats to provide knowledge and occupational skills such as computers, welding metals, repairing machines, repairing small machines, plant, repairing radios, televisions, repairing motors, repairing phones, electricity, etc. whom learners are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Computers have 1,360 learners with 774 females</i> • <i>Repairing machines have 176 learners with 8 females</i> • <i>Welding metals have 187 learners with 7 females</i> • <i>Repairing small machines have 61 learners with 0 female</i> • <i>Repairing motors have 41 learners with 16 females</i> • <i>Repairing radios, TV have 43 learners with 0 female</i> • <i>Repairing phones have 19 learners with 7 females</i> • <i>Electricity has 15 learners with 0 females</i> <p><i>There are older persons enrolling in these programs, but very minimal and there is no data.</i></p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No</p>
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⁸ UNDP (2020). *Digital Literacy for Employability and Entrepreneurship among Cambodian Youth: Assessment Report*. United Nations Development Program. Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Income security, social protection (intergenerational) (MEF)

13	<p>Has the Government implemented any of the following measures concerning income security, social protection and social security? (SDG 1.3.1; SDG 1.a.2; SDG 2.3.2; SDG 8.3.1; SDG 8.10.2; SDG 10.2.1)</p> <p><i>If yes, please answer 13.1 – 13.8</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 14</i> <i>please elaborate with data as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
13.1	<p>Social protection floor for the total population, including older persons (see also companion document) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Cambodia has made great strides in reducing poverty over the past two decades, falling from nearly half the population to just 13% in 2014. Social Protection floor for the total population has been developed to cover population in all stages of life. the National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025 is vital to increasing access to services, the coverage of national assistance programs, and social security for public and private sector officials.</i></p> <p><i>The Royal Government of Cambodia has set social protection floor for the total population, including older persons in National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025 (SPPF). And the SPPF is a long-term roadmap focusing on two main pillars: Social Assistance and Social Security. The Social Assistance is divided into four components: 1) emergency response, 2) human capital development, 3) vocational training, and 4) welfare for vulnerable people. The Social Security consists of five components: 1) pensions, 2) health insurance, 3) employment injury insurance, 4) unemployment insurance, and 5) disability insurance.</i></p> <p><i>The new Law on Social Security Schemes adopted in 2019 aims to establish social security schemes of the Kingdom of Cambodia with a view to ensuring equity and social solidarity and promoting the welfare and livelihood of all citizens. This law has objectives to define common principles, procedures, mechanisms and administration system of social security schemes of the Kingdom of Cambodia such as Pension, Health Care, Occupational Risk and Unemployment Schemes and has covered persons under public sector, persons defined by the provisions of the Labor Law including personnel serving in air and maritime transportation as well as domestic workers and the self-employed.</i></p> <p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <p><i>1. Social Security Scheme on Occupational Risk</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Private Sector (2008-2020): NSSF has registered 16,125 enterprises/establishments with 2,141,030 workers (1,418,996 Females).</i> ▪ <i>Public Sector: Social Security Scheme on Occupational Risk has been launched in early 2021.</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

	<p>2. <i>Social Security Scheme on Health Care</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Private Sector (2016-2020): NSSF has registered 11,326 enterprises/establishments with 2,141,030 workers (1,418,165 Females).</i> ▪ <i>Public Sector (2018-2020): NSSF has registered 38 ministries/Institutions with 428,582 public employees (116,927 Females).</i> <p>3. <i>Social Security Scheme on Pension</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Social security scheme on pension for private sector will be launched in early 2022 due to COVID-19 pandemic.</i> 		
13.2	<p>Old age contributory pensions schemes (universal coverage, or for specific professional groups) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The RGC has a pension policy for all seniors, but the process of implementing these policies will be implemented by stages according to the socio-economic situation and State's resources. The RGC has been implementing a National Social Security Fund for Civil Servants and Soldiers, using the state's budget which does not require the contribution from those target groups.</i></p> <p><i>Pension Scheme for workers in the formal sector (Sub-Decree on Social Security Scheme on Pension for Persons Defined by the Provisions of the Labor Law) is scheduled to be launched in early 2020, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation has been delayed. The contribution rate of this regime is equal to 4% of the workers' salary (2% from the employer and 2% from the workers). It is expected to be implemented in the early 2022. The Pension Scheme consists of old-age pension, invalidity pension, and survivors' pension benefits. The insured persons, both sexes, shall be retired restrictively at the age of 60 (Sixty) and shall have entitlement to enjoy pension benefits of old-age pension, invalidity pension, and survivors' pension monthly and medical care benefit of Health Care Scheme. The retirement age of persons, both sexes, shall be amended by Royal Kret (Royal Decree) according to the life expectancy trend and the actual socio-economic situation.</i></p> <p><i>All citizens can voluntarily participate in receiving financial protection when they grow old by purchasing various insurance products that are similar to the pension system (such as: life insurance from local private insurance company).</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
13.3	<p>Old-age non-contributory (or social) pension (universal coverage or targeted at some segment of older persons) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Cambodia has not yet implemented and developed non-contributory (or social) pension for people at older age. The National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025 has set a feasibility study on the implementation of protection mechanism for elderly people in future strategy and plan. It also highlighted that the Social</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	<p><i>Assistance provides protection to citizens who live below and near the poverty line, with special attention to children and pregnant women, people with disabilities and elderly.</i></p> <p><i>The National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF 2016-2025) defines the Elderly Program as a program under the welfare of vulnerable people component in order to pay attention and address concerns related to the well-being of the elderly in Cambodia because they have little opportunity to earn a living and access to social services, as well as high demand for nutritional assistance and health care services.</i></p> <p><i>The short- and medium-term action plan on elderly under the NSPPF emphasizes on feasibility of comprehensive program design with focus on number of aspects such as identifying beneficiaries, benefit levels, and program implementation frameworks through a clear and comprehensive design. Currently, the design of the Elderly Allowance which target poor elderly in the poor and vulnerable household who have Equity Card (Poor 1 &2). This program will be integrated to the Family Package, together with other 3 cash-based social assistance programs i.e., Cash Transfer Program for Pregnant Women and Children under 2 years old, Cash Transfer for Poor Students and Primary and Secondary Education, and Cash Transfer for People with Disabilities.</i></p> <p><i>MoSVY has reported the progress of implementation of the cash transfer for poor and vulnerable households during the COVID-19 for Round 6, Phase II which has been implemented from 25 August to 24 September 2021, and cash transfer/withdraw for Round 6, Phase III will start from 25 September to 24 October 2021. By 24 September 2021 (time: 18:00), 120,184,060,000 Cambodian Riels were already dispersed to the households.</i></p> <p><i>According to the latest World Social Protection Report 2017-19, only 3.2% of people older than the statutory pensionable age in Cambodia receive an old-age pension (contributory, noncontributory or both)⁹. However, the World Social Protection Report 2020-22 indicates that 0.1% of older persons in under the national social protection systems¹⁰. This is the proportion of older persons receiving a pension: ratio of persons above statutory retirement age receiving an old-age pension (including contributory and non-contributory) to persons above statutory retirement age.</i></p>		
13.4	<p>Specific pension schemes for the informal sector please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</p> <p><i>The NSPPF (2016-2025) highlights the plan to implement a Pension Scheme for the informal sector. The Social Security Scheme on</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

⁹ <https://ageingasia.org/ageing-population-cambodia/>

¹⁰ ILO (2020). World Social Protection Report 2020-22. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_817572.pdf

	<p><i>Pension for the informal sector will act as a mechanism of financial risk prevention that, to a great extent, minimizes old-age poverty. With this connection, the Social Security Scheme on Pension for both public and private sectors shall be a mandatory contribution from the payment of State, employers and employees. As stated in the Law on Social Security Schemes, the self-employed can contribute to Voluntary Pension Schemes. Conditions, formalities and procedures of the implementation of voluntary pension scheme as stipulated in this law shall be regulated by Sub-Decree. This Law on Social Security Schemes has provided a clear definition on worker of informal sector which refers to all natures of persons who work in the self-employed professions for fee of work in cash, by work scope or by the actual price to be paid immediately by the party who provides fee of work and does not take the responsibility as employer. In the meanwhile, NSSF which is a single social security operator has also been conducting a feasibility study on the Social Security Scheme on Pension for the self-employed, in particular to workers in the informal sector.</i></p>		
13.5	<p>Other income-support schemes that specifically benefit older persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13.6	<p>Income-support schemes focused on older women <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13.7	<p>Financial inclusion or financial literacy of older persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>In Cambodia, the older persons' financial literacy or knowledge is scored only 3.24 out of 21 in 2019, showing a very low levels of financial literacy¹¹. There is around 13% of knowledgeable older persons on financial inclusion and literacy in Cambodia (ibid). The main determinants of financial literacy are found to be educational level, income, age, and occupational status of the individual population groups.</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

¹¹ Peter J. Morgan & Long Q. Trinh. Determinants and Impacts of Financial Literacy in Cambodia and Vietnam. *J. Risk Financial Manag.* 2019, 12, 19; doi:10.3390/jrfm12010019
(https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330610488_Determinants_and_Impacts_of_Financial_Literacy_in_Cambodia_and_Vietnam/fulltext/5c4a6f19a6fdccd6b5c6dfb1/Determinants-and-Impacts-of-Financial-Literacy-in-Cambodia-and-Viet-Nam.pdf)

13.8	<p>Any other measures (please name them)? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>To help poor and vulnerable household cope with the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the RGC introduced a temporary cash transfer program, the Cash Transfer Program for Poor and Vulnerable Household During the COVID-19. The program provides monthly cash support to poor and vulnerable households. Because elderly is categorized in one of the vulnerable groups, they are also included in the program to receive benefits. The cash transfer program has provided cash support to around 332,710 individual older persons during the COVID-19 (by October 2021).</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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Poverty

14	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to eradicate poverty of older persons? (SDG 1.1.1; SDG 1.2.1; SDG 1.2.2; SDG 1.4.1; SDG 1.4.2; SDG 2.1.2) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Although universal pension scheme is not yet available for older people, RGC has taken a lot of action to eradicate poverty of older people. The first program is related to poor identification program which poor families, including older people can access to some basic social protection scheme and free access to some social and health care services. In addition, the RGC has been working hard with Development Partners and NGOs to develop various projects to reduce poverty and income security for people in older age. For instance, UNDP with ILO and UNICEF supports the development of the Action Plan of the National Aging Policy and Elderly Care in Temple in associated with OPAs and Pension for Older Persons.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, during the pandemic of COVID-19, RGC has offer cash transfer program to families that were identified as poor which poor older people can also receive cash from the government. By September 2021, the poor older persons are 332,710 who are poor and supported by the cash transfer program during COVID-19¹². The total older population is 1,384,146 (by 2019). Thus, the poverty rate of older persons is around 24%.</i></p> <p><i>The RGC has moved to eradicate the poverty but not very specifically for the older persons. Legal instruments and policies¹³ are being developed and approved to reduce the poverty among Cambodians. Cambodia has made numerous effort and progress in eradicating poverty of Cambodians including older persons in all forms. As</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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¹² Based on the report of the Department of Social Welfare of MoSVY on the numbers of households receiving cash compensation by October 2021. This report is in Khmer.

¹³ They are Rectangular Strategy, 2004; National Strategy Development Plan 2019-2023; National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025; National Population Policy 2016-2030; National Ageing Policy 2017-2030; National Health Policy and Strategy for Health Care for the Elderly 2016; Strategy Development Plan for Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation 2019-2023; National Policy on Indigenous People Development, 2009; Action Plan 2018-2020 of National Ageing Policy 2017-2030; Action Plan 2019-2021 of National Population Policy 2016-2030; Neary Rattanak V Strategic Plan 2019-2023; National Action Plan on Prevention of Violence against Women 2019-2023; and National Disability Strategic Plan 2019-2023.

