

# EU-China Social Protection Reform Project

---

## **Component 2 macro-activities**

### *1 Chinese Short Term Expert*

**(Annual Work Plan 2017 – Macro-Activities 2.1 to 2.12)**

#### **Topic 2.3.1**

**Development of Old-age Services and Long Term Care System**

**TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)**

## 1. Background

### 1.1 General

The purpose of the EU-China Social protection reform project (“the Project”) is to contribute to the improvement and inclusiveness of China’s social protection system through strengthening the institutional capability for developing policies, for implementing legal and regulatory frameworks and for supervising systems of social insurances, social assistance and financial management in the area of social security. In particular, the Project’s purpose will be pursued through the following three components in relation to which specific Chinese government entities playing the role of partner of the consortium have been identified:

- i. Component 1: Consolidation of institutional capacity for social protection policy development and reforms in collaboration with the National Development and Reform Commission (“NDRC”);
- ii. Component 2: Enhancing of institutional capacity for financial management and supervision concerning social security funds in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance (“MoF”); and
- iii. Component 3: Improving of legal framework and policy for social assistance in collaboration with the Ministry of Civil Affairs (“MoCA” and, together with NDRC and MoF, the “Chinese Ministries”),

**These ToR fall under Component 2 of the project.**

## 2. Description of the Assignment

### 2.1. Overall and Specific Objectives

#### 2.1.1 Overall Project Objectives

The overall scope of the SPRP project is to further develop social equity and inclusiveness of economic development throughout Chinese society. For the Component 2, the main target is to enhance the institutional capacity for financial management and supervision concerning social security funds.

In 2017, the Component 2 will analyze the following three topics:

2.1.4 An integrated system for the coordinated management of the social assistance system

#### 2.3.1 Development of Old-age Services and Long Term Care System

2.3.2 Investment strategies of social funds and risk control methodologies

**This ToR is for the topic 2.3.1**

#### 2.1.2 Specific Objectives

China is affected by demographic trends brought about by an extremely fast demographic transition and by deep socio economic changes that have affected the traditional structure and role of the family.

The Chinese Government has already emphasized the need for the development of old age services and Long-Term Care system. The 13th Five Year Plan stresses the necessity to establish a multilevel elderly care service system based on at-home care, supported by communities, and supplemented by elderly care institutions; the enforcement of coordinated plans for building public-interest elderly service facilities and support the building of nursing homes and community day-care centers for

disabled elderly persons; establishing systems for providing subsidies for very elderly persons and senior citizens suffering from loss of physical and/or mental capacity, who are experiencing financial difficulties; exploring the establishment of insurance schemes for long-term care and begin launching trials in this regard, etc.

Up to now, China still does not have a comprehensive structure for the old age service delivery and a consolidated long-term care policy/regulation. China still lacks a consolidated model of LTC and this results in a situation largely fragmented in terms of legislation, distribution of power between different institutions, departments cooperation, organization of the structure for the delivery of services, etc.

The followings weak points have been identified in the literature:

- ✧ Community-based old age care services remain largely nonexistent, except in a few major urban centers like Shanghai
- ✧ Policy initiatives to support home or community-based care have been largely limited to urban areas, and even there, the number of beneficiaries is still relatively small.
- ✧ In much of rural China, the development of home and community-based services faces many practical challenges because of the physical environment and the lack of resources and infrastructure.
- ✧ Current practice and policy directions in rural areas favor institutions by encouraging “centralized support and care” in rural homes for the aged that are run, or subsidized, by the local county or township government-

The main challenges are the followings:

- To define methodologies to assess elders’ health care needs and criteria to allocate public funds while ensuring the provision of appropriate services to meet the needs of frail elders
- Design policies and create an environment that will encourage private and non-profit organizations to establish institutional care facilities
- Create a more equitable market competition between government-sponsored welfare institutes and those that are private, non-government-sponsored, eventually by direct cash payment to eligible individuals (e.g., wubao elders)
- Integrate different Long-Term Care policies and programs in a better way
- Set up reasonable and sustainable financing mechanisms for guaranteeing the development of the Long-Term Care system and more specifically encourage private capital to take part in the development of the old-age service industry
- Prioritize education and training initiatives to grow a professionalized long-term care workforce.

In order to find the best solutions for the challenges just outlined, selected EU experts will document relevant experiences of four/five EU countries.

## 2.2. Requested Services

The Expert will perform his assignment in close collaboration with the EU C2 Resident Expert. He will submit a mid term draft for comments and amendment suggestions by the project team by May 2017. He will present the main results of the survey at the dedicated Panel Discussion to be organized in Beijing, in June 2017 and a follow up Workshop in September.

The report will include the following sections<sup>1</sup>:

- A holistic definition of LTC in China
- The policy evolution and status quo

---

<sup>1</sup> The content will be defined with the expert and MoF representatives.

- Current status on government policy encouraging the development of old age services
- A survey on informal/formal care demand
- A list of open issues and main challenges
- A set of policy proposals

### 2.3. Outputs

- A report of around 40 pages in English and Chinese language.
- A presentation at the Panel Discussion and Workshop

### 3. Experts' Profile

Requirements Short Term Expert	Requirement/asset
<b>Qualifications and skills</b>	
University Degree within the relevant sectors of Social Protection, Law, Political Science, Economics	A
Fluent in English and Chinese both verbally and in writing	R
Strong analytical and drafting skills	R
Ability to develop and maintain good professional relations with stakeholders, particularly counterparts and staff members in an international setting	R
Ability to work in team and share knowledge relating to social security to the counterpart	R
Previous experience in execution tasks in other international projects	A
Strong training skills	R
<b>Professional experience</b>	
10 years experience of working in areas related to Social Protection at the domestic and international levels	R
A proven record of accomplishment in conducting research work nationally and internationally in the realm of social protection.	R

### 4. Location & Duration

Location: Beijing and other cities if requested

Timing: March- September 2017

Working days: 45

### 5. How to apply:

Interested Expert(s) are requested to submit three documents:

1. Candidacy – Letter of intents
2. A CV in English (Europass format suggested), possibly in word format
3. A copy of her/his Identification Document

Applications are to be sent to C2 Resident Expert, Mr. Michele Bruni: [Michele.bruni@eucsprp.org](mailto:Michele.bruni@eucsprp.org) with copy to [Comp2.InpsProgettoCina@inps.it](mailto:Comp2.InpsProgettoCina@inps.it) within the established deadline of 15 March 2017.