

Regional Workshop on Integrating Policy and Research on Ageing in ASEAN: Conversations Across the Policy and Research Divide

4 – 6 September 2019

Organised by
**Centre for Ageing Research and Education
Duke-NUS Medical School, Singapore**

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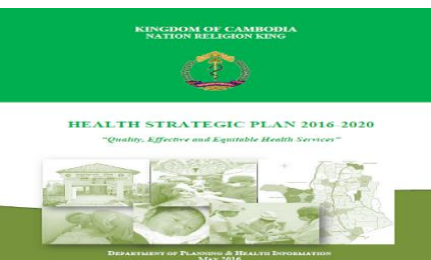
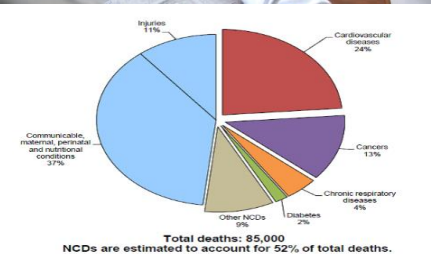


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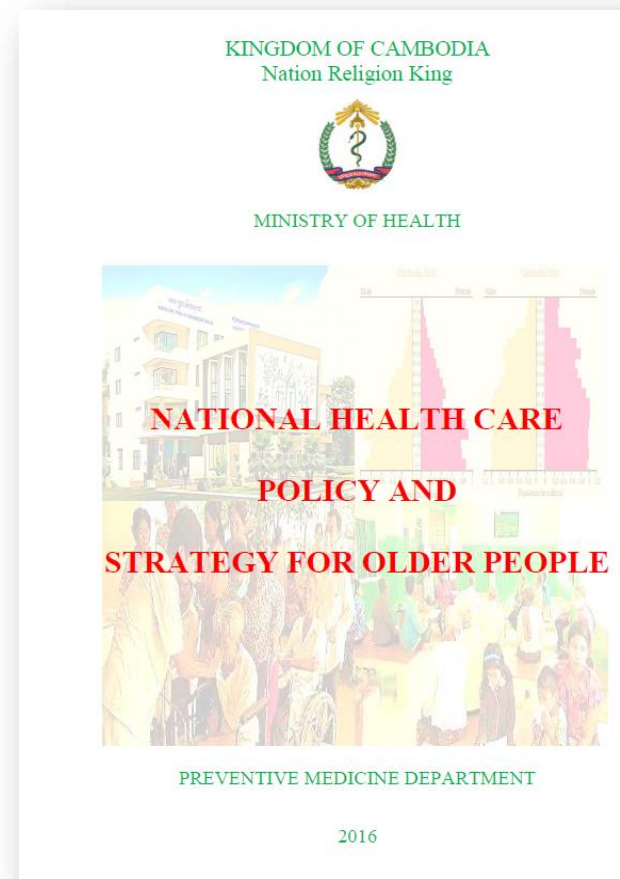
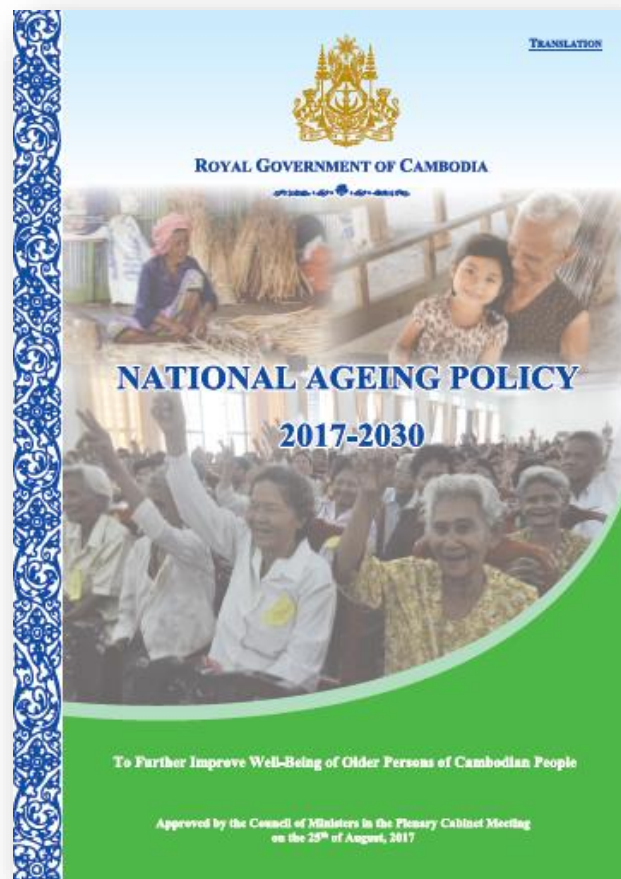
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Cambodian National Policy on Ageing Population



