

# Elderly Care System Development Forum

A Case Study of Yichang City and International Experience  
Exchange  
26–28 September 2022



# ADB Elder Care Projects in PRC and Summary of Yichang Case Study

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# ADB's Elder Care Projects in PRC

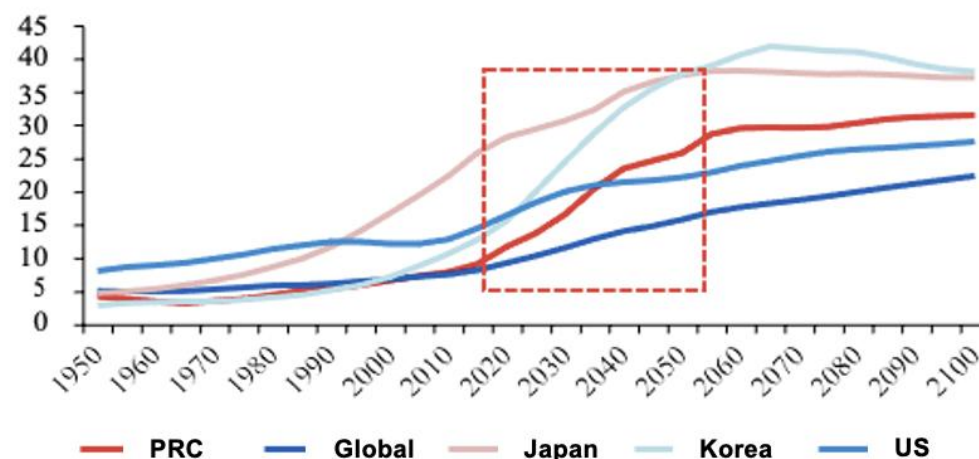
# China has entered aging society

## China is faced with a rapidly aging population

In 2000, the number of people aged 65 and over in China reached 88 million, accounting for 6.96% of the total population, marking China's official entry into an aging society under international standard. The result of the 7<sup>th</sup> national population census in 2020 shows that the degree of aging is deepening.

According to the forecast of the National Bureau of Statistics, it is estimated that the proportion of the elderly population in PRC will exceed 25% around 2035, and that it will exceed 33% around 2050.

The proportion of population aged 65 and over, %



## “Two highs, one exceed and one alone” Trend

1

**“High” aging speed.** During the 14th 5YP period, China will move from a mildly aging society to a moderately aging society. This process only took about 22 years for China (France and Sweden took 115 and 85 years, respectively).

2

**“High” aged proportion.** From 2000 to 2018, the proportion of young-old (aged 60-69)/ mid-old (aged 70-79)/ old population (aged 80 and above) in the total population increased from 6.16%, 3.34%, and 0.96%, to 10.73%, 5.03%, 2.08%. The growth of old population (aged 80+) is the fastest.

3

**The elderly care dependency ratio exceeds that of childcare.** The rapid increase in the elderly population will lead to old-age dependency ratio to exceed that of child dependency around 2030, and the responsibility is primarily born on the working-age population group.

4

**The growing scale of Empty Nester.** Affected by the miniaturization of families, the elderlies who live alone are expected to increase from ~18 million (2010) to over 50 million (2050).



# Where ADB started

In early 2010s, the NDRC called for support from MDBs on various sectors, with one of the sectors being aging and elderly care. ADB's EASS team rapidly responded to the request and seized the opportunity to support the PRC government.

## Initial

y...

The projects NDRC identified were often focused on the development of high-end retirement villages for high-income population, which does not align with ADB's mission.

### *Critical steps that helped shaped and developed work in the aging and elderly care sector for ADB in PRC*

- 1 Local Government Capacity Building
- 2 International Best Practices
- 3 Evidence-based Needs Assessment and Strategic Planning
- 4 Business Model Innovation (i.e., PPP)

