

**Questionnaire in relation to Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/RES/44/7
on human rights and climate change**

1. Please describe the impacts of the adverse effects of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of older persons. Where possible, please share specific example and stories.

Older people have different situations and needs comparing to other age groups. However, Cambodia, like other countries around the world, has no law or convention on the rights of older people, but child rights, women rights, and disability rights. Therefore, the inspiration of policy, guideline, and actions to support the old in the country is very limited.

Older people are at risk and need urgent support to respond to adverse effects of climate change. 80% of the older population is living in rural areas. Older women represent nearly 60% compared with older people population. The adverse impacts of climate change that have been generally observed are:

- **Physical health:** Increasing temperature affects the health of the elderly, especially those who are frail or having mobility impairment.
- **Income and agriculture work:** Most of active older people are working in agriculture sector as they do not access to social protection scheme of the government. Their knowledge about climate change is very limited comparing to other age group. As a result, agriculture products have a limited yield and are destroyed by climate related disasters.
- **Access to clean water** – During the flood and drought season, older people have problems with accessing to clean water. As a result, they face waterborne disease.
- **Access to health and social service and gathering** – Flood is a barrier for older people to travel
- **Risky to life:** There is no data, but they are facing these risks.

2. Please describe any specific policy, legislation, practice or strategy that addresses the nexus between climate change and the rights of older persons. In particular, please share any information related to policies that ensure the participation of older persons in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures; learning from the knowledge and experience of older persons; as well as supporting the independence and autonomy of the older persons. Please note and identify any relevant mechanisms for ensuring accountability for these commitments, including their means of implementation.

In relation to the effect from climate change that causes natural disasters, the National Ageing Policy 2017-2030 ([see more here](#)) page 15 and page 25, indicates the need to protect and encourage older people. However, the national action plan to implement this policy with specific actions is not yet available. Older people are seen as vulnerable people who need support rather than as resource persons to contribute to climate change action.

Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan (CCCSP, 2014-2023) with 8 key objectives, namely:

- To promote climate resilience through improving food, water and energy security;
 - To reduce sectoral, regional, gender vulnerability and health risks to climate change impacts;
 - To ensure climate resilience of critical ecosystems (Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, coastal ecosystems, highlands, etc.), biodiversity, protected areas and cultural heritage sites;
 - To promote low-carbon planning and technologies to support sustainable development;
 - To improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses;
 - To promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage due to climate change;
 - To strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses; and
 - To strengthen collaboration and active participation in regional and global climate change processes.
3. Please share a summary of any relevant data that captures how the adverse effects of climate change have affected older persons, taking into account multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (i.e. discrimination based on a combination of multiple grounds, including disability, gender, race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality and migration status) including in older age cohorts.
- There is no data related to stereotyping of most of the people. Older people are seen as a victim and vulnerable rather than active vulnerable that can contribute to climate change action.
 - Limited available data- only VA by commune is available in the NCS website
4. Please describe any mechanisms and tools that are in place to measure and monitor the impacts of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of the human rights of older persons.
- Older People's Association (OPA) is the only social safety net mechanism that contributes to the participation in climate change action. Please find more information about OPA establishment and guideline [here](#).

VA is conducted using CDB data which is not aggregated into age

5. Please identify and share examples of good practices and challenges in the promotion, protection, and fulfillment of the human rights of older persons in the context of the adverse effects of climate change, including any age-appropriate or sensitive support services that are provided.
- HelpAge Cambodia, a local NGO is implementing a programme that promotes participation and protection of older people through mainstreaming climate change mitigation and disaster risk reduction to older people in OPA activities. The programme that is being implemented is called Age-inclusive communities based disaster risk reduction (Age Inclusive-CBDRR). The project [intervention](#) includes, supporting OPA to develop their (climate) hazard and risk in their communities, to provide capacity building to OPA on climate change and disaster risk, supporting them to develop the

preparedness action plan, and link their plan with local budget planning to get local funding (commune funding). The project implemented from 2015 to 2018 with support from the German government.

6. Please include examples and good practices that highlight international and multilateral cooperation and approaches that are implemented in close consultation with and with the active involvement of older persons, including through their representative organizations.

In preparedness and response to climate impact, HelpAge Cambodia has joint with HelpAge International to develop a regional framework on [Age Inclusive RR toolkits](#)

7. Please provide any additional information you believe would be useful to support climate action that promotes the full and effective enjoyment of the rights of older persons.

- N/A

- Note: The MOE has conducted a study on VA and developed climate change policy at the country level. For sectoral adaptation and vulnerability assessment, line ministries prioritized their activities and developed an action plan based on their mandate. Therefore, data disaggregated by age group is found limited at the MOE. However, the country policy also gives importance to the vulnerable group including old age people.