	<p><i>ageing population is growing quickly, they are largely to be forgotten in care and development, as presumed to be under the care of their families. They are facing with various kind of vulnerability including low incomes, health issues, social isolation, health dysfunctional, and limited opportunities for any kinds of exposure. While some must continue to work despite their poor health conditions to support their livelihood.</i></p> <p><i>Recognizing the important responsibility and burden of older people, in 2018, the RGC has adopted a new national plan for the elderly which aimed to create a roadmap and strategy towards a long-term goal of elderly care. The National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 marks a new milestone for Cambodia to provide social assistance for workers, professionals and regulations against elder abuse. As well as this, a new shelter is to be built for the elderly homeless, providing a space to eat and socialize, as well as gaining access to resources for healthcare, exercise equipment and social clubs with other older people.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for Civil Servant covers current and retired civil servants while the NFV provides social security benefits to military veterans and current armed forces personal. Workers in the private sector over the age of 55 are eligible if they have been registered to the NSSF for at least 20 years and have paid contributions for at least 60 months over a period of 10 years. Also, the RGC has been planning to implement a state pension which is known as Retirement Salary for all Cambodian workers with a social pension scheme. Relevant ministries-institution continue to work to support elder people through all possible measures to achieve CSDG Goal 1 with contribution from development partners, civil society, international organization and NGOs.</i></p>		
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Resilience

15	<p>Has the Government implemented policies to help older persons cope with emergency situations? (SDG 11.5.1; 13.2.1) <i>If yes, please answer 15.1 – 15.4</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 16</i> <i>please elaborate with data as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
15.1	<p>Have concrete measures been taken to protect and assist older persons affected by natural disasters, political conflict or other humanitarian emergencies? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Objective 8.1 of Priority 8 of the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 ensures efforts made for rescue and rehabilitation and pays appropriate attention to the elderly. Also, Objective 8.2 of Priority 8 of the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 raises awareness to the elderly of how to be prepared for response in case of emergency.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

Article 18 of the Law on Disaster Management (2015)¹⁴ states that high attention is paid to vulnerable groups including elderly persons in disaster or emergency events. Moreover, the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019-2023 ensures participation of vulnerable groups including elderly people in the national forum for disaster risk reduction and enhance their understanding of and resilience for disaster risks and preparedness, and response to disasters. On the other hand, Emergency Management Plan 2020 includes sub-national mapping for vulnerable groups in villages, communes and districts.

In addition, the Economic and Monetary Policy Committee of the Ministry of Economy and Finance has established a food security program aimed at protecting food security for the poor and vulnerable people affected by emergencies. The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology has disseminated information related to the weather forecasting to the relevant ministries, institutions, the public to increase vigilance to avoid possible accidents, especially local authorities at all levels to be ready to save people from danger. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation has provided food and equipment to help flood victims in all province-capital and so does the Cambodian Red Cross. Older persons are members of the affected households.

The Equity Card (Poor 1 &2) is also contributing to provide the Elderly Allowance in the poor and vulnerable households. In the future, this program will be integrated to the Family Package, together with other 3 cash-based social assistance programs i.e., Cash Transfer Program for Pregnant Women and Children under 2 years old, Cash Transfer for Poor Students and Primary and Secondary Education, and Cash Transfer for People with Disabilities. The poor households having Equity Card can access to health and education services free of charge and other public services available in their localities. By September 2021, there are 673,487 poor households having equity card including 332,710 older persons who have received cash support from the government. For ID poor criteria, please visit <https://www.idpoor.gov.kh/>.

The RGC has provided financial support to the poor families and vulnerable during the COVID-19 through the ID Poor identification (including women and their family who are taking care of the older person as a priority among other groups). By September 2021, 332,710 older persons have received cash support from the government. Cash is transferred by local private distributor – namely WING contracted by the government. Beneficiaries are given

¹⁴It deals with 1) Prevention, adaptation and mitigation in the pre-disaster period, due to natural or human-made causes, 2) Emergency response during the disaster, and 3) Recovery in the post-disaster period. The Law further creates the National Committee for Disaster Management. Sub-committees at national and regional levels will ensure the completion of the Committee's missions.

	<i>the WING Number and cash is transferred with the code number for cash access.</i>		
15.2	<p>Are challenges faced by older persons in disaster situations addressed in national disaster response policies and strategies? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The RGC has incorporated the emergency situation into National Policy such as: 1) National Population Policy 2016-2030, 2) National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025, and 3) National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 to address the challenges of the elderly during disaster. Especially, older persons during rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations, should be focus on the elderly because they are the most vulnerable and also the most in needs.</i></p> <p><i>Challenges are addressed to some extent, but not yet in details in national disaster response policies and strategies (i.e., national plan for disaster risk reduction 2019-2023 or the Emergency Management Plan 2020). Therefore, separated policies and guidelines are need to be established in the future to pinpoint roles and responsibilities of each relevant government ministries and institutions and other stakeholders in providing special supports to vulnerable groups, particularly the elderly in the disaster management context.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
15.3	<p>Does the Government recognize the agency of older persons in supporting response, recovery and reconstruction following natural disasters, political conflict or other humanitarian emergencies? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, Cambodian National Committee for Elderly coordinates relevant activities of government agencies and institutions to support the elderly, including response, recovery and reconstruction following natural disasters, political conflict or other humanitarian emergencies. On the other hand, policies related to disaster management or emergency situation does not yet highlight the role of agency (OPA) of older persons.</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15.4	<p>Are older persons recognized as having a role in mitigating climate change? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>There is no mention of older persons in the National Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 as vulnerable group. But older persons are classified as most at risk to climate change. Older people are considered as vulnerable group to climate change and also considered as wise people who have experience about climate situation. They have specific capabilities which are rarely utilized in preparedness, relief and rehabilitation programs.</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

III. Advancing health and well-being into old age

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please supply details of and links to relevant documents or attach copies of them.

Overall health and well-being

16	<p>Has the Government developed policies or programmes to promote health and well-being throughout life, including active and healthy ageing? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Cambodian elderly is living longer and healthier. However, as people grow older, their vulnerability increases. They are at an increased risk of challenges including a fragile health status. They face a growing risk of morbidity which may include weakening defense against infectious diseases, such as flu; and increased risk of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and hypertension. Also, older persons are more prone to terminal illnesses like cancers and organ function failures which call for long-term care.</i></p> <p><i>The RGC attaches importance to providing old age with specific prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care services to safeguard the intrinsic capacity and functional ability of the elderly. This is a sine qua non for ensuring the independence and dignity of the older population.</i></p> <p><i>The RGC has developed policies to promote health and well-being throughout life, including active and healthy ageing as following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Strategy Development Plan 2019-2023</i> • <i>National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025</i> • <i>National Population Policy 2016-2030</i> • <i>National Ageing Policy 2017-2030</i> • <i>National Health Policy and Strategy for Health Care for the Elderly 2016.</i> <p><i>The RGC has put greater effort in developing policies to promote and well-being of older persons. The National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 to further improve the quality of life and well-being of people has been adopted. The policy framework continues to improve the people well-being and solidarity in the society by concentrating on improving the existing social protection programs/schemes and ensuring consistency and sustainability. Likewise, the Priority 2: Health and Well-being has established several objectives including promoting healthy ageing and expanding preventive health care, establishing a responsive health system that is assessable and ensuring quality curative health services, to meet older persons' requirements of long-term care and further address availability of adequate and trained health personnel.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, the National Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) 2018-2027 (Ministry of Health) aims to address the increasing burden of NCDs in Cambodia by reducing exposure to risk factors for NCDs, the promotion of healthy diet and physical activity and the reduction of</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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	<p><i>the health system in the prevention and control of NCDs.</i></p> <p><i>Another framework is the National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025 that focus the social assistance programs includes the Health Equity Fund (HEF) which provides free health care to families holding ID poor card and social security scheme encourages citizens to contribute funds to their pension schemes.</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Health has developed national health policy and strategy for elderly care in 2016. Such policy envisions that Cambodian people benefit equally from the health package with good quality towards achieving the welfare, active, productive aging with dignity.</i></p> <p><i>There was no action plan in responding to the policy. Currently, MoH is preparing the action plan for the national policy.</i></p>		
16.1	<p>Has the Government strengthened the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol among older persons? (SDG 3.5.1; SDG 3.5.2) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The RGC also puts many efforts in prevention and treatment of substance abuse which may lead to other kinds of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The National Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2018-2027, strategy 1 – Reduce population (including ageing population) exposure to non-communicable disease risk factor that established multiple activities in accelerate tobacco control and alcohol control.</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, the RGC has focused on strengthening the prevention and treatment of drug, for instance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1- Implementing policy on siren/needle uses since 2007</i> <i>2- Implementing national strategic plan for Drug-Related AID and HIV 2008-2010 and 2011-2015</i> <i>3- Establishing METDONE Medicine Treatment</i> <i>4- Initiating voluntary/community-based drug treatment program</i> <i>5- Integrating community-based drug treatment service and mental health and substance abuse services into SOP on Complementary Package Activity (CPA) for Referral Hospitals and SOP on Minimum Package Activities (MPA) for Health Centers to meet the needs and rights of persons with mental health and substance abuse disorders (PWMHSADs) in Cambodia</i> <i>6- Integrating the mental health and substance abuse strategic plan into Health Strategic Plan 2008-2015 (HSP2) and Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 (HSP3) in order to assure that all public health entities have capacity to drug and mental health services to all Cambodians based on the principles of high efficiency, equality, and quality.</i> <i>7- Regular training of primary care providers is carried out in the field of mental health and substance abuse and gradually a number of trained mental health care providers and services have been developed. Up to 2021, mental health and substance abuse services are scaled up to: 2 (22%) National hospitals, 25 (100%) municipal/provincial referral hospitals, 72 (79%) District referral hospital and 355 (29%) health centers, 2 provincial referral hospitals (Battambang, and Kandal) are available for</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

	<p><i>child psychiatric services; and also, there two Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) clinics in Phnom Penh, one at Khmer Soviet Friendship Hospital and another one at the Chbar Ampov Referral Hospital. However, limitation of low coverage clearly indicates the need for a large-scale expansion of mental health and substance abuse (MHSA) services (454 HF's out of 1300 FHs) across the country. The health system continues to be a challenge for developing the necessary infrastructure and human resources to provide basic minimum mental health care which is compounded by the prevailing cultural belief and stigma over mental health and substance abuse disorders (MHSADs). Note: There is no specific age-aggregated data.</i></p>		
16.2	<p>Has the Government implemented any measures to improve access to food and adequate nutrition for all older persons, if needed? (SDG 2.1.2; SDG 6.1.1) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Despite Cambodia's strong economic growth, food security and nutrition remain public health concerns in Cambodia. Several national strategies have been formulated and implemented to ensure food supply and nutrition. Likewise, the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) 2019 - 2030 has been adopted with an aim to improve physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their diet preference and keep healthy and productive life. The first pillar of NSFSN – 100 percent equitable access to adequate, nutritious and affordable food all year round has set several activities including enabling environment created for all people to enjoy their rights to food, conducting nationwide Zero Hunger Challenge campaign and awareness raising and accessing progress towards the eradication of hunger and malnutrition.</i></p> <p><i>The National Action Plan for Zero Hunger Challenge in Cambodia 2016-2025 emphasizes on improved nutrition for all Cambodians including the ageing population through resource mobilization, coordination, and implementation. Council on Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) of the Council of Ministers has been mandated to coordinate the work of action plan with other line agencies. This Action Plan highly aims to achieve: 1) 100% access to adequate food all year round; 2) zero stunted children less than two years of age, 3) all food systems are sustainable, 4) 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income, and 5) zero loss or waste of food. Note: The Action Plan does not specifically focus on older persons.</i></p> <p><i>Based on the CSDG 2 (Target 2.2), Cambodia envisions by 2030 to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons).</i></p> <p><i>Note: There is no measure or program that we currently available or implemented to improve access to food and adequate nutrition for older people. At the moment, program focuses more children age under 5 with assistance from development partner.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