➤ Total Population: **15.8 million**

➤ Lower-middle income country

➤ Annual growth rate of GDP:
~7%

➤ Rural residents: **~80%**

➤ Increasing urbanization

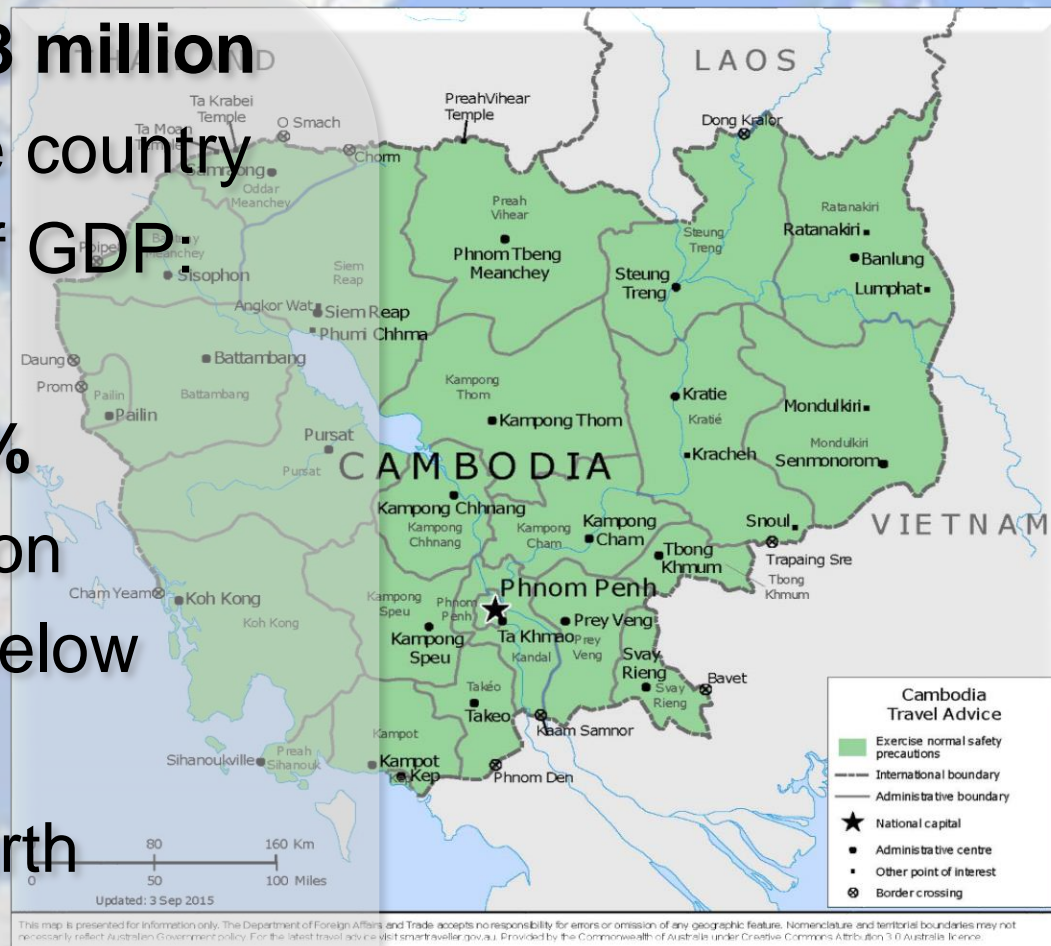
➤ Poverty rate: **~15%** below
national poverty line

➤ Life expectancy at birth

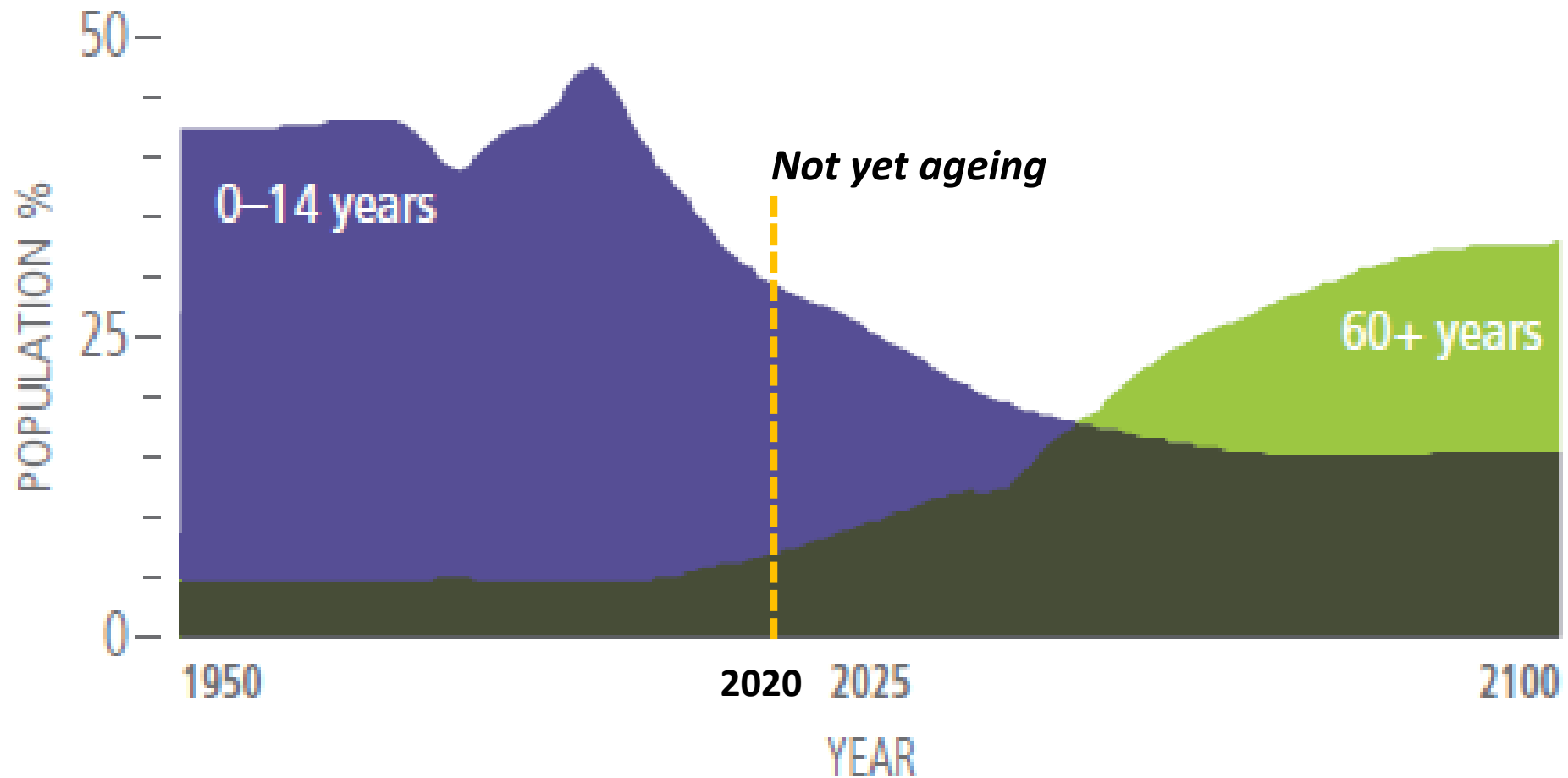
between 1998-2013:

-Females **58 → 71**

-Males **54 → 67**



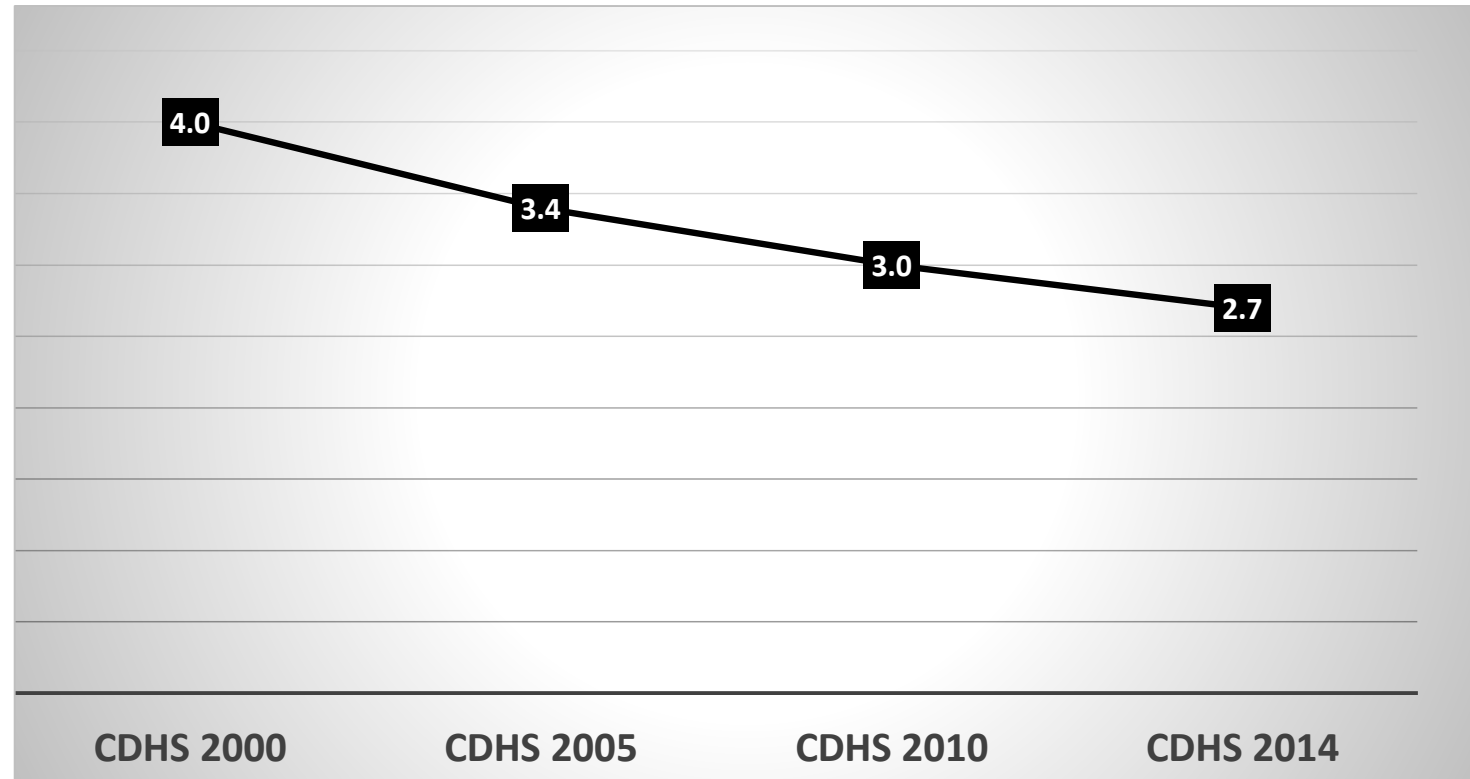
Population trends in younger and older age groups, 1950-2100



Source: http://www.wpro.who.int/topics/ageing/ageing_fs_cambodia.pdf

What have caused this demographic transition?

