Long-Term Care in the Global Policy Agenda

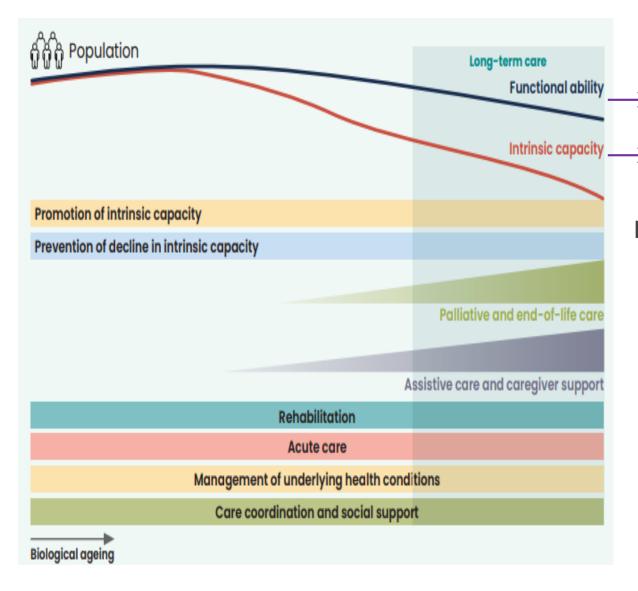
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Long-term care



No longer can

move around, build/maintain relationships, meet own basic needs, learn/grow/make decisions, contribute to society on their own

Physical & mental capacities decline

Long term care

includes activities "to ensure that people with/at risk of significant ongoing loss of **intrinsic capacity** can maintain a level of **functional ability** consistent with their basic rights, fundamental freedoms & human dignity"

address the **health**, **personal care** and **social needs** of individuals (as well as their carers)

Long-Term Care in the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing

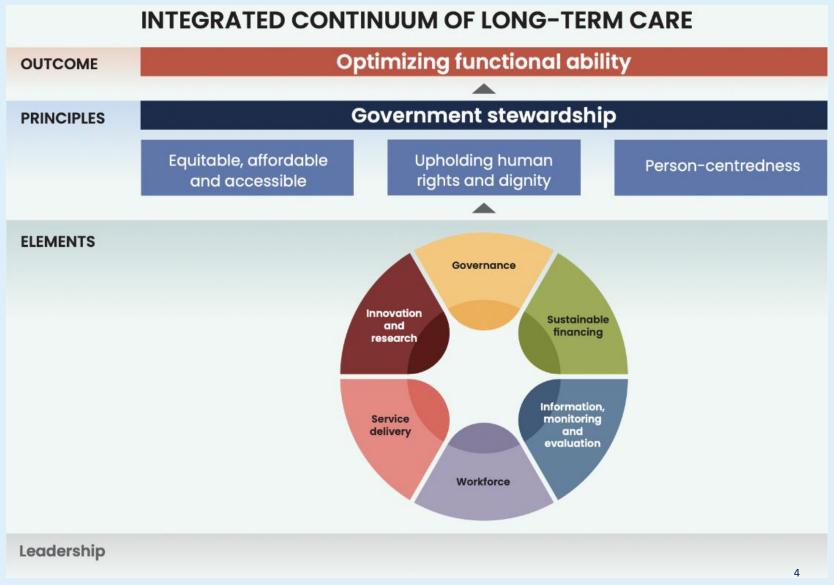
- UN Decade focus: Access to LTC for older people is a key action area (2021-2030).
- WHO publications: Released <u>LTC framework</u> and <u>LTC UHC package</u>.
- **Member States' interest**: Developing LTC systems and policies; learning lessons; sustainable financing is crucial; investment cases/ economic modellings are requested.
- WHO's global coordination: Partnering with UN agencies through an inter-agency group on Decade, to organize UN-wide working group on LTC and coordinate a multisectoral report.
- Consultations and exchanges with a WHO advisory group, Global Network on Long-Term Care (GNLTC)
- Country-level support: supporting China with LTC insurance policy; conducted training and planned discussions with the government and international experts.
- Data will be crucial to be collected from countries and practices and consolidated in a global report on LTC, to show the realities of LTC and provoke transformations in LTC systems.