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17	<p>Are issues related to older persons integrated into health policies and programmes, and, if so, how? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>In order to direct the work implementation and achieve success effectively, MoH sets out four priorities:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Promote reproductive health; reduce maternity, child, and infant mortality; and improve malnutrition among women, children and infants</i> <i>2. Reduce the pain and death from communicable and chronic diseases</i> <i>3. Reduce the pain and death from non-communicable diseases and other public health issues</i> <i>4. Strengthen health system to be more resilient, responsive, and accountable to health care needs of the population</i> <p><i>Health of the elderly is a prioritized health issue which has been integrated into Priority Program 3 “Reduce the pain and death from non-communicable diseases and other public health issues”. The 5-Year Action Plan for Health Care for the Elderly is developed by MoH for implementation and integration into the national action plan of the government.</i></p> <p><i>The 2016 National Health Care Policy and Strategy for Older People has specifically addressed the health issues of the older persons in Cambodia. This policy envisioned Cambodian older people have equitable access to a comprehensive package of quality health services that promotes healthy, active, productive and dignified ageing.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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Health-care and long-term care services

18	<p>Has the Government undertaken any of the following measures related to universal and equal access to health-care services for older persons? (SDG 3.8.1; SDG 3.8.2; SDG 3.b.3) <i>If yes, please answer 18.1 – 18.4</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 19</i> <i>please elaborate with data as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
18.1	<p>Equal and affordable access to primary and secondary health-care services, including affordable access to essential medication, therapeutic measures and medical devices for older persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Standard Operation Performance on Minimum Activity Package in 2018 of the Ministry of Health determines the key characteristics of health system based on primary care focusing on people or life-ill people. Health services can be accessed freely for the poor and the vulnerable. It assures the universal coverage. Health Strategic Plan and the 2016 National Health Care Policy and Strategy for Older People have ensured that Cambodian people including aging population access to inclusive, equitable, safe, qualified, and effective health services at the local public and private health entities. It provides quality of health services in line with the national protocol, clinical guidance, and national quality standards. Health facilities and modern technology have been equipped and provided</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

	<p><i>at the local health entities together with medicine supply, vaccine operator, and other supporting materials in order to improve capacity to analyze symptoms and better service quality.</i></p> <p><i>Because of the efforts the government has progressed, life expectancy at birth for women increases to 71.9 men while only 67.5 years old for men¹⁵. The current health expenditure in Cambodia has increased to 5.9% of the GDP.</i></p>		
18.2	<p>Health coverage (universal coverage or targeted at some segment of older persons): (a) population coverage; (b) benefit coverage; and (c) financial coverage) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Over 53 per cent of the population currently has no social health protection coverage mechanism, and about 16 per cent of the population who do have access to a mechanism are not yet enrolled¹⁶. The Royal Government of Cambodia has assured the health coverage and improved health quality for every Cambodians to access to qualified, safe, and effective services that the public health entities and people can offer and afford. MoH has extended the social health protection system in responding to the national social protection policy framework 2016-2025. Social protection schemes being implemented in Cambodia include 1) policy on price exception for health service as determined for the public; 2) health equity program for the poor and the vulnerable; 3) health equity program for workers, informal employees, commune/sangkat council, village chief, vice-chief and members, sport-men and sport-women, vehicle workers; 4) social security fund for occupational health risks and health care for formal employees; and 5) social security fund for health care for public civil servants, retirees, and veterans.</i></p> <p><i>The 2016 National Health Care Policy and Strategy for Older People has specifically addressed the health issues of the older persons in Cambodia. This policy envisions Cambodian older people have equitable access to a comprehensive package of quality health services that promotes healthy, active, productive and dignified ageing.</i></p> <p><i>Older persons have benefited from the health policies, strategies, social protection schemes and social health insurance as described above. Still Cambodia cannot provide social health insurance for all aging population. The Cambodia's Universal Health Coverage (UHC) index increases from 30.1% in 1990 to 50.0% in 2010, and then to 57.1% in 2019¹⁷.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
18.3	<p>Involvement of older persons in the development and strengthening of health-care services? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

¹⁵ [Human Development Reports \(undp.org\). http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/KHM](http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/KHM)

¹⁶ Robert J. Kolesar, Sambo Pheakdey, Bart Jacobs, Narith Chan, Samedy Yok, Martine Audibert. Expanding social health protection in Cambodia: An assessment of the current coverage potential and gaps, and social equity considerations. *International Social Security Review*, Vol. 73, 1/2020. DOI: 10.1111/issr.12227

¹⁷ Thomas Stubbs & Kelsea Clingleffer (2021). *OPA model in linking with health and care systems in Cambodia*. HelpAge International and Age International. Bangkok, Thailand.

18.4	<p>Digital technology to promote inclusive health-care services <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>MoH has been transforming health entities into digital entities in line with the government's policies which has also been transforming the government into digital government. Currently, there are some hospitals in Phnom Penh have well and successfully progressed to be digital hospitals. However, there have been limits in digitizing the hospitals in Cambodia.</i></p> <p><i>Cambodian Ministry of Health recognizes the importance of using digital technology to improve its healthcare sector and is making headway in the digital transformation effort. The use of information technology has grown in the public health sector in Cambodia over the last decade. High costs and a lack of skilled professionals are the main challenges as Cambodia seeks the digital transformation of its healthcare sector¹⁸.</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Health of Cambodia has opened the healthcare technology solution for the first time called the Smart Hospital, e-Health YOEUING program¹⁹. The Ministry of Health has launched the first-ever health technology solution in the Kingdom. Called the Smart Hospital e-Health YOEUING programme, it has been launched in the capital's Preah Ang Duong Hospital. It will deliver benefits for people and healthcare professionals to manage the records of health and conduct appointments directly with doctors through mobile phones or other devices. The program will manage data of patients. Once patients travel to hospital, all information will be written in to the system, including type of medicine, relevant equipment and its utilization. The government has determined purposed to equip the technology of hospital management system to all hospitals over the country.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
19	<p>Has the Government put in place any of the following long-term care measures for older persons? <i>If yes, please answer 19.1 – 19.7</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 20</i> <i>please elaborate with data as appropriate and proceed:</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
19.1	<p>Long-term care services for older persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Moving into older age, elderly people tend to exposure to a biological decline in the structure and function of various organ systems which indeed need long-term care. The 2016 National Health Care Policy and Strategy for Older People had outlined an objective - strengthening health systems to respond to the health care needs for older people by strengthening effective health care for</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

¹⁸ Raksmeay S, Huaifu X. The review of the innovation of healthcare information technology to improve people's health condition in Cambodia. *MOJ Public Health*. 2020;9(6):223–228. DOI: 10.15406/mojph.2020.09.00350

¹⁹ The Phnom Penh Post (22 June 2020). Ministry launches first-ever health technology solution. <https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/ministry-launches-first-ever-health-technology-solution>

	<p><i>older people by integrating adequate prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care services delivery systems at all levels and ensuring health facilities are staffed and supplied with medicines, health commodities, equipment such as for the prevention and management of chronic disease, impairment and long-term care.</i></p> <p><i>The National Aging Policy (2017-2030) had also outlined several strategies to meet older person's requirement of long term care including examining the instituting of home care and nursing for elderly requiring long-term care due to disability, dementia or terminal illnesses, providing training and incentives to family members required to look after elderly patients requiring long-term care, examining the establishing of care centers for the elderly requiring long-term care, and improving access to facilities for medical examination and treatment of chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, cerebrovascular diseases, cancers, dementia and Alzheimer. Those strategies are responsible by Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation. The result from the implementation of the first action plan reports that 28% of the activities is in progress, 18% is fully completed and 54% is not yet implemented. (Source: MoSVY, 2021)</i></p>		
19.2	<p>Coordination of social and long-term care and health services, including in-home, residential and community services <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The Health Strategic Plan 2016–2020 reveals that there are approximately 1,000 public healthcare facilities and 8,000 private healthcare facilities or providers across Cambodia²⁰. Currently, more than half of the government's health expenditure is spent on medical supplies.</i></p> <p><i>The National Elderly Care Center was established in 2018 under the supervision of MoSVY to train staff, family members, and professional caregivers for elderly caregiving. The center also provides licenses to private elderly care center or services. However, these progresses are not yet implemented and achieved since the COVID-19 has negatively influenced the work since the late 2019. The Center will provide nursing home, day care and long-term care.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
19.3	<p>Health insurance schemes that cover long-term care costs <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Civil servants' and formally employed workers' schemes are managed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) under the Ministry of Labor. The Health Equity Fund (HEF), established to provide free access to healthcare for the poorest of the poor, is operated by a semi-autonomous Payment Certification Agency under the Ministry of Health (MOH)²¹. The MoH estimates that these schemes collectively cover about 4.7 million Cambodians, or 30 percent of the population; the MoH aims to increase coverage to 8.12 million, or 50 percent of the population by 2020.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

²⁰ The Law Reviews. The Healthcare Law Review: Cambodia. Published on 5 September 2021. <https://thelawreviews.co.uk/title/the-healthcare-law-review/cambodia>

²¹ Kolesar, R. 2019. *Comparing Social Health Protection Schemes in Cambodia*. Washington, DC: Palladium, Health Policy Plus.

	<p><i>The NSPPF states “To achieve the universal health coverage, the Royal Government will consider the possibility of implementing the social health insurance schemes for non-poor citizens in the informal sector. This will be based on voluntary basis in the early phase, and in the next phase, the option of making it into a compulsory scheme will be considered, depending on [the] actual economic situation.”</i></p> <p><i>The informal sector is estimated to comprise about 60 percent of the population, equivalent to 9,456,000 people, or about 1.9 million households.</i></p> <p><i>In December 2017, approximately 31% of Cambodian citizens were covered either by the NSSF health insurance or HEF²². The government plans to extend the NSSF health insurance system to the rest of the population by 2025.</i></p>		
19.4	<p>Long-term care costs covered by a separate insurance scheme <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19.5	<p>Geriatric and gerontological planning and training for health and social care providers <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Numerous strategies have outlined in the National Ageing Policy (2017-2030) under an objective – to establish a responsive health system that is accessible and ensure quality curative health services. Those strategies include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Equipping health facilities providing quality curative health services with adequately trained, ethical, and on-duty staffing to provide basic health services for older people, including referral and follow-up</i> - <i>Equipping national hospitals to provide comprehensive health services for older people, including a number of screening, diagnosis and treatment</i> - <i>Placing a health professional trained in geriatrics in every health center</i> - <i>Building adequate in-patient capacity in hospitals to meet the older persons needs for hospitalization.</i> - <i>Expanding coverage of free quality healthcare services and providing financial assistance, if needed, to poor older persons that cannot afford paying certain medical charges</i> - <i>Ensuring that all public hospitals have quality geriatric services.</i> - <i>Ensuring the availability of essential medicines generally required for the treatment of diseases affecting older persons.</i> <p><i>The National Ageing Policy (2017-2030) also further addresses availability of adequate and trained health personnel and increased the number of professionally trained geriatric specialists and course on geriatric healthcare in all health professional qualifications. Progress report on the first action plan is being compiled and expected to be completed by the end of 2021. The 2nd action plan (2021-2025) is being drafted and expected to be completed by the end of 2021.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

