

**Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental Meeting on the Third Review and Appraisal of the Madrid  
International Plan of Action on Ageing  
Bangkok, 12-14 September 2017**

Name of speaker: (Mr.) (Ms.) Sam Monarum (just provided / not spoken)

Country/Organization: Cambodia

Please indicate the agenda item on which you wish to speak: X N/A

Agenda Item No: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Cambodia's Statement on MIPPA Implementation**  
**at Asia- Pacific Intergovernmental Meeting on the Third Review and Appraisal of the Madrid**  
**International Plan of Action on Ageing**  
**12-14 Sept, 2017**  
**Bangkok, Thailand**

Based on the population census in 2008, the total population of Cambodia was projected to increase from 15.3 million in 2015 to 18.1 million in 2030. With this trend, the population ageing is also projected to increase from 1.2 million in 2015 to 1.99 million in 2030. It means that the older persons has already reached 8.3% in 2015 and 11% by 2030. Life expectancy has been increased from 54 years for males and 58 years for females in 1998, and by 2013 this figure increased to 67 years and 71 years respectively.

The Cambodian National Committee for Elderly (CNCE) was established in 1999. It is an inter-ministerial body and honourable chaired by Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The CNCE has played important roles to implement elderly related policies, to promote, formulate and lead ageing sensitive policies. Moreover, it organizes, monitors and evaluates annual International Day for Older People all over the country. Currently, the CNCE has 16 members from relevant ministries, institutions and NGOs, and also there are 25 Sub committees at provinces and municipality.

During this fifth legislature of the National Assembly from 2013 to 2018, Cambodia government placed more commitment on expending and strengthening its social development's interventions through increasing investment in social sector programmes/projects and strengthening cooperation between national and international organizations. This effort is to improve opportunities, enhancing assistance and expanding welfare improvement for the elderly people.

Cambodia has committed and set up many important measures to address the needs of Elderly as highlighted in the policy on the elderly (2003), national health care policy and strategy for older people(2017), rectangular strategy Phase III, national strategic development plan (2014-2018) and national population policy (2016-2030), National Protection Policy Framework 2016-2025 " and National Population Ageing Policy (2017-2030).

Cambodia has Policy on Pension Fund for veterans and civil servants endorsed in 1987 and Health Insurance for Civil Servant and Garment Worker endorsed in 2017. Ministry of Social Affair Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation provides pension and other benefits to retired civil servants and veterans and the benefits offered are based on socioeconomic change of the country. Moreover, Cambodia has set up work injury and the contributory Pension Schemes for employees and employers in private sector. The Cambodian government encourages the establishment of the Older People's Association (OPA) for helping older people in the communities to support themselves with technical supports from the government and other partners. Up to now 1646 OPAs established in every commune/sangkat throughout the country and about 140,000 become active members of the Associations. The OPA provides 6 important programs: (1) community health insurance, (2) saving for old age, (3) Rice Bank and Cow bank (4) death benefit and (5) small business initiatives.

For ensuring health care services and well-being of the elderly especially the vulnerable group, Cambodia developed healthcare policy and strategies for older persons with age 60 and over and has nursing subsidy

policy. This policy is implemented by using ID poor or equity fund (The poor older people can access free health care and this policy is funded by Ministry of Health). This policy shows the strong commitment of the Royal Government of Cambodia to achieve Universal Health Care (UHC). The quality health care integrated package include: prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and palliative care services for older people through Health Centre and Geriatric Center all over the country.

Besides income security and health care services and with the newly adopted policy on the elderly, the Royal Government of Cambodia commits to provide enabling environment supporting the elderly include: 1- Setting up The National Centre for Elderly in Phnom Penh; and 2-Provincial Elderly Centre in Battambang. The new entities will play roles to provide direct and indirect support to the vulnerable elderly such as health care, food and accommodation, rehabilitation, mental counselling; and also the centers will be used as training center for geriatric skill training and care giving courses for supporting the centers and other centers in the countrywide. Other cultural and religious supports for the elderly in Cambodia are Buddhist temples and other religious shrines as traditionally older people use religious places to meet, to solve social issues and to accommodate. There are 4,600 Buddhist temples located all over the country.

Though Cambodia has policy tools and infrastructures supporting the elderly, actions for the near future and especially fulfilling our commitment to 2002 Madrid international plan of action on aging include the establishment of: 1- old-age pension security system, 2- contributory pension fund system, and 3- social assistance system. With the upcoming working agenda, Cambodia will seek support and commit itself to develop NPPA action plan 2017-2020, to develop ageing population data system, to establish nursing homes for elderly, to formulate law on Elderly Protection and sub-degree on old age pension and old age allowance.