- **Age transition**
- **Increase in life expectancy at birth**
- **Decline in total fertility rate**



Trends of total fertility rate in Cambodia from 2000-2014

How many years can older people expect to live in good health in Cambodia?



Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth

- Women: 60.0 years
- Men: 55.9 years

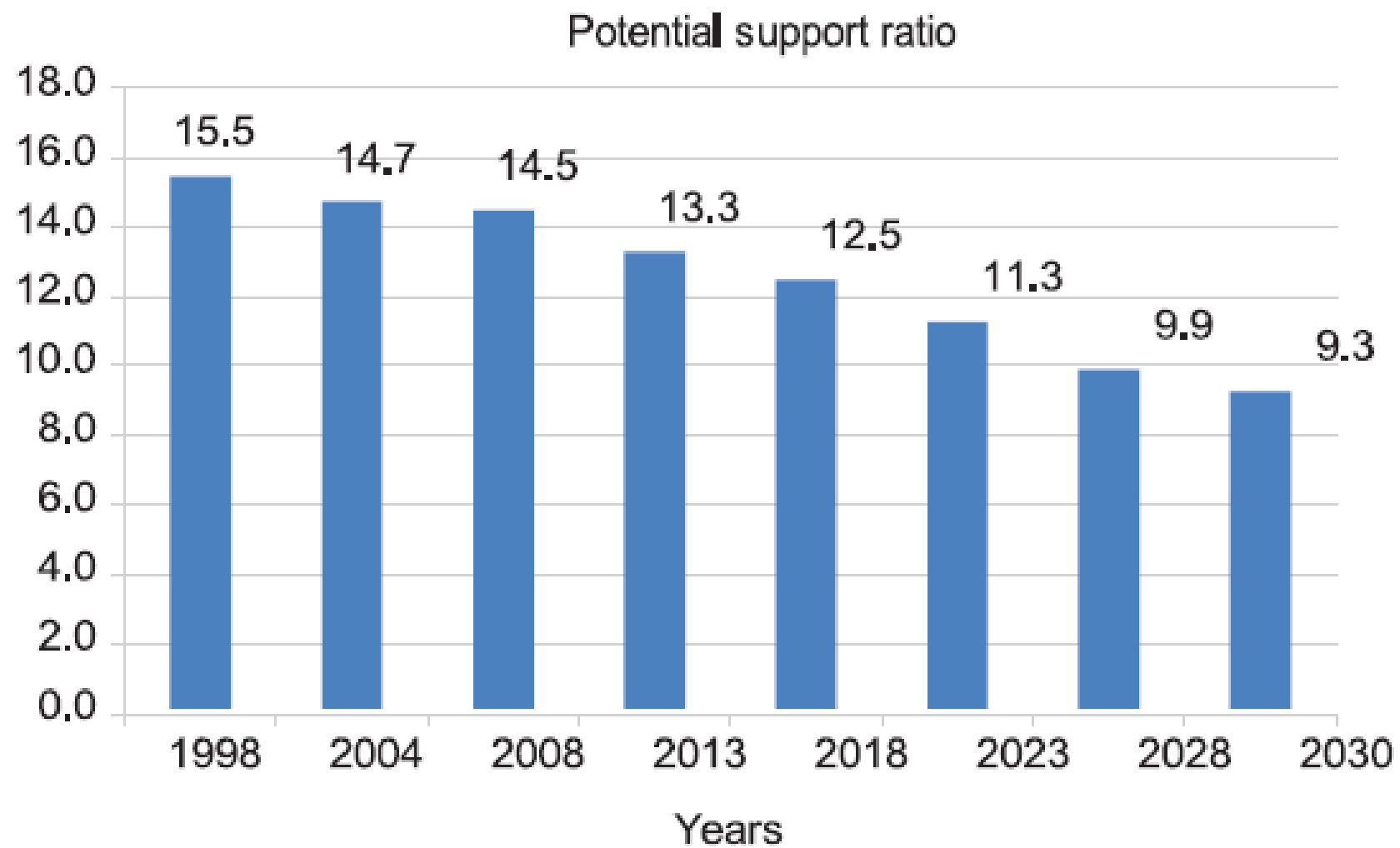
HALE at age 60

- Women: 13.3 years
- Men: 11.8 years



Older person-related issues in Cambodia

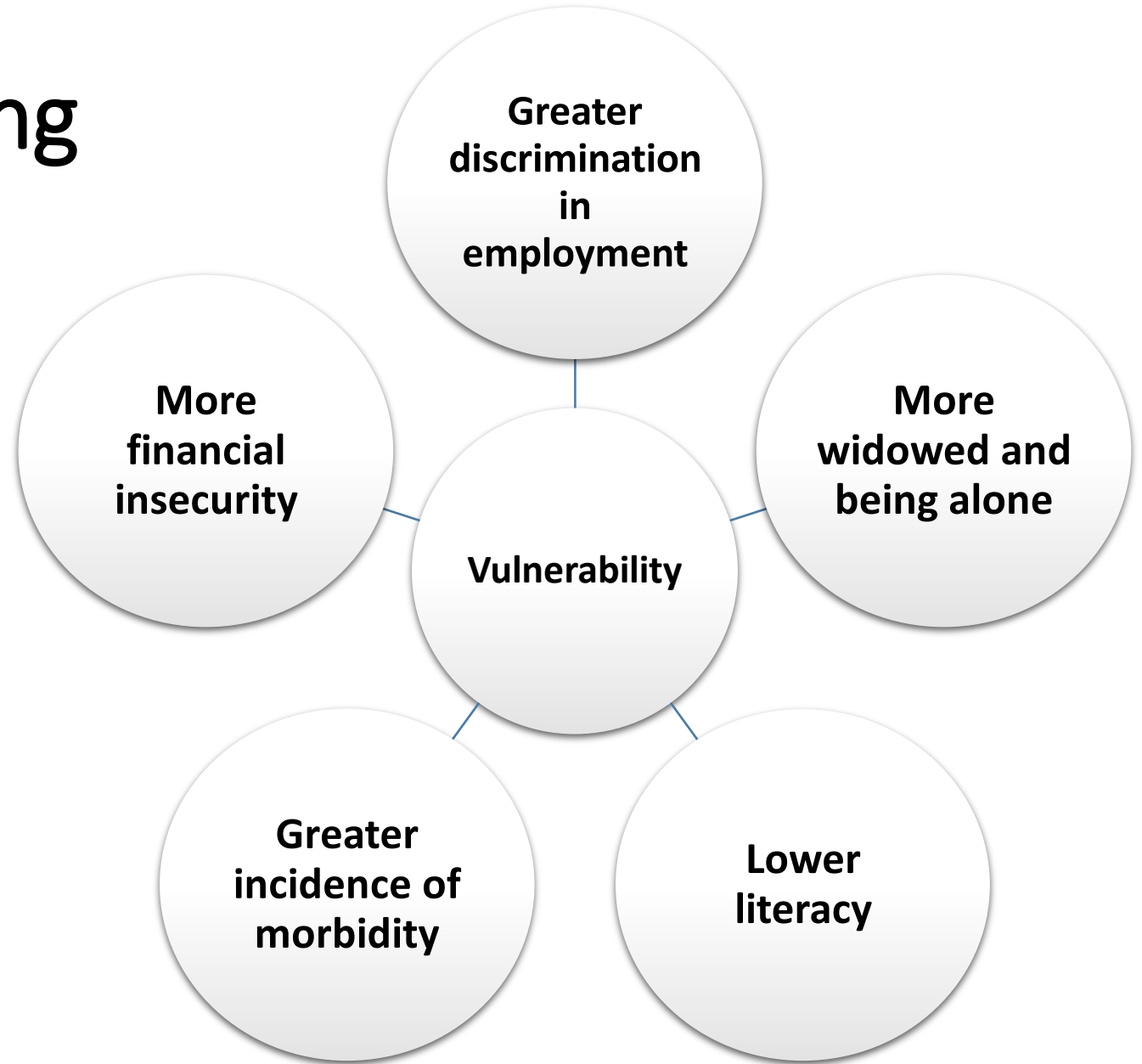
- Illnesses and disabilities (Non-communicable diseases)—increase with age
- Outmigration of younger persons for employment
- Increased participation of female adults in workforce
- Additional burden of taking care of grandchildren (**skipped-generation households**)