²² Nakamura et al. *International Journal for Equity in Health* (2020) 19:17. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-020-1126-8>

	<p><i>Currently, there are limited human resources working for the health care of the aging population and this has become the major challenge in health care system in Cambodia. MoH has developed the 5-year action plan for health care for the elderly (2020-2025) and has integrated this plan into the government's national plan for the elderly which is led by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation. Within its own 5-year plan, MoH has prioritized key activities in which training and capacity building is among the priorities. Those training activities are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Train trainers or resource persons about preparation of the adults before they become old through training on physical health, hygiene, and food diets</i> • <i>Train specialized medical staff on aging health counselling</i> • <i>Train key persons on aging health at the provincial and referral hospitals</i> • <i>Train the treatment skill and ethics of the elderly to medical staff at health centers, national, provincial and referral hospitals</i> 		
19.6	<p><i>Involvement of older persons in the development and strengthening of long-term care services</i> <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The Older People's Associations (OPAs) have been working with the RGC to ensure the livelihood of older people and sustainable community development practices. There are several health activities including health education and promotion, health screenings, referrals to visit health center or hospital, home visits and social care for vulnerable or sick members, transportation to visit health center, fundraising to pay for vulnerable members' healthcare costs and medication, and advocating with health centers to provide discounted services for members. OPAs also work on health check-ups which included screening members for a range of health concerns such as high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases, body weight and diabetes. OPAs refer members to visit the local health center or nearest hospital for further investigation and treatment to ensure they receive appropriate health care. There is no specific data on these activities. MoSVY does not produce a national report on OPAs and their progresses but will consider to make it in the future.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
19.7	<p><i>Any other measures (please name them)?</i> <i>Please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Integration of health and social care services

20	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to develop mechanisms for coordinating health and social care services for older persons? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The 2016 National Health Care Policy and Strategy for Older People had outlined an objective - strengthening health systems to respond to the health care needs for older people by strengthening effective health care for older people by integrating adequate prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care services delivery systems at all levels and ensuring health facilities are staffed and supplied with medicines, health commodities, equipment such as for the prevention and management of chronic disease, impairment and long-term care.</i></p> <p><i>The National Ageing Population Policy (2017-2030) had also outlined several strategies to meet older person's requirement of long term care including examining the instituting of home care and nursing for elderly requiring long-term care due to disability, dementia or terminal illnesses, providing training and incentives to family members required to look after elderly patients requiring long-term care, examining the establishing of care centers for the elderly requiring long-term care, and improving access to facilities for medical examination and treatment of chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, cerebrovascular diseases, cancers, dementia and Alzheimer. Those strategies are responsible by Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation.</i></p> <p><i>The Health Equity Fund is included in the National Social Protection Policy Framework as one of the government's critical social health protection schemes²³. The fund enables targeted beneficiaries to access and utilize healthcare services free of charge in public facilities and provides funding to facilities through top-up payments for services rendered to fund beneficiaries. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) increases its financial contribution to the pooled financing mechanism for HEF.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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Monitoring of health care services

21	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to establish standards and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the quality of older persons' care services? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>MoH has intervened to improve the quality of health services through focusing mainly on the improvement of the quality management</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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²³ Jain, B. and M. Srey. 2020. *Expanding Health Equity Fund Coverage for People Living with HIV in Cambodia: Costing and Policy Options*. Washington, DC: Palladium, Health Policy Plus.

	<p><i>structures and technical quality in according to the national protocol, clinical guidance, and quality standard in order the patients are benefiting from the cares and treatment from the medical staff. Mechanism to evaluate the service quality has been performed based on the annual guidance on quality evaluation of MoH and been practiced by the evaluation officials at the sub-national levels with technical support from Department of Hospitals and Department of Health Information and Planning</i></p> <p><i>Note: The monitoring mechanism is to improve the health care services including those services for the older persons. There have been on specific standards for the older persons alone.</i></p>		
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Discrimination in access to health-care services

22	<p>Has the Government undertaken actions to record and prevent discrimination on the basis of age in access to health services including access to providers, medicines and preventive measures? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Health Strategic Plan (2016-2020) has clearly envisioned the betterment of health and well-being of Cambodians which will contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development in Cambodia. Moreover, the objectives of the health policy are to promote the affordability for health care and prevent financial risks in health care. Health policy focuses on all Cambodians and both public and private sectors. MoH has developed a resilient, responsive, and accountable health care system to fulfill the needs of the people and also to promote rights of the clients and health service providers in order to empower people in managing their health better.</i></p> <p><i>The practice of Health Equity Fund and ID Poor schemes have prevented the discrimination of older persons in access to health services and promoted the privilege of the older population to benefit from health and social protection programs offered by the government. The ID Poor system provides support to those most vulnerable, and the policy proposes an elderly people protection program for those who hold an ID Poor card. By 2020, there are 130,805 poor households (including 46,748 Poor 1 and 84,057 Poor 2 households) and it is approximately 13% of the total households²⁴.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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²⁴ <https://www.idpoor.gov.kh/reporting/builder>

Mental health services

23	<p>Has the Government implemented measures to enhance mental health services for older persons related to dementia or other psychosocial disabilities? (SDG 3.4.2) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Health of Cambodia has integrated mental health and substance abuse services into primary health care services through complementary package activities (CPA) for referral hospitals and minimum package of activities (MPA) at health centers together with continuing to implement Health Strategic Plan 2008-2015 (HSP2) and Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020 (HSP3). The integration of mental health into primary health care aims to (1) assure that mental health is covered; (2) improve the access to mental health service especially the elderly; (3) focus on mental health and intervention on site (to increase equality); (4) address other mental health issues in responding to the adequate human resources and specialized staff and skills; and (5) provide appropriate and integrative primary care.</i></p> <p><i>Note: There are no measures to specifically enhance mental health services for older persons related to dementia or other psychosocial disability. Measures are for general population.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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Support to older persons with disabilities

24	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to support older persons with disabilities, such as the provision of rehabilitation services, appropriate care and the provision of assistive technologies and social transfers, like disability allowances? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Persons with disabilities and older persons are already included as target populations in health sector strategies, and efforts to identify and address their particular health needs. The most relevant social assistance program for disability allowance mandates people with disabilities who are poor, elderly or have no supporting families, verified by local authorities will receive 5 USD per month²⁵.</i></p> <p><i>Since January 2009 (to 2015), the government-owned Phnom Penh's National Component Factory has produced and supplied more than 3000 artificial limbs, knee joints and alignment systems to physical rehabilitation centres in the country, free of charge. In 2015, there were 21 workshops provide Assistive Technologies for people with locomotor disabilities²⁶.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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Decade of Healthy Ageing

²⁵ OECD, (2017). *Social Protection System Review of Cambodia*. Paris: OECD, Available at: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/9789264282285->

²⁶ Marasinghe KM, Lapitan JM, Ross A. *BMJ Innov Published Online First*: doi:10.1136/bmjinnov-2015-000065

25	<p>Is the Government implementing any follow-up actions related to the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030),⁴ such as a national action plan? (<i>see also companion document</i>) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030) has not yet integrated into implementation or follow up action.</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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IV. Ensuring enabling and supportive environments

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and either link to or attach copies of relevant documents.

Housing and living environment

26	<p>Has the Government undertaken any of the following measures with regard to the housing and living environment of older persons and their families? (<i>SDG 11.2.1; SDG 11.7.1</i>) <i>If yes, please answer 26.1 – 26.4</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 27</i> <i>please elaborate with data as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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⁴ General Assembly resolution 75/131 of 14 December 2020.

26.1	<p>Promotion, safeguarding and ensuring the right to housing and shelter for older persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Article 47 of the Constitution of Cambodia mentions that mother and father shall have the obligation to take care of their children, to bring them up and to educate them in order to become good citizens. Children shall have to duty to attend to the needs of their ageing parents and to take good care of them in accordance with Khmer custom. This codifies the “implicit intergenerational contract” of mutual care making it incumbent on adult offspring to respect and take care their elderly parents. In the context of Khmer traditions, this also includes taking care of other elderly relatives who have no other means of support. The key implications of this constitutional provision are to put the policy in the cultural context and attach the priority to promoting “ageing in place” and considering the family as the main safety network for older persons. In Cambodia the joint family system is the norm. Older persons live with their adult offspring or other relatives. While there seems to be no immediate deterioration in this arrangement, a weakening of the tradition cannot be ruled out with the continued evolving population ageing.</i></p> <p><i>The Royal Government of Cambodia is committed to implement the principle of human rights, especially the right to “adequate housing” for all citizens. There is an insufficient supply of comfortable low-cost housing in Phnom Penh²⁷. Almost all new housing developments in the city are targeted towards high-income earners and foreigners. Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization and Construction (MoLMUC) has been (1) facilitating with private sector to implement the Low-Cost Housing Development Project for low and medium-income population; and (2) collaborating with development partners and non-governmental organizations to build new houses and strengthen the existing houses for peoples affected by and adapting to climate change in rural areas of target provinces without separate consideration and measures for housing development for only aging population.</i></p> <p><i>By February 2021, MoLMUC has worked with private sector to build affordable houses. There are 5 projects ongoing, accounting of 8,331 houses²⁸.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1- ARAKAVA Affordable Housing Development Project in Phnom Penh City (2,960 houses)</i> <i>2- GRAND PARK Affordable Housing Development Project in Phnom Penh City (214 houses)</i> <i>3- MONOROM PREAK TATIEN Affordable Housing Development Project in Kandal province (1,518 houses)</i> <i>4- SEREI MONGKUL SATELLITE City Housing Development Project in Kandal province (1,777 houses)</i> <i>5- SOKHA RESIDENCE Affordable Housing Development Project in Banteay Meanchey Province (4,296 houses)</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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²⁷ NCSO (2019). *Phnom Penh Sustainable City Plan 2018-2030*. National Council for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment. Phnom Penh, Cambodia

²⁸ MoLMUC (2021). *Summary Report for February 2021 and Work Direction of MoLMUC*. Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization and Construction. Phnom Penh, Cambodia

	<p><i>The Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development Project (LASED) III host by MoLMUC will cover 14 provinces including 71 sites and IP communities²⁹. Direct LASED III beneficiaries would approximate 15,000 rural households. The program does not specifically target older persons.</i></p>		
26.2	<p>Promotion of “ageing in place”, such as the promotion of affordable public housing with age-friendly and accessible housing design or multigenerational housing options (<i>see also companion document</i>) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Cambodian constitutional provision is to put the policy in the cultural context and attach the priority to promoting “ageing in place” and considering the family as the main safety network for older persons. In Cambodia the joint family system is the norm. Older persons live with their adult offspring or other relatives. While there seems to be no immediate deterioration in this arrangement, a weakening tradition cannot be ruled out with the continued evolving population ageing.</i></p> <p><i>The National Aging Policy 2017-2030 has focused on assuring the age-friendly infrastructures (toilets, walkways, public transport, communication system) that older people can easily use for their participation in the wide-range of activities and their seeking for help when needed. Objective 8.1 of Priority 8: Emergency Situation aims to ensure that the existence of rescue/rehabilitation efforts giving due attention to older persons.</i></p> <p><i>Currently, there are no or limited age-friendly infrastructures in public areas in Cambodia, which would cause difficulties for the participation of older persons. No agency is focused on the issue of planning and designing aged housing and managing housing programs for the ageing urban poor³⁰. Also, the 2014 Housing Policy does not yet mention elderly as a vulnerable group and therefore their needs keep untargeted.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
26.3	<p>Improved availability of accessible and affordable transportation to improve older persons’ mobility <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The annual national budget for transport infrastructure was \$123.75 million in 2014, \$183.75 million in 2015, \$223.04 million in 2016, \$216.70 million in 2017, and \$158.07 million in 2018³¹. The transport sector is being rehabilitated and further developed to improve access</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

²⁹ WB (2020). *Project Appraisal Document on A Proposed Credit to The Kingdom of Cambodia for A Cambodia Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development Project III*. Report No. PAD3441. The World Bank.

