The “17th ASEAN-Japan High Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies”

Support for diverse work styles

4-6 December 2019 in Japan, Nagoya

Presented by Dr. Sum Sophorn
I. Country Background

- The total population is projected to increase from 15.3 million in 2015 to 18.1 million in 2030.
- Life expectancy: Male: 67.3 / Female: 71.2 (WHO, 2018)
- Labour force: 9,309,140 (2017)
- Older population is projected to increase from 1.2 million in 2015 to 1.99 million in 2030 (7.2% in 2015 and 11% by 2030.)
III. Social Protection Structure in Cambodia


1. Social Assistance
   - Emergency Responses
   - Human Capital Development
   - Vocational Training (TVET)
   - Welfare of Vulnerable People

2. Social Security
   - Occupational Risk
   - Health Care
   - Pension
   - Unemployment
III. Social Protection Structure in Cambodia (cont.)

2. Social Security

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<td>MI: Not-Profit</td>
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<td>MI schemes for non-profit</td>
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<td>- Health Care</td>
<td>Public Sector (Civil servant, former civil servant and veteran)</td>
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<td>- Life insurance</td>
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<td>Health care scheme: 337, 146 (NSSF 2019)</td>
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<td>Occupational Risk and Health Care schemes: 1,857,162 (NSSF 2019)</td>
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IV. Benefits of Social Security Schemes

**Law on Social Security Schemes**

**Occupational Risk Scheme**
1. Medical care
2. Transportation
3. Daily allowance
4. Lump Sum (permanent disability <20%)
5. Pension (permanent disability ≥ 20%)
6. Funeral grant
7. Survivors' pension
8. Rehabilitation

**Health Care Scheme**

I. **Health Benefit Package**
   A. Medical care services
   B. Patient referral service & corpse transportation
   C. Daily allowance

II. **Health Prevention services**

III. **Excluded Services**

IV. **Chronic Diseases**

**Pension Scheme**

This scheme will be launched in late 2019

**Unemployment**

This scheme will be launched based on the actual economic situation.
2- National Ageing Policies

Based on the declaration of the Second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid 2002) and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA 2002), the Royal Government of Cambodia committed to the implementation of Madrid’s spirit to ensure that every old person lives a life with dignity as any young person.

Policy for the Elderly in 2003

The objective of the policy was to ensure that elderly people are provided access to opportunities that contribute to and a share in the benefits of the development of their nation. However, the policy has been considered as inadequate in addressing the changes of population, social and economics of the country.
Revising the Elderly Policy 2003

The Elderly Policy 2003 was revised based on the changes of demographic, economic and social situations. The revised policy called “National Ageing Policy 2017-2030”. Royal Government of Cambodia adopted the new policy on 25th August, 2017. It dresses wide range of issues emerging from the evolving ageing situation.

New policy, the government commits to implement regional agendas such as the Macao Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and the Pacific (1999), the Shanghai Regional Implementation Strategy on Ageing (2002), the WHO Regional Strategy for Healthy Ageing: 2013- 2018, and to the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing adopted at the 27th ASEAN Summit in 2015.
3- National Ageing Policy 2017-2030

VISION of the NEP

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

GOALS

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

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.
Policy Priorities

For achieving the policy’s vision and goals, 9 priority areas with objectives and strategies were established to ensure:

1- Financial Security,
2- Health and Well-being,
3- Living Arrangement,
4- Enabling Environment,
5- Active Ageing and OPAs,
6- Elder Abuse, Neglect and Violence,
7- Preparing the Younger Population for Ageing.
Percentage estimates and forecasts of the elderly population compared to the total population

Average life expectancy estimates and forecasts for men and women (years)

Source: Estimates of the general population census 12, report 2008
2- Institutional arrangement for implementation of NEP.

- For effective implementation of the NEP, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation through the Cambodian National Committee for the Elderly (CNCE) (15 line ministries and institution committee members) plays central role in implementation of the policy.

- The CNCE works cooperatively with concerned line ministries and institutions (national and subnational levels) and also with broad participation from development partners, civil society organizations, and private sector.
5- Ways forward

The Royal Government of Cambodia in the coming 6\textsuperscript{th} legislative mandate strongly commit to lift up well-being and quality of life of old people with specific measures including:

- Strengthening roles and responsibilities of the OPAs

- Establishing Law on Older Persons – for guaranteeing older person right to financial security, access to health services, protection against abuse and violence, and the elimination of age discrimination.
V. Law on Social Security Schemes

- workers shall be applied for the law on Social Security Schemes or specific agreements.

- The scope of social security scheme is the universal coverage: (1) public employee, (2) private employee, and (3) self-employed (informal economy), and especially for the portability of pension from target to target by ensuring the employment seniority.
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