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Establishment and development of China's social assistance system

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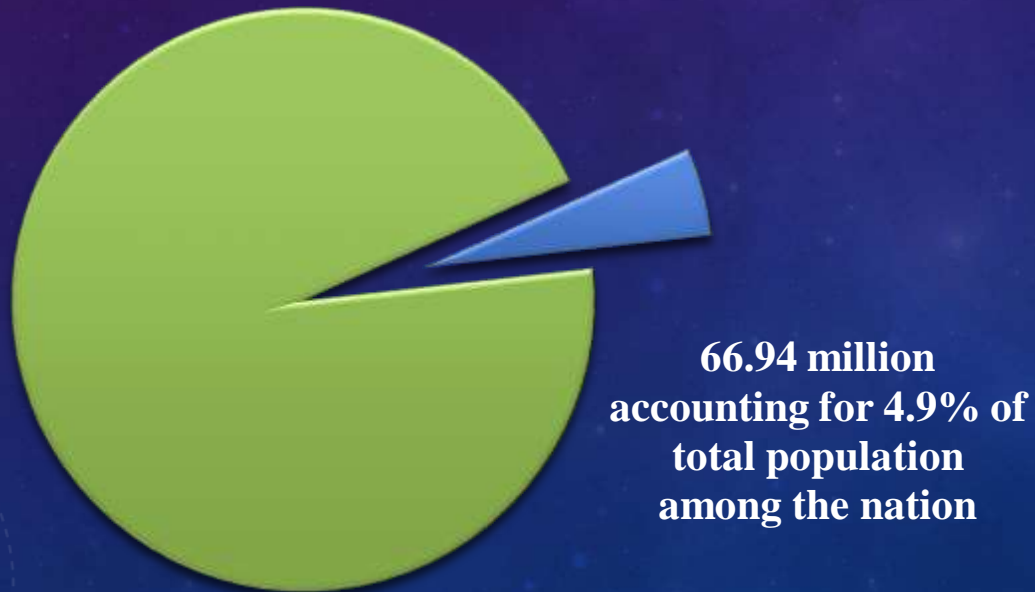
December 7, 2015



Dibao

Governments will provide social assistance of minimum living security system for poor people in urban and rural areas whose family per capita income is less than the local minimum living standard and their property status is in accordance with prescribed conditions.

The number of people covered by Dibao

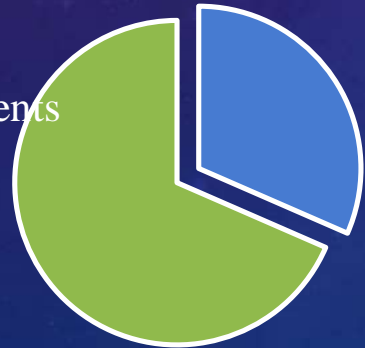


National accumulated **spending** on Dibao from January to October [billion] (about 19.18 billion dollars)

Support for extremely poor staff

The relief objects are the old, the disabled and the minors who do not have labor ability, source of life and legal supporters. Dibao provides assistance such as the basic living conditions, care services, disease treatments and handling funeral.

There are 5.203 million extremely poor dependents until October 2015.



■ the number of people that centralized support

■ the number of people that decentralized support

The number of people that centralized support is 1.641 million accounting for 31.5%.

Total spending on support from January to October is 16.37 billion yuan (approximately 2480 million dollars)

Relief for disaster victims

- The country has launched 5 warning responses and the 20 emergency responses (19 of IV grade, 1 of III grade) from January to November in 2015.
- The central government allocated relief funds of 3.462 billion yuan.
- The country allocated much reserves of the central relief supplies such as 47000 tents, 230000 cotton padded clothes.
- 5220 thousand people are emergency transferred by the proper placement of the country.



Health assistance

- Governments provide medical and financial support to the poor people in urban and rural areas so that they can enjoy basic medical and health services.

From January to June in 2015, medical assistance helps 37.21 million passengers among the nation.

The number of direct assistance is 9.19 million and the number of assistance objects who are funded insurance participation is 28.02 million .The spending is 10.86 billion yuan (\$1.7billion dollors).



Educational assistance

- Major management department: education management departments
- Assistance forms: decrease education cost , allocate studentsubsidies, allocate living allowance, arrange work-study, etc.
- Protect the basic study and life needs of the assistance object.



Housing assistance

- Major management department: housing security department
- Assistance forms: rent public rental houses, allocate rent subsidies, rural dangerous house renovation
- Assistance objects: households which have difficulties in housing and conform to the national standards
- Standards of housing difficulties and assistance are designed by governments at or above the county level according to the level of the local economic and social development and housing price, etc.

• In 2014, nearly 40 million urban families are helped to solve the housing difficulties. The central government spent 23 billion yuan (\$3.6 billion) on rural dangerous houses renovation.