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj_2f6Pvo_zAhWEgMYKHdaBC98QFnoECAIQAAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fdocuments1.worldbank.org%2Fcurated%2Fen%2F499101593482869813%2Fpdf%2FCambodia-Third-Land-Allocation-for-Social-and-Economic-Development-Project.pdf&usg=AOvVaw1mj21f7sXmic95c3nMLDs0

³⁰ MoLMUC (2016). *Cambodia National Report for Habitat III Preparation*. Gender Department of Housing, Ministry of Land Management, Urbanization and Construction. Phnom Penh, Cambodia

³¹ Government of Cambodia, MPWT. 2019. *Annual Report for 2018 and Planning for 2019*. Phnom Penh.

	<p><i>and connectivity domestically and sub-regionally³².</i></p> <p><i>The Phnom Penh Municipality Hall and MoLMUC have implemented the public transportation service specially on city bus in Phnom Penh city. The first three bus lines were launched on 10 September 2014 with 43 buses. Up to 2018, there were 13 bus lines with 235 buses under the management of Public Transportation Authority with sponsorship from Japan and China³³. Such transportation has prioritized the accessibility of the elderly through fee exemption and comfortable seats. In 2019, there were 8,265,107 bus users including non-paid 5,474,674 users.</i></p>		
26.4	<p>Universal design in public buildings, areas and transportation (see also companion document) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>There is a recent guidance from MoLMUC to advise provincial departments to require constructors to have design for the disability-friendly facilities prior to permitting the construction license³⁴. However, there is no such inclusion and advice for the elderly. The elderly who is handicapped or impaired is included in the advices.</i></p> <p><i>It is important to bring about age-friendly infrastructures (toilets, walkways, public transport, and communication system) that older people can easily use for their participation in the wide-range of activities and their seeking for help when needed. At present, there are limited age-friendly infrastructures in public areas, which would cause difficulties for the participation of older persons.</i></p> <p><i>The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction has launched the legal instrument such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Law on Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction</i> - <i>Law on construction</i> - <i>Sub-Decree on Construction Permit, 2020</i> - <i>Decision on the introduction of architectural plans for sidewalks, sidewalks and bicycle lanes for the public and the disabled, 2018</i> - <i>Guideline on improving the quality and safety of construction, 2020.</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

Caregiving

27	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to support formal and informal caregivers of older persons, including training programmes, accreditation and pay? (SDG 5.4.1) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>MoSVY trains officials and affiliated staff of the city-provincial department of SVY to be ToT on Basic Skill for Elderly Caregiving. After the training, they are expected to further train the sub-national officials to assist the elderly in the communities. There have been three</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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³² ADB (2019). *Cambodia Transport Sector Assessment, Strategy and Roadmap*. Asian Development Bank. Manila, the Philippines

³³ <https://www.information.gov.kh/articles/19126>

³⁴ MoLMUC (2021). *Letter to All City-Provincial Departments of Land Management, Urbanization and Construction*. Letter No. 1538 dated on 16 August 2021.

	<p><i>trainings by 2020 with 77 trainees for 25 city-provinces. Among these, there were 27 trainees from national levels and 50 trainees from sub-national levels. Each training last for one week.</i></p> <p><i>The National Elderly Care Center was established in 2018 to train staff, family members, and professional caregivers for elderly caregiving. The center also provides licenses to private elderly care center or services. However, these progresses are not yet implemented and achieved since the COVID-19 has negatively influenced the work since the late 2019.</i></p>		
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Family support

28	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to support women and families who often take care of older persons? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The RGC is implementing the National Protection Policy on Social Welfare 2016-2025 which have long vision for the development of Social Welfare System: building an inclusive Social Welfare System which has sustainable financing which become a tool that use to prevent and reduce the poverty, vulnerable and in equal, and contribute to the development and with strong human resource support, comprehensive and promote the national economic growth.</i></p> <p><i>The RGC is implementing the financial support to the poor families and vulnerable during the COVID-19 through the ID Poor identification (including women and their family who are taking care of the older person as a priority among other groups).</i></p> <p><i>MoWA has signed the Letter of Agreement (LOA) with UNESCAP in Bangkok for the support to conduct a study to identify the scope of work and mapping needs for support on the Care Economy, especially related to the unpaid care work and identify the specific measure for the intervention of MoWA.</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Integration of older migrants

29	<p>Has the Government implemented measures facilitating the integration of older migrants within their new communities, including: (SDG 10.7.2; SDG 10.7.4) (see also companion document) <i>If yes, please answer 29.1 – 29.3</i> <i>If no, please proceed to 30</i> <i>please elaborate with data as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>There has been no intervention in this particular issue.</i></p>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
29.1	<p>Older migrant workers returning to countries of origin after lifetimes of overseas employment <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
29.2	<p>Older persons returning home to rural areas after having spent their working life in urban areas <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
29.3	<p>Refugees, internally displaced people or stateless persons <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Neglect, abuse and violence

30	Has the Government:		
30.1	<p>Addressed neglect, abuse and violence against older persons? (SDG 5.2.1; SDG 5.2.2; SDG 11.7.2; SDG 16.1.3; SDG 16.1.4) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Contributing to the prevention and response to these cases Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) has developed many action plans, guidelines and legal framework, and provided capacity development to the services providers in order to make them responsive to the need of the victim/survivor of GBV, and has implemented many activities such as public awareness raising in the community, or through the social media.</i></p> <p><i>The RGC has also been:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Instituting regulations to protect older persons against elder abuse</i> ▪ <i>Equipping older persons with knowledge of what constitutes elder abuse and their rights of protection against it</i> ▪ <i>Encouraging old persons to report elder abuse or discuss incidents of elder about with close relatives, friends or their doctor</i> ▪ <i>Sensitizing the community of the importance of reporting any incidents of actual or even suspected elder abuse which come to their knowledge</i> ▪ <i>Authorizing medical personnel to probe into and, if necessary, report to relevant authorities on any elder abuse suffered by their older patients</i> ▪ <i>Strengthening the capacity of specialize police units for the protection of the elderly and preventing violence against older persons</i> ▪ <i>Sensitizing the community to the concerns for the safety of older persons living on their own in their neighborhoods.</i> <p><i>This is for general population, but with a particular focus on older persons. These measures are practiced by the Ministry of Interior through police offices and other relevant agencies (no specification).</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
30.2	<p>Put in place any services for victims of elder abuse, neglect and violence, including training of care and social service professionals, family members and older persons? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Service for victims of elder abuse is not yet specifically developed. However, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) currently has a mechanism called Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) which all women, include older women are supported by the committees. One of the key responsibilities for this committees is to pay attention to the prevention and mitigation of domestic violence cases, abuses, trafficking, sexual and labour exportations of women and children in communities.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

In addition, Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) has been further ...

- *1. Strengthening capacity of the service providers about how to respond to the victims of all forms of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)*
- *2. Raising awareness about the impact, root causes, opportunity for making violence/GBV occurred and including neglect in order to increase the understanding/knowledge of the people in community or through the social media.*
- *3. Established mechanism (Multi-Sectoral Working Group on Response to GBV) at sub-national levels (provincial and district levels) and the Consultative Committee on Women and Children (CCWC) in order to promote the protection of women rights and provide response service to women and girls who are victims of GBV and vulnerable group including the older women to access the service with good quality and inclusion.*
- *4. Provide the counseling service on legal, mentality and refer the victims to others services with relevant service providers in order to respond to the needs of the victims effectively and on time*

Note: Older persons are among the victims being supported and referred to other services, but there is no disaggregated data on older persons.

Public recognition and ageing with dignity

31	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to enhance public recognition of older persons with regard to their authority, autonomy, self-determination, wisdom, productivity and contributions to society? (SDG 10.3.1; SDG 16.7.1; SDG 17.18.1) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has adopted, disseminated and implementing the National Aging Policy and related Action Plan through the participation from all line ministries at national and sub-national levels. Moreover, the RGC regularly organizes the International and National Day for Older Persons (1st October) to mark their significance and contribution to building peace and development of Cambodia. The celebration aims at raising awareness of the essences of the older persons, their dignity, wisdom and their participation in social and economic progresses, and advancing the responses to the needs of the older population.</i></p> <p><i>The mechanism of having one OPA per commune also contributes to the recognition of their old age and support for their late-life living. There have been 1,646 OPAs across the country.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
32	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to protect older persons' dignity and enjoyment of all human rights, including to address and eliminate 'ageism' and age-based discrimination? (see also companion document) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) recognizes and respects human rights as stipulated in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human rights, the covenants and conventions related to human rights, women's and children's rights. Every Khmer citizen shall be equal before the law, enjoying the same rights, freedom and fulfilling the same obligations regardless of race, color, sex, language, religious belief, political tendency, birth origin, social status, wealth or other status. The exercise of personal rights and freedom by any individual shall not adversely affect the rights and freedom of others. The exercise of such rights and freedom shall be in accordance with the law. (Article 31 of the Cambodian Constitution)</i></p> <p><i>The RGC has adopted, disseminated and implementing the National Aging Policy and related Action Plan through the participation from all line ministries at national and sub-national levels. Moreover, the RGC regularly organizes the International and National Day for Older Persons (1st October) to mark their significance and contribution to building peace and development of Cambodia. The celebration aims at raising awareness of the essences of the older persons, their dignity, wisdom and their participation in social and economic progresses, and advancing the responses to the needs of the older population.</i></p> <p><i>The mechanism of having one OPA per commune also contributes to the recognition of their old age, and support for their late-life living.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

	<i>There have been 1,646 OPAs across the country.</i>		
33	<p>Has the Government undertaken measures to recognize and support exercise of legal capacity of older persons, such as supported decision-making? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The OPA strategy and mechanism are to integrate the support of and inputs from the older population into national and local development in the country. OPA works as a representative of older population and will always be engaged in the discussions or dialogues on development needs in their localities. During the commune/sangkat investment and development planning, OPA is involved to provide inputs on their challenges and needs the require supports from the local authorities.</i></p> <p><i>Note: OPA has been involved in planning and decision-making, but there is no record of specific data.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

Information, innovation and technology

34	<p>Has the Government put in place mechanisms to improve the availability and accessibility of information specifically for older persons? (SDG 9.c.1) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Older persons are all included in the government policies on access to information, however, there have been no specific responses to only older population. Cambodian citizens are free to access to information through many means of medial outlets such as TV, radio, or social media. All news or media coverage are lived across the 25 city and provinces in Cambodia. Older persons enjoy having access to the information on politics, economic, environment, or human rights.</i></p> <p><i>Through the implementation plan of the social accountability framework, the government has improved more availability and accessibility of information for citizen. Through this implementation, older people representative reported they have accessed more information through their commune meeting and information boards that were placed in commune office, health center, etc.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
35	<p>Has the Government fostered development of any innovative methods and services in support of older persons, such as user- and age-friendly technology and products? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>There is no development of any user or age-friendly technology and products in Cambodia. Usually, Cambodia receives aid or support from other donors on equipment for disabilities, but not for older persons.</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

V. Data

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and either link or attach copies of relevant documents.

