

# Elderly Care System Development Forum

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



## Elderly Care strategic planning – lessons from the region

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# Outline



1. Background on *TA9111 Strengthening DMC's Capacity in Elderly Care*
2. Process
  - Situational analysis
  - Capacity building
  - Strategic planning process
  - Regional learning
3. Lessons learnt
4. Findings and recommendations





# Section 1: Background

- *RETA-9111 Strengthening DMC's Capacity in Elderly Care (2016-2021)*
- Objectives
  1. Increase knowledge on care in the region
  2. Capacity of developing member countries to develop policies and plans for elderly care services increased.
  3. Knowledge sharing and networking systems developed
- Rationale for a focus on planning
  - Unclear role of government and other stakeholders
  - Gap between policies and practice
  - 'Missing middle'
  - Insufficient funding
- Covered 6 diverse countries in the region

Figure 1: Percentage of Population Aged 60 Years and Over, 2015 and 2050



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. 2019. [World Population Prospects 2019](#)



# Section 1: Regional learnings



1989 Gold Plan on Health and Welfare for the Aged; 1994 New Gold Plan; 1997 LTC Insurance Act, 2005 amendments -Elderly Care to 2015 with emphasis on coverage of comprehensive integrated community care



Healthcare Masterplan 2012–2020, focused on integration and seamless services; consolidation under Ministry of Health; LTC included on overarching Action Plan for Successful Ageing, launched 2015 as Singapore's move toward population health approach

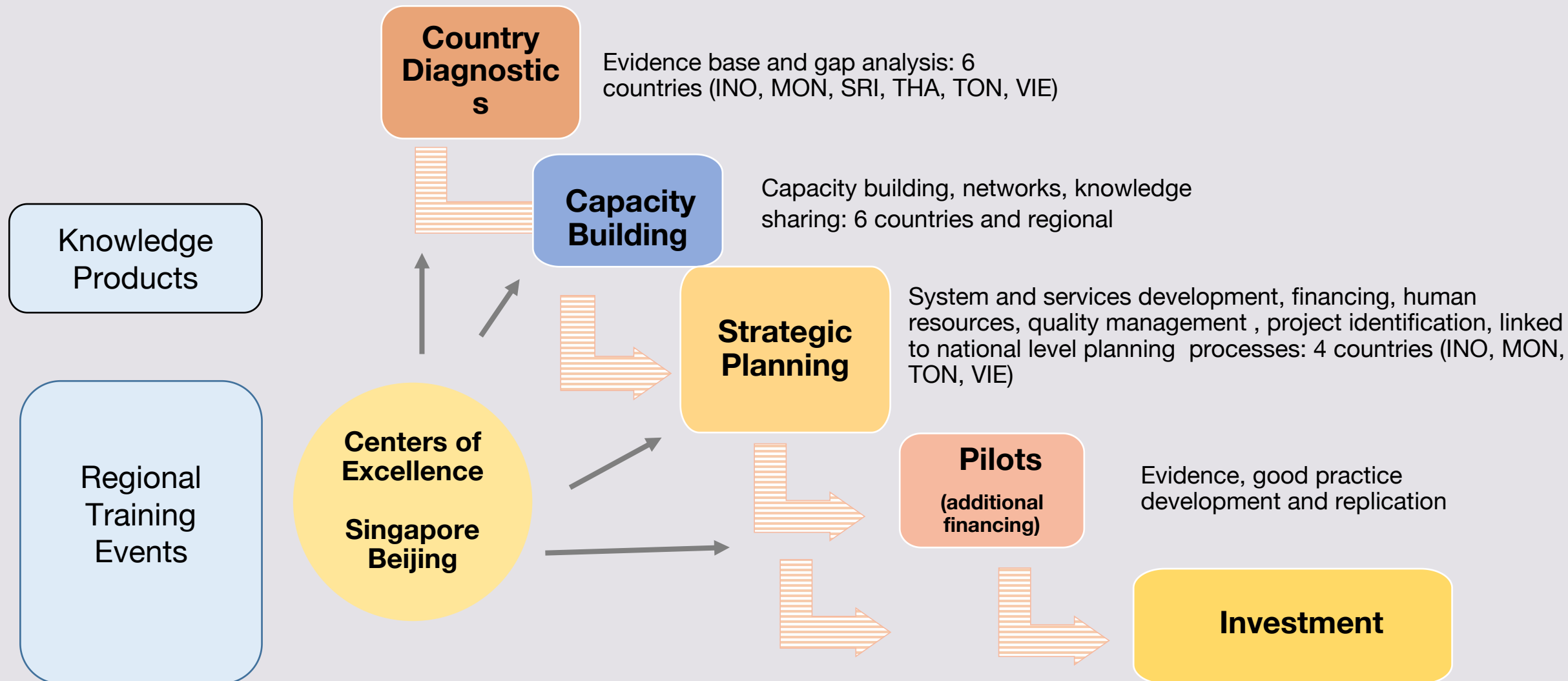


Legislation and policy, 2<sup>nd</sup> National Plan on Older People (2007), included LTC and support