Employment assistance

- Major management department: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security
- Assistance forms: social insurance subsidies, job subsidies, subsidies for training, cost reduction, public-welfare job placement method
- Assistance object : members of Dibao families who are unemployed and have work abilities

- In 2014, more than 200,000 Dibao family members have achieved jobs through public-welfare jobs.

Temporary assistance

- The country provides emergency, transitional assistance for individuals or families that encounter emergencies, accident harm, serious illness which lead their basic life into trouble. Meanwhile, they are unable to cover by other social assistance systems, or their basic lives still have serious difficulties after assistance.

Social
assistance
practice
mechanism

- Sectoral coordination mechanism
- Family economic status verification mechanism
- Grass-roots level mechanism of 'A department accepts, a number of departments deal with together'
- Standards and dynamic adjustment mechanism
- Service mechanism
- Social participation

Sectoral coordination mechanism

The central level: Ministry of Civil Affairs established a joint Inter-ministerial Meeting of social assistance which consisted of 26 departments.

Three-level departments of provincial, city and county also established coordination mechanisms.

Different governmental departments achieved information communication regular consults and emergency dealing. manage the emergency

Family economic status verification mechanism

Cross-sectoral, multi-level, information sharing

Civil affairs departments gather information from the banking, securities, vehicles, real estate, insurance and other sectors to improve the accuracy of targeting

Grass-roots level mechanism of 'A department accepts, a number of departments deal with together'

The needy can apply directly in the township (sub-district) government then the needy are transferred to different governmental departments after accepted.

Social
assistance
practice
mechanism

Social
assistance
practice
mechanism

Standards and dynamic adjustment mechanism

Adjust the standard with the development of economy and society
Adjust the standard with the change of price

Service mechanism

social assistance services system: Civil affairs departments dominate the service agencies and other relative departments cooperate with each other.
Social Assistance Information Management System

Social participation

Encourage and guide people and social organizations to participate in charity actions which focus on helping the poor.
Develop professional social work, promote the application of social work in the social assistance and provide professional services

Major works

- Administrate according to law and promote the legalization in social assistance
 - Promote the legislative process of the *Social Assistance Act*
 - Formulate regulations and rules to support the *Interim Measures for the social assistance*
 - Encourage local regulations
 - Evaluate the performance with The Ministry of Finance

Major works

- Integrate urban with rural areas to promote the comprehensive assistance



System
design



Assistance
method



Assistance
management

To ensure the urban and rural residents in the social assistance are fair in right, opportunity, and rules

Major works

- Insist on sustainable develop to promote the positive assistance
 - Expand the coverage of special assistance
 - Innovate the concept and enrich the methods
 - Coordinate with other social policies

Major works

- Insist on social participation to promote the multi-assistance
 - Promote the convergence of charity and government assistance
 - Improve the government purchase



Major works

- Improve service efficiency and information construction of social assistance
 - Pay attention to improve the facility and software of the grass-roots social assistance agencies
 - Expand and apply the social assistance information system
 - Speed up the construction of the household economic status check system

The background is a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars. Overlaid on this are several technical diagrams in a lighter blue color. These include circular gauges with numerical scales (e.g., 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210) and arrows indicating direction. There are also dashed lines and solid lines forming various geometric shapes and paths.

Thank you

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中国社会救助体系的建立与发展

程伟

民政部社会救助司

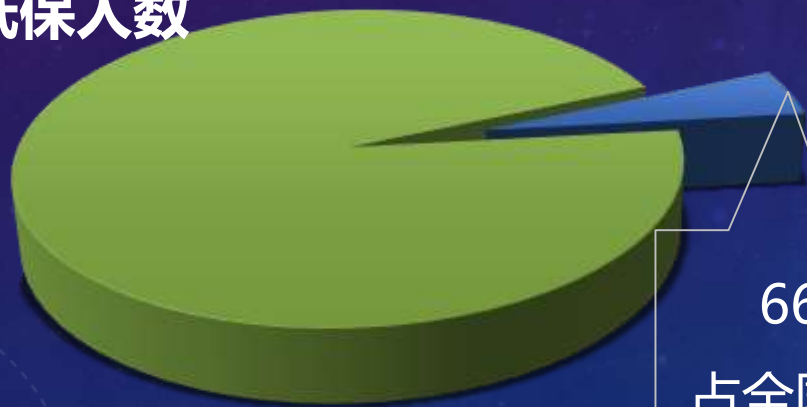
2015年12月7日



最低生活保障

- 国家对共同生活的家庭成员人均收入低于当地最低生活保障标准、且财产状况符合规定条件的城乡贫困人口，给予最低生活保障的救助制度。

低保人数



6694万人
占全国总人口的
4.9%

1-10月全国累计支出低保金1266.2亿元
(约191.8亿美元)

特困人员供养

- 救助对象是无劳动能力、无生活来源且无法定赡养、扶养、抚养义务人，或者其法定赡养、扶养、抚养人无赡养、扶养、抚养能力的老年人、残疾人和未成年人，重点在基本生活条件、照料服务、疾病治疗以及办理丧葬事宜等方面提供救助服务。