Lack of ageing-related data and research

36	<p>Is the lack of ageing-related data and research a matter of concern for your Government? If so: (a) what data and research are needed; and (b) how are you addressing these concerns? (SDG 17.18.1; SDG 17.18.2; SDG 17.18.3; SDG 17.19.1; SDG 17.19.2) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>The lack of aging-related data and research is a concern of the government because the RGC needs to set up a social protection system that responds to the needs and challenges of the elderly.</i></p> <p><i>(a) Currently, Cambodia has needs in some areas related to the elderly, including:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1) Specific data on the elderly</i> <i>2) Data on the elderly in the informal economy</i> <i>3) Data on the elderly who got ID Poor 1 and Poor 2</i> <i>4) Data on the elderly in the formal economy</i> <i>5) Date on the elderly under the Labor Regulations</i> <i>6) Data on the elderly in provincial capitals</i> <i>7) There is no information system to manage data for the elderly.</i> <i>8) Lack of research on the challenges and needs of the elderly (abuse, neglect, violence, health, financial security, lifestyle, etc.).</i> <p><i>(b) 1) Ministries, relevant institutions, local and foreign NGOs cooperate in improving the welfare of the elderly</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>2) Strengthen the capacity of officials through training on data collection</i> <i>3) Establish a technical team to collect data</i> <i>4) Prepare relevant legal instrument</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No																																				
37	<p>Has the Government undertaken any efforts in data collection activities, including at the national and subnational levels, to disaggregate data by age and sex, with age groups disaggregated beyond 50+ or 60+ (e.g., Household Social and Economic Survey, National Transfer Accounts)? (see also companion document) <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>According to the Ministry of Planning's General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019, the total population was 15,552,211 with 1,384,146 elderly people, or about 8.9 percent of the population. The age group is categorized as follows:</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="256 1731 1177 2038"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Total Number</th> <th>Percent</th> <th>Total Number of Women</th> <th>Percent</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0-4</td> <td>1 446 356</td> <td>9.3</td> <td>702 273</td> <td>8.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>5-9</td> <td>1 477 460</td> <td>9.5</td> <td>718 234</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>10-14</td> <td>1 648 534</td> <td>10.6</td> <td>798 037</td> <td>10.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>15-19</td> <td>1 415 251</td> <td>9.1</td> <td>702 273</td> <td>8.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>20-24</td> <td>1 259 729</td> <td>8.1</td> <td>646 410</td> <td>8.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Age	Total Number	Percent	Total Number of Women	Percent	1	0-4	1 446 356	9.3	702 273	8.8	2	5-9	1 477 460	9.5	718 234	9	3	10-14	1 648 534	10.6	798 037	10.1	4	15-19	1 415 251	9.1	702 273	8.8	5	20-24	1 259 729	8.1	646 410	8.1	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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6	25-29	1 430 803	9.2	726214	9.1
7	30-34	1 306 386	8.4	662371	8.3
8	35-39	1 306 386	8.4	662371	8.3
9	40-44	746 506	4.8	383058	4.8
10	45-49	793 163	5.1	406999	5.1
11	50-54	715 402	4.6	383058	4.8
12	55-59	637 641	4.1	343 156	4.3
13	60-64	466 566	3	279313	3.5
14	65-69	357 701	2.3	215470	2.7
15	70-74	248 835	1.6	143647	1.8
16	75 up	311 044	2	191529	2.4

There are several surveys and censuses, for example,

- *General Population Census 2019*
(<https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/15-gpc/85-general-population-census-of-cambodia>)
- *Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019*
(<https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports>)
- *Cambodia Development and Health Survey*
(<https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/17-cdhs/54-cambodia-demographic-and-health-survey-2010>)
- *Cambodia Inter-Censal Agriculture Survey 2019*
(<https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/27-cias/94-cias2019-finalreport>)
- *Census of Agriculture of Cambodia*
(<http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/about/general-information/12-publications/15-agriculture-census-in-cambodia-2013-final-result>)

National surveys

38	<p>Has there been: (a) a stand-alone national survey focusing on population ageing or older persons; or (b) inclusion of specific modules on older persons or population ageing into national surveys, such as a National Survey on Older Persons, or DHS, since 2017? If so, please provide: (a) the name of the survey; (b) its focus; (c) the name(s) of the responsible ministries, agencies and institutions; and (d) relevant links.</p> <p><i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>There has not been a separate or a stand-alone of national survey focusing on population ageing or older persons. However, Ministry of Planning (MoP) has been currently preparing an analysis report on ageing population or older persons based upon the general population census in 2019, which has been conducted and managed by National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning.</i></p> <p><i>The current report is an analysis of the 2019 Census data in Cambodia, focusing on the demographic shifts in the population aged 60 years and above, and projected data for up to 2050 (up to 2030 in the regions), to allow the Cambodian government to consider proactively how this shift in demography of the population will be addressed.</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Age Group</th> <th colspan="2">Male</th> <th colspan="2">Female</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Number</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>60-64</td> <td>188,485</td> <td>34.30</td> <td>277,757</td> <td>33.50</td> <td>466,242</td> <td>33.82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-69</td> <td>144,774</td> <td>26.35</td> <td>214,720</td> <td>25.89</td> <td>359,494</td> <td>26.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70-74</td> <td>96,255</td> <td>17.52</td> <td>145,125</td> <td>17.50</td> <td>241,380</td> <td>17.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75-79</td> <td>61,485</td> <td>11.19</td> <td>93,059</td> <td>11.22</td> <td>154,544</td> <td>11.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80-84</td> <td>34,095</td> <td>6.20</td> <td>56,032</td> <td>6.76</td> <td>90,127</td> <td>6.54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>85-89</td> <td>17,004</td> <td>3.09</td> <td>29,832</td> <td>3.60</td> <td>46,836</td> <td>3.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>90+</td> <td>7,383</td> <td>1.34</td> <td>12,682</td> <td>1.53</td> <td>20,065</td> <td>1.46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>549,481</td> <td>100.00</td> <td>829,207</td> <td>100.00</td> <td>1,378,688</td> <td>100.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>In 2019, the older population was 1,378,688 people out of a total population of 15,552,211 people living in Cambodia. Hence, the older population represents 8.86% of the total population, and about 60% more than the older population recorded in the 2008 Census. This number is projected to reach 24.71% of the population by 2050. Among the older population, 6 out of 10 are in the age group of 60-69 years old, 3 out of 10 in the age group of 70-79 years old, and 1 in 10 is older than 80 years old. The old-old age group will significantly increase by 2050. Females are the largest group of older people, as there are only 66.3 males for every 100 older females, proving a feminization of older age. One-third of the females are widowed, showing issues with insecurity and loneliness in this population. However, gender will be more balanced by 2050, with 87.66 males for every 100 females.</i></p>	Age Group	Male		Female		Total		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	60-64	188,485	34.30	277,757	33.50	466,242	33.82	65-69	144,774	26.35	214,720	25.89	359,494	26.08	70-74	96,255	17.52	145,125	17.50	241,380	17.51	75-79	61,485	11.19	93,059	11.22	154,544	11.21	80-84	34,095	6.20	56,032	6.76	90,127	6.54	85-89	17,004	3.09	29,832	3.60	46,836	3.40	90+	7,383	1.34	12,682	1.53	20,065	1.46	Total	549,481	100.00	829,207	100.00	1,378,688	100.00	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Table below presents percentage of distribution of Elderly Disability, among population aged 60+, by categories, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, 2019

Sex/Place of Residence	Category of Disability						
	Total	In Seeing	In Hearing	In Walking	In Remembering/ Concentration	In Self-care	In Using usual language
Males							
Urban	13.11	16.49	13.85	13.64	12.88	10.96	10.74
Rural	16.65	20.22	17.77	17.24	16.67	14.03	13.94
Females							
Urban	16.88	20.08	17.63	17.73	16.75	14.63	14.47
Rural	20.75	24.05	21.78	21.65	20.93	18.14	17.96

Table below shows distribution of older population in Cambodia, Natural Regions and Provinces, 2019

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Cambodia	549,481	100.00	829,207	100.00	1,378,688	100.00
Plain Region	293,396	53.40	453,165	54.65	746,561	54.15
Kampong Cham	42,383	7.71	62,571	7.55	104,954	7.61
Kandal	46,587	8.48	72,343	8.72	118,930	8.63
Phnom Penh	74,711	13.60	106,820	12.88	181,531	13.17
Prey Veng	45,537	8.29	75,037	9.05	120,574	8.75
Svay Rieng	18,683	3.40	32,628	3.93	51,311	3.72
Takeo	36,566	6.65	57,966	6.99	94,532	6.86
Tboung Khmum	28,929	5.26	45,800	5.52	74,729	5.42
Tonle Sap Region	165,106	30.05	243,388	29.35	408,494	29.63
Banteay Meanchey	30,624	5.57	42,155	5.08	72,779	5.28
Battambang	40,595	7.39	55,764	6.72	96,359	6.99
Kampong Chhnang	17,194	3.13	30,397	3.67	47,591	3.45
Kampong Thom	23,921	4.35	37,462	4.52	61,383	4.45
Pursat	14,410	2.62	23,132	2.79	37,542	2.72
Siem Reap	28,466	5.18	43,054	5.19	71,520	5.19
Otdar Meanchey	7,490	1.36	8,889	1.07	16,379	1.19
Pailin	2,406	0.44	2,535	0.31	4,941	0.36
Coastal Region	34,161	6.22	51,738	6.24	85,899	6.23
Kampot	22,524	4.10	35,396	4.27	57,920	4.20
Koh Kong	3,595	0.65	4,991	0.60	8,586	0.62
Preah Sihanouk	6,640	1.21	9,255	1.12	15,895	1.15
Kep	1,402	0.26	2,096	0.25	3,498	0.25
Plateau and Mountain Region	56,818	10.34	80,916	9.76	137,734	9.99

	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kampong Speu</td> <td>26,601</td> <td>4.84</td> <td>42,203</td> <td>5.09</td> <td>68,804</td> <td>4.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kracheh</td> <td>12,739</td> <td>2.32</td> <td>17,334</td> <td>2.09</td> <td>30,073</td> <td>2.18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mondul Kiri</td> <td>1,722</td> <td>0.31</td> <td>1,992</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>3,714</td> <td>0.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preah Vihear</td> <td>6,312</td> <td>1.15</td> <td>8,361</td> <td>1.01</td> <td>14,673</td> <td>1.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ratanak Kiri</td> <td>5,069</td> <td>0.92</td> <td>5,769</td> <td>0.70</td> <td>10,838</td> <td>0.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stung Treng</td> <td>4,375</td> <td>0.80</td> <td>5,257</td> <td>0.63</td> <td>9,632</td> <td>0.70</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>There are other series of Cambodia Democratic and Health Survey (CDHS) since 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2014. The CDHS contains information on demography, family planning, maternal mortality, infant and child mortality, and women's health care status, including related information, such as breastfeeding, antenatal care, children's immunization, childhood diseases, HIV/AIDS, and domestic violence. The National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning leads the work to collect the information.</i></p> <p><i>The CDHS reports can be accessed through https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/17-cdhs/54-cambodia-demographic-and-health-survey-2010</i></p> <p><i>Moreover, there are series of Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) since 2004, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019-20. CSES provides a comprehensive set of indicators on living conditions of people in Cambodia, covering the main socio-economic areas such as status of household member, health, education, housing conditions, economic activities, victimization, vulnerability and others.</i></p> <p><i>The CSES reports can be accessed through https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports</i></p>	Kampong Speu	26,601	4.84	42,203	5.09	68,804	4.99	Kracheh	12,739	2.32	17,334	2.09	30,073	2.18	Mondul Kiri	1,722	0.31	1,992	0.24	3,714	0.27	Preah Vihear	6,312	1.15	8,361	1.01	14,673	1.06	Ratanak Kiri	5,069	0.92	5,769	0.70	10,838	0.79	Stung Treng	4,375	0.80	5,257	0.63	9,632	0.70		
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39	<p>Is there any longitudinal data on older persons collected with a focus on their health, and social and economic situation? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The CDHS reports can be accessed through https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/17-cdhs/54-cambodia-demographic-and-health-survey-2010</i> <i>The CSES reports can be accessed through https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports</i> <i>General Population Census 2019 (https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/km/15-gpc/85-general-population-census-of-cambodia)</i> 	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																																										

40	Is the Government active in the Titchfield Group on Ageing-related Statistics and Age-disaggregated Data? If so, how does the Government contribute to the group? <i>(see also companion document)</i> <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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VI. COVID-19 and older persons

Instruction: For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan; (b) its time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and either link to or attach copies of relevant documents.