Advocacy: 2<sup>nd</sup> Health Assembly (2009) adopted national definition of LTC  
Different pilots and programs to generate evidence and working solutions  
National Community-based LTC Program, piloted from 2016



# Section 2: Technical assistance process



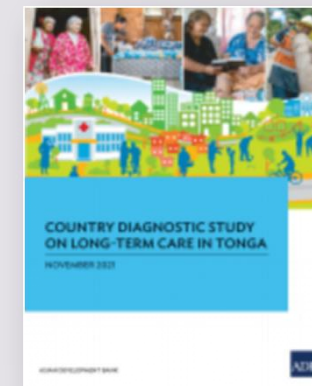
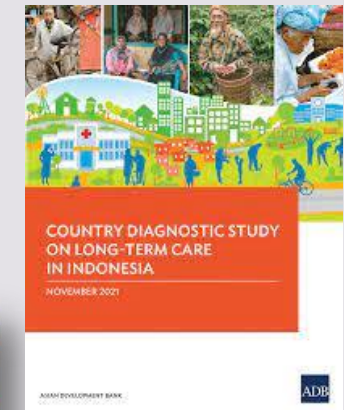
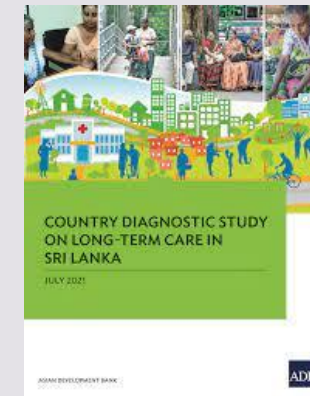


# Section 2: Process - Situational analysis



1. Understanding care needs and supply of care
2. Policy and legal framework
3. Service provision
  - Services
  - Quality management
  - Human resources
  - Financing
  - Coordination and partnerships
4. Limitation, gaps, and current debates
5. Conclusion and recommendations

*Shared at national consultation events*

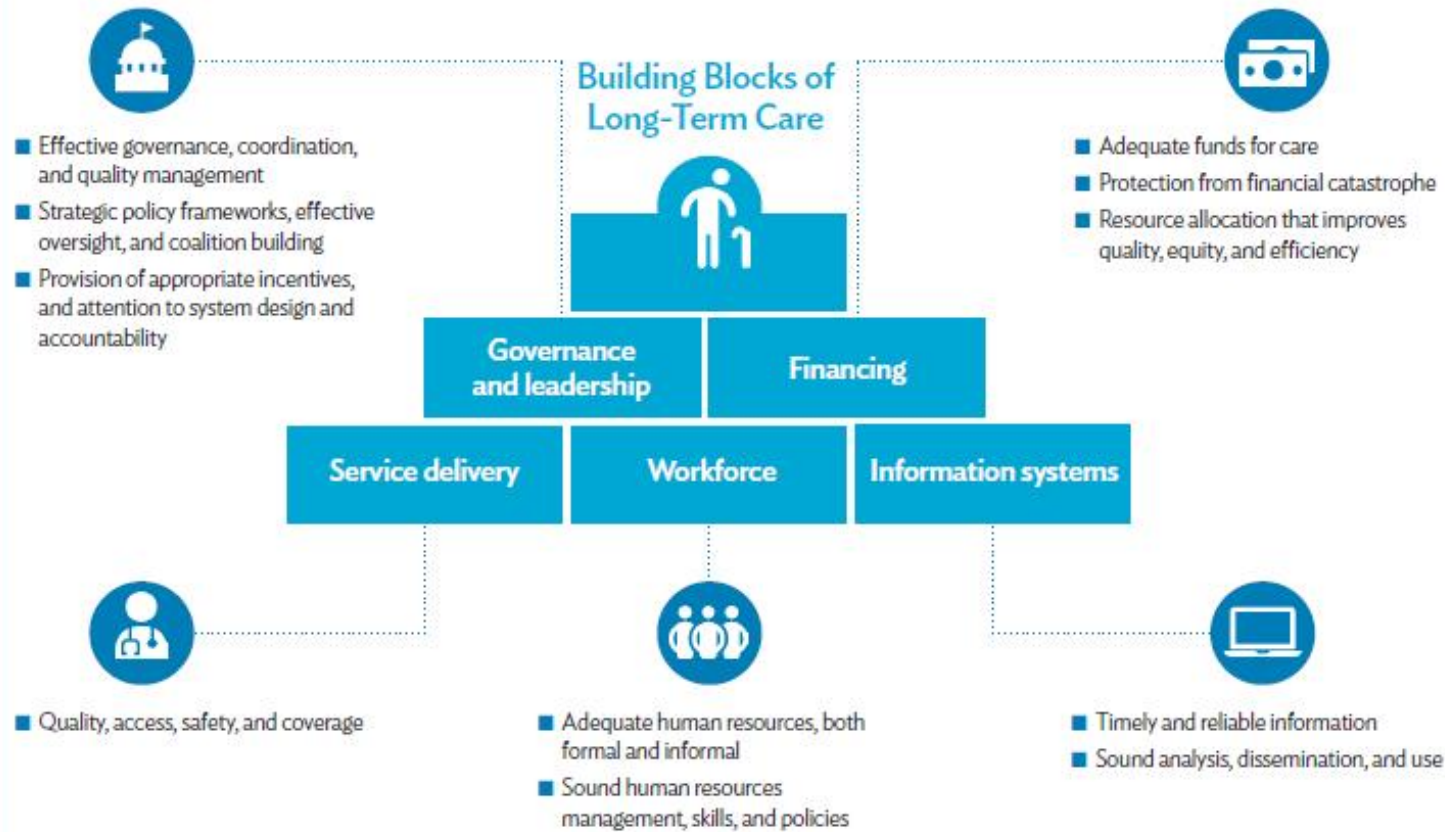






# Section 2: Process – Capacity Building and Strategic Planning

Figure 2: Building Blocks of Long-Term Care



Source: World Health Organization. 2010. *Monitoring the Building Blocks of Health Systems: A Handbook of Indicators and Their Measurement Strategies*. Geneva.

## Outputs:



## Mongolia's National Strategic Plan on Elderly Care 2022-2024





# Section 2: Process – Regional learning



## Conferences and events



## Centres of Excellence

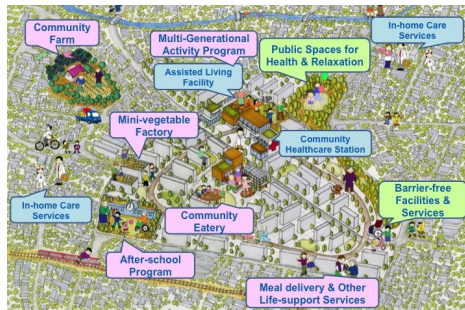


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Tsao Foundation

## Applied learning programs



## Knowledge products







## Section 3: Lessons learnt from the process



1. Situational analysis for planning purposes: incremental approach to build up the knowledge base, in relatively new policy area
2. It is worth to take time
  - Develop common definitions
  - To define the multi sectoral TWG and the output
  - Focus on the overarching principles of the care system
3. Stakeholder consultation and participation: inclusion of older persons and caregivers and existing service providers
4. Regional knowledge sharing of both good practices and experiences, plus site visits provide motivation and possible solutions



## Section IV – Looking ahead. Five key challenges to address



1. Bridging the gap between policy and practice
2. How to develop integrated services and care
3. Identification of sustainable long-term care finance models
4. How to develop human resources in long-term care
5. Capitalize on technology in long-term care



# Looking Ahead—10 Steps to Better Long-Term Care in Asia and the Pacific



1. Develop LTC systems and services that provide a **continuum of care**, with a focus on home- and community-based services, supplemented by residential care options.
2. **Integrate LTC with health and social support services**, with a specific focus on integration with primary care, and start to build up the necessary skills and experience for complex care, such as for advanced dementia.
3. Develop effective LTC systems, with **clearly defined governance, roles, and mandates** for each of the major stakeholders: government, the private sector, civil society, and the public.



# Looking Ahead—10 Steps to Better Long-Term Care in Asia and the Pacific

4. Develop **coordination mechanisms** to enable collaboration across government stakeholders and build systems to incentivize collaboration.
5. Prioritize the design and expansion of **LTC financing systems**.
6. Galvanize **human resources** by exploiting opportunities for job creation that arise from a growing demand for a wide range of positions.







# Looking Ahead—10 Steps to Better Long-Term Care in Asia and the Pacific



7. Develop support **to family caregivers** through social transfers, training, peer assistance, and increased availability of home- and community-based care.
8. Foster the development and use of **technology**: i. accessible and assistive devices, ii. technology to enhance service delivery, iii. digital literacy
9. Recognize the place of LTC within the broader context of **age-friendly communities**, housing, transport, social protection, and healthy aging programs
10. Learn from **global and regional** practices.



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<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/themes/social-development/overview/aging>



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ADB-PRC Regional Knowledge Sharing Initiative