

ASIA-PACIFIC SOCIAL PROTECTION WEEK 2026

Empowered Lives, Resilient Futures

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Bangladesh: From LTC Ambition to Implementation

What policy, institutional, and social protection reforms are most important for Bangladesh to move from long-term care ambition to implementation?

Evidence base: 9.3% aged 60+ in 2022 → >20% by 2050 → almost 30% by 2075

1 Build the policy and institutional framework

Clarify leadership and roles for care assessment, referral, standards, workforce development and quality across social welfare, health, local government and social protection.

2 Make ageing in place the foundation

Prioritize home- and community-based support. Fewer than 1% of BAHS respondents preferred residential care; use a consistent approach to assessing care needs.

3 Build the workforce and support caregivers

Train and accredit care workers; provide family caregivers—especially women—with training, respite, psychosocial support and links to services.

4 Finance a gradual, sustainable pathway

Cost and pilot a manageable package, measure results and recurrent costs, then scale. Protect households facing high out-of-pocket health spending.

KEY TAKEAWAY • Use the forthcoming LTC Diagnostic and soon-to-be-launched BAHS to build, test and sustainably scale an integrated long-term care system.