Effects of COVID-19 on older persons

41	<p>Were hospitalizations and death rates among older persons in 2020 and 2021 higher than for the general population, or as compared with previous long-term observations? <i>(please provide age and sex disaggregated statistics and their sources)</i> <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>By 15 July 2021, there are 1.215 death cases due to COVID-19, including 693 females. Among the death, 55.12% ages over 60 years old.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
42	<p>Have older persons been affected socially and economically? How? <i>(please provide any statistical evidence disaggregated by age and sex)</i> <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>It should also be noted that COVID-19 has a strong impact on people living in poor families, including: 1) children, 2) the elderly, 3) people with disabilities, and 4) people living with HIV. To solve the challenges for the people, especially the people in poor families. The RGC has decided to establish and launch a social assistance program, which is a special social assistance program aimed at helping the poor with equity (poor 1 and poor 2): “Fund support program for poor and vulnerable families suffered during Covid-19”.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has made the situation even more difficult for the majority of older people. 55% of older people confirmed that COVID-19 had affected their daily lives³⁵. While the RGC has made significant progress in the development of a social protection framework for Cambodia, the social protection system has important coverage gaps and is currently unable to offer adequate protection across the lifecycle.</i></p> <p><i>COVID-19 has affected the unemployment rate in Cambodia including the elderly. One of the potential supports for older people comes from the family in terms of financial security, health care, long-term care, living arrangements, mobility and security. The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in Cambodia showed a significant proportion of the older persons in the workforce. It was</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

³⁵ NISA, HelpAge Cambodia, HelpAge International (2021). *Older People’s Income and Social Protection in Cambodia During COVID-19 and Beyond*. Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation. Phnom Penh, Cambodia. <https://socialprotection.org/discover/publications/older-people%E2%80%99s-income-and-social-protection-cambodia-during-covid-19-and>

	<p>recorded of 87.4% in 2019³⁶. A proportion of both male and female older persons in the rural areas that are economically active is higher than that of those with the same status in the urban areas. Cambodia adds an average 164,000 people to its labor force each year³⁷. The percentage of LFPR of both male and females in rural accounted for 73.8% and 54.8% compared to urban 61.5% and 34.2%. This can be explained largely by the opportunity of longer participation in farming. Unemployment rates in 2020 remains at 0.13%³⁸ but it is higher for women in both rural and urban areas indicating that older women may be facing greater difficulties in getting a job due to lack of skills or gender discrimination. As they are ageing and lack of energy, most of older persons are unable to work and need to be covered by social protection and welfare schemes to keep vulnerable older persons out of poverty.</p> <p>COVID-19 has affected the working population. HelpAge Cambodia has conducted a multi-sector Rapid Needs Assessment in May 2020³⁹. 34% of the older people have reduced the quantity of food eaten since the outbreak of COVID-19, while 16% have reduced the quality. Also 52% of older people have only sufficient food in their homes to last 2 days. 67% of older people do not know where their nearest treating facility is for COVID-19. 40% of older people are feeling worried or anxious most of the time while 31% some of the time. Furthermore 35% of older people reported that they feel depressed about the current situation most of the time.</p>		
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Government response to COVID-19

43	<p>Did the Government put policies or measures in place that addressed the impact of COVID-19 on older persons with regard to the following issues: (SDG 3.b.1)</p> <p><i>If yes, please answer 43.1 – 43.5</i></p> <p><i>If no, please proceed to 44</i></p> <p><i>Please elaborate with data as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>These are the most updated lists of the COVID-19 related regulations and measures in Cambodia</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on the Emergency State, 2020 - Law on the Preventive Measure against the Spread of Covid-19 and other Severe Dangerous Contagious Diseases, 2021 - National Strategic Plan for Covid-19 Vaccination Nationwide, 2021 - Master Plan for Covid-19 Vaccination Campaign Nationwide, 2021 - Covid-19 Vaccination Campaign Plan in Phnom Penh, 2021 - Sub-Decree No. 88, on the Implementation of Supported Fund to the Poor and the Vulnerable in Covid-19, 2020 	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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³⁶ <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/cambodia/labour-force-participation-rate>

³⁷ World Bank April 2018. Cambodia Economic Update – Recent Economic Developments and Outlook. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29811?show=full>

³⁸ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/808277/unemployment-rate-in-cambodia/>

³⁹ HelpAge Cambodia (August 2020). COVID-19 Rapid Needs Assessment of Older People.

- *Sub-Decree, No. 37, on the Health Measures the Preventive Measure against the Spread of Covid-19 and other Severe and Dangerous Contagious Diseases*
- *Sub-Decree, No. 27, on the Quarantine on the Preventive Measure against the Spread of Covid-19*
- *Sub-Decree, No. 129, on the Health Measures on the Prevention of Infection Diseases in the International Border Check-Point, 2015*
- *Sub-Decree, No. 66, on the Mandatory of Covid-19 Vaccination, 2021*
- *Sub-Decree, No. 28, on the Amendment of the Article 8 of the Sub-Decree on the Health Measures on the Prevention of Infection Diseases in the International Border Check-Point, 2015*
- *Sub-Decree, No. 57, on the Administrative Measures on the Preventive Measure against the Spread of Covid-19 and other Severe and Dangerous Contagious Diseases*
- *Inter-Ministerial Prakas, 1045, on the Fine to the Individuals, who do not respect the administrative measures against the Spread of Covid-19 and other Severe and Dangerous Contagious Diseases, 2021*
- *Inter-Ministerial Prokas, 178, on the Fine to the Individuals or Legal Entities, who violate administrative measures against the Spread of Covid-19 and other Severe and Dangerous Contagious Diseases, 2021*
- *Prakas, No 81, on the Mandatory of Wearing Mask and safety Distance in Covid-19 Pandemic in the Community, 2021*
- *Decision, No 60, on the Establishment of Security Management and Public Order in the Quarantined Places against Covid-19, 2021*
- *Decision, No. 29, on the Establishment of the Committee of Fighting against Covid-19*
- *Decision, No. 26, on the Establishment of Inter-Ministerial Committee to Fight against Covid-19*
- *Decision, No. 34, on the Appointment of Inter-Ministerial Committee to Fight against Covid-19*
- *Decision, No. 37, on the Establishment of the Committee of Covid-19 Vaccination for Government Officials in Cambodia*
- *Decision, No. 24, on the Establishment of Working-Group of the Supply and Price of Commodities in Covid-19, 2020*
- *Decision, No. 26, on the Establishment of Organization and Management of the Social Assistance in Covid-19, 2020*
- *Decision, No. 27, on the Establishment of Working-Group of Budget Policies, Financing, and Social Assistance on the Management of Covid-19.*
- *Decision, No.57, on the Establishment of Technical Working-Group of Strategic Planning to Achieve Universal Health in Cambodia, 2020*
- *Decision, 1936, on the Establishment of the Committee to Prevent Covid-19, 2020*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Directive on the Measures against Covid-19 in Khmer New Year from 14-16 April 2021</i> - <i>The Ministry of Health's Announcement on the Covid-19 Prevention in Khmer New Year, 2021</i> - <i>General-Commissariat of National Police's Announcement During Lockdown of Phnom Penh and Takmao, Kandal Province to Fight against Covid-19</i> - <i>Announcement on the Strengthening of the Illegal Crossing Lockdown Border and Foreigner's Illegal Trafficking Suppression, 2021</i> - <i>Announcement on the Amendment of the Entry Requirements on the Quarantine and Health Measures to Cambodia</i> - <i>Guidance Principles of the Using Rapid Test of Covid-19 for the Legalized Private Medical Services, 2021</i> - <i>Operational Procedures for Management, Nursing and Treatment Covid-19 Patients at Home, 2021</i> - <i>Guidance Principles on Health-Related-Safety Measures and the Management of Covid-19 Dead Bodies.</i> 		
43.1	<p>Access to health-care services (both usual services and COVID-19 tests)</p> <p><i>please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>There is no specific policy or measure for older persons during the COVID-19 except the measure to prioritize older persons for vaccination and to provide cash support for the poor and vulnerable groups during the pandemic, including the older persons as members of the poor families.</i></p> <p><i>There are some other relevant COVID-19 measures:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guidance Principles of the Using Rapid Test of COVID-19 for the Legalized Private Medical Services, 2021</i> • <i>Operational Procedures for Management, Nursing and Treatment Covid-19 Patients at Home, 2021</i> • <i>Guidance Principles on Health-Related-Safety Measures and the Management of COVID-19 Dead Bodies, 2020</i> 	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

⁵ The creation of the Titchfield City Group on Ageing and Age-disaggregated statistics was mandated by United Nations Statistical Commission resolution 49/118 in 2018 to contribute to identifying gaps and establishing international standards and methods for the compilation of statistics and data on the major of dimensions related to ageing and age-disaggregated data across the life course. For further information, see <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/Report-on-the-49th-session-E.pdf>

43.2	<p>Protection of older persons' higher vulnerabilities to COVID-19 (e.g., isolating nursing homes, home delivery of medicine or food, etc.) <i>please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Vaccination and cash support for the poor and vulnerable families are expected to help reduce the vulnerability to COVID-19. There are no more additional supports from the government. Affected older persons have been hospitalized and taken care by the government.</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
43.3	<p>Economic conditions (e.g., employment, income maintenance, immediate assistance) <i>please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>There have been immediate assistances (mostly food and medical provisions) provided to those affected families including the older persons and those living in the lockdown areas. Cash support program is implemented to reduce the economic and social vulnerability of the poor and vulnerable families.</i></p> <p><i>The spread of Covid-19 continues to have a negative socio-economic impact. In the spirit of proactive and high responsibility, the RGC has taken a series of necessary measures to prevent the spread of the disease and continue to help maintain balance. Business - Business in the worst affected sector. In fact, the "Community incident of February 20, 2021" has caused a positive and alarming increase in positive cases of Covid-19 and claimed the lives of some Cambodian Covid-19 infected people. In addition, some poor and vulnerable families continue to face various difficulties in their daily lives.</i></p> <p><i>After scrutinizing and weighing the socio-economic aspects, health responsibilities, trade and investment situation in the global, regional and national frameworks, the RGC decided to introduce the eighth round of additional measures in order to: 1) reduce the impact on Socio-economic situation caused by the outbreak of the community incident of February 20, 2021, 2) Continuing the validity of the previously issued measures which will expire for the implementation in the near future; 3) Implement measures to support and revive businesses and businesses to contribute to economic growth in the aftermath of the Covid-19 crisis; and 4) continue to support the daily lives of poor and vulnerable families through cash support programs.</i></p> <p><i>The eighth round of measures developed in consultation with all stakeholders include: 1) Continued measures to assist the garment sector - textiles, footwear, travel products, bags and tourism; 2) Continued measures to assist the aviation sector; and 3) Cash support program for poor and vulnerable families.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