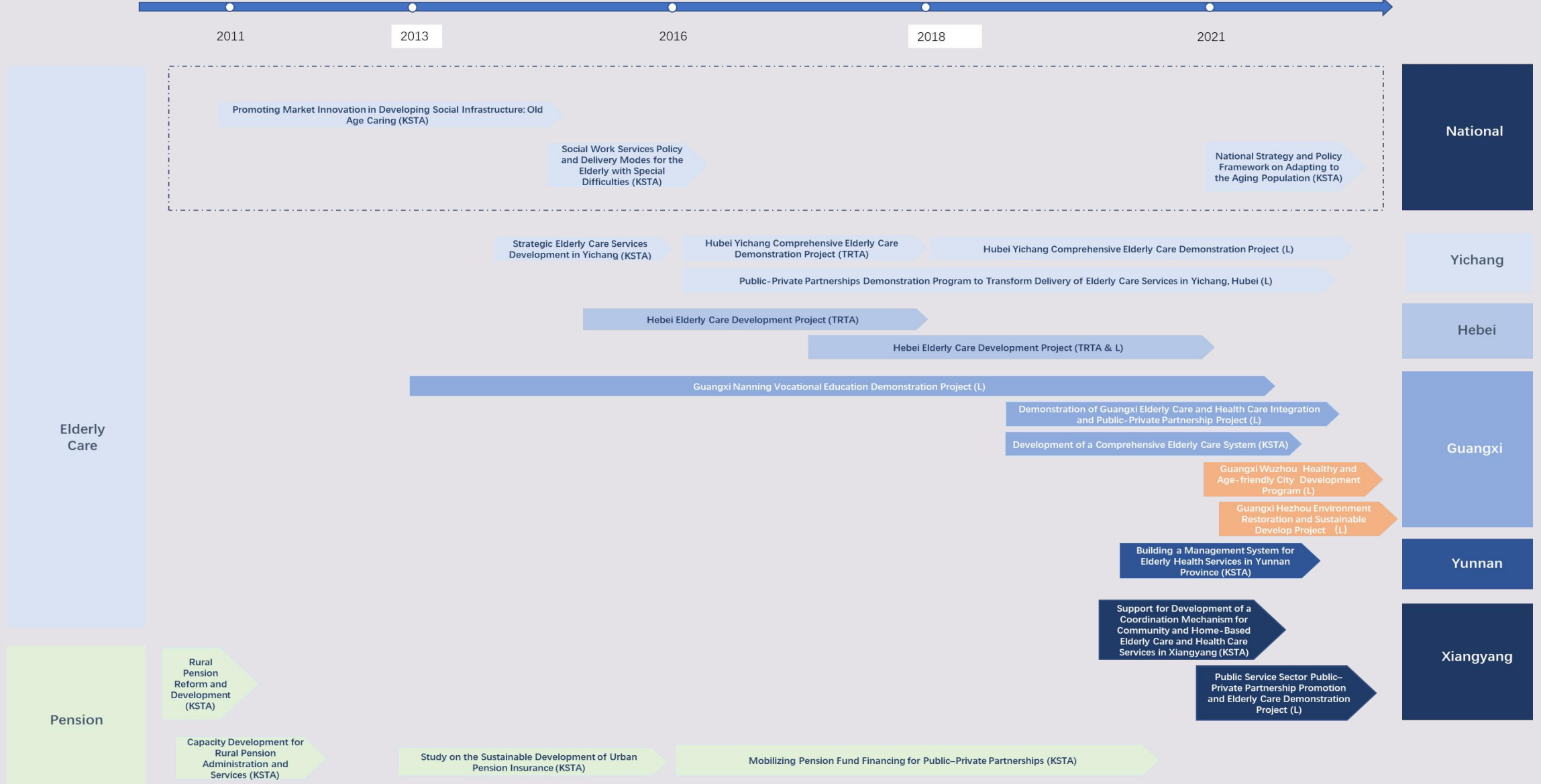
## Focus Shifted...

To building three-tiered model (home-, community- and institution-based) to serve low- to middle-income households, to integration of elderly and health care, and to healthy and age-friendly cities.





# PRC Elder Care Projects Overview



Source: Developing the EC Sector Portfolio in PRC: Review of Lessons Learned. ADB