WHO Long-Term Care framework





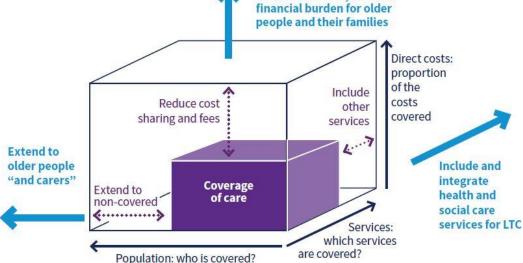


Long-term care needs for UHC

Three dimensions of UHC to be considered to cover LTC interventions

 Financial schemes extended to cover both health services & social protection

 Population should include not only older people, but also unpaid, family carers



Reduce care cost, fees and

 Services should comprise of health & social interventions, in a continual, non-fragmented way according to needs of older people & carers, re-oriented to overcome silos of disease-oriented & fixed service structures

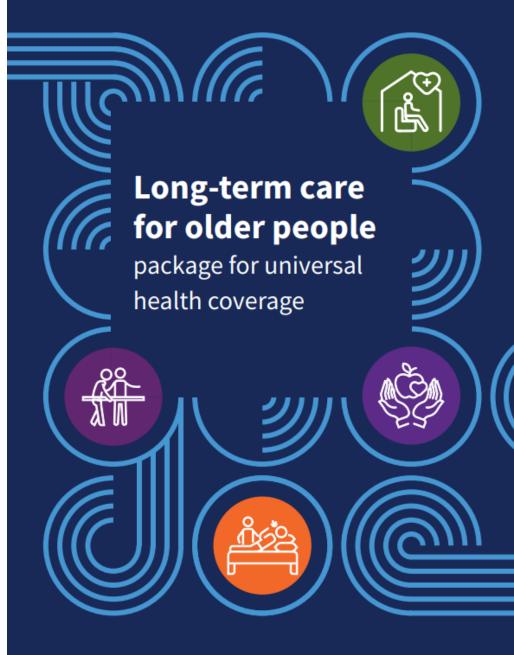
LTC package: goals

It aims to help countries:

- Allocate resources to increase provision and coverage of LTC services as an extension of UHC & social protection schemes, ensuring access to timely care & services without financial hardship
- Make services integrated, person-centred, & coordinated
- Address heterogenous health and social care needs of older people & their carers
- Recognize importance of unpaid carers, ensure services responsive to carers' health & social needs
- Identify common and essential education & training topics and establish contents & standards for LTC workers and carers



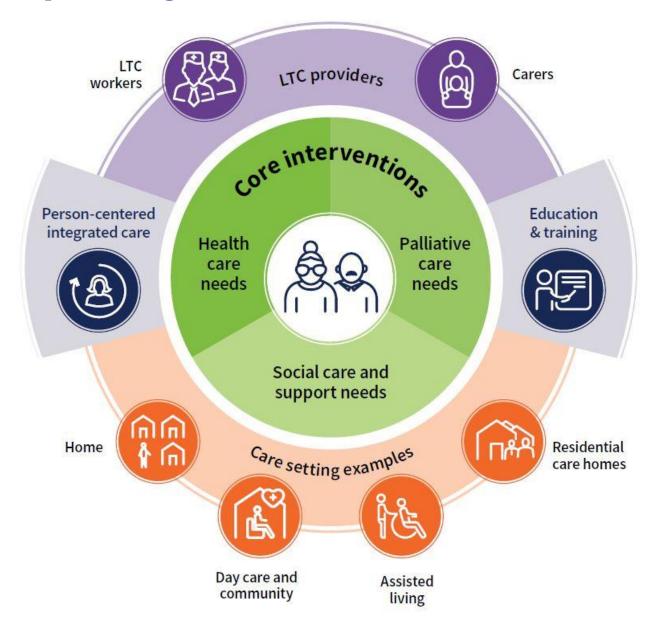
You can access the publication here: https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/376585







What is the package?



Selected priorities and next steps on WHO's global work on LTC

Issue/topic	Problem	Need for WHO guidance
LTC standards	Definitions and standards of LTC vary across countries/settings, without operational definition by WHO.	WHO will collaborate with countries, experts, academic institutions and UN agencies to review and agree on LTC standards, including definitions, data and indicators, quality standards on services and settings.
Support and training for carers and care workers	Women/family caregivers are still the major source of informal/unpaid caregiving, especially in LMICs.	Countries are urgently requesting WHO to develop training materials for informal caregivers. WHO is working with global and regional organizations to develop necessary technical resources. WHO will review and suggest competencies for LTC.
LTC policy and financing models	Countries want to refer to and benchmark successful models of LTC, developing or reforming policies, institutions and financing mechanisms.	WHO will collaborate with various stakeholders (including GOLTC) to consolidate, analyse and compare LTC policies, governance and financing models, to be shared through the repository of knowledge and practices.