截至2015年10月

全国共有特困供养人员520.3万人



□ 集中供养人数 □ 分散供养人数

集中供养164.1
万人
占比31.5%

1-10月累计支出供养
资金163.7亿元
(约24.8亿美元)

受灾人员救助

- 2015年1-11月，全国已启动5次预警响应和20次应急响应（其中，IV级19次、III级1次）
- 下拨中央救灾资金34.62亿元（约合 亿美元）
- 调拨4.7万顶救灾帐篷、23万件（床）棉衣被等等中央救灾储备物资
- 妥善安置紧急转移群众522万人次



医疗救助

- 为城乡贫困人群提供医疗方面的资金支持和帮助，使其能够享有基本医疗卫生服务。

2015年1-6月，全国共实施医疗救助
3721万人次，其中直接救助919万人
次，资助参保参合2802万人
次；支出救助资金108.6亿元（约合17亿美
元）。



教育救助

- 主管部门：教育管理部门
- 救助形式：减免费用、发放助学金、给予生活补助、安排勤工助学等方式
- 保障救助对象的基本学习、生活需求。



住房救助

- 主管部门：住房保障部门
- 救助形式：配租公共租赁住房、发放租赁补贴、农村危房改造等方式
- 救助对象：符合规定标准的住房困难家庭
- 住房困难标准和救助标准由县级以上政府根据当地经济社会发展水平、住房价格水平等因素制定。

2014年，解决了近4000万户城镇家庭的住房困难。

中央下达农村危房改造补助资金230亿元（约合36亿美元）。

就业救助

- 主管部门：人力资源社会保障部门
- 救助形式：贷款贴息、社会保险补贴、岗位补贴、培训补贴、费用减免、公益性岗位安置等办法
- 救助对象：低保家庭中有劳动能力并处于失业状态的成员

2014年，全国共有20余万低保家庭成员通过公益性岗位实现就业。

临时救助

- 国家对遭遇突发事件、意外伤害、重大疾病或其他特殊原因导致基本生活陷入困境，其他社会救助制度暂时无法覆盖或救助之后基本生活暂时仍有严重困难的家庭或个人给予的应急性、过渡性的救助。

社会救助工作机制

社会救助部门协调机制

社会救助家庭经济状况核对机制

基层“一门受理、协同办理”机制

社会救助标准制定和动态调整机制

社会救助经办服务机制

社会力量参与社会救助机制

社会救助工作机制

社会救助部门协调机制

中央层面:民政部牵头建立了由26个部门参加的全国社会救助部际联席会议
省、市、县三个层次也都分别建立了部门协调机制
不同政府部门之间实现了经常性的信息沟通、定期会商和应急处理

社会救助家庭经济状况核对机制

跨部门、多层次、信息共享的社会救助家庭经济状况核对机制
民政部门通过与银行、证券、车辆、房产、保险等部门的信息比对，提高了救助对象认定的准确性

基层“一门受理、协同办理”机制

当困难群众想要申请救助时，可以直接在乡镇（街道）的社会救助窗口申请
各地设立的社会救助窗口受理申请后，转交给不同的政府部门进行办理

社会救助工作机制

社会救助标准制定和动态调整机制

各地根据经济社会发展定期对社会救助标准作量化调整
实现社会救助标准与物价上涨挂钩联动

社会救助经办服务机制

以民政系统为主要服务机构，有关部门各负其责、相互配合的社会救助服务系统
社会救助信息管理系统

社会力量参与社会救助机制

鼓励、引导公民及社会组织以扶贫济困为重点开展慈善活动
大力发展专业社会工作，促进社会救助领域社会工作的应用，为社会救助对象提供社会融入、能力提升、心理疏导等专业服务。

重点工作

- **坚持依法行政，进一步推进法治救助**
 - 推动《社会救助法》立法进程
 - 研究制定与《社会救助暂行办法》相配套的法规规章文件
 - 鼓励地方出台地方性法规
 - 会同财政部继续做好最低生活保障等各项工作的绩效评价

重点工作

- 坚持城乡统筹，进一步加强综合救助



制度设计



救助方式



救助管理

城乡居民在社会救助方面权利公平、机会公平、规则公平

重点工作

- **坚持可持续发展，进一步做好积极救助**
 - 逐步扩展专项救助的覆盖范围
 - 创新救助理念，丰富救助方式
 - 加强与相关社会政策统筹衔接

重点工作

- **坚持社会参与，进一步发展多元救助**
 - 推动慈善力量与政府救助衔接互补
 - 完善政府购买社会救助服务的措施



重点工作

- **提升服务效能，加强社会救助信息化建设**
 - 注重基层社会救助申请受理窗口的硬件设施和软件平台建设
 - 全面部署和广泛应用社会救助信息系统
 - 加快建设社会救助申请家庭经济状况核对系统

谢谢

程伟

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