# PRC Elderly Care Portfolio



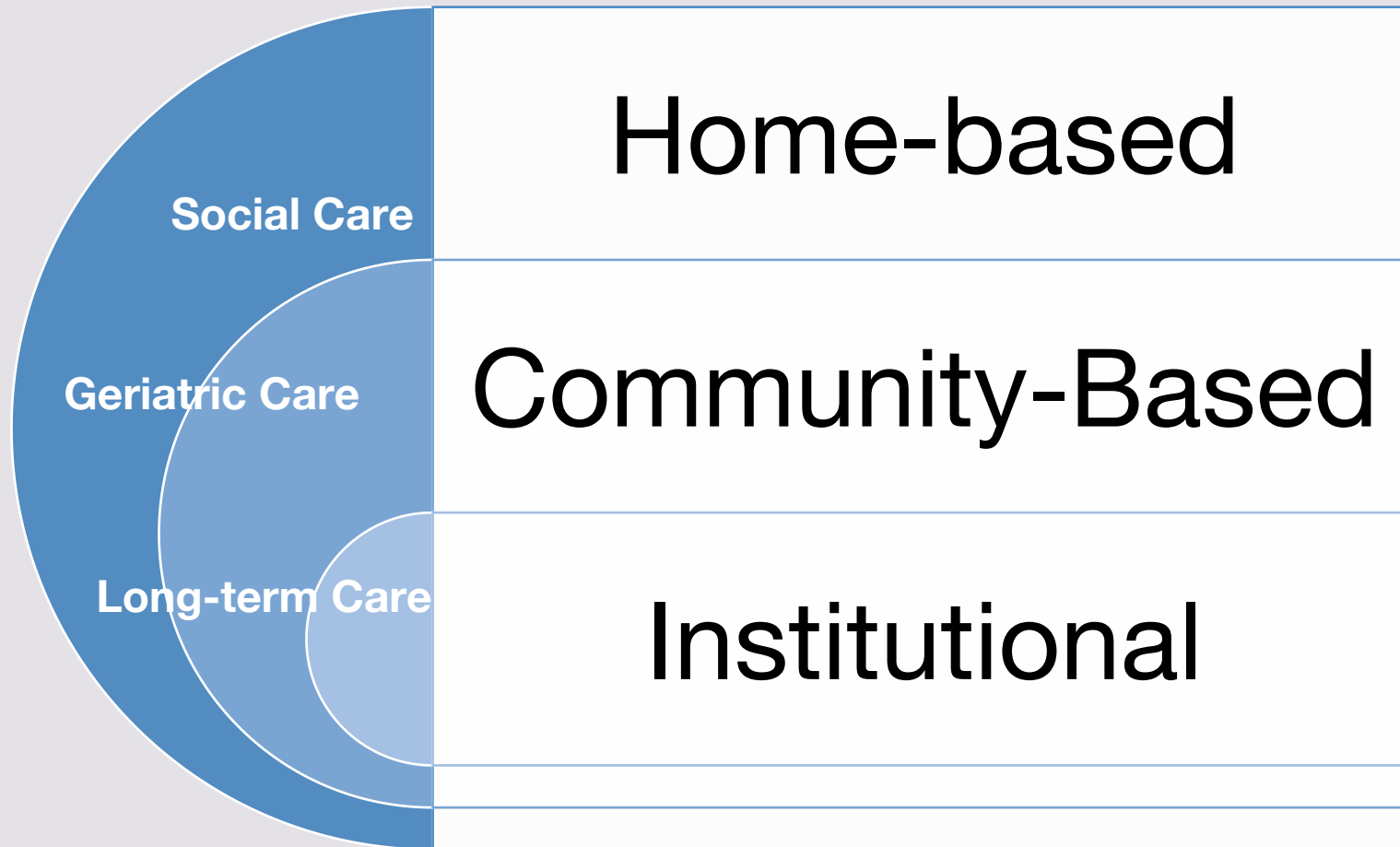
## Loan

- Number 5
- Total Amount \$542.37 million
- All ongoing

## Knowledge Service Technical Assistance

- Number: 7
- Total Amount: \$3.63 million
- 4 ongoing

# Three-Tiered Elderly Care System





# Structural and Non-Structural Interventions



Structural

Non-Structural

Age-friendly  
and Gender-  
sensitive  
Care  
Facilities

ICT Platform

System  
planning

EC service  
managemen  
t  
Strengthenin  
g

Human  
Resource  
Developmen  
t

Operationali  
zation of  
Care  
Facilities

Public-  
Private  
Partnership

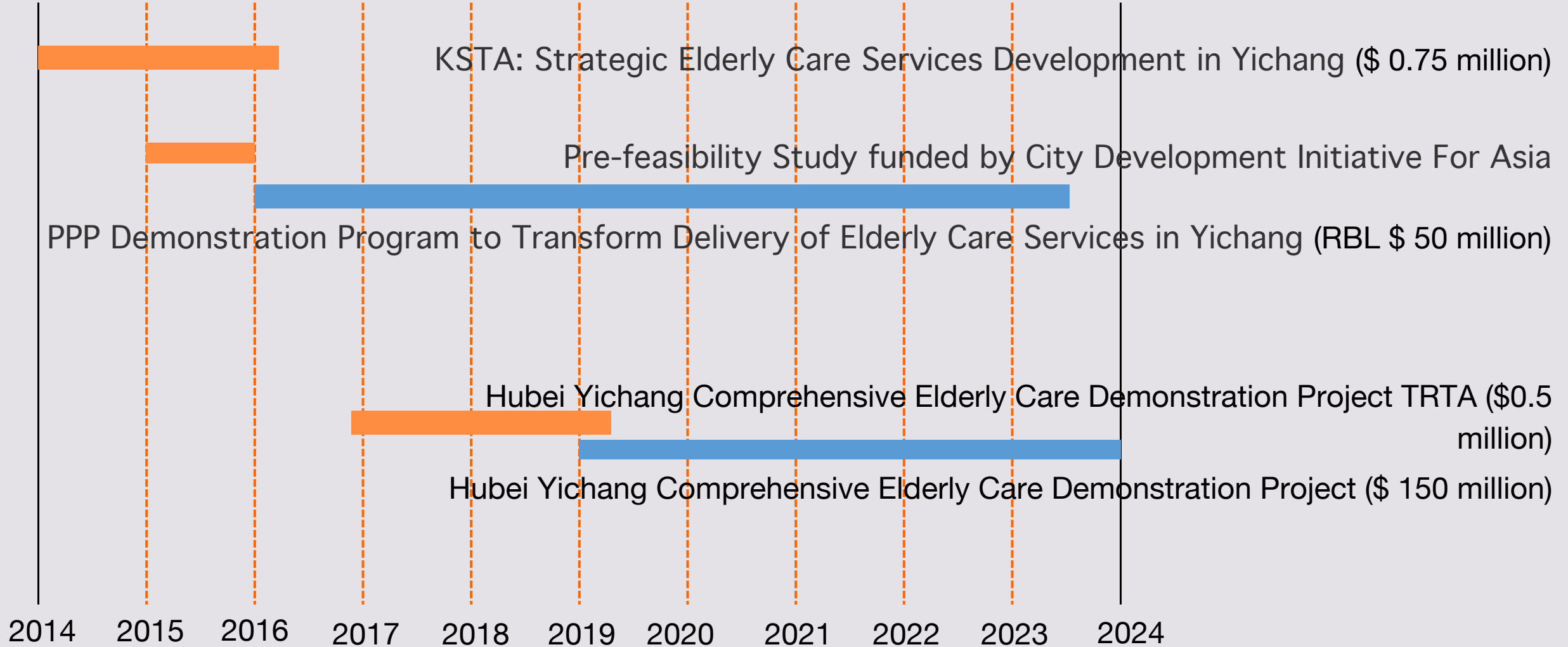




# Summary of Yichang Case Study



# Long-term Engagement





# Holistic Approach

## KSTA: Yichang Long-term Care Strategic Plan

PPP Project

Comprehensive Demonstration Project

Public-Private Partnership and capacity development

Residential Care

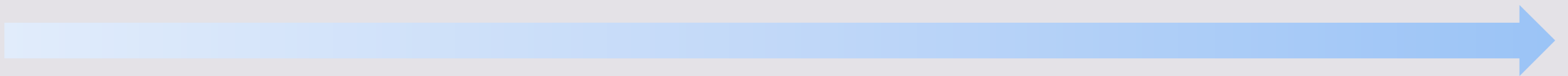
Community and home-based Care

Geriatric Medical, Nursing and Dementia Care

ICT Platform

Human Resource Development

Capacity Development for EC management







# System Planning



**A Demand Driven, Strong Government Willingness, Ownership and Commitment leads to successful implementation**

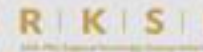
**B Alignment with the Direction of National Policy Development**

**C Engagement with local government agencies and stakeholders**

**D Specific directions and performance indicators to guide the implementation**



# Institutional Capacity Development



**A Institutional Capacity Development is a key component in Elderly Care System Development**

**B Whole Project Life Circle Institutional Capacity Development: Project Planning, Design. Key to align on high-level objectives and principles, which are imperative for coordinated and decisive actions**