43.4	<p>Social situation (e.g., loneliness, social isolation, stress)? <i>please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>There have been no specific measures to respond to their social loneliness, isolation, or stress.</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
43.5	<p>Prioritized access to COVID-19 vaccines <i>please indicate when the measure was put in place and elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>In responding to COVID-19, the Royal Government of Cambodia has prioritized needs and support for the aging population. In fact, the first round of vaccination is for the elderly aging over 60 years old. As for older people, 95% has received their first dose and 77% are fully vaccinated by September 2021⁴⁰. The government initially recognized older people as being at greatest risk and prioritized them in vaccine distribution.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No

Good practices/lessons learned in Government response to COVID-19

44	<p>Are there any good practices and lessons learned from the above-mentioned policies and/or measures, including expanding participation of older persons? <i>Please give examples:</i></p> <p><i>The Royal Government of Cambodia has encouraged the volunteering participation of all citizens especially the old-old group. Food and cash incentive is provided to those 100 and 100+ old aged population who have been vaccinated twice. By 21 August 2021, there are 64 old-old persons aging 100 and 100+ receiving the 3,000,000 - riel incentive. Also, the incentive is given to the millionth vaccinated persons. Up to now there are nine millionth persons to receive 10,000,000 riels each.</i></p> <p><i>Other effective measures and practices are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Launch the mechanisms, legislation, policies, and measures to combat against the spread of Covid-19 timely</i> - <i>Introduce 3 measures (do not go to crowded places, do not go to a closed place, no ventilation, do not touch each other, do not shake hands, do not touch each other's shoulders) and 3 protections (wear a mask, wash your hands often, and keep a personal safety distance of one and a half meters Up)</i> - <i>Disseminate through leaflets, telephone systems, social networks, radio, television, etc.</i> - <i>Take the suspect in time by advising him to live separately from his family</i> 	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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⁴⁰ HelpAge International (2021). Cambodia: Older People's Associations Help the Poorest Get Access to Vaccines. <https://www.helpage.org/newsroom/latest-news/cambodia-older-peoples-associations-help-the-poorest-get-access-to-vaccines/>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Take an ambulance to take the patient to be treated at the hospital, the center of the hospital and other clinics.</i> - <i>Block areas with high infection or high-risk areas to cut out external transmission.</i> - <i>Support food for people living in closed areas</i> - <i>Vaccination in high-risk areas for Covid-19 infection</i> - <i>Take people living in closed areas or high-risk areas for quarantine</i> - <i>Lock down and close the place where Covid-19 patients used to go</i> - <i>Curfew from 8 pm to 5 pm to reduce gatherings</i> - <i>Prohibit the sale of alcohol, avoid drinking gatherings</i> - <i>Provide cash support to poor families affected during Covid-19</i> 		
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Coordination of services for COVID-19 response

45	<p>Has the Government implemented measures to improve the coordination of primary health care, long-term care, social services and community-based services for older persons in order to ensure a continuum of care and support during the COVID-19 pandemic? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>There have been no specific measures to respond to the needs of primary health care, long-term care, social services or community-based services for older persons during the COVID-19. All privileges of Cambodian citizens including older persons remain accessible.</i></p>	Yes	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Long-term measures

46	<p>Once the pandemic has subsided, do you intend to maintain any measures that were implemented to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on older persons? <i>please elaborate with data, as appropriate:</i></p> <p><i>Some measures will be cancelled if the pandemic is subsided, for instance the cash support for COVID-19 affected households.</i></p>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
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VII. Other issues

47. How has the Government designed and/or implemented measures for the pre-ageing population (future older persons) in the following aspects: (a) work; (b) income security; (c) health; and (d) participation. (*open-ended question; please limit response to 750 words*).

National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 has set 9 priorities in which the priority ninth has determined to prepare the younger population through:

- *Providing an environment in which younger people can better prepare for ageing.*
- *Motivating younger persons to prepare themselves for healthy and active ageing.*

48. Would you like to highlight any other issues related to the main challenges and opportunities of population ageing/older persons in your country since the adoption of MIPAA in 2002? Are there any lessons learned or good practices you would like to share? (*open-ended question; please limit response to 750 words*).

The Department for Elderly Welfare/MoSVY has encountered the following challenges:

- *No single law on ageing rights.*
- *Very limited data on ageing*
- *Inadequate human resource (Advisor, Officials...)*
- *Insufficient finance*
- *Less researches or studies on the needs and challenges of ageing population*
- *Inadequate protective legal instruments*
- *Ineffective system for day care and long-term care for the ageing population*
- *Fewer skill trainings for caregivers and care management*
- *No financial support for OPAs*

49. Is the Government engaged in any regional cooperation on matters related to “population ageing”, including the sharing of experiences in the implementation of MIPAA among ESCAP member States and/or engagement with ASEAN (where applicable) on the implementation of the 2015 Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing (*open-ended question; please limit response to 750 words*).

So far, MoSVY has and has been engaged in some regional events for instance

- *ASEAN Regional Workshop on Promotion of Older People’s Associations (OPAs) in 2016 in Siem Reap*
- *Already submitted the proposal on Regional Workshop on Technical Assistance to Provide Access and Opportunity for Older Persons in Cambodia, but it is being reviewed by the ASEAN secretariat.*

THANK YOU!

SAMPLE RESPONSE

I. Older persons and development

For the following questions, please provide: (a) the name of the legislation, policy or action plan; (b) date of implementation and time frame; (c) its main elements; and (d) its main achievements. Please elaborate and attach copies of relevant documents or provide links to them.

Education, training

12	Has the Government supported older persons' access to knowledge, education and training? (SDG 4.3.1; SDG 4.4.1; SDG 4.6.1)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<p><i>In 2012, the Government of XX adopted the Older Persons' Decree which established that older persons have a right to lifelong learning (see: www.xxx.gov). The 3rd National Plan on Older Persons (2012–2020) requested that the Ministry of Education, through public universities and schools, offers free continuing education programmes for persons, 60 years or older. Older women and persons with disabilities will be given priority if demand for such programmes is greater than supply ...</i></p> <p><i>For SDG 4.3.1, the latest data from the National Statistical Office show that as of 2020 (June), 85 per cent of youth (15-24 years) at the national level were in formal education in the previous 12 months (see: www.xxx.gov)</i></p> <p><i>For SDG 4.4.1, country XX has not collected any data; however, it has included a question on this in its 2022 population and housing census.</i></p> <p><i>As of May 2021, according to the Ministry of Education (2019–2020 Annual Report of the Ministry of Education, see: www.mineducation.gov), 5 out of 20 public universities offer tuition-free continuing education programmes (3-months during the summer and fall semesters) to older persons. About 250 persons 60 years or older are enrolled in such programmes and are taking courses in architecture, literature and business administration. About 75 per cent of the "older students" are women.</i></p> <p><i>Since 2015, the City of XX and the City of YY in Country AA, have partnered with the City of ZZ in Country BB and are offering an exchange programme for older persons studying at their local universities. Since its inception in October 2015, 66 older persons have participated in the exchange programme and older persons of both countries have praised the exchange programme highly. The City of XX is exploring to expand the exchange programme to other countries and intends to make the programme intergenerational, something participates favoured.</i></p>	<p>Reference is made to legislative mandates, with links to websites.</p>	
			<p>Policies, programmes focusing on women or persons with disabilities are highlighted</p>
			<p>Make specific reference to data on SDG indicators; where data are lacking, highlight this as well and indicate what has been done to address the lack of data</p>
			<p>Concrete evidence is listed, including with reference to the source of the data.</p>
			<p>Examples of good practice and lessons learned are listed. Qualitative and quantitative evidence is combined.</p>
a	Does the Government pursue a life-course approach to knowledge, education, training and work, such as lifelong learning opportunities?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
b	Has the Government undertaken measures to promote digital literacy among older persons? Are there any programmes which encourage and support intergenerational exchange on digital literacy?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>

Annex: Priority directions, issues and objectives of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing⁶

Priority Direction	Issue	Objective
Older persons and development	1. Active participation in society and development	1. Recognition of the social, cultural, economic and political contribution of older persons
		2. Participation of older persons in decision-making processes at all levels
	2. Work and the ageing labour force	1. Employment opportunities for all older persons who want to work
	3. Rural development, migration and urbanization	1. Improvement of living conditions and infrastructure in rural areas
		2. Alleviation of the marginalization of older persons in rural areas
		3. Integration of older migrants within their new communities
	4. Access to knowledge, education and training	1. Equality of opportunity throughout life with respect to continuing education, training and retraining as well as vocational guidance and placement services
		2. Full utilization of the potential and expertise of persons of all ages, recognizing the benefits of increased experience with age
	5. Intergenerational solidarity	1. Strengthening of solidarity through equity and reciprocity between generations
	6. Eradication of poverty	1. Reduction of poverty among older persons
7. Income security, social protection/social security and poverty prevention	1. Promotion of programmes to enable all workers to acquire basic social protection/social security, including, where applicable, pensions, disability insurance and health benefits	
	2. Sufficient minimum income for all persons, paying particular attention to socially and economically disadvantaged groups	
8. Emergency situations	1. Equal access by older persons to food, shelter and medical care and other services during and after natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies	
	2. Enhanced contributions of older persons to the re-establishment and reconstruction of communities and the rebuilding of the social fabric following emergencies	
Advancing health and well-being into old age	1. Health promotion and well-being throughout life	1. Reduction of the cumulative effects of factors that increase the risk of disease and consequently potential dependence in older age
		2. Development of policies to prevent ill health among older persons
		3. Access to food and adequate nutrition for all older persons
	2. Universal and equal access to health-care services	1. Elimination of social and economic inequalities based on old age or any other ground, including linguistic barriers, to ensure that older persons have universal and equal access to health care
2. Development and strengthening of primary health-care services to meet the needs of older persons and promote their inclusion in the process		

⁶ Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

		3. Development of a continuum of health care to meet the needs of older persons
		4. Involvement of older persons in the development and strengthening of primary and long-term care services
	3. Older persons and HIV/AIDS ⁷	1. Improvement in the assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the health of older persons, both for those who are infected and for those who are caregivers for infected or surviving family members
		2. Provision of adequate information, training in caregiving skills, treatment, medical care and social support to older persons living with HIV/AIDS and their caregivers
		3. Enhancement and recognition of the contribution of older persons to development in their role as caregivers for children with chronic diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and as surrogate parents
	4. Training of care providers and health professionals	1. Provision of improved information and training for health professionals and paraprofessionals on the needs of older persons
	5. Mental health needs of older persons	1. Development of comprehensive mental health-care services ranging from prevention to early intervention, the provision of treatment services and the management of mental health problems in older persons
	6. Older persons with disabilities	1. Maintenance of maximum functional capacity through the life course and promotion of the full participation of older persons with disabilities
Ensuring enabling and supportive environments	1. Housing and the living environment	1. Promotion of “ageing in place” in the community with due regard to individual preferences and affordable housing options for older persons
		2. Improvement in housing and environmental design to promote independent living by taking into account the needs of older persons, in particular those with disabilities
		3. Improved availability of accessible and affordable transportation for older persons
	2. Care and support for caregivers	1. Provision of a continuum of care and services for older persons from various sources and support for caregivers
		2. Support the caregiving of older persons, particularly older women
	3. Neglect, abuse and violence	1. Elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence of older
		2. Creation of support services to address elder abuse
	4. Images of ageing	1. Enhancement of public recognition of the authority, wisdom, productivity and other important contributions of older persons

⁷ This issue has not been addressed in the survey.