- Decline in **potential support ratio** (*as persons of working ages 15-64 years per person aged 65 years and over*)→
 - For older population:** financial security, health care, long-term care, living arrangements, mobility and security
 - For younger population:** increasing demands for assistance, support and care
- Elder abuse and neglect



Source: Population ageing in Cambodia, CIPS 2013, Report No.13

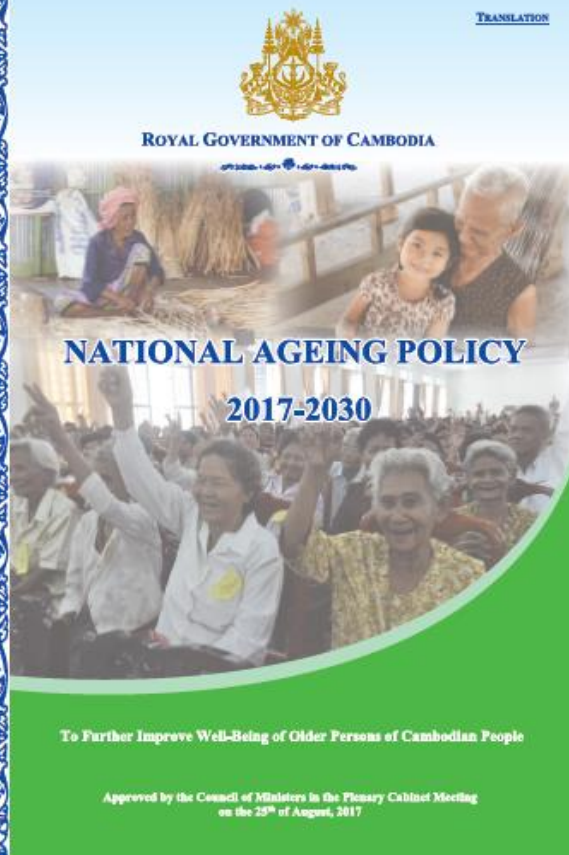
Feminisation of Ageing

- Females comprise more than **55 %** of the older population
- Females constitute more than **60 %** of the oldest old population
- Exacerbated by high deaths of male adults during the Pol Pot regime



What has the Royal Government of Cambodia done at the policy level?

- Signed the **Political Declaration at the Second World Assembly on Ageing** in Madrid, 2002
- Endorsed the **Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA 2002)**
- Formulated **Cambodia's Policy for the Elderly** in 2003
- Committed to the **Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing** adopted at the 27th ASEAN Summit in 2015
- Developed **National Health Care Policy and Strategy for Older People** in 2016
- Revised the Cambodia's Policy for the Elderly and renamed it **National Policy on Ageing 2017-2030** in 2017



- Broadening the scope of policy beyond the focus on only the elderly but also the wider impact of population ageing—including younger population who provide care
- Older population or the elderly: **Age 60 and over**

6. VISION AND GOALS

6.1 VISION

- To continuously enhance and improve the quality of life of older persons in Cambodia with emphasis on ensuring them equal rights and opportunities.

6.2 GOALS

- Goal 1: To ensure that older persons are enabled to fully participate with freedom and dignity for as long as they wish to in family, community, economic, social, religious and political activities
- Goal 2: To ensure that younger persons are better equipped with knowledge that enables them to lead a more productive, healthy, active and dignified life in old age.



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

NATIONAL AGEING POLICY

2017-2030

To Further Improve Well-Being of Older Persons of Cambodian People

Approved by the Council of Ministers in the Plenary Cabinet Meeting
on the 28th of August, 2017

➤ Objectives

Priority 1: Ensuring financial security

Objective 1.1: *To enable older persons to remain in productive employment for as long as they are willing and able to do so*

Objective 1.2: *To expand coverage of comprehensive social protection and social welfare schemes.*

Priority 2: Health and Well-Being

Objective 2.1: *To promote healthy ageing and expand preventive health care*

Objective 2.2: *To establish a responsive health system that is accessible and ensures quality curative health services*

Objective 2.3: *To meet older persons' requirements of long-term care*

Objective 2.4: *To further address availability of adequate and trained health personnel*



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➤ Objectives

Priority 3: Living Arrangements

Objective 3.1: *To promote ageing in place*

Objective 3.2: *To provide appropriate living arrangements for elderly with no family support*

Priority 4: Enabling Environment

Objective 4.1: *To enable older persons to live independently if they can and wish to do so*

Objective 4.2: *To facilitate the mobility of older persons*

Priority 5: Older People's Associations (OPAs) and Active Ageing

Objective 5.1: *To support the establishment of Older People's Associations across the country*

Objective 5.2: *To enhance the role of OPAs*



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➤ Objectives

Priority 6: Intergenerational Relations

Objective 6.1: *To expand opportunities for the participation of older persons in public life*

Objective 6.2: *To foster a positive attitude towards ageing and older persons*

Objective 6.3: *To strengthen intergenerational linkages*

Priority 7: Elder Abuse and Violence

Objective 7.1: *To curtail and prevent incidents of elder abuse*

Objective 7.2: *To protect older persons from falling victim to violence and crime*



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➤ Objectives

Priority 8: Emergency Situations

Objective 8.1: *To ensure rescue/rehabilitation efforts giving due attention to older persons*

Objective 8.2: *To sensitise older persons to how to react in emergencies*

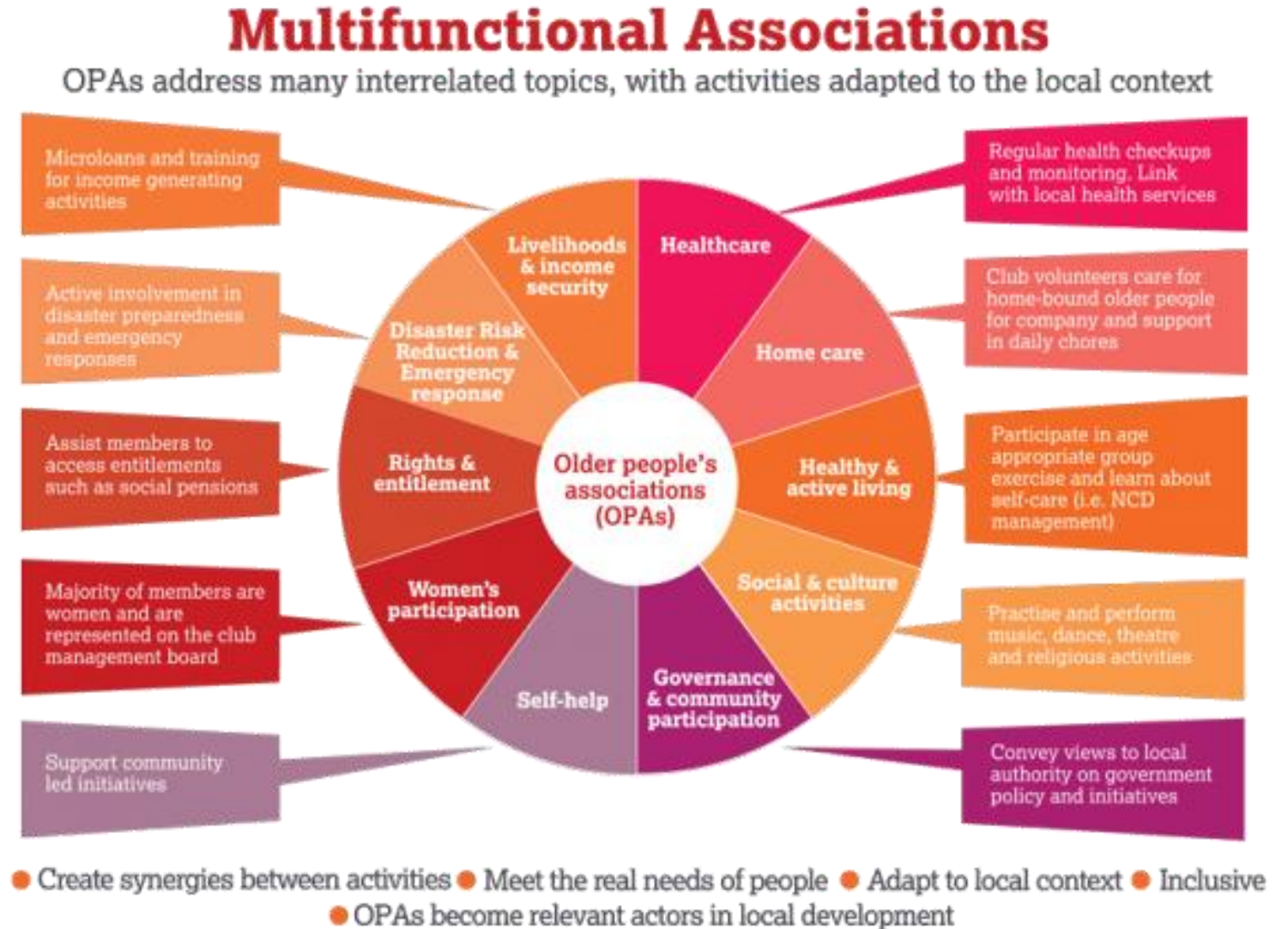
Priority 9: Preparing the Younger Population

Objective 9.1: *To provide an environment in which younger people can better prepare for ageing*

Objective 9.2: *To motivate younger persons to prepare themselves for healthy and active ageing*

Older People's Association (OPAs)

Cambodia has endorsed National Guidelines on the Establishment of Older People's Associations and issued a directive for the establishment of one OPA for each commune of the country.



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY

THE CAMBODIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ELDERLY

- 15 members from concerned ministries and agencies
- Under the leadership of the Prime Minister as the Honorary Chairman
- The Minister of Social Affairs, Veterans, and Youth Rehabilitation as the Chair Person
- The Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth and Rehabilitation coordinates with the Ministry of Planning and others in the formulation of a detailed Action Plan



2) VISION

Cambodian older people have equitable access to a comprehensive package of quality health services that promotes healthy, active, productive and dignified ageing.

3) GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. Goals

To *promote* healthy ageing founded on a holistic, multi- sector, life course approach with adequate:

- prevention;
- care, and;
- support services.

To *establish* an accessible, responsive health system that ensures an integrated package of quality health services for older people, including:

- prevention;
- treatment;
- rehabilitation, and;
- palliative care services.



➤ Policy

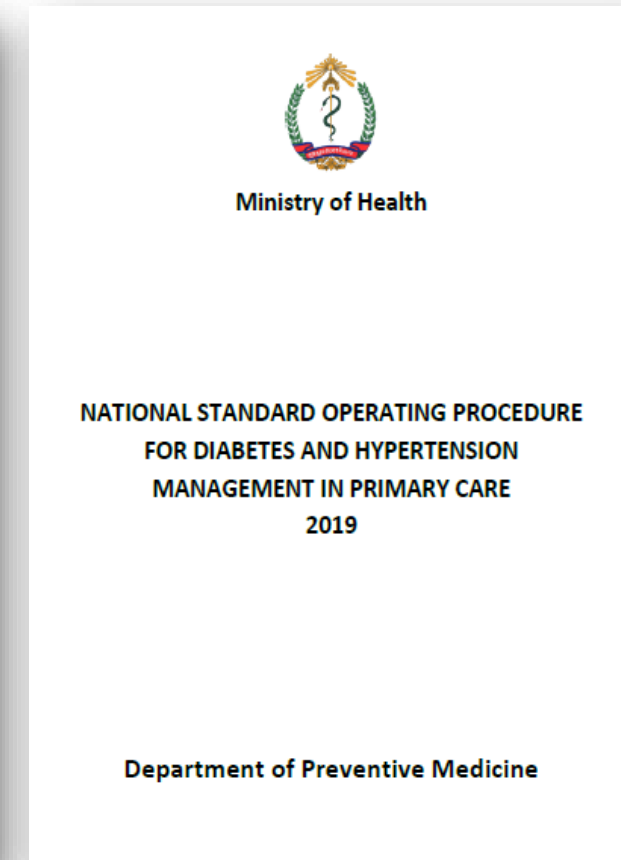
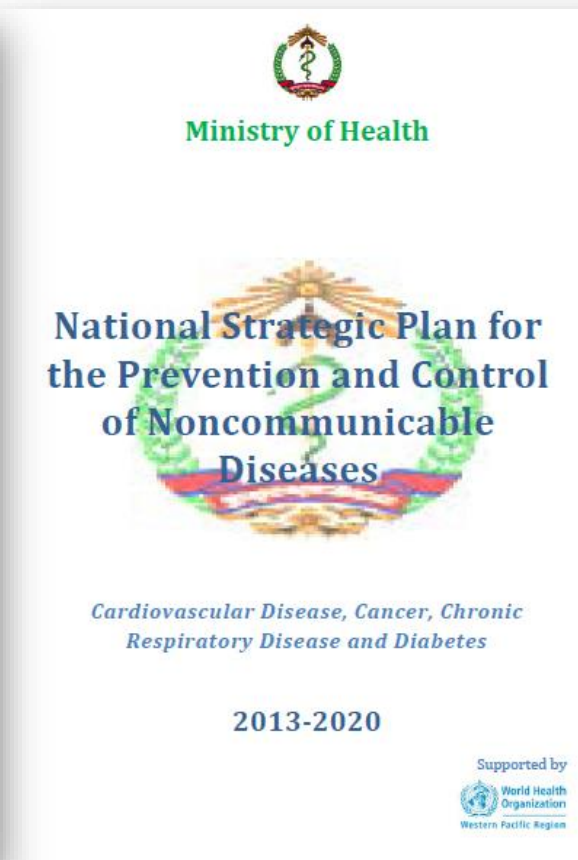
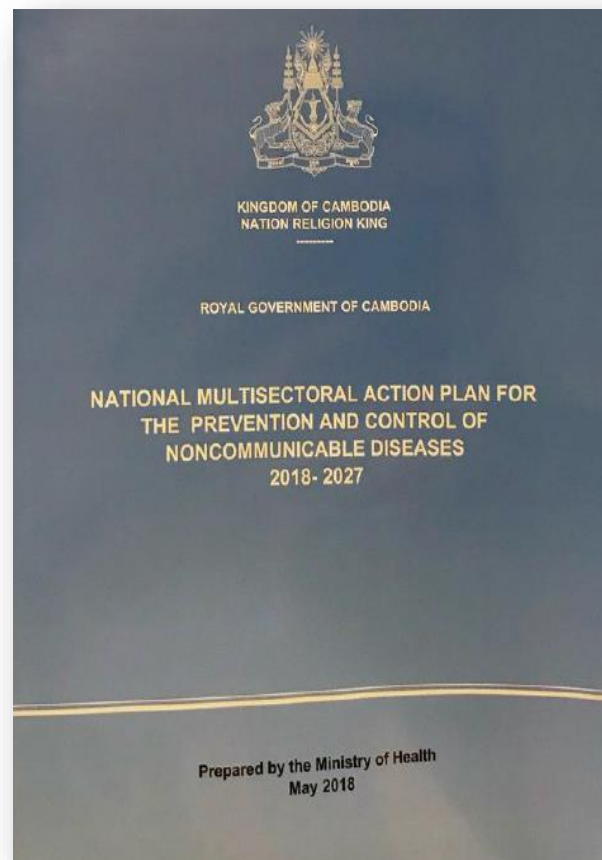
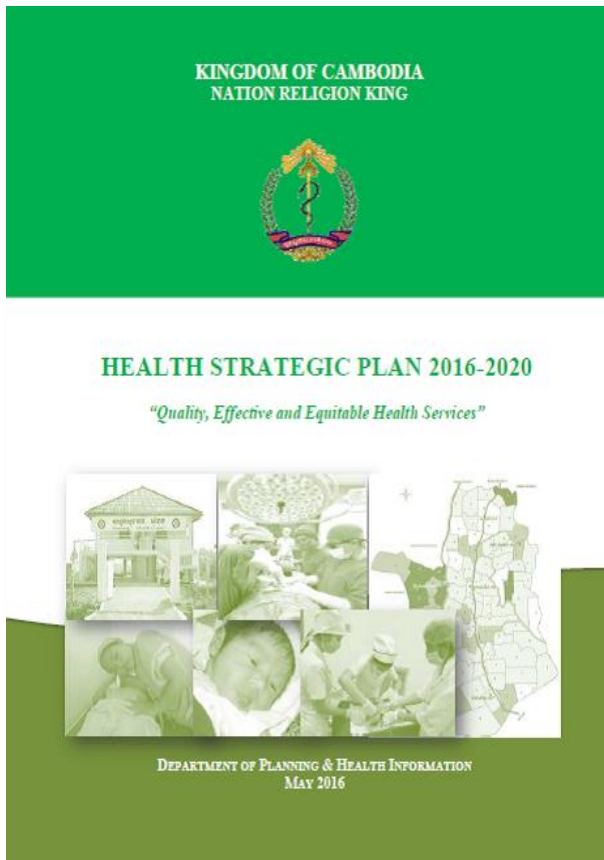
- Inform and advocate about the importance and benefit of promoting healthy ageing
- Promote multi-sector collaboration for healthy ageing at all levels
- Reinforce the capacity of the health system to provide adequate primary, secondary and tertiary health services for older people
- Enable equitable access to and use of quality essential health care for older people



➤ Strategies

- Improve advocacy, awareness raising and information sharing towards the integration of older people health issues at all levels
- Promote multi-sector collaboration and public-private partnerships towards integrated health services for older people in a continuum of care
- Health system strengthening to respond to the health needs of older people
- Research and knowledge management
- Human resources development
- Social protection schemes

National Policies on Noncommunicable Diseases



What is next?

Focus on the implementation

- Research on population ageing and resulting issues
- Capacity building for implementing organisations
- Formulation of Law on Older Persons
- Development of detailed action plans

Thanks for your attention!



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