**C RBL is a modality that more focus on capacity development the outcome of capacity development is likely to be more sustainable**

**D Foster effective implementation arrangement to ensure smooth implementation. Strong leadership, cross-sectoral coordination, capable IA.**





# Human Resource Development



**A Demand-driven. expanding needs for other elderly care talents, including management, ICT, architecture design, product design, appraiser etc.**

**B Full spectrum of education, on-job-training, TEVT school, University. Need to strengthen undergraduate education, particular for geriatric medical, leverage the research capacity and resource of universities**

**C Training of Trainer, Quality of Teachers**

**D Curriculum development. Methodology matters. Learning from international experiences**



# Facility Design



**A Need for enhance overall sector design capacity, including the designers and for the project owners as well.**

**B Design need to take operation, cost and risks into account.**

**C Participatory design, balance the demand for individual and group**

**D Regulation of old building rehabilitation needs to be more flexible**



# Public-Private Partnership

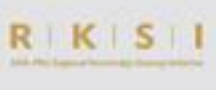


**A Importance of continuous market sounding at different stage of transaction**

**B Balance Affordability and Quality Service, How to address availability gap**

**C Identify the characteristics of private sector to better inform the transaction structuring**

**D Risk Allocation needs to balance the demands of public sector and private sector, short-term of long-term objectives and financial and non-financial objectives**



# Thank you!

For questions, please contact  
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ADB-PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative