

**Madrid International Plan of
Action on Ageing**

**Republic of Ireland
National Report 2012-2016**

February, 2017

PART I

This is the Republic of Ireland's report on the third review on the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA). This report highlights the progress made in Ireland during the period from 2012 to 2016 on addressing the four main goals of the Vienna Declaration.

An extensive consultation process involving all relevant stakeholders was conducted to inform the report, this included Government Departments, older person's organisations and academic institutions. The detailed updates from the stakeholders on their specific actions on implementing the MIPAA are attached in the Appendices.

Major Achievements

- The [National Positive Ageing Strategy](#) was published in April 2013 and is a key milestone in implementing the MIPAA and the Vienna Declaration. The development of the Strategy represents the most comprehensive and wide-ranging consultation process ever undertaken between Government and older people in Ireland. The stated aim of the National Positive Ageing Strategy is to “create a shift in mind set in how we collectively and individually conceptualize ageing and what is needed to be done to promote positive ageing”. At a national level the National Positive Ageing Strategy sought to highlight that ageing is not solely a health issue, but is one that requires a whole of Government response.

In line with the overall objectives of the MIPAA the National Positive Ageing Strategy has four high level National Goals to:

- Remove barriers to participation and provide more opportunities for the continued involvement of people as they age in all aspects of cultural, economic and social life in their communities according to their needs preferences and capacities;
- Support people as they age to maintain or improve their physical and mental health and well-being;
- Enable people to age with confidence, security and dignity in their own homes and communities for as long as possible;
- Support and use research about people as they age to better inform policy responses to population ageing in Ireland.

In addition, the National Positive Ageing Strategy contains two cross-cutting Objectives aimed at:

- Combating Ageism;
 - Improving Information Provision.
1. A [Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative](#) (HaPAI) has been established to implement the research objective of the National Positive Ageing Strategy. Using an e-Delphi methodology to build and measure consensus among stakeholders and experts. HaPAI has developed an extensive list of indicators (56), disaggregated by spatial and

demographic characteristics. Each of the indicators is linked to the action areas identified in the National Positive Ageing Strategy.

2. The first '[Positive Ageing 2016 National Indicators Report](#)' was published in November, 2016 and highlights the positive and negative aspects of growing older in Ireland. This report, to be published biennially, will be used as a monitoring mechanism to assess the level of progress towards the implementation of the National Positive Ageing Strategy.
3. The National Positive Ageing Strategy and the activities of the HaPAI are strongly embedded within the vision and actions set out for [Healthy Ireland](#), which is a Government-led initiative that aims to create an Irish society where people of all ages can enjoy good physical and mental health, and where wellbeing is supported at every level of society. Healthy Ireland seeks to provide people and communities with accurate information on how to improve their health and wellbeing and to make the healthy choices easier choices. Healthy Ireland takes a whole-of-Government and whole-of-society approach to improving health and wellbeing and the quality of people's lives and a number of new structures have been put in place to ensure that all sectors of society are given opportunities to participate in the initiative.

[The Healthy Ireland Framework](#) was published in 2013 with four central goals for improved health and wellbeing:

- Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life;
 - Reduce health inequalities;
 - Protect the public from threats to health and wellbeing;
 - Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland.
4. The [Carers' Strategy](#) was published in July 2012 sets the strategic direction for future policies, services and supports provided by Government Departments and agencies for carers. The Strategy contains a Roadmap for Implementation with 42 actions to be achieved in the short to medium term.
 5. The [Irish National Dementia Strategy](#) was published in December 2014 and delivers on a Government commitment to develop a national Alzheimer's and other dementias strategy to increase awareness, ensure early diagnosis and intervention and develop enhanced community-based services.
 6. The [Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme](#) (AFCCP) is a national programme which brings together the key stakeholders in each of the 31 local authority areas in Ireland to work together to develop initiatives and responses to the challenges of

ageing. The Irish AFCC programme is part of a WHO initiative which recognises that many of the factors that contribute to a good quality of life for older people and to the creation of communities in which ageing can be a positive experience are influenced at local level.

7. At a local level there is a great deal of work being carried out all over the country by older person's organisations to promote positive ageing and encourage active participation by older people in their local communities through various programmes and initiatives.

Aspects to be improved

A key challenge over the next number of years is how the Irish State approaches the ageing population. The overall population has been increasing steadily and is projected to increase by 5% by 2021. Projections suggest that between 2011 and 2021 the population aged 65 and over will increase by 38%, while the number of people aged over 85 is currently increasing by 3.3% each year. Life expectancy has improved significantly in Ireland in the past decade which is a positive development but will ultimately lead to higher demand for services including health and social care.

Access to an adequately trained workforce to deal with the ageing population will also pose a major challenge in the years ahead. Currently the role provided by informal carers is invaluable in enabling older people to remain within their own communities. However changing demographics and an ageing population are likely to lead to an increased demand for both paid and unpaid care with potentially less supply as older carers continue to work in an improving economy. Family migration patterns have an impact on the supply of unpaid care especially in remote and rural areas. The increasing number of people providing inter-generational care also has an impact. There is a predicted 'family care gap', whereby the need for care will outstrip the number of family members able to provide it. Based on 2011 census figures, the replacement cost of the care provided by Irish carers is €4 billion per annum.

There is a great deal happening across Government that is of relevance for and of benefit to older people. There are also a large number of non-Governmental organisations representing older people and their various interests. A challenge facing the State is identifying methods for engaging with these diverse groups representing civic society and how best to facilitate them in identifying priorities for the Government in the short to medium term. The sharing of experiences and learning what works well and what hasn't worked in other jurisdictions will also contribute to enhancing the lives of older members of our society as we continue to implement change, identify policy initiatives and deliver services.

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Policy Documents

Carers' Strategy July 2012 <http://health.gov.ie/blog/publications/national-carers-strategy/>

National Positive Ageing Strategy 2013 <http://health.gov.ie/healthy-ireland/national-positive-ageing-strategy/>

Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative www.hapai.net

Dublin Declaration on Age-Friendly Cities and Communities in Europe 2013

The Irish National Dementia Strategy 2014 <http://health.gov.ie/blog/publications/the-irish-national-dementia-strategy/>

The National Policy and Procedures for Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults December 2014
<http://www.hse.ie/eng/services/publications/corporate/personsatriskofabuse.pdf>

Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative Preliminary Report May 2015 <http://health.gov.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/National-Indicators-Report-Single-W.pdf>

Positive Ageing 2016 National Indicators Report 2016 <http://health.gov.ie/blog/.../positive-ageing-2016-national-indicators-report>

Healthy Ireland – A Framework for Improved Health and Wellbeing 2015-2025
<http://health.gov.ie/healthy-ireland/>

Review of the Nursing Homes Support Scheme, A Fair Deal
<http://health.gov.ie/blog/publications/review-of-the-nursing-homes-support-scheme-a-fair-deal/>

Population and Labour Force Projections 2016-2046 <http://www.cso.ie/en/>

Fuller Working Lives Department of Public Expenditure & Reform January 2016
<http://www.per.gov.ie/en/report-of-the-interdepartmental-group-on-fuller-working-lives/>

Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment 2016 <http://www.dccae.gov.ie/energy/SiteCollectionDocuments/Energy-Efficiency/A%20Strategy%20to%20Combat%20Energy%20Poverty.pdf>

Rebuilding Ireland – an Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness 2016
http://rebuildingireland.ie/install/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Rebuilding-Ireland_Action-Plan.pdf

National Physical Activity Plan 2016 <http://health.gov.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Get-Ireland-Active-the-National-Physical-Activity-Plan.pdf>

1. National ageing situation

The provisional data from Census 2016 shows an overall increase of nearly 4% in the total population in Ireland since the last Census in 2011 but a significant slowdown in growth over the period. As population data by age from Census 2016 will not be available until **July 2017**, information from the latest Central Statistics Office (CSO) population estimates which are based off Census 2011 are used in the commentary provided below.

One of the most significant demographic developments in Ireland in the last decade is the acceleration in population ageing. Since 2007 the population aged 65 and over has increased by 33%. Population projections produced by the CSO indicate that the most dramatic change in the structure of the population in the coming decades will be the increase in the number of older people. This is already occurring with an increase in the number of people over the age of 65 approaching 20,000 per year. Ireland's population is also projected to age with the percentage of people over 65 making up a larger proportion of the population. A similar trend is projected to occur in the EU population. The largest proportional increase in Ireland is expected in the 85+ age group which is projected to double by 2031.

Population ageing clearly has major implications for the planning, provision and funding of services. It is also a measure of success in improving health and extending life expectancy. Life expectancy in Ireland has increased by 2.4 years since 2006 and is now above the average for the EU. While female life expectancy in Ireland has tracked the EU average over the last decade, the life expectancy of males in Ireland has consistently been over one year greater than that in EU countries. In addition, the gap between male and female life expectancy in Ireland has narrowed over the last decade.

The greatest gains in life expectancy have been achieved in the older age groups reflecting decreasing mortality rates from major diseases. In Ireland at age 65, although women have a higher life expectancy than men, men will experience a slightly higher proportion of healthy life years than women. The proportion of life expectancy at age 65 to be lived in good health is higher for both men and women in Ireland compared with the EU average. In the areas of self-reported chronic illness and limitations in activities, Ireland continues to compare favourably with the EU average.

2. Method

In order to review and evaluate the implementation of MIPAA in Ireland, a consultation process was undertaken of all relevant stakeholders, this included Government Departments, older person's organisations and academic institutions. They were asked to report on any initiatives or actions taken since 2012 to implement or progress the objectives of the Vienna Declaration. The detailed updates from the stakeholders on their specific actions are included in the appendices attached.

In tandem with this, an analysis of quantitative information on the older population derived from national population-based surveys conducted by Ireland's Central Statistics Office

(CSO), the Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative (HaPAI) and from The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) has been conducted.

The [Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative](#) (HaPAI) has been established to implement the research objective of the National Positive Ageing Strategy. This is a joint initiative between the Department of Health, the Health Service Executive's Health and Wellbeing Programme and the Atlantic Philanthropies. HaPAI has developed an extensive list of indicators (56) through the Delphi technique to monitor and assess the level of progress being made in implementing the National Positive Ageing Strategy. The Delphi technique was used to achieve consensus on the key indicators to measure positive ageing in Ireland. This approach ensured that older people and experts in ageing were involved in the development of the indicators. The indicators mirror the goals of the National Positive Ageing Strategy.

The first '[Positive Ageing 2016 National Indicators Report](#)' was published in 2016 and highlights many of the positive and the negative aspects of growing older in Ireland. The report sets out the evidence under the three pillars identified in the National Positive Ageing Strategy i.e. participation, health and security as well as the cross-cutting objectives of combatting ageism and increasing access to information. The report provides a benchmark for the future which will support the measurement of progress on positive ageing in Ireland and will assist in identifying the challenges that lie ahead. It is intended to publish the report on the Positive Ageing Indicators every two years. The reports will be used to assess the level of progress being made through the implementation of the National Positive Ageing Strategy to improve the lives of older people over time. Further indicators are being developed and it is the intention that the extensive list of indicators will facilitate planning and policy development currently and into the future. Local indicators have also been developed and an initial set of 21 reports at local level have been produced. Findings from these reports are leading to action on the ground as these results are being fed into local development plans and will be disseminated to all local authority areas so that best practice can inform future developments.

[The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing](#) (TILDA) is a large-scale, nationally representative, longitudinal study on ageing in Ireland. TILDA collects information on many aspects of the health, economic and social circumstances of 8,500 randomly selected older adults and is collected once every two years. The Department of Health with co-funding from the Atlantic Philanthropies and Irish Life has supported four waves of TILDA since 2010, at a total cost to the Department of €12 million. TILDA is operated and managed by Trinity College Dublin (TCD) and is unique amongst longitudinal studies in the scope of measures collected which includes a health assessment component. It represents a valuable source of evidence to assist policy makers and programme planners to better understand ageing in Ireland over a sustained period of time and across a large number of domains. TILDA provides evidence to inform public policy on health and wellbeing and across a wide range of other areas such as pensions and retirement, social inclusion, crime, housing, and transport. In the clinical context, TILDA data is informing clinical approaches to the management of high blood pressure, falls and stroke risk. Outside the area of health, the TILDA team has worked directly with Dublin City Council to address issues identified for older people safely crossing at pedestrian traffic lights by increasing the duration of amber

light signals at over 30 crossings in Dublin. This measure is intended to improve older adults' social engagement, physical activity, functional independence and quality of life. The TILDA team is also working with Growing Up in Ireland (the national longitudinal study of children) to inform policy on how children's early life environments can impact on physical and mental health in later life, as well as risk of disease.

PART II

Vienna Declaration Goal 1: Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained

Older people should be enabled to continue with income-generating work for as long as they want and for as long as they are able to do so productively (UN, 2003)

The proportion of people in the labour force in Ireland aged 55-64 years increased gradually from 2000 to 2008 when all age groups experienced a fall in employment. Levels remained stable between 2010 and 2012 after which they began to rise again gradually. The level of employment of those aged 55-59 has risen steadily to return to the 2008 level in that age group¹. In the first quarter of 2016 the employment rate for adults aged 50-64 was 63%². There has been a significant reduction in Ireland's average effective retirement age from approximately 74 in 1970 (when average life expectancies were significantly shorter than today) to 62.6 for women and 65.4 for men. The Quarterly National Household Survey also shows that one third of men (33%) and just over one quarter of women (28%) would have preferred to remain in work at the time of their retirement³.

In Ireland the 'cultural norm' has been to regard the standard age for retirement as 65 years, this is probably influenced by the fact that 65 was the age at which the State pension became available. Many people aged over the "normal" retirement age are employed. Some people opt for early retirement in order to take up another job or to become self-employed. There are a small number of occupations that have statutory upper age limits but, in general, there is no rule which prevents people over the age of 65 from being employed or self-employed. Many self-employed people continue to be so well past the "normal" retirement age. There is no overall retirement age for company directors, but the company's articles of association may set a maximum age.

In 2010 under the [National Pensions Framework](#), a series of phased increases in the age at which people can access the State Pension was announced. The State Pension age was standardised at 66 in 2014 with the abolition of the State Pension (Transition) payment. The pension age is set to rise to age 67 in 2021 and to age 68 in 2028. The expectation in raising

¹ Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative Preliminary Report May 2015

² Source: EU-LFS (Quarter 1 2014-2016)

³ QNHS, Quarter 2, 2012

the State Pension age is that people who are living longer and healthier lives, will work to that increased age, which will alleviate pressure on the social protection system.

Discrimination on the grounds of age for everyone aged over 16 is prohibited under employment equality legislation. However, employers are still allowed to set minimum recruitment ages and to set retirement ages in employment contracts. Since 1 January 2016, section 34 of the Employment Equality Act 1998 is amended by the Equality (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2015 to the effect that an employer may set a mandatory retirement age provided it is objectively justified.

National Positive Ageing Strategy

The National Positive Ageing Strategy addresses the international evidence that longer working lives have beneficial effects on individuals' physical and psychological wellbeing. National Goal 1 aims to "Remove barriers to participation and provide more opportunities for the continued involvement of people as they age in all aspects of cultural, economic and social life in their communities according to their needs, preferences and capacities". It contains the following broad objective:

"Develop a wide range of employment options (including options for gradual retirement) for people as they age and identify any barriers (legislative, attitudinal, custom and practice) to continued employment and training opportunities for people as they age".

Fuller Working Lives

In January 2016 the Department of Public Expenditure & Reform established a cross Government working group to look at the issue of Fuller Working Lives. As well as the fact that people are living longer more active and healthier lives, and the demographic pressures associated with an ageing population, the expenditure on Irish State pensions and relevant supplementary payments is set to rise from €7 billion in 2016 to €8.7 billion in 2026, assuming no rate changes. This is apart from the rise in the age of eligibility for the State Pension which will increase from 66 to 67 in 2021 and to 68 in 2028. The working group also considered the mental, social, as well as the economic benefits associated with supporting people to work later in life.

The Group published their findings in August 2016 in the [Report of the Interdepartmental Group on Fuller Working Lives](#) and stated that if the increases in the State pension age are not matched by longer working, future incomes for those retiring before reaching the age of eligibility for the State pension will become an increasing issue, with implications across a number of policy areas. It also found that, in line with the vision set out in the National Positive Ageing Strategy, Ireland should be a society that explores the opportunities associated with longer, fuller working lives by preparing properly for population ageing and supporting older people's continued engagement in economic and social life. To that end a shift in 'cultural norms' around retirement age is needed on all sides. In a positive ageing environment, workers should, to the greatest extent possible, be facilitated with the option to work beyond normal retirement age. This should be done with a degree of flexibility and certainty for staff which should be clearly communicated by management. The Report also recognised the fact that appropriate training and other supports for older workers may be needed to enable them to remain active participants in the labour market and in

communities, and that the State, employers and workers themselves all have a responsibility in this area. The Social Welfare system which provides a range of [supports to older people](#) should continue to provide a safety net for those who, for health or other reasons, are not in a position to work longer. The Group identified a set of framework principles to underpin policy in this area and has made recommendations which will now be implemented by relevant Government Departments.

Examples of encouraging and promoting the participation of older people in the workplace are also happening at a local level. Among the initiatives taking place are programmes developed by voluntary organisations on the ground to support and encourage older people to reskill and continue to participate in the workplace.

Vienna Declaration Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted

A society for all ages encompasses the goal of providing older persons with the opportunity to continue contributing to society (UN, 2003)

National Goal I of the **National Positive Ageing Strategy** aims to *“Remove barriers to participation and provide more opportunities for the continued involvement of people as they age in all aspects of cultural, economic and social life in their communities according to their needs, preferences and capacities”*.

The associated objectives set out to:

- Promote the concept of active citizenship and the value of volunteering, and encourage people of all ages to become more involved in and to contribute to their own communities.
- Promote the development of opportunities for engagement and participation of people of all ages in a range of arts, cultural, spiritual, leisure, learning and physical activities in their local communities.
- Enable people as they age ‘to get out and about’ through the provision of accessible, affordable, and flexible transport systems in both rural and urban areas.

The Health Service Executive funds a variety of voluntary organisations to support older people and their carers to stay independent and remain at home. Some of the services provided through Health Service Executive funding include drop in centres, telephone help lines, support groups, and outlets for social activity. The Health Service Executive will continue to provide day care services, and other community supports either directly or in partnership with voluntary organisations, so as to ensure that older people are provided with the necessary supports to remain active and participate in their local communities.

The **Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme** is a World Health Organisation (WHO) inspired movement which embraces the challenges and opportunities that the ageing population presents by facilitating local authorities to take the lead on changing thinking about ageing, and how services are planned and delivered. They do this by undertaking focused activities which aim to fulfill goals related to each of the Age Friendly themes - Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, Housing, Social Participation, Transportation, Respect and Social Inclusion, Civic Participation and Employment, Communication and Information, Community Support and Health Services.

The Dublin Declaration on Age Friendly Cities and Communities expresses the clear and strong commitment of political leaders to champion actions which improve the lives of older people. This Declaration has been signed by a host of international cities including New York, Mexico, Manchester, Edinburgh and Seoul. In November 2014 all 31 Local Authorities around Ireland adopted or committed to adopting a formal age friendly city or county wide programme, making Ireland the first EU State to declare a national commitment to creating a country where older people are valued and respected, and where their needs are recognised and addressed. Ireland is represented on the Strategic Advisory Group of the WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities established in 2013 and the Advisory Committee of the Age-friendly Environments in Europe (AFEE) which is a joint exercise between the EU and WHO Europe.

The Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme in Ireland is run by city and county based Alliances, involving senior decision-makers from public, commercial and not-for-profit organisations. Older People Councils which are representative groups of older people are an integral part of this age friendly structure. The National Positive Ageing Strategy contained a commitment to the establishment of Older People Councils, where it was "envisaged that these councils would have a bottom-up role in monitoring the implementation of the Strategy". These Older People Councils identify priority areas of need, raise issues of importance and inform and influence the decision making process of the City or County Age Friendly initiative. Representatives of the Older People Councils play an important role in each of the Age Friendly Alliances in having the voice of the older person heard at a range of different decision making tables. A national network of Older Peoples Councils has been established to provide a platform for skill sharing and knowledge transfer.

The Age Friendly Town (AFT) Programme which is part of this national programme has developed a walkability audit tool which was piloted in eight Irish towns and urban centres in 2014. This project was carried out in partnership with the Centre of Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD) at the National Disability Authority and it aimed to improve the walkability audit tool and to reflect the experiences of people of different ages, sizes and abilities. The CEUD intends to use the data collected and experience gained from the process to inform the development of a national audit tool for roads and streets, using a universal design approach. The Age Friendly Towns programme will use the data collected in each of the towns to make targeted improvements in each of the individual areas.

At a local level voluntary organisations all over Ireland continue to work to turn the period from age 50 onwards into a satisfying time in people’s lives by facilitating engagement in arts, cultural, sporting and physical activities. They provide opportunities to learn and reskill, enabling older people to become more involved in society as active citizens. The impact of this positive social interaction cannot be underestimated. Supporting social connectedness and involvement in community life is a keystone to empowering people at the individual level and building strong communities for health and wellbeing. The way older people perceive themselves and how they are viewed by others can have a measurable effect on health and wellbeing. In research published in January 2016 by The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)⁴ negative attitudes to ageing were found to have both physical and cognitive effects on the health of participants in later years. The research findings show that older people with negative attitudes towards ageing had slower walking speed and worse cognitive abilities two years after initial assessment, compared to older people with more positive attitudes towards ageing. Furthermore, negative attitudes towards ageing seem to be associated with poorer cognitive outcomes for older people with positive people scoring better than their more negative counterparts.

Vienna Declaration Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded

National Goal 3 of **National Positive Ageing Strategy** recognises the need to “enable people to age with confidence and dignity in their own homes and communities for as long as possible”. Under this goal, the following objectives were identified for action by various Government Departments:

- Ensure an acceptable standard of living;
- Well-maintained, affordable, safe and secure homes, suited to physical and social needs;
- Develop age-friendly public spaces, transport and buildings;
- Implement the Garda⁵ Older People Strategy and empower people as they age to live free from fear in their own homes, to feel safe and confident outside in their own communities, and support an environment where this sense of security is enhanced;
- Continue to address the problem of elder abuse at all levels of society through raising

In July 2016 the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government launched [Rebuilding Ireland – an Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness](#). This plan is designed to tackle the housing shortage and aims to increase the delivery of homes nationwide. It is a comprehensive plan and addresses all aspects of the housing system

⁴ Robertson. 2016. [How Negative Attitudes Towards Ageing Affect Health in Later Life](#). TILDA Research Brief.

⁵ Garda – Police in Irish

under five Pillars. Older People's housing needs are considered under Pillar 2 "Accelerate Social Housing". The Strategy notes that as home care costs in Ireland are estimated to be consistently lower than hospitalisation, for many living in adapted or specialist housing will reduce reliance on health and social care services. This can result in measurably improved health status and lower rates of hospital admissions, while also contributing to a greater sense of wellbeing. The requirement for a range of housing choices and options for older people was examined in the development of the Action Plan, account has been taken of a number of strands of Age Friendly Ireland's work, including;

- A consultation process with older people across 31 local authorities,
- Findings from the Housing for Older People: Future Perspectives research study (2016),
- Initial results emerging from the Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative survey which has involved c.10,500 household-based interviews,
- The training programme for local authority staff in housing, public realm and planning, and
- Learning from Age Friendly City and County multi-agency projects.

As people age they tend to spend more times in their homes, it is essential that their living environment is comfortable, safe, secure and adaptable to their changing needs and circumstances. The Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government provide funding to local authorities for the **Housing Adaptations for Older People and People with a Disability** living in private houses. In 2016 €56.25 million was been made available for these grants. The grants provide older people and people with a disability the opportunity to continue independent living in their own homes for as long as possible, with comfort and dignity. The grants allow extensions to be built for people with a disability as well as housing adaptations to improve and aid mobility such as stair lifts, access ramps, etc. Under the Rebuilding Ireland Plan, the Department will explore how the process of accessing these grants can be streamlined and simplified.

The **Dublin City Age Friendly Programme's Housing Working Group** has recently developed a report with a series of recommendations based on the concept of 'Housing with Support', which covers a range of areas, from the physical environment to social, care and community supports. The report recognises the need for a joined-up approach to address the critical issue of creating housing choice for the changing demographic, one that will require housing, social and care supports to be incorporated into a single scheme. A new cross-Departmental/inter-agency approach will therefore be taken to progressing housing initiatives for older people, including a Dublin City Council pilot project for a sixty-home development commenced in 2016, with opportunities for similar proposals in other local authority areas to be pursued in parallel.

The Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment published the [Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty](#) in 2016. This strategy expands the reach of existing energy efficiency schemes and commits the Government to developing and piloting new measures to find more effective ways to focus energy efficiency efforts on those most at risk of energy poverty. The strategy sets out the actions that will be taken over the next three years to alleviate the burden of energy poverty on the most vulnerable in society, this

includes older people. The strategy focuses on a small number of high impact actions that will make a real difference to the lives of those in energy poverty.

Warmth and Wellbeing is a pilot scheme led by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment in conjunction with the Department of Health and the Health Services Executive (HSE). The scheme aims to make homes warmer and healthier to live in by providing extensive energy efficiency upgrades to those in energy poverty who are living with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Asthma. It enables HSE staff to refer eligible patients directly to the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland to receive deep energy efficiency improvements to their homes. A household will be eligible to receive intervention under the first phase of the initiative if:

- Someone living in the house is in receipt of fuel allowance;
- A member of the household is 55 years of age or over;
- The house is situated in the designated Community Healthcare Organisation Area;
- A member of the household has a pressing medical need associated with low thermal efficiency housing (chronic circulatory or respiratory conditions);
- The house is either owner occupied or social housing.

In addition, priority consideration for inclusion in the pilot will be given in situations where someone living in the house is in receipt of a home care package or is on the waiting list for a home care package or where someone living in the house has been recently discharged from hospital or is waiting to be discharged from hospital to home. Each home and resident will be re-visited and assessed six months after work is complete and a further assessment will be carried out two years after the completion date. This will involve an assessment of the works carried out in the home as well as an assessment of any health status changes experienced by the occupants. It is anticipated that the pilot programme will run for three years and at least €20m in State funding will be allocated to its delivery by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment.

The Action Plan for Jobs 2014 identified Smart Ageing as an opportunity for economic growth and jobs for Ireland. Smart Ageing is using technology and innovation in both the public and private sectors to produce products, services solutions, and systems to improve the quality of life of people aged 50 and over. As part of the Action Plan, the Government committed to map current economic and social activity in Ireland, to identify assets and strengths and the enterprise and job creation potential for the country. The Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation (DJEI) commissioned a report to help recognise the specific developments that may benefit older people globally and where Ireland has a competitive advantage. Under the Action Plan for Jobs 2016, the programme of actions for Smart Ageing is focussing on the areas of Supporting Enterprise, Functional Food, Connected Health, Assisted Living, Adaptable Housing and Tourism. The Department of the Taoiseach⁶ chairs the Senior Officials Group of relevant Departments and Agencies to support and oversee the Programme's implementation.

⁶ The Taoiseach is the Irish Prime Minister.

Safety and security for Older People in their homes and communities are essential to allowing independent, healthy and secure living. An Garda Síochána, the national police force in Ireland have an [Older People Strategy](#) which was launched in 2010. This Strategy continues to be implemented by An Garda Síochána and it promotes a range of actions designed to increase trust and confidence and lessen the fear of crime, as well as indicators to determine and respond to the needs and expectations of older people on an on-going basis. Crime Prevention Teams in several areas work on reaching out to older people to increase awareness of crime prevention measures. An Garda Síochána also works closely within the Age Friendly Ireland structure with a representative attending each County Alliance. They have also developed crime reduction and prevention initiatives that address needs of older people with the Older Persons Councils.

The [Safeguarding Vulnerable Persons at risk of Abuse, National Policy & Procedures](#) was launched in December 2014. This national policy applies to all Health Service Executive and Health Service Executive funded services for older people and people with disabilities. The policy outlines the procedures to be followed when there is a concern of abuse, neglect or self-neglect of a vulnerable adult. The types of abuse outlined include physical, sexual, psychological and financial/material abuse, neglect and acts of omission, discriminatory abuse and institutional abuse. Self-neglect is also covered. The HSE has established a number of structures to implement the policy, including a National Safeguarding Office and a National Intersectoral Safeguarding Committee. Safeguarding and Protection Teams to deal with suspected abuse have been established in each of the nine Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO) Areas. There is a system in place to monitor the safeguarding concerns from the CHO's and this data is reported in the monthly HSE national performance reports.

Vienna declaration Goal 4: Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced

The four National Goals and the underpinning Objectives of the **National Positive Ageing Strategy** are specific to particular policy areas such as health, housing, transport, income, employment etc. However, the cross cutting objectives of combating ageism and improving information provision encompass all policy development and service delivery for older people across all policy areas. Under the Combatting Ageism objective the Strategy aims to:

- Promote a better understanding of the importance of intergenerational solidarity and ensure that policy developments enhance solidarity between generations.
- Encourage the development of intergenerational initiatives at local, regional and national level.

The National Positive Ageing Strategy recognises that solidarity between generations at all levels is fundamental to the achievement of a society for everyone. In recent years a number of factors have contributed to an increasing social distance between

generations with older people often isolated from family members due to migration, family break down and changing social networks. Furthermore, given the concern about the effect that a rising older population will have on the financial sustainability of public health and welfare systems, it was noted that all members of society, irrespective of age, have contributions to make and needs to be met. While the nature of the contributions and needs may change over the life-course, the giving and receiving of resources between generations are crucial to promoting economic and social stability. The Strategy identified that any policies and programmes developed in support of the Goals and Objectives set out should meet the needs of all generations and should be used to connect generations rather than to separate them.

The Department of Education and Skills has a number of literacy programmes that support and develop the language literacy and numeracy learning that happens in families and these include opportunities for intergenerational learning. In the period since 2012 an average of 45,000+ individuals have attended SOLAS (The Further Education and Training Authority) funded adult literacy courses nationwide. These courses have been delivered by approximately 1,500 paid tutors and around 4,000 volunteers.

A working group co-chaired by the Department of Health and the Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport have developed a [National Physical Activity Plan](#). This Plan has 60 actions aimed at enhancing the quality and longevity of life for the people of Ireland by promoting and improving physical activity levels. Among the initiatives being rolled out by the HSE include a *Get Ireland Active* website which provides information on becoming more active for all age groups including older adults. The *Parkrun* is a free 5k timed event for all age groups, including older adults with a view to increasing physical activity levels across the life course. The average weekly parkrun participation of over 65s nationally is 4700 - 1483 women and 3217 men. The *Go for Life Programme* for sport and physical activity for older people aims to involve older adults in all aspects of sport and physical activity. The programme will empower and enable older people by reaching out to active retirement associations, senior citizens groups, day care and community centres around the country, to ensure that more older people are more active, more often. Activities involved include training older adults to lead physical activities within their groups and to encourage participation in a range of activities such as the Go for Life games

Long term care and support for older persons is provided in both a formal and informal way in Ireland, although social changes mean that there is uncertainty about the level of informal care that families and carers will be in a position to provide in the future. Currently, the majority of assistance provided to older people who need support with activities of daily living is done on an informal basis. The Census in 2011 showed that over 187,000 people were providing unpaid assistance to a family member or friend with a long term illness, disability or a level of need. The Census however does not break this number down by age group, but TILDA data shows that approximately 90% of older people, who required assistance with daily living, received support from unpaid family or friends. There are currently two State payments to support this type of care Carer's Benefit and a respite grant which is also available to those in receipt of Carer's Benefit. The [Carers' Strategy](#) published in 2012 acknowledges the crucial role carers play in society and is committed to supporting Carers. The goals and objectives contained in the strategy are

designed to ensure that carers are recognised, supported and empowered in their caring role.

The Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme has established several intergenerational projects under its structures aimed at enhancing solidarity and learning among the generations. Some of the projects include Age Friendly Libraries – Keeping Up with The Kids, My Shoes/Your Shoes, and projects with transition year students.

Many third level institutions in Ireland are also involved in promoting and developing intergenerational solidarity. Dublin City University has established an 'Age Friendly University' which aims to enhance the lives of older members of the community through educational programmes, research and civic engagement. This structure has now been adopted by partner universities in Ireland, the UK and the USA. An External Advisory Board was established from organisations representing older people's interests to advise and support the initiative. The Dublin Institute of Technology is part of the intergenerational European project called *Together Old and Young* ([TOY](#)), which looks at the relationships between young children and older people and the benefits to both generations and communities as a whole.

Conclusions and priorities for the future

The ageing demographic has implications for public policy, service provision, long-term planning, and society as a whole. The **Healthy Ireland** framework published in 2013 sets out a vision to improve the health and wellbeing of the entire population of Ireland. Its main focus is on prevention and keeping people healthier for longer over the entire life course. The on-going implementation of the **National Positive Ageing Strategy** is an important development aimed at improving the lives of Older People in Ireland. As many of the objectives included in the Strategy are quite broad, they can be viewed as a set of principles to which the Irish Government has committed, and which will inform policies that affect older people on an indefinite basis into the future. This is a cross Government Departmental Strategy, the Department of Health has an overall coordinating and collating role and has a more direct role for the health-related objectives. The Department has formulated new arrangements to implement and monitor the National Positive Ageing Strategy. These structures will re-commit to the core principles of the Strategy, and inform how the State approaches older person's services into the future. The new proposals will see mechanisms established that will give stakeholder groups effective and on-going access to bodies and agencies relevant to older people. Structures will be established for engagement between relevant Government Departments and State Agencies and relevant stakeholders on how the Strategy's principles are being applied. The new proposals will see the introduction of an annual forum for stakeholders and Departments/Agencies, with the first such forum taking place in 2017. Clear channels of communications will also be established with Government Departments assigning a named senior official to deal with representative groups for older people to discuss issues relevant to their remit.

Further monitoring arrangements for the implementation of the National Positive Ageing Strategy have been established through the **Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative**. The outcome indicators it has developed will monitor all four goals of the NPAS and allow for measuring progress on positive ageing in Ireland. The focus for the future will be to use the evidence base to develop and progress policy in this area. This will allow a better understanding of what the impacts are on health and wellbeing, and also on how the various factors interact with each other. It is intended to publish the report on the Positive Ageing Indicators every two years.

Given the ageing demographics there is a need to build capacity in the provision of healthcare services that can meet these changes in the model in both community and acute services. The **HSE Integrated Care Programme for Older Persons (ICPOP)** aims to augment primary and secondary care services for older people in the community enabling a shift from a model of acute, hospital-based episodic care to a model that reflects increased co-ordination and care planning based on the needs of the older person.

In the area of community services the overarching policy is to support people to live in dignity and independence in their own homes and communities for as long as possible and to support access to quality long-term residential care where this is appropriate. There is an obvious need to provide high quality and flexible services that not only best meet the needs of individual clients, but also balance pressures across the wider health system including Acute Hospitals, Long Term Residential Care and the Community Care Sector.

Home care services are critical to support older people to stay in their own homes and communities, and maintain their independence for as long as possible. The Health Service Executive provides home support services, either directly or through service agreements with private and voluntary sector providers. Services are provided on the basis of assessed health care need and there is no means testing. In addition to the mainstream Home Help Service enhanced home care is provided through Home Care Packages which were introduced in 2006. *Intensive Home Care Packages* for people with very complex needs were introduced in 2014. The current Government has prioritised the development of a statutory scheme for home care together with regulation of these services.

The **Nursing Homes Support Scheme** also known as the 'Fair Deal' was introduced in 2009. This is a system of financial support for those in need of long-term nursing home care. The Scheme aims to ensure that long-term nursing home care is accessible and affordable for everyone and that people are cared for in the most appropriate settings. The Review of the Nursing Homes Support Scheme was published in July 2015 and the recommendations contained in the review are in the process of being implemented.

The **Single Assessment Tool (SAT)** project being rolled out by the Health Service Executive will implement a standardised IT-enabled, health and social care needs assessment for older people nationally. This approach to care needs assessment will facilitate a reduction of fragmentation so that assessment, care planning, and policy decision-making are effective, co-ordinated, and provide maximum value for money.

The work carried out by Non-Governmental Organisations and local groups to ageing positively and well cannot be underestimated. The various organisations around the country will continue to provide a wide range of programmes aimed at promoting positive ageing, while taking cognisance of the fact that all older people are not the same and have different interests and needs. These initiatives not only help keep older people independent, mentally active, fit and well, but can be a lifeline for some older people who would otherwise feel isolated and lonely. Involvement and participation in the various activities not only strengthens links to the local community but helps older people to retain their independence.

Updates on specific actions undertaken to implement MIPAA :

- APPENDIX 1 Government Departments
- APPENDIX 2 Health Service Executive
- APPENDIX 3 NGO Sector
- APPENDIX 4 Statistical Indicators on Active Ageing

Appendix 1

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>	<p>The introduction of free GP care without fees at point of access to all persons aged 70 years and over commenced on 5th August 2015.</p>	<p>As at 24th May, 2016 58,750 people over 70 years of age had registered for this service. In addition, a further 333,825 people over 70 years of age have a medical card which entitles them to a range of health services free of charge, including general medical and surgical services.</p>		
	<p>Many people aged 65-69 years are also in receipt of free GP care under Medical Card/GP Visit Card arrangements.</p>	<p>As of 1st May 2016: - 102,906 people aged 65-69 years qualify for GP services free of charge. 96,486 of these have medical cards and 6,420 have GP Visit Cards.</p>		

Implementation of the Vienna Declaration by the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND REFORM since 2012

“A new Single Pension Scheme was introduced for all new public servants in Ireland who were recruited since 1 January 2013. Some of the measures included in that scheme, which serve to promote fuller working lives and active ageing in the public service in Ireland, are the introduction of a new higher retirement age of 66 in the public service, to be increased to 67 in 2021 and 68 in 2028 to reflect the planned changes in the eligibility age for receipt of the contributory State pension and to allow public servants to work until they are 70 years of age, should they wish to do so.

“In addition, an inter-departmental Working Group was established earlier this year, under the Chairmanship of the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, one of whose tasks is to consider policy and make recommendations that will support fuller working lives in the future. This Working Group is due to report shortly.”

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action is needed
Goal 1 Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained	Introduction of new Single Pension Scheme for public servants recruited from 1 January 2013 onwards.	Increasing the normal retirement age to 66 (rising to 67 in 2021 and 68 in 2028) and mandatory retirement age to 70, allowing public servants to extend their working life.	An interdepartmental working group has been established which will consider and recommend ways in which fuller working lives can be supported in the future.	

Department of Jobs Enterprise and Innovation Response - Smart Ageing

The Action Plan for Jobs 2014 identified Smart Ageing as a sectoral opportunity for economic growth and jobs for Ireland. As part of the Action Plan, the Government committed to map the current economic and social activity in Ireland, to identify our assets and strengths and to identify the enterprise and job creation potential for the country.

Accordingly, the Department of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation (DJEI) commissioned a report to help recognise the specific developments that may benefit older people globally and where Ireland has a competitive advantage. Seven areas were identified as potential areas of opportunity of which three were directly linked to the work of DJEI. Health Innovation Hub Ireland (HIHI), a project that is jointly chaired by DJEI and the Department of Health, has the potential to deliver on some of the areas of opportunity identified in the report (Connected Health, Assisted Living and Connected Health).

Subsequently, a Senior Officials Group has been established and is chaired by Department of the Taoiseach. DJEI has been feeding into a programme of actions to be delivered through both the Action Plan for Jobs and HHHI.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TAOISEACH - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>	<p>Smart Ageing Programme of Actions (Smart Ageing is using technology and innovation in both the public and private sectors to produce products, services solutions, and systems to improve the quality of life of people aged 50 and over).</p>	<p>The Department chaired and Inter departmental Group on Smart Ageing, whose work resulted in a commitment in the Action Plan for Jobs 2016 to map out and implement a programme of actions. The Programme of Actions for Smart Ageing has actions and associated timelines, focussing on areas of activity with greatest potential economic opportunity for Ireland, with a particular focus on the areas of Supporting Enterprise, Functional Food, Connected Health, Assisted Living, Adaptable Housing and Tourism.</p>	<p>The Department chairs the Senior Officials Group of relevant departments and agencies to support and oversee the Programme's implementation. In keeping with the commitment in the Action Plan for Jobs, the Group will report progress on implementation periodically to the relevant Cabinet Committee.</p>	<p>Further action, as appropriate, will be considered by the Senior Officials Group on Smart Ageing.</p>
	<p>National Positive Ageing Strategy</p>	<p>The Department chairs the Senior Official Group to support the Cabinet Committee on Social Policy and Public Service Reform. In this context the Department was involved in the development of the National Carers' Strategy and the National Positive Ageing Strategy.</p>	<p>The Senior Officials Group will continue to support the Cabinet Committee's oversight of these strategies.</p>	<p>Proposals to be brought by D/Health as lead Department to Senior Officials Groups and Cabinet Committee on social Policy and Public Service Reform as appropriate</p>

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT TOURISM AND SPORT - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted.</p>	<p>Go For Life supported by Sport Ireland The aim of the Go for Life Project is to involve more older adults in all aspects of sport and physical activity more often. Sport Ireland provides funding to enable Age & Opportunity to carry out a range of initiatives aimed at significantly increasing older people's involvement in all aspects of active living and recreational sport, including participation, planning and leading.</p>	<p>Go for Life is implemented through the following key activities: The Leadership programme which aims to promote greater participation by independent older people in all aspects of health-enhancing physical activity and recreational sports including planning, organising and leading. The Leadership programme includes special initiatives which promote greater participation by older people at risk of social exclusion in health-enhancing physical activity and recreational sports. The Go for Life Games which aim to involve more older people in recreational sport. The National Grant Scheme which assists local clubs and organisations for older people to increase physical activity opportunities for their members;</p>	<p>Provide further support to the programme to increase participation in older adults in sport and physical activity</p>	<p>Continued support to develop the programme and extend to a further range of sport opportunities</p>

<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>	<p>Dublin Airport Authority Age Friendly National Programme</p>	<p>The Physical Activity Awareness Programme which aims to increase older people's awareness of the benefits of an active lifestyle and of the wide range of opportunities for involvement in active living and recreational sport.</p> <p>Following a visit from the Fingal Age Friendly County Coordinator and members of Fingal's Senior Citizens Forum, and in light of the positive work that has been done in the airport to make it a more pleasant experience for people in general but more particularly for older people or vulnerable people with impaired mobility issues, the Age Friendly National programme invited Dublin Airport Authority to submit an application to the 2014 Age Friendly Town programme to position the airport as an Age Friendly Institution/Place/Community. This application was successful and further engagement with Age Friendly Ireland has taken place. A number of proposed initiatives are currently being examined including promoting Age Friendliness at Dublin Airport and communicating the Age Friendly agenda to all airport operators/users.</p>		
	<p>Accessibility for persons with reduced mobility</p>	<p>Dublin Airport Authority is dedicated to providing accessibility for people with reduced mobility throughout its facilities at Dublin Airport. Assistance for passengers with reduced mobility is</p>		

		<p>available at both Terminal 1 and Terminal 2. Both terminals also include the following:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lifts with audio messaging and braille facilities 2. Help points in each terminal for passengers to access who require assistance 3. Assistance lane at security checkpoints for persons with reduced mobility 4. Shuttle buses are provided from car parks to terminal buildings 	
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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 1 Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained.</p>	<p>Further Education and Training provision, Skills and Labour Market Research Unit, National Skills Strategy</p>	<p>To monitor and compare participation in Ireland with other EU countries the Skills and Labour Market Research Unit collects and publishes data on an annual basis on Life Long Learning rates and is due to shortly publish its findings relating to 2015 on the Expert Group on Future Skills Needs website www.skillsireland.ie</p>	<p>To support longer working lives, the recently published National Skills Strategy (NSS) 2025 sets targets to promote and increase Life Long Learning to 10% by 2020 and 15% by 2025</p>	<p>While progress toward the EU target (15% BY 2020) has been slow to</p>

			<p>date, interventions, as outlined in the National Skills Strategy, particularly in relation to work place training, will facilitate an increase in Ireland's lifelong learning rate over the course of the implementation of the National Skills Strategy.</p>	
<p>Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted.</p>	<p>SOLAS (The Further Education and Training Authority) The Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019 Implementation</p>	<p>The Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019 relates to <i>active inclusion</i> which aims to support the active inclusion of individuals of all ages and abilities to participate in further education and training to enable every citizen to fully participate in society. Actions in this area include identifying and addressing barriers to participation in further education and training and improving adult literacy and numeracy provision.</p>	<p>Further implementation of the Further Education and Training Strategy as per the Department-led detailed implementation plan.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p>SOLAS (The Further Education and Training Authority) funded further education and training provision through the annual SOLAS/Education and Training Board services planning process</p>	<p>Since 2014 SOLAS publishes an annual integrated Further Education and Training service plan setting out SOLAS funding priorities for each year. These are informed by the commitments set out in the Further Education and Training Strategy. A research project into the identification of barriers to Further Education and Training participation, commissioned by SOLAS, will shortly commence and seek to identify, prioritise and propose solutions to the barriers to participation in Further Education and Training in particular, by under 25s unemployed people and older long term unemployed people. Based on the</p>	<p>As part of the Department of Education and Skills led implementation of The Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019 to review/evaluate as per an agreed schedule of evaluations, the main full time Further Education and Training Strategy e.g. Post Leaving Certificate Youthreach etc., for effectiveness, relevance and alignment to current</p>	<p>To develop an appropriate outcomes-based planning and funding model that can support the transformation of the Further Education and Training sector in terms of relevance, responsiveness and value for money.</p>

		<p>research findings, the evaluation will advance specific recommendations, and where appropriate, propose adaptations to ensure that specific Further Education and Training programmes are better focused on the needs of young and older long term unemployed groups and that policy on access and participation remains effective and consistent.</p> <p>In the region of 40% of the learners who engage in Further Education and Training are under 25 years of age. The balance of learners is spread across all other age groups. With the exception of Youthreach (aimed at early school leavers under 25 years of age) there is no upper age eligibility applicable to Further Education and Training programmes. Examples of actions currently taking place within the sector to support the active inclusion of all learners including older learners are:</p> <p>Introduction of <i>new</i> part-time programmes as well as timetabling study and ICT skills and academic literacy support across all level 3 and 4 provision.</p> <p>Increased flexibility in course provision to suit the lives of older learners, including weekend, evening, part-time provision as well as full-time</p> <p>Enhanced pre-assessment policies and procedures to support the identification of best fit programmes and award levels for all.</p>	<p>and emerging government economic and social inclusion policies.</p>	
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<p>Goal 4: Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced</p>	<p>Literacy and Numeracy Provision</p>	<p>In the period since 2012 an average of 45,000+ individuals attended SOLAS funded Education Training Board provided adult literacy courses nationwide delivered by approximately 1,500 paid tutors and around 4,000 volunteers.</p>	<p>The funding for literacy and numeracy provision will be sustained by SOLAS and will remain in place, until an agreed strategic inputs/outcomes-based funding model has been trialled and tested on other types of Further Education and Training provision.</p>	<p>Implementation of Adult Literacy and Numeracy Strategy is on-going as set out in the Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019 (p100).</p>

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE (CSO) - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 1 Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained.</p>		<p>The CSO has published periodic (2004, 2009, 2010 and 2011) data from the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) on the elderly. This provides information on income and living conditions of the elderly.</p>		
<p>Goal 3 Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>		<p>The CSO has recently completed a survey on the health of Irish persons. This will provide data on the health, mobility and social connectedness of the elderly.</p>	<p>We are developing disability indicators in line with international standards. This will enable, where there are sufficient numbers, the production of statistics on the elderly.</p>	

Appendix 2

HSE - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

RESEARCH AWARDS

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/ Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted.</p>	HSE Research Awards on Ageing 2015	<p>Prof. Rose Anne Kenny (Principal Investigator) in Trinity College Dublin has been awarded funding to undertake a study on 'What are the important determinants for maintaining social participation in over 50s in Ireland? Evidence from the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)'. This research will be completed by May 2017 and a final report, policy briefing paper, and summary report will be produced. Three academic manuscripts will be also prepared that will examine the transitions of older people in social participation over the first 3 waves of TILDA, the physical and mental health outcomes of informal carers and non-carers, and the effect of accessibility to health and social care services on the health of carers.</p>		<p>The findings from this research will inform the development of strategies and policies for participation of older people in society, and will also inform policies and practices to provide support to caregivers to improve health and wellbeing.</p>
	HSE Research Awards on Ageing 2015	<p>Dr. Anne Clarke (Principal Investigator) in the Economic and Social Research Institute has been awarded funding to research 'Financial security in the older population in Ireland: Assessing the impact of austerity and policy change'. This study will be completed by June 2018 and a final report, policy briefing paper, summary report, ESRI Research Bulletin policy briefs, and two peer-reviewed journal articles will be produced.</p>		<p>This study will examine the impact of multiple tax and welfare policy changes on the financial security of older people, thus highlighting particular areas of concern from a policy perspective. The findings of this study will provide new evidence for policymakers and practitioners on the financial security of older people in Ireland.</p>
<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>	HSE Research Awards on Ageing 2015	<p>Dr. Gerard Clarke (Principal Investigator) in University College Cork has been awarded funding to study 'Caregiver stress and the host-microbe interface: The microbial toll of a challenging societal problem'. This research</p>		<p>This study will establish both the impact of caregiving and if programmes that can successfully manage this stress can also counteract the effects of stress on the gut microbiota. The findings from this study</p>

		will be completed by December 2017 and a final report, policy briefing paper, summary report, and three journal articles will be produced.		will enhance our understanding of the stress-related mental and cognitive health implications of family dementia caregiving to the gut microbiota, and the ability of stress-reduction strategies to abrogate the spectrum of effects across psychiatric, cognitive and biological burden of this societal responsibility.
	HSE Research Awards on Ageing 2015	Prof. Charles Normand (Principal Investigator) in Trinity College Dublin has been awarded funding to research 'Frailty-related outcomes and health care use: Supporting older people to age in place in Ireland'. This research will be completed by June 2017 and a final report, policy briefing paper and summary report will be produced. Two peer-reviewed journal articles will be also prepared that examine the prevalence of community-living frailty in Ireland and characteristics of service utilisation profiles, and the different service utilisation profiles among the frail across the public care system in Ireland over a five year period.		This study will map how healthcare utilisation profiles transition over time among the community-living frail and investigate the impact on health status and quality of life. The findings from this study will indicate whether current service provision is effective or otherwise in meeting the needs of older adults in frailty living in the community, enabling them to age in place. Elucidating frailty-related service demands will provide a much needed evidence base for the specific needs that will be vital for delivering efficient, effective and appropriate healthcare services into the future.
	HSE Research Awards on Ageing 2015	Dr. Gerald McKenna (Principal Investigator) in Queens University Belfast has been awarded funding to research 'The impact of a tailored dietary intervention coupled with oral rehabilitation on the nutritional status of older patients'. This research will be completed by June 2017 and a final report, policy briefing paper, summary report, and a habit-based intervention booklet will be produced.		The findings from this study will address a significant gap in the currently available scientific evidence and data required for planning, implementation, service management and evaluation of oral health interventions for the elderly. This lack of data is particularly acute in relation to the treatment of oral diseases in the elderly, with implications for policy development and delivery of clinically- and cost-effective treatments.

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 1 Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained.</p>	<p>The HSE published the <i>Healthy Ireland in the Health Services Implementation plan 2015 – 2017</i> last July. The plan identified 126 actions, focussed around 3 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Service Reform - Reducing Chronic Disease - Staff Health and Wellbeing 	<p>A initiative to provide funding to support Staff Health and Wellbeing initiatives in 2016 is currently under consideration</p> <p>Hospitals Groups and CHOs as they develop local implementation plans are including actions to support staff health and wellbeing</p>	<p>Implement initiatives and monitor and evaluate outputs/outcomes</p>	
	<p>Staff Health & Wellbeing The <i>HSE People Strategy 2015-2018</i> commits to “<i>Develop a Staff Health and Wellbeing Strategy to support staff in managing their own health and wellbeing</i>”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the staff Health & Wellbeing Strategy • Healthy Workplace Guide developed • Health & Wellbeing staff survey undertaken 	<p>Currently under consideration</p> <p>Draft report and recommendations under consideration</p>	
	<p>Physical activity initiatives promoting staff health & wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Transformation 	<p>Programmes encourage staff to be more active and to enhance the quality of life for the employee resulting in reduced</p>	<p>To embed a stronger culture of meaningful workplace health and wellbeing supports for employees (HSE)</p>	

	The development of Healthy Workplace Framework in partnership with the Department of Health.	absenteeism. This is lead by the DoH and meetings have commenced with a Report completed by the Institute of Public Health in June on the Scoping Focus	Framework developed and disseminated with action plan as appropriate	
	Education programmes for people promoting healthy eating and providing information on prevention of Type 2 diabetes:	868 people have completed a structured patient education programme for diabetes this year to date (Xpert) 2,669 people attending a structured community based healthy cooking programme this year so far, these figures are above target by 46.3%.	Ongoing roll out of programmes	Monitoring and evaluation of programmes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-PERT Dietitian Led education Course for people with Type 2 diabetes • Structured community based healthy cooking programme 			
Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded	Healthy Ageing Programme 2016- A health and wellbeing programme for those working with older adults in the Day Care Setting.	Outcomes – 2016 Across 4 counties HSE train all staff who work in Day Care Centres to promote health and wellbeing to their clients who attend the Day Care setting. All participants will have: an increased awareness of healthy eating for older adults, Increased awareness of physical activity for both themselves and their clients Have greater understanding of mental health and wellbeing for older adults Have a greater understanding of all 4	<p>Evaluations have proved very positive for the Healthy Ageing Programme.</p> <p>On evaluation of this programme staff are offered further training in physical activity specific to the Day Care setting eg CarePals and Diabetes specific training eg Xpert.</p> <p>Health and wellbeing is fully embedded in the ethos of Day care settings for older adults.</p>	

		screening programmes ie breastcheck, diabetic retinopathy, bowel screening and cervical check programmes. Currently 22 staff have received this Healthy Ageing Training in 2016 and this will be extended further in 2016/2017		
	X-Perit programme (as referenced in Goal 1)			
	National Physical Activity Plan The above has 60 actions with a number of actions being identified for implementation by the HSE and others as a key stakeholder to enhance the quality and longevity of life for the people of Ireland by promoting and improving physical activity levels	Specific programmes as below 1-5	Monitor the implementation phase of these actions over the duration of the plan.	
	1) Get Ireland Active website The website provides information on becoming more active for all age groups	Specific online physical activity information for older adults is provided but needs further development	Develop tailored online information, tips and advice for older adults.	Evaluate the impact of our online Get Ireland Active website specifically among our older adult population.
	2) parkrun (HSE funded)	A free 5k timed event for all age groups, including older adults with a view to increasing physical activity levels across the life course. 17,280 5k parkruns have been completed by the general public in community settings in April and 118,116 5k parkruns have been	To grow the number of parkrun sites throughout Ireland so that everyone living in Ireland has the opportunity to walk/run weekly for physical, social and mental wellness.	To identify potential older adult groups/individuals who are willing to give parkrun ‘a go’ but currently find it find it too daunting

		completed by the general public in community settings so far this year. The latter figure is above target by 81.2%. Average weekly parkrun participation of over 65s nationally is: 4700, 1483 women and 3217 men.		
	3) Promoting Physical Activity e-learning	An e-learning module training health professionals to encourage active living across the life course	Review e-learning module with a view to specific population groups, including older adults	More training opportunities for health care staff in the areas of physical activity promotion under the ethos of 'making every contact count'
	4) Easy Exercise booklet	A chair based programme for older people (in hard copy format)	Develop an online vide version of the resource demonstrating all chair based exercises	
	5) Men on the Move	A 16 week programme to increase Physical Activity levels for men aged 35 of more.	To expand the programme throughout Ireland.	More resources to grow the initiative within communities
	6) CarePALs	CarePALs is a person centred health promoting intervention developed by Age & Opportunity's Go for Life programme as a direct response to demand from those working in care settings. The programme is currently operating in a number of Counties throughout Ireland.	To evaluate the programme operating in 9 geographical areas throughout Ireland	Based on the evaluation, considerations will be given to a potential national roll-out
	7) Go for Life Programme for sport and physical activity for older people.	The aim of "Go for Life" is to involve older adults in all aspects of sport and		

		<p>physical activity. The thrust of the programme is to empower and enable older people by reaching out to active retirement associations, senior citizens groups, day care and community centres around the country, to ensure that more older people are more active, more often. Activities involved include training older adults to lead physical activities within their groups and to encourage friendly participation in a range of activities such as the Go for Life games.</p>		
<p>Goal 4: Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced</p>	<p>parkrun (as referenced under Goal 3)</p>			

PUBLIC HEALTH INPUT

<p>Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration</p>	<p>Programme/Initiative</p>	<p>Activities and Outcomes</p>	<p>Plans for further activity</p>	<p>Areas where future action needed</p>
<p>Goal 1 Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained.</p>	<p>Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative (HaPAI) (Dr. Breda Smyth, CPHM)</p>	<p>Representing HSE Health and Wellbeing in the HaPAI programme whose work incorporates developing outcome indicators which will monitor all 4 goals outlined in this document. Also leading on research to support identification and development of this indicator</p>		

		set to accompany the monitoring and evaluation of the Healthy and Positive Ageing Strategy		
	Cork Age Friendly City Strategy 2016 – 20121 South (Judy Cronin)	Civic Participation and Employment: To enable older people to participate fully in lifelong learning opportunities and in the employment market where desired		
Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted.	Cork Age Friendly City Strategy 2016 – 20121 South (Judy Cronin)	<p>Social Participation: To enable older people to participate fully in the social, cultural, economic and political life of the county.</p> <p>Cork Age Friendly alliance will act as a catalyst to service providers to expand and develop initiatives aimed at encouraging the social engagement of older people.</p> <p>Respect and Social Inclusion: To promote inclusiveness and respect for older people in all aspect of service provision.</p> <p>Cork Age Friendly alliance will ensure that older people in the city are valued and allowed to play a key role in the life of the City.</p>		

		<p>Communication and Information: Ensure that information relevant to older persons services is easily accessible by everyone</p>		
<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>	<p>Cork Age Friendly City Strategy 2016 – 2021 South (Judy Cronin)</p>	<p>Community Support and Health Services: Ensure that older people have access to adequate health services and information and to age friendly health and recreational facilities needed for healthy and active living.</p> <p>Transportation: To enable older people in County Cork to get to where they need to go when they want to go there.</p> <p>Outdoor Spaces and Buildings: Ensure that the location, design and maintenance of buildings and the surrounding environment are age proofed and in line with current best practice.</p>		
		<p>Community Support and Health Services: Ensure that older people have access to adequate health services and information and to age friendly health and recreational facilities needed for healthy and active living.</p>		
		<p>Respect and Social Inclusion: To promote inclusiveness and respect for older people</p>		

		in all aspect of service provision.		
		Housing: Enable older people to live in their own homes and communities by providing the necessary supports and services as well as suitable housing in the right locations.		
		The Islands*: To enable older people to continue living a good quality of life in island communities *(Cork County Alliance has included the inhabited islands of Cork County as a separate theme for the purposes of this strategy)		

Note: The Cork Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme is run by effective city and county-based Alliances, involving senior decision-makers from public, commercial and not-for-profit organisations. Age Friendly Ireland assists Alliances aim to streamline the work of all key players at local level, putting the views, interests and needs of older people at their core. Through an Older People’s Council in each participating local authority area older people exercise a strong, guiding influence on age-friendly local development.

HSE SOCIAL CARE - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted.	Age Friendly Ireland The overarching goal of Ireland’s Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme is that every local authority area in Ireland will be a great place in which to grow old.	Age Friendly City and County Programmes aim to create the kinds of communities in which older people live autonomous and valued lives. They do this by undertaking focused activities which aim to fulfil ambitious	27 multi agency Age-Friendly City/County Alliances have now been established - 23 Age Friendly City or County Strategies have been launched and are now in implementation. Several of	This initiative will continue over the lifetime of the Age Friendly programme

	<p>Underpinning the AFCC Programme is the core principle that older people are a most valuable resource to their communities and to our society in general. For this reason, the voice of the older person is at the very heart of the Programme.</p> <p>The Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme is part of a worldwide, World Health Organisation (WHO) inspired movement which embraces the challenges and opportunities that our ageing population presents by facilitating local authorities to take the lead on changing thinking about ageing, and how services are planned and delivered.</p>	<p>goal related to each of the Age Friendly themes, (Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, Housing, Social Participation, Transportation, Respect and Social Inclusion, Civic Participation and Employment, Communication and Information, Community Support and Health Services), Age Friendly Ireland brings together, supports and provides technical guidance to the 31 local authority-led, multi-agency Age Friendly City and County Programmes in every local authority area. Age Friendly Ireland provides the links between the National Positive Ageing Strategy and the Global Age-friendly Cities Guide, published by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2007. The Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme represents the formal localisation, in Ireland, of this defined global programme.</p> <p>Through the Age Friendly Cities and Counties programme, local authorities bring together diverse organisations, groups, services and businesses (An Garda Síochána, HSE, Education and Training</p>	<p>the front runner county programmes are now reviewing their first strategies ahead of commencing a second three or five year cycle of age-friendly strategy implementation</p> <p>- 23 Older People's Councils have now been established – with several of those in the relatively early stages of formation.</p> <p>It is expected that an Alliance, Older People's Council and published Age Friendly Strategy will be in place in <i>each</i> of the 31 local authority areas by year end 2016.</p> <p>The HSE, across the now 28 'operational' age friendly programme areas, participates alongside representatives of the Older People's Councils and the relevant member agencies, on each of the 28 Age Friendly City and County Alliances. At this 'global' level the HSE has both led and supported the introduction of specific Age Friendly Strategy goals and commitments relating to the WHO theme; '<i>Community support and health services</i>'. Such HSE led goals and commitments have been set to provide older people with</p>	
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		<p>Boards/Universities, key NGO's, transport and service providers) to streamline their work, with the interests and needs of older people at their heart.</p>	<p>more easily accessible health and community services and with help with, and access to, everyday activities and high quality home care and residential facilities. The HSE as part of its Alliance membership has also led and supported the introduction of an extensive range of Strategy goals and commitments relating to many if not all of the seven other WHO themes; 'Outdoor spaces and buildings'; 'Housing'; 'Social participation'; 'Transport'; 'Respect and social inclusion'; 'Civic participation and employment'; and 'Communication and information'.</p>	<p>Following evaluation of the awareness campaign, further areas for development may be identified or additional methods may be used to address areas that were found not be successful in meeting the aims of the campaign.</p>
	<p>The National Dementia Strategy For Ireland was published in 2014. The aim of the Strategy is to improve dementia care so that people with dementia can live well for as long as possible, can have services and supports delivered in the best way possible, and can ultimately die with dignity. The Strategy emphasises that most people with dementia live in their own communities and can continue to live well and to participate in</p>	<p>A number of priority areas for action for the National Dementia Strategy have been identified, which include the provision of integrated services, supports and care for people with dementia and their carers. To meet this priority, and to support the implementation of the strategy, The Atlantic Philanthropies, the Dept. of Health and the Health Service Executive have agreed a co-investment programme of €27.5m. This National Dementia Strategy</p>	<p>The HSE, in partnership with key stakeholders, will implement a public awareness and health promotion campaign. This will provide a better understanding of dementia in society, reduce stigma, and target populations particularly at risk. HSE Health and Wellbeing and HSE Communications divisions are developing a nationwide support campaign. The campaign strategy entitled 'Dementia Friendly Ireland' aims to</p>	

	<p>those communities. The Strategy contains a set of priority actions capable of implementation within existing resources or by reconfiguring resources. It also contains a number of additional actions which may require resources additional to what is currently available and which will be considered as these become available in the future.</p>	<p>Implementation Programme contains a number of elements which include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a dedicated HSE National Office for Dementia to oversee the implementation of the strategy; • The rollout of a programme of Intensive Home Supports and Homecare Packages for people with dementia; • The provision of additional dementia-specific resources for GPs, who are the critical and initial point of contact with the health system for those with dementia; • Measures to raise public awareness, address stigma, and promote the inclusion and involvement in society of those with dementia. 	<p>raise public awareness, address stigma, and promote the inclusion and involvement in society of those with dementia.</p>	
	Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults	<p>Consistent and approved training being delivered on an ongoing basis in relation to the new policy.</p>	On going	

		<p>Safeguarding and Protection teams established in each CHO.</p> <p>Safeguarding and Protection Committees currently being established.</p> <p>A National Inter-sectoral Safeguarding Committee established to promote the rights and independence of vulnerable people.</p>		
	<p>The HSE funds a variety of voluntary organisations who support older people and their carers to stay independent and remain at home</p>	<p>Services provided through the HSE funding include drop in centres, telephone help lines, support groups, social activity etc.</p>	<p>Continue to provide day care services, and other community supports either directly or in partnership with voluntary organisations, so as to ensure that older people are provided with the necessary supports to remain active and participate in their local communities.</p>	<p>The HSE will continue within resources to support these organisations.</p>
	<p>SAGE has been developed to address the needs of older people by including them in any decision relating to their care or affairs. The SAGE logo is “Nothing about you / Without You</p>	<p>The purpose is to listen to older people and support their choice and decisions. SAGE provides trained volunteers and staff who are supported and supervised.</p>	<p>SAGE will act with and for an older person to protect their rights, freedom and dignity. Where direct advocacy is not possible through possible dementia or brain injury a non-instructed process will take place taking the person’s previous wishes and desires into consideration.</p>	<p>We hope to further develop the Assisted Decision Making Capacity Legislation so that SAGE might support an individual even further. This would prevent the need for a Ward of Court situation where the client loses control of all decision making capability.</p>
<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older</p>	<p>A Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative (HaPaAI) has been established to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of key national indicators of Older People’s Health 	<p>Continue to implement the agreed programme of work under this initiative</p>	<p>The Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative will continue within the lifetime of the National Positive</p>

<p>age are promoted and safeguarded</p>	<p>implement the research objective of the National Positive Ageing Strategy. It is a joint initiative between the Department of Health, the HSE's Health and Wellbeing programme and the Atlantic Philanthropies and will run from October 2014 to December 2017, with a commitment to Department of Health funding for a further two years. The Initiative will monitor changes in older people's health and wellbeing linked to the Goals and Objectives of the Positive Ageing Strategy.</p>	<p>and Wellbeing, using research and data already developed especially from The Irish Longitudinal Study of Ageing (TILDA), as well as the Central Statistics Office, and the HSE's Health & Wellbeing Directorate (H&W);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a research fund to commission targeted additional once-off research to fill identified gaps in existing data required to cover all indicators, relevant to the design or configuration of future services and supports for older people; • Publication of a biennial Report on the Health and Wellbeing of Older People in Ireland (to be continued on a permanent basis after the term of this Programme); • At a local level, developing indicators using either national data broken down to the county level where possible, or additional data collected locally and published in a series of County Reports in selected counties 	<p>Ageing Strategy and DH commitment.</p>
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	<p>The National Elder Abuse Service was replaced by the Safeguarding Vulnerable Persons at risk of Abuse, National Policy & Procedures in December 2014 building on the expertise and learning from the Elder Abuse Service to address the needs of older people and people with a disability.</p>	<p>Since December 2014 the HSE has developed the existing elder abuse service to ensure each Community Health Organisations (CHO) has a Safeguarding and Protection team (Vulnerable Adults). From 32 social workers in 2014 the service has expanded to 59 with 9 Principal Social worker and 50 social workers.</p> <p>In addition the new service includes a new post of Designated Officer Each services (HSE & Funded organisations) providing services to people within a service who may be vulnerable must appoint a Designated Officer who is responsible for managing concerns or allegations of abuse within their service.</p> <p>Data There is a system in place to monitor the safeguarding concerns from the CHO's and this data is reported in the HSE national performance indicators.</p> <p>Training Training for the 59 staff in the Safeguarding teams was provided. There are 94 trained people</p>	<p>Annual reviews of statistics & performance indicators will inform future development of this service.</p>	<p>Population growth / training/ raising awareness Growth in service may require additional resources to develop and expand the service.</p>
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		across the country providing 'Awareness Training' using a train the trainer approach.		
	Enhanced Home Care Package Tender 2012. Due to lack of Regulation, Standards & Legislation in the home care market, the HSE tendered in 2012 for Approved Providers introducing for the first time national standards and qualifications for home care workers.	In 2016 the HSE established an 'Inter Agency Committee to progress etc Through the National tender for Enhanced Home care Packages launched 1 st July 2012 the HSE established Quality Standards that all successful tenders had to demonstrate they reached in order to become Approved Providers. These standards were subsequently incorporated within the Service Agreements for all Home Care Providers. The standards support the HIQA National Standards for Safer Better Healthcare (June 2012) In 2012 26 Approved Providers were appointed to provide HCP's. In 2016 building on the success and learning from the 2012 tender the HSE went to tender again. At the end of 2015, there were 15,272 in receipt of home care packages.	The HSE plan to tender again in 2018 Currently the home care service is provided through 2 separate schemes, Home Help and Home Care Packages. Through the 2016 tender the HSE is incrementally creating a one tier system so that by 2018 there will only be one home care service with a Money Follows the Patient funding stream.	Additional Resources will be required to expand the service to meet the growing demand as the over 65 population expands in particular in the over 80 years cohort.
	Single Assessment Tool: (SAT) The Single Assessment	In 2016 a phased implementation is planned with an initial focus on access to long term care,	Continued phased implementation of SAT.	Continued implementation of the Single Assessment Tool

	<p>Tool (SAT) project, currently being commenced, will implement a standardised IT-enabled, health and social care needs assessment (the interRAI system and its applications) for older people nationally. This approach to care needs assessment will facilitate a reduction of fragmentation, so that assessment, care planning, and policy decision-making are effective, co-ordinated, and provide maximum value for money.</p> <p>Implementation of a SAT for services older people will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support current national policy on enabling older people to remain at home in independence for as long as possible - the implementation of SAT is the foundation upon which all other service development for older people will rest i.e. standardised comprehensive 	<p>resulting in a minimum of 50% of NHSS application assessed using SAT by the end of 2016. Implementation for applications to home care services will follow resulting in a minimum of 25% of HCP applications assessed using SAT by the end of 2016.</p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment of health and social care needs. • Ensure care is provided in the most appropriate setting e.g. preventing inappropriate admission into long term care or acute service admissions by early identification of needs and appropriate crisis prevention/ planning, where possible • Provide demonstrable fairness of access to resources for NHSS, HCP, and HH Schemes. • Maximise value to older persons through prioritisation within the available budget resource • Facilitate an efficient application of case-mix in long term care (replacing current cost of care mode 			
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	The National Carers Strategy Recognised, Supported, Empowered. 2012	The HSE established a Carer Strategy group in 2015 to progress strategy HSE actions. In June 2016 the HSE launched a dedicated site for Carers on the HSE website. The site acts as a 'one stop' shop for carers, providing information, signposting them to relevant services across the HSE website and, providing links to statutory and voluntary organisations who support carers such as the Family Carers of Ireland, the Department of Social Protection and Citizens Information. The site also offers practical tips for carers on looking after their own health and wellbeing.	The group will continue until the actions are completed.	
	Integrated care: The purpose of the Integrated Care Programme for Older Persons (ICPOP) is to augment primary and secondary care services for older people in the community enabling a shift from a model of acute, hospital-based episodic care to a model that	Work is already well established in Cork and Limerick, while programmes are being initiated in conjunction with Tallaght and Our Lady of Lourdes (OLOL) Hospitals. Social care services will lead the process which is multi-agency and multi-divisional	The priority in 2016 is developing this programme across 4 pioneer sites (CHO 7, Tallaght Hospital; CHO 8, OLOL; CHO 4, Cork University Hospital (CUH); CHO 3 University College Hospital Limerick (UCHL) which will commence the implementation of the integrated care programme in 2016.	The Integrated programme will continue to be developed on a phased basis within the available resources.

	reflects increased co-ordination and care planning based on the needs of the older person. Given the ageing demographics there is an urgent need to build capacity in the provision of healthcare services that can meet this change in the model in both community and acute services.			
By respecting an older person's will and preference SAGE will promote their independence and safeguard their rights.	SAGE provide this service by providing information advice and support to older people	SAGE provides facilitation in Nursing Homes and in a person's own home to allow them to make decisions based on sound information and advice.	SAGE hopes to publicise their work a little more and we hope to receive referrals from individuals who need the service.	
The HSE has developed a capital programme to replace or improve 90 residential centres for older people across the country. The investment of €385m is inclusive of €148 m in the current capital plan and with additional investment of a further 237m being made available by the government under its recently published multi annual capital plan.	Through this extensive programme of works, more than 4,700 registered beds in total will be secured in line with HIQA's standards. The investment is planned for 90 centres across the country between now and 2021. This includes the replacement of 33 existing facilities and refurbishment / extension of 57 others. In addition this programme of investment will deliver 215 additional beds in centres being built or refurbished in locations identified as having particular capacity issues. The investment is made up of €148m in the current HSE	Significant work has been undertaken by the HSE Services for Older People Division, HSE Estates Division and the Community Healthcare Organisation (CHO) Chief Officers to determine the most appropriate scheduling of projects over the period 2016 – 2021 in order to become fully HIQA compliant.	Continued investment as part of a capital investment programme	
This significant investment over six years, 2016 – 2021, will enable the HSE to meet HIQA standards				

	for residential settings ensuring the comfort and safety of older people who require long term residential care.	capital plan and a further €37m capital made available under the government's recently published multi-annual Capital Plan. In addition, the programme includes 10 facilities to a value of €150m for which public private partnerships (PPP) or alternative funding arrangements will be considered.		
Goal 4: Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced	Implementation of the National Carers Strategy Recognised, Supported, Empowered. 2012 will support Commitment 9 in supporting families that provide care for older people	To continue financially supporting relevant voluntary organisations to provide supports and services to service users and their families.	Ongoing	

Health Research Board

HRB activities since 2012 that contribute to the implementation of the Vienna Declaration

The HRB is the main funding agencies in Ireland with a remit in health research, and in particular, with a focus on patient oriented research, health services research and population health sciences. HRB funding is disbursed through competitive, peer reviewed funding calls. The majority of HRB funding is not ring-fenced for any particular demographic group, disease area or geographical location, but is awarded in response to excellent research proposals put forward by the health research community in Ireland. That said the HRB has a number of initiatives and programmes that are of relevance to the goals of the Vienna Declaration, and has invested just under €11M in these programmes since 2012. These activities are outlined below.

Goals of the Vienna Declaration	Recommended measure	Programme / Initiative (HRB investment €)	Specific research focus and expected outcomes
Goal 2:	2.1 Improving the collection and	TILDA: Irish Longitudinal	The HRB supports the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA) and

Goals of the Vienna Declaration	Recommended measure	Programme / Initiative (HRB investment €)	Specific research focus and expected outcomes
Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older people are promoted	sharing of data, statistics and qualitative information for monitoring better the quality of life and dignity of older persons	Study on Ageing – Waves 5/6 (€10M)	<p>has just approved funding of €10M for Waves 5/6 of the survey. TILDA is a large-scale, nationally representative, longitudinal study on ageing in Ireland; the overarching aim of which is to make Ireland the best place in the world to grow old. This ground-breaking study looks at the health, lifestyles and financial situation of 8,504 people as they grow older, and sees how their circumstances change over a 10 year period. The information gathered by TILDA will improve our understanding of the factors that aid successful ageing in Ireland. It also assists in the development of a range of economic, health and social policies benefiting all people living in Ireland. Some of the questions we are interested in answering are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the factors that determine successful ageing?</i> • <i>How do people's health and level of disability change over time?</i> • <i>What happens to people's memory as they age?</i> • <i>What are the causes of memory changes?</i> • <i>What are the factors that decide when people retire and how do people plan for their retirement?</i> • <i>Do people have enough savings to provide for their older age?</i> • <i>How can we help people understand the economic requirements of ageing?</i> • <i>How do people's activities, relationships and quality of life change over time?</i> • <i>What is the relationship between people's health status, economic situation and social circumstances?</i> • <i>How does this relationship change over time?</i> • <i>How can we use these relationships to improve quality of life in ageing?</i>
	2.2 Empower people to realise their potential for physical,	Research projects based on the data collected through	The rich data that is being gathered by TILDA, which includes measures of physical health, mental wellbeing, socioeconomic status and living

Goals of the Vienna Declaration	Recommended measure	Programme / Initiative (HRB investment €)	Specific research focus and expected outcomes
	mental and social well-being throughout the life course and to participate fully in society according to their needs, desires and capacities	TILDA: Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (€360k)	<p>conditions, is providing the evidence to fully understand the implications of growing older in Ireland, and the emerging needs of Irish adults as they age in terms of staying well, socially engaged and independent for as long as possible.</p> <p>Examples of recent projects funded by the HRB which utilise this data include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a series of films for older people that deal with mental health issues - a better understanding of socioeconomic position, anxiety, depression and diabetes in the ageing population of Ireland
Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded	3.1 Safeguarding the dignity of older persons, particularly those with disabilities, and fostering their sense of belonging and self-esteem through measures aimed at, inter alia, combating any form of prejudice, neglect, abuse and discrimination	<p>IDS-TILDA: The intellectual disability supplement to the Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (€600k)</p> <p>Health Professional Fellowship (172k)</p>	<p>IDS-TILDA is a longitudinal study researching ageing in Ireland among people with an intellectual disability aged 40 and over. This study is the first of its kind in Europe, and the only study able to directly compare the ageing of people with intellectual disability with the general ageing population. The underpinning values of IDS-TILDA are inclusion, choice, empowerment, person centred, the promotion of people with intellectual disability, the promotion of best practice and to make a contribution to the lives of people with intellectual disability.</p> <p>A randomised controlled trial to measure the effects of an augmented prescribed exercise program on mobility, quality of life and healthcare utilisation for frail hospitalised older medical in-patients</p>
	3.2 Strengthening measures of health promotion, care and protection , as well and disease and injury prevention at all ages, thus lowering the probability of illness and disability and helping to ensure high physical and mental functioning, independent living, as well as active participation throughout the lifecycle.	Range of Projects, Programmes and Fellowships (€2.57M)	<p>Since 2012 the HRB has invested in a range of projects, programmes and fellowships aimed at gaining a better understanding of why and how diseases, disorders and behaviours affect the health and quality of life of people as they age. Current areas of focus include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malnutrition in the Elderly - The development and impact of cardiovascular disease on both physical and mental/cognitive well-being - Possible therapies for age-related eye disease (AMD) - The impact of oral care on the health of older people
	3.3 Giving special attention to	Applied Research Projects	The HRB is currently investing in a number of research projects, co-

Goals of the Vienna Declaration	Recommended measure	Programme / Initiative (HRB investment €)	Specific research focus and expected outcomes
	preventative measures, early diagnosis and to the treatment, care, especially long-term care, and social protection of persons with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, while ensuring their dignity	in Dementia (€600k), co-funded with The Atlantic Philanthropies	funded with The Atlantic Philanthropies, which focus on the impact that dementia and Alzheimer's Disease have. These projects are seeking a better understanding of such issues as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validation of the Profile for Communication Abilities in Dementia (P-CAD) - Dementia Friendly Irish Hospitals: Opportunities, Barriers, Costs and Solutions
	Network in Dementia and ND Research (€150k), co-funded with The Atlantic Philanthropies	Research Leaders Award (€1.6M), co-funded with The Atlantic Philanthropies	The Irish Network for Research in Dementia and Neurodegeneration (INRDND) and the Structured Population and Health-Services Research Education (SPHeRE) Network brings together researchers across Ireland to share ideas and evidence on research in dementia and neurodegenerative diseases.
	Range of Projects, Programmes and Fellowships (€1.6M)	This award is supporting the establishment of a National Centre for Social Research on Dementia (NCSRD) at NUI Galway, which has developed considerable expertise in this area.	Since 2012 the HRB has invested in a range of projects, programmes and fellowships aimed at understanding the causes, impacts and potential therapeutic approaches to dementia and Alzheimer's disease. Current areas of focus include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventions to improve end-of-life care in dementia - Aspirin and anti-inflammatory drugs for the prevention of dementia - Access to timely formal care for people diagnosed with dementias - Modifying the consistency of food and fluids for swallowing difficulties in Dementia - Mechanisms and implications for prevention of adverse health consequences in spouse dementia caregivers. - Neuroexercise: The effects of an extensive exercise program on the progression of mild cognitive impairment (MCI)

Goals of the Vienna Declaration	Recommended measure	Programme / Initiative (HRB investment €)	Specific research focus and expected outcomes
	3.4 Respecting self-determination and dignity as core values through the end of life of an individual. This in particular should be the principal attitude in nursing and medical practice, including long-term and palliative care	All Ireland Institute of Hospice and Palliative Care (AIHPC) (€1.31M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating novel drug therapies for neurodegenerative diseases <p>The AIHPC was established in 2010 to bring together a broad range of expertise in the service delivery, academic preparation for and management of hospice and palliative care across the island of Ireland. Through its collaborative approach AIHPC promotes strategic, evidence-based contributions to the policy/practice environment, North and South and through a collaborative and comprehensive approach deliver a better experience for patients and their families. The Health Research Board provides support for a Structured Research Network within the AIHPC, to build on the work being done by palliative care researchers across the island of Ireland, bringing people together in a coherent network, encouraging the sharing of knowledge and collaboration across a broad range of topics of relevance to end-of-life care.</p>
	3.5 Developing innovative methods and technologies for reliable, affordable and safe support and care of older persons at home	Applied Research Projects in Dementia (€30kM), co-funded with The Atlantic Philanthropies	<p>The HRB currently funds two research projects that look at the delivery of palliative care in Ireland. The topics of these projects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of different models of community specialist palliative care (CSPC) provision in Ireland - Evaluating the Impact of the Systematic Implementation of Advance Care Directives and Palliative Care Education on Quality of Care at End of Life in Long Term Care Settings - Assessing the impact of multimorbidity in elderly community dwelling adults on hospital admissions, healthcare utilisation and cost: a mixed methods research programme. <p>The HRB is currently investing in a research project, co-funded with The Atlantic Philanthropies, which focus on the development of connected ehealth solutions to support dementia sufferers to stay in their own home (CHESS)</p>
	3.6 Ensuring 'ageing in place' by promoting services and support to the individual and the family to enable older persons to continue living for as long as	Applied Research Projects in Dementia (€652kM), co-funded with The Atlantic Philanthropies	<p>The HRB is currently investing two research projects, co-funded with The Atlantic Philanthropies, which focus on the impact that dementia and Alzheimer's Disease have on patients and their carers. The projects examine resilience in family caregiving for people with dementia and seek to develop a resilience-building psychosocial intervention (CREST)</p>

Goals of the Vienna Declaration	Recommended measure	Programme / Initiative (HRB investment €)	Specific research focus and expected outcomes
	possible in their own environment and community.		to improve the quality of life of people with dementia and their carers.
		Project awards (€766k)	<p>Since 2012 the HRB has invested in a range of projects, programmes and fellowships aimed at understanding the causes, impacts and potential therapeutic approaches to dementia and Alzheimer's disease. Current areas of focus include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating awareness of research in caregiving (CARING) and taking the stress out of caregiving - A Prospective Assessment of the Biological Burden of Stress in Caregivers: Impact on Cognitive Performance, Mood and the Benefits of Mindfulness - Cognitive function, caregiver stress and cortisol: Mechanisms and implications for prevention of adverse health consequences in spouse dementia caregivers.
	3.7 Supporting self-help arrangements of older persons for independent or assisted living	Systematic Review (€60k)	The HRB has funding a Cochrane Systematic Review of home care rehabilitation services for maintaining and improving older adults' functional independence

Appendix 3 NGO Sector

Active Retirement Ireland - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 1</p> <p>Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained.</p>	<p>Programme developed with international insurance company to encourage older workers to re-imagine retirement and to consider a second career or generating social capital in retirement.</p>	<p>Booklet produced featuring Active Retirement Ireland members' stories, positioning an active and healthy retirement as an alternative to continuing in paid employment.</p>	<p>Booklets will be disseminated to older workers nationwide.</p>	<p>Retirement planning must become part of the workplace environment from an early stage in a worker's career. Active Retirement Ireland inform this discourse.</p>
<p>Goal 2:</p> <p>Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted.</p>	<p>Promoting the sustainability and adequacy of both public and private pension systems and ensuring universal coverage.</p>	<p>Pre budget submission work on an adequate income/pension. Informing AGE Platform EU task forces on Gender inequalities and gender pension gaps; Adequate Income.</p>	<p>This work will continue as it is ongoing work to protect the income levels of older people and to ensure that policies reflect the reality of living on a static income.</p>	<p>Further work is required on pension reform and planning for the changing demographics. Further work is required on the areas of gender equality in pensions and contributions.</p>
	<p>Supporting participation of older in society. Promoting life-long learning for older people</p>	<p>Supporting 560+ local groups to provide a range of activities that encourage older people to remain active and socially connected. Enabling 24,500 + older people to learn new skills and realise their full potential through information, planning and delivery of social, physical and mental wellbeing activities.</p>	<p>As the organisation grows, these supports grow and develop along with the needs of the members. New programmes and speakers on a range of issues need to be constantly introduced to keep activities interesting and relevant. This change must be member-driven and reflective of members' needs.</p>	<p>Healthy Ireland Survey 2015 HaPAI found that not only is the educational attainment level of older people lower than the EU average; they are also the lowest % who have taken part in life-long learning activities. This points to older people being excluded from Adult Education and programmes and not seen as a priority group by policymakers. This needs to be addressed.</p>
	<p>Older people and local decision making</p>	<p>Annual programme of workshops on decision making for older people. Many of our members are</p>	<p>As funding allows, this work will continue as the voice of older people themselves is essential to local decision</p>	<p>The continued rollout of the Age friendly structure is crucial and embedding this in the local structures is essential.</p>

		now involved in the PPNs and older people's councils in the local authorities and are driving the Age friendly agenda at county level. Encouraging local groups to participate in local council awards and recognition events.	making Older people have a lot to contribute to planning and decision making. Further work is needed to bring in the voices of more excluded older people through development and outreach.	Older people need to be supported to be involved in local and national structures through information and training.
	Combating ageism	Delivery of PR and social media work to challenge images of getting older. Promotion of more active and positive ageing in literature and television such as working with RTE to build a library stock of positive ageing images to replace their current stock which is out-dated.	Further work needs to be done to ensure that negative images of ageing are viewed as unacceptable. Active Retirement Ireland must act as a champion for all older people.	A government initiative is required to support the work of combating ageism across all walks of society. This has been identified in the National Positive Ageing Strategy
	Promoting and developing physical activity and healthy eating in older people	Delivering the Get Active campaign which encourages physical activity. Supporting the local groups to avail of Go For Life grants for physical activity events. Planning and delivery of a national indoor short-mat bowls competition which sees over 500 members attending and 64 teams playing. Combating the issues of obesity in the over 50s with information and awareness raising campaigns on healthy eating.	This work will continue as it is core to the work of the organisation in promoting health & wellbeing. Having healthy and well older people contributes to a better society and acts as role models for younger people. Having healthier older people reduces the burden on the health system. Research by ISCG in Galway for ARI found that older people who are engaged in a range of activities actually contribute the equivalent of €15 million	There is a rationale for increased government funding for ARI given the apparent positive impacts of the activities it promotes on quality of life the physical and psychological well-being of older people and the relative lack of existing statutory psycho-social services provided by the government. 1. Given its size and reach across the country and the benefits it offers to older people in terms of quality of life and psychological well-being, the role of ARI and ARAs offers a new model of health production for older people. Participating in ARAs should thus be regarded as an investment in healthy and

			a year to their own health and wellbeing.	<p>active ageing.</p> <p>2. Given the health-promoting benefits associated with the type of programmes offered by ARI and the opportunities it provides for older people to contribute to society as organisers and volunteers, the organisation is making a significant contribution to Irish society.</p> <p>3. ARI is significantly contributing to the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, National Positive Ageing Strategy and Healthy Ireland Framework.</p>
Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded	Safeguarding vulnerable older people. Roll out of Think Ahead Project Support to Elevator initiative on Dementia	ARI participates actively on the National Intersectoral Committee for Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults. Information provision to the local groups on how to recognise elder abuse. Delivery of information on initiatives such as Think Ahead with the Irish Hospice Foundation has created an environment where end of life can be talked about.	This work will continue and it is hoped to deliver workshops through our regional structures to create better awareness. ARI as a network of 560 local groups and 24,500 members has the structure to roll out awareness raising and training initiatives in both safeguarding vulnerable adults and planning for end of life issues.	Further work is required to get the message out to older people on their rights Support at national level is required to further roll out initiatives and awareness on dementia, end of life and elder abuse.
	Health promotion work	Get active and healthy eating campaigns promote health and wellbeing and works towards lowering the probability of illness. ARI works with bodies such as Irish Heart foundation and	Further work is always required as promoting health and wellbeing not only adds value to quality of life but will ensure less burden is placed on medical interventions for as long as	Health promotion needs to be a priority in the health needs of older people. The NPAS highlights the importance of health promotion and ARI delivers on this but it needs to be a policy focus within health.

		Fighting Blindness to provide information to members on how to combat illness.	possible	
	Members discounts	Facilitating access to a range of affordable goods and services for older people	ARI will continue this as older people are savvy consumers and with 24,500 members we can ensure value for money on different goods and services	
	Government work on policy issues that affect older people	Through meetings and representation ARI informs government on policy areas such as dementia, loneliness, social protection and health promotion.	This is ongoing work and is done in consultation with the 24500 members through the organisation structure	Building the stakeholder involvement and putting in place feedback mechanisms should be a priority to ensure citizens, especially older people, can inform decisions and policy.
Goal 4: Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced	Supporting volunteering	ARI works and delivers all its work through its 4200+ volunteers	Ongoing	Future work need to be done to look at how volunteering can be valued from a social contribution aspect.
	Intergenerational activity such as mobile phone and IT activity	ARI members learn IT from initiatives such as Log on, Learn within secondary schools	Further work can be done to create new ways for intergenerational co-operation	Support is required to develop citizen led programmes at community level where role models are developed and intergenerational learning happens.

AGE ACTION - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 1 Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained.</p>	<p>Getting Started Programme</p>	<p>Older people make up the largest proportion of people who are not online and the Age Action Getting Started Programme addresses this by providing one-to-one computer training for older people in 12 counties.</p> <p>The programme is learner centred and designed for the individual needs of each learner.</p> <p>Since 2006 the programme has trained over 29,000 older people in a variety of venues such as libraries, community centres, sheltered housing complexes, second and third level colleges, companies, coffee shops, nursing homes and in the homes of people who are housebound.</p>	<p>Continue to deliver one-to-one computer training to older people.</p> <p>Expand the programme so that there is a presence in all counties across Ireland.</p> <p>Continue to raise awareness about the positive experience of going online through the Silver Surfer awards.</p> <p>Expand the delivery of the programme to learners who are housebound or residing in nursing homes.</p>	<p>Pursue measurable and practical solutions to digital inclusion and engagement for older people in Ireland with the Government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Continued support needed from Government to fund e-inclusion programmes across Ireland.</p> <p>Awareness raising campaign around the benefits for older people of being online.</p> <p>Ensuring that for those older people who are not online, they retain a choice to conduct their personal business offline.</p>
<p>Lifelong Learning (LIFELONG LEARNING) Programme*</p>	<p>Learning opportunities provided for older people that enable them to gain essential skills to participate fully in various forms of further education, employment and volunteering.</p> <p>Older people supported to get online to increase their e-literacy and bridge the generational digital divide that may act as a barrier to gaining or staying in employment.</p> <p>We have supported and developed Further Education and Training</p>	<p>Exploring attitudes of University of Third Age (U3A) members towards lifelong learning, volunteering and taking up employment opportunities via a national survey and focus group.</p> <p>Updating and sharing of information about U3A, intergenerational learning, and adult education within the Aontas led Community Education Network.</p>	<p>Promoting the programme's activities around 'upskilling' older people to remain in/re-enter the labour force at relevant opportunities, i.e. providing information at public events and conferences; online via social media; writing articles in Age Action's magazine <i>Ageing Matters</i> and other print media.</p> <p>Providing information workshops for relevant organisations such as Education & Training Boards' regional community education facilitators.</p> <p>Exploring attitudes of U3A members</p>	

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
		<p>(FET) opportunities for older people via collaboration with institutes of technology; universities; Education and Training Boards nationwide; and the Department of Education.</p>	<p>Further raising of awareness about employment and volunteering opportunities, e.g. to tutor individuals with literacy and numeracy challenges via promoting NALA and encouraging mentoring / volunteering within the U3A network.</p>	<p>towards lifelong learning, volunteering and taking up employment opportunities, e.g. a national survey and focus group.</p> <p>Working with the Department of Education to improve knowledge and understanding of socially excluded people and the kinds of learning and employment opportunities more attractive and suited to their needs and life stage.</p>
	<p>Advocacy and policy work</p>	<p>In 2015 Age Action made a written submission on the issue of mandatory retirement to the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Justice, Equality and Defence. The Committee subsequently held hearings on this issue in the context of legislation put forward by Deputy Anne Ferris that would see mandatory retirement abolished in Ireland.</p>	<p>We will continue to raise awareness about this issue through the media and political stakeholders.</p>	<p>The Bill needs to be re-introduced into the Oireachtas.</p>
<p>Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted.</p>	<p>Engagement with members and other older people on policy issues.</p>	<p>Glór is the Irish word for voice and the Age Action Dublin, Cork and Galway Glór Groups enable older people to make their voices heard by decision makers. Age Action facilitates these groups on a monthly basis. Group members have organised meetings with councillors, TDs and other key stakeholders to date.</p>	<p>We plan to expand the number of Glór groups and in particular to establish a group in a rural area. However the expansion of this work is dependent on both human and financial resources.</p>	

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
	Engagement with Cork Age Friendly City	Members meetings take place across Ireland each year. These meetings focus on identifying priorities for our Budget submission and other policy related matters.	Continue to attend meetings and monitor implementation of AFC Strategy.	
	Lifelong Learning	<p>Relevant organisations and employers contacted about developing intergenerational and intercultural approaches to challenge ageism - and its intersection with other forms of discrimination, e.g. racism and sexism.</p> <p>Universities have been contacted asking them for their age friendly policies and if/what Lifelong Learning initiatives they have or can offer older learners.</p> <p>We have been working to increase the number of U3A groups in marginalised communities and in more rural/socially isolated areas.</p> <p>We have increased cross-border communication and joint events with groups in Northern Ireland have strengthened cross-border ties.</p>	<p>Delivering information and 'how to' workshops to community development workers and social workers who work with marginalised groups to promote the lifelong learning programme, to identify and encourage relevant individuals and existing groups to participate in the programme.</p> <p>Promoting lifelong learning initiatives and raising U3A profile annually during National Positive Ageing Week 2016 (PAW).</p> <p>PAW will involve a workshop covering ageism, racism and how lifelong learning can help to break down barriers to social cohesion and solidarity between all people of all ages.</p> <p>A Senior Safari in collaboration with Dublin Zoo is organised for PAW.</p>	<p>Greater social inclusion achieved for more marginalised / excluded older people, e.g. Travellers, older members of disadvantaged communities, older people with physical disabilities, and older members of migrant ethnic minority groups.</p> <p>Develop and implement a plan to pilot lifelong learning programme with members of the above listed social groups.</p> <p>Increase participation of older people on university campuses and in modules/courses.</p>

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
	Engagement with older people through Development Education.	<p>Development Education workshops on older people and international development.</p> <p>Four week course on older people and international development.</p> <p>Outcomes include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased understanding and awareness on global ageing and older people's issues in developing countries; 2. Solidarity with older people in developing countries; 3. Increased ability to articulate information learned with others, family, friends, politicians; 4. Increased awareness of non-discrimination issues for older people in Ireland and developing countries; 5. Participation in programme looking at older people's issues in developing countries; 6. Using development education as a tool for social inclusion of older people. 	<p>Ongoing collaboration with a number of university programmes / departments, e.g. see TCD's AMBER 'EngAGE with Science' Project.</p> <p>Our development education work is funded by Irish Aid and HelpAge International and we hope to continue it with a new block grant from 2017-2022.</p>	<p>Increase numbers of older people reached through development education.</p> <p>Increase level of action taken by older people on development issues.</p>

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
	<p>Positive Ageing Week 2003-2015</p> <p>This is a national celebration and festival of activities and events recognising the contribution older people make in their communities.</p>	<p>Organised to coincide with UN International Day of Older Persons on 1 October, since 2013 over 6,000 events have taken place involving tens of thousands of people, including cross-border activities, promoting greater cooperation and solidarity between the generations</p>	<p>Positive Ageing Week 2016 events include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entertainment; • Cultural exchanges; • Sport and healthy ageing; • Talks and information sessions • Excursions and tours • Spirituality • Gardening and horticulture • Intergenerational activities <p>Dissemination of the project materials.</p> <p>Working with statutory groups such as the Department of Health and the HQA, the statutory agency monitoring the safety and quality of health and social care systems, to ensure the embedding of project goals within home and residential care services for older people.</p>	<p>More cooperation and collaboration with a wider audience and demographic.</p> <p>Highlighting ageing as a life course experience and not looking at ageing as a health issue.</p> <p>Combating age discrimination.</p> <p>Increase the number of Positive Ageing Towns.</p> <p>Apart from the Age Action Intercultural Care Home Project, issues in relation to diversity amongst older people e.g. ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, have hardly been addressed in Ireland.</p> <p>As the population becomes increasingly diverse there is a crucial need for the commitment, resources and funding to continue this work and ensure the embedding of good equality and diversity policies and practice in the sector.</p>
	<p>FN6YUM</p> <p>Intercultural Care Home Project: <i>Embedding interculturalism and equality within the residential care of older people</i></p>	<p>An intercultural training and awareness raising programme focussing on ethnic diversity and broader equality issues amongst staff and residents was developed and delivered in a number of residential care homes.</p> <p>The training programme included a module for managers on how to develop an equality policy that would be relevant to their respective services.</p> <p>A set of materials, including a project report, a handbook for staff and a poster celebrating equality and diversity in the care of older people was developed for the residential care sector.</p>		

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>	<p>Care & Repair</p>	<p>Age Action's Care and Repair programme carries out minor repairs for older and vulnerable people free of charge, gives them access to reliable tradesmen for larger jobs and provides a befriending service.</p> <p>The programme is delivered by Age Action in Dublin, Cork and Galway and through 33 community partners throughout Ireland.</p> <p>Between 2007 and 2015 133,760 jobs were delivered</p>	<p>Expand number of services provided and number of locations served.</p>	<p>Securing funding for the continuation and expansion of this programme.</p>
	<p>Lifelong Learning</p>	<p>Collaboration with organisations and enterprises aimed at improving the health and wellbeing of older people (e.g. Third Age Ireland; Suicide or Survive; One Step Up); universities, institutes of technology; the National Youth Council of Ireland, ARI, AONTAS, Education & Training Boards, the HSE, and other relevant local community-based groups.</p> <p>Ongoing sharing of information with our members and relevant organisations on the most up to date education and health research; and civil and human rights initiatives for older people.</p>	<p>Updating and sharing of information related to the Lifelong Learning Programme and adult education with the Community Education Network.</p> <p>Promoting and disseminating information to older people about active ageing and ways of maintaining a healthy lifestyle to increase the empowerment of older people.</p> <p>Having a presence at relevant public events (during PAW; Over 50s Shows; age friendly conferences, etc.) to provide more information about dignity, health and independence in older age.</p>	<p>Highlight the importance of the Lifelong Learning Programme to Government departments and relevant statutory bodies –particularly about how the Lifelong Learning Programme empowers older people</p> <p>Lobby at the national policy level to help bring about positive change for older people and their communities.</p> <p>Deliver an exploratory workshop to establish an intergenerational pilot project theme in line with SOLAS objectives, e.g. employment, health and well-being, volunteering, literacy and numeracy.</p>

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
	Information service	<p>Empowering older people to make key decisions for themselves by providing relevant, accurate information to people when they need it.</p> <p>Individual advocacy through the Information service</p> <p>Making representations on behalf of clients across a range of issue, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local authority services/accommodation; 2. Utility companies; 3. Customer care/ageism; 4. Health services; 5. State entitlements; 6. Public Services. <p>More than a thousand older people contacted the information service in 2015 seeking information on a range of issues including community health services, local authority services and entitlements.</p> <p>Since 2007 we have dealt with 21,847 queries.</p>	<p>We are putting in place a programme of work to substantially raise the profile of the service among our target audiences.</p> <p>We also plan to recruit more older volunteers to be trained as advocates.</p>	
	Elder abuse awareness	<p>Development of elder abuse awareness workshops for informal carers, older residents in nursing homes and formal carers, focusing on empowerment and empathy building.</p>	<p>Pilot phase will involve the participation of 30 older people and 20 formal carers.</p>	<p>Increased awareness amongst all stakeholders of the issue of elder abuse.</p>

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
	Research	Undertook research in collaboration with ASI, IASW and UCDD on older people's access to homecare.	The research findings are being used to advocate for older people to have their preference for care met in their homes to maintain their dignity and independence as they age	We are advocating for a right to home care.
	Intercultural Care Home Project	Older people were actively involved in the development of the project	Develop an intercultural toolkit for use with care home / nursing home residents. The Toolkit will be a customised resource that practitioners (Care assistants, nurses, activity coordinators and others) can use in their work with residents that will encourage enhanced intercultural understanding.	
Goal 4: Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced	Lifelong Learning	Intergenerational learning workshops delivered that explore different themes e.g. elder abuse, development education, highlighting important issues around active ageing and ageism with people of all ages and backgrounds. Existing resources utilised to promote and develop intergenerational work: see Working across the Generations toolkit which outlines effective intergenerational work. And 'Generations Working Together'.	Delivering information and training seminars on intergenerational practice with relevant organisations e.g. ETBs, Family Resource Centres, youth organisations, community groups, Age Friendly Ireland. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of Intergenerational Learning workshops delivered highlighting important issues around active ageing and ageism with people of all ages and backgrounds. 	Increase intergenerational activity nationwide by engaging with schools & transition year coordinators, community groups, youth organisations and day care/respite centres, residential care homes. Collate responses to update Intergenerational Mapping Report. Source funding to design and print updated mapping report.

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
		<p>This work highlights best practice with relevant organisations and groups across Ireland. It also raises issues around social cohesion, shared experiences, inclusive communities, and breaking down stereotypes.</p> <p>Guidelines developed on how to set up an intergenerational project for groups / organisations.</p> <p>Strong collaborative relationships have been established that encompass and target all generations and a variety of communities. This work has resulted in a number of projects, e.g. intergenerational learning workshops, mapping report, toolkits, human library events.</p> <p>Existing intergenerational projects are supported in their set up and delivery; advice given to groups wishing to set up new projects.</p> <p>Attending events, conferences, organise events, hold meetings with key stakeholders and organisations, giving a range of presentations and talks, and facilitating workshops, e.g. Monaghan Climate Justice Conference 2015.</p>		
	Information Service	Delivering information talks in schools about Age Action, our work and the issue of ageism.	Increase the number of talks and information sessions with secondary schools.	

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
		<p>Encouraging younger people to look at issues such as ageism (as it affects both older and younger people) and at how younger people can practically help older people in their communities.</p> <p>This is an ongoing part of our work and integral to efforts to make Ireland the best place in which to grow older.</p>		
	Getting Started	<p>Our Getting Started Programme represents a strong example of intergenerational activity as many of the tutors are from younger generations.</p> <p>Intergenerational development education workshops on older people and international development</p> <p>Outcomes include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased solidarity among older and younger people on the issues they face from an international development context 		
	Engagement with older people and younger people (ages from 15-80's) through intergenerational development education.		<p>Our development education work is funded by Irish Aid and HelpAge International and we hope to continue it with a new block grant from 2017-2022, including intergenerational activities.</p>	<p>Increase the numbers of intergenerational development education workshops.</p>

AGE & OPPORTUNITY - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed		
<p>Goal 1 Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained.</p>	<p>Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted.</p>	<p><i>Taking measures to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.</i></p>	<p>AgeWise: workshops to explore ageism and age discrimination</p>	<p>AgeWise is a half-day workshop that explores the roots and prevalence of ageism and how this can lead to structural discrimination. It is aimed at people who work with, or whose work affects the lives of, older people. Since 2012, Age & Opportunity has delivered 65 workshops to over 1,100 people from the public, private and third sector.</p>	<p>Elements of AgeWise have been integrated into other Age & Opportunity programmes, e.g. Creative Exchanges, Get Engaged, Group Facilitation Skills. This can then be followed up by more in-depth work in those programmes on how to tackle age discrimination in planning and service delivery. Age & Opportunity will continue to deliver the workshops into the future.</p>	<p>Age discrimination continues to exist due to the insidious nature of ageism in our culture. Tackling ageism at all levels of Irish society must continue to be a priority if the policy and services are to be able to adapt appropriately to growing numbers of older people.</p>
		<p>Get Vocal: a grantmaking scheme to support advocacy among groups at risk of experiencing discrimination</p>	<p>Get Vocal provided a multi-annual funding programme for organisations to tackle age issues, particularly with groups who are otherwise at risk of experiencing discrimination. Projects funded included: <i>Visible Lives</i> funding the first significant research into the lives of Ireland's older LGBT community; support for the Southside Traveller Action Group to create a self-advocacy and support group for older Traveller women; Respond Housing Waterford's arts-based</p>	<p>As this was possible through the funding of the Atlantic Philanthropies, it is no longer in operation (ceasing in 2013). Without that funding, certain projects folded whereas others found other ways to support their work.</p>	<p>One principal lesson from Get Vocal is that people who experience multiple forms of exclusion or discrimination can require significant ongoing support to play a full part in their communities and wider society. Programmes and organisations that currently support older people need to engage with these people, and so do the programmes which currently engage them regarding some other aspect of their identity but may ignore their ageing issues.</p>	

		<p>advocacy project for men at risk of homelessness; and <i>Voices Through Art</i>, bringing together older people with and without intellectual disabilities, as equals, in a joint community project.</p>		<p>Age & Opportunity and Sport Ireland's national survey series identifies that just over half of older Irish people report that they are engaging in Health Enhancing Physical Activity (HEPA). Of those who are not, however, there are a significant number who say that nothing would motivate them to become more active. There is a need to better understand these hard-to-reach groups. There is also a need to ensure that older people who experience discrimination or exclusion through ability, identity or socio-economic status are empowered to actively participate in physical activity.</p>
<p><i>Empowering people to realize their potential for physical, mental and social well-being throughout the life course and to participate fully in society according to their needs, desires and capacities.</i></p>	<p>Go for Life: the national programme for sport and physical activity for older people</p>	<p>Physical activity is proven to have a significant effect on disease prevention and increased function through health promotion. The Go for Life programme provides a leadership programme for older people to run physical activity sessions among their peers in pre-existing social groups. It runs an annual small grant scheme for groups and clubs to purchase equipment or try a new activity. It runs a country-wide leisure games project. It also runs a volunteer-led peer motivational helpline which encourages older people to become more physically active. Go for Life also works to mainstream older fitness as an element of academic courses and leisure centre work.</p> <p>There are approx. 1,000 peer leaders delivering or promoting weekly physical activity. Over 1,000 organisations receive a grant which benefits approx. 30,000 people.</p>	<p>The Go for Life programme continues to promote and encourage physical activity and, due to the natural attrition which occurs on the programme, it will continue to train new leaders and find new ways to support both individuals and clubs to become more active. It has begun delivery of CarePALS to increase physical activity in care settings and it is in the research phase for projects on community asset mapping as a way to facilitate social prescribing.</p>	

	<p>Ageing with Confidence for People with Intellectual Disabilities: encouraging people with ID to engage in their own issues as they age</p>	<p>Many older people with intellectual disabilities (ID) have lived in residential services during their adult lives, and so have different experiences and expectations of growing older. Age & Opportunity adapted the Ageing with Confidence programme, creating new materials appropriate to people with low literacy and running more activity-based sessions, to provide a way for people to consider and discuss what ageing means to them.</p> <p>This project was run with a single group but with significant self-reporting of benefits by participants and the service.</p>	<p>Age & Opportunity is seeking ways to fund this project on a more widespread basis.</p>	<p>Means of maintaining health and participating in a fulfilling way should be accessible by all. Ireland must continue to embrace the diversity of its older populations and devise programmes which give equal opportunities for people to participate.</p>
	<p>Azure: providing the skills that public arts and culture spaces need for greater levels of engagement with people who are living with dementia or their carers</p>	<p>Since 2012, Azure has been raising awareness and training curators and arts educators on how to deliver dementia-appropriate meaningful arts or cultural experiences to people with dementia and their carers.</p>	<p>Curators and arts educators will continue to deliver dementia-appropriate experiences which should, in turn, lead to developments in the further integration of people with dementia and their carers.</p>	<p>Azure highlights the need for all public organisations to develop the required skills and confidence to provide dementia-appropriate experiences. People with dementia and their carers need to be seen as simply another audience / service user / customer entitled to an equivalent of what is already provided for those without dementia.</p>

	<p>Changing Gears: workshops to build resilience among older people experiencing transition</p>	<p>Age & Opportunity has been working on concepts around resilience as a way of promoting health and ensuring continued participation. <i>Changing Gears</i> is a new series of workshops that work on the personal traits and resources that help to build resilience. Currently in its pilot phase, it is being delivered to a per-retirement group, a community group and a group of people in prison. This will be externally evaluated.</p>	<p>On completion of the evaluation, Age & Opportunity will look to roll out <i>Changing Gears</i> to diverse groups around the country.</p>	<p>The encouragement of health and participation among older people appropriate to their needs and desires requires flexible approaches that can support multiple 'answers' to what it means to grow older. Supporting older people through different transitions in their lives and helping them to feel in control of how those transitions affect them is fundamental to helping maintain health and participation.</p>
	<p>Samhain: an arts project to explore loss and to encourage resilience among older people</p>	<p>In 2012, Age & Opportunity began <i>Samhain</i>, an art project that used poetry and music to explore the losses experienced in ageing and to look at resilience in the face of those losses.</p>	<p>Samhain is set to evolve in the light of further insight into resilience.</p>	<p>The promotion of health and the encouragement of participation among older people appropriate to their needs and desires requires flexible approaches that can support multiple 'answers' to what it means to grow older. Supporting older people through different transitions in their lives and helping them to feel in control of how those transitions affect them is fundamental to helping maintain health and participation.</p>

<p><i>Facilitating participation of older persons in political, economic, cultural and social life.</i></p>	<p>Bealtaine: a national arts festival celebrating creativity as we age</p> <p>Cultural Companions: a peer-led social group to provide companionship for attending arts and cultural events</p>	<p>Participation in the social and cultural life of the country requires an age-positive approach from the infrastructures which support it and a willingness, confidence and resourcefulness from those who will ultimately participate. The Bealtaine arts festival, the first national arts festival for older people, continues to have a significant effect on the cultural and social infrastructure, encouraging exciting, inventive and inclusive programming of arts events and the empowering of older people to participate as audience, as critic, as artist, as performer. Reaching over 100,000 people, it is an accepted part of Ireland's cultural landscape.</p> <p>Cultural Companions, provides peer support for those who, throughout the year, wish to participate in cultural and social activity but do not wish to do so alone. There are currently 140 registered Cultural Companions, with a central committee of Companions who programme 50 events each year.</p>	<p>The Bealtaine festival will continue to develop and respond to the wider cultural environment, attracting new participants and challenging old ideas.</p> <p>Cultural Companions has developed to a size that its funding allows. Increased funding would allow it to increase, providing a greater geographical spread.</p>	<p>There is significant academic support (e.g. the UK's Cultural Values Project) for the importance of cultural engagement to enhance quality of life. The mechanisms by which this work are many and varied. The arts and cultural infrastructure needs to continually be challenged to engage people across the life-course in meaningful cultural activity.</p> <p>There is also a need to provide both straightforward (as in the case of Cultural Companions) and more complex supports to engage hard-to-reach populations in meaningful cultural activity.</p>
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	<p>Get Engaged: a programme to build capacity among older people to engage with local democracy</p> <p>Get Vocal: a grantmaking scheme to support advocacy among groups at risk of experiencing discrimination</p> <p>ASCE (Active Senior Citizens for Europe): supporting civil society and older citizens to participate in and influence the EU political agenda</p>	<p>Participating in the political and civic life of life of an area, county, the country or within the EU can feel beyond many older people. Initially through Get Vocal, providing grants to 29 partner organisations for local advocacy and inclusion projects and then through Get Engaged, which is developing the capacity of both older citizens and local authority staff in particular counties to work together via the development of Older People's Councils, this is activating latent capacity in counties to work on creating better communities. Get Engaged has worked with 785 people, delivering 85 different courses and workshops.</p> <p>The ASCE project, coordinated by Age Platform Europe over 8 Member States, with Age & Opportunity and Active Retirement Ireland as its Irish partners, broadened older Irish citizens' knowledge about the EU and how it works. It also ran interactive events between older citizens and their MEPs in order to help influence the European agenda.</p>	<p>Get Engaged will formally cease in 2017 with the ending of the Atlantic Philanthropies' funding. Future work by Age & Opportunity in supporting the Older People's Councils will be funding dependent.</p> <p>As Get Vocal was possible through the funding of the Atlantic Philanthropies, it is no longer in operation (ceasing in 2013). Without that funding, certain projects folded whereas others found other ways to support their work.</p> <p>ASCE ceased in 2015 but Age & Opportunity are in the process of setting up 'Reference Groups' of older Irish citizens as a legacy from the project. These groups will then be able to interact with MEPs on an ongoing basis around issues being discussed at European Parliament level.</p>	<p>Local Authorities are at very different levels in terms of older people's involvement. Many have required tailored approaches to developing the skills of staff and participants in building their Older People's Council. There is a need for Older People's Councils across the country to continue to network and build mutual capacity to advocate for a more effective voice in their own country.</p> <p>One principal lesson from Get Vocal is that people who experience multiple forms of exclusion or discrimination can require significant ongoing support to participate fully. Programmes and organisations that currently support older people need to engage with these people, and so do the programmes which currently engage them regarding some other aspect of their identity but may ignore their ageing issues.</p> <p>Projects such as ASCE reveal the capacity of older people to engage in European affairs, to use their lived experience to influence the European agenda and to consider how that agenda can affect them and their communities. As the European Union enters a period of significant uncertainty, building Irish citizens' capacity and mechanisms to interact directly with the EU is useful for both the European Parliament and the citizens.</p>
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<p><i>Ensuring lifelong access to various forms of high quality education and training, including in advanced technologies.</i></p>	<p>Strategies for Successful Ageing: an online course for those who are interested in how they will grow older</p>	<p>Led by Trinity College Dublin, this MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) brought together expertise from the college, from Age & Opportunity, the Irish Museum of Modern Art, Age Friendly Ireland and others, to provide a learning experience for those who wish to take an interest in ageing better. The MOOC, which ran in Feb 2016, had over 10,000 learners registered.</p>	<p>Trinity College intend to re-run the MOOC in September 2016.</p>	<p>There is a need to explore diverse mechanisms for lifelong learning and there is also an appetite to learn about ageing, about participation and about how to engage with one's own ageing circumstances in a learning environment.</p>
<p><i>Facilitating participation of older persons, particularly women, in decision-making processes at all levels, both directly and through organizations of older persons across civil society.</i></p>	<p>Get Engaged: a programme to build capacity among older people to engage with local democracy</p> <p>Get Vocal: a grantmaking scheme to support advocacy among groups at risk of experiencing discrimination</p>	<p>Get Engaged, running 2014 to 2016, engaged with citizens and local authority staff in particular counties. 785 people have been engaged so far in 85 different courses and workshops.</p> <p>Get Vocal provided a multi-annual funding programme for organisations to tackle age issues, particularly with groups who are otherwise at risk of experiencing discrimination. Projects such as 'Visible Lives', which funded the first significant research into the lives of the older LGBT community; support for the Southside Traveller Action Group to create a self-advocacy and support group for older Traveller women; Respond</p>	<p>Get Engaged will formally cease in 2017 with the ending of the Atlantic Philanthropies' funding. Future work by Age & Opportunity in supporting the Older People's Councils will be funding dependent.</p> <p>As Get Vocal was possible through the funding of the Atlantic Philanthropies, it is no longer in operation (ceasing in 2013). Without that funding, certain projects folded whereas others found other ways to support their work.</p>	<p>Local Authorities are at very different levels in terms of older people's involvement in decision making. Many have required tailored approaches to developing the skills of staff and participants in building their Older People's Council. There is a need for Older People's Councils across the country to continue to network and build mutual capacity to advocate for a more effective voice in their own county.</p> <p>One principal lesson from Get Vocal is that people who experience multiple forms of exclusion or discrimination can require significant ongoing support to play a full part in decision-making processes. Programmes and organisations that currently support older people need to engage with these people, and so do the programmes which currently engage them regarding some other aspect of their identity but may ignore their ageing issues.</p>

		Housing Waterford to run an arts-based advocacy project for men at risk of homelessness; and Voices Through Art, bringing together older people with and without intellectual disabilities, as equals, in a joint community project.		
<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>				
<p><i>Safeguarding the dignity of older persons, particularly those with disabilities, and fostering their sense of belonging and self-esteem through measures aimed at, inter alia, combating any form of prejudice, neglect, abuse and discrimination.</i></p>	<p>Creative Exchanges: training formal carers to provide creative activity in care settings</p> <p>CarePALS: training formal carers to provide physical activity in care settings</p>	<p>Residential and Day Care services for older people often perpetuate a healthcare approach to ageing which focuses on the functional ‘servicing’ of service users but not on their humanity. Age & Opportunity has developed two programmes for staff within care settings that aims to enhance the personal interaction between staff and service users and, thereby, improve relationships and help staff to value the individuals who use a service. Creative Exchanges is a QQI Level 6 course for staff who coordinate activities, providing them with the confidence and skills to run meaningful creative activities with individuals and groups in care services. This programme, first delivered in 2013, has now trained a total of 104 activity</p>	<p>Creative Exchanges is continuing to be delivered around Ireland.</p> <p>CarePALS, funded by the HSE for 2016, is being delivered in each Community Health area around the country and will be subject to a process and outcome evaluation during 2016 / 2017.</p>	<p>An effective way to counteract neglect and abuse is to provide people who might be vulnerable to such neglect or abuse with a sense of efficacy and self-esteem through meaningful activity. When in care settings, person-centred activities which change the nature of the relationship between workers and service users help to encourage communication and to counteract acceptance of neglect and abuse. There is a need to continue to work on the culture of care settings so that the people who live in and use the services are at the centre of those settings. There is a need for a career progression for formal carers. While medical staff can gain CPD points for attending courses and workshops, there is no benefit to those employed as care-workers to gain further training.</p>

	<p>Ageing with Confidence for People with Intellectual Disabilities: encouraging people with ID to engage in their own issues as they age</p>	<p>Many older people with intellectual disabilities (ID) have lived in residential services during their adult lives, and so have different experiences and expectations of growing older. Age & Opportunity adapted the Ageing with Confidence programme, creating new materials appropriate to people with low literacy and running more activity-based sessions to provide a way for people to consider and discuss what ageing means to them. This project was run with a single group but with</p>	<p>Age & Opportunity is seeking ways to fund this project on a more widespread basis.</p>	<p>By focusing on the self-esteem of older people with ID and providing a space to discuss their own position within the service where they live as they age, it affects how people see their own rights around protection from abuse and discrimination. For those who live in residential services, projects which focus on their humanity and encourage their individual personalities help them to break out of the image of 'patient' or 'resident' for those who work there.</p>
		<p>coordinators, reaching an estimated 3,000 people in care settings. An external evaluation of the programme found high levels of satisfaction with the course but also positive changes with the care settings where the activity coordinators subsequently worked. CarePALs is a two-day workshop for careworkers encourage them to promote increased physical activity among groups and individuals in care settings. Piloted in 2013, these workshops will now be rolled out across Ireland.</p>		

		<p>significant self-reporting of benefits by participants and the service.</p>		<p>Age & Opportunity and Sport Ireland's national survey series identifies that just over half of older Irish people report that they are engaging in Health Enhancing Physical Activity (HEPA). There are, however, a significant number who are not and who say that nothing would motivate them to become more active. There is a need to better understand these hard-to-reach groups. There is also a need to ensure that older people who experience discrimination or exclusion through ability, identity or socio-economic status are empowered to actively participate in physical activity.</p>
<p><i>Strengthening measures of health promotion, care and protection, as well as disease and injury prevention at all ages, thus lowering the probability of illness and disability, and helping to ensure high physical and mental functioning, independent living, as well as active participation throughout the life course.</i></p>	<p>Go for Life: the national programme for sport and physical activity for older people</p>	<p>Physical activity is proven to have a significant effect on disease prevention and increased function through health promotion. The Go for Life programme provides a leadership programme for older people to run physical activity sessions among their peers in pre-existing social groups. It runs an annual small grant scheme for groups and clubs to purchase equipment or try a new activity. It runs a country-wide leisure games project. It also runs a volunteer-led peer motivational helpline which encourages older people to become more physically active. Go for Life also works to mainstream older fitness as an element of academic courses and leisure centre work. There are approx. 1,000 peer leaders delivering or promoting weekly physical activity. Over 1,000 organisations receive a grant which benefits approx.</p>	<p>The Go for Life programme continues to promote and encourage physical activity and, due to the natural attrition which occurs on the programme, it will continue to train new leaders and find new ways to support both individuals and clubs to become more active. It has begun delivery of CarePALS in care settings and it is in the research phase for projects on community asset mapping as a way to facilitate social prescribing.</p>	

<p><i>Giving special attention to preventive measures, early diagnosis and to the treatment, care, especially long-term care, and social protection of persons with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, while ensuring their dignity and non-discrimination in society.</i></p>	<p>Azure: providing the skills that public arts and culture spaces need for greater levels of engagement with people who are living with dementia or their carers</p>	<p>30,000 people.</p> <p>Since 2012, Azure has been raising awareness and training curators and arts educators on how to deliver dementia-appropriate meaningful arts or cultural experiences to people with dementia and their carers.</p>	<p>Curators and arts educators will continue to deliver dementia-appropriate experiences which should, in turn, lead to developments in the further integration of people with dementia and their carers.</p>	<p>Azure highlights the need for all public organisations to develop the required skills and confidence to provide dementia-appropriate experiences. People with dementia and their carers need to be seen as simply another audience / service user / customer entitled to an equivalent of what is already provided for those without dementia.</p>
<p><i>Recognizing and improving the situation of informal and formal carers, including migrant carers, through training and dignified working conditions, including</i></p>	<p>Creative Exchanges: training formal carers to provide creative activity in care settings CarePALS: training formal carers to provide physical activity in care settings</p>	<p>Residential and Day Care services for older people often perpetuate a healthcare approach to ageing which focuses on the functional 'servicing' of service users but not on their humanity. Age & Opportunity has developed two programmes for staff within care settings that aims to enhance the personal interaction between staff and service users and, thereby, improve relationships and help staff to value the individuals who use a service. Creative Exchanges is a QQI Level 6 course for staff who coordinate activities, providing them with the confidence and skills to run meaningful creative activities with individuals and groups in care services.</p>	<p>Creative Exchanges is continuing to be delivered around Ireland. CarePALS, funded by the HSE for 2016, is being delivered in each Community Health area around the country and will be subject to a process and outcome evaluation during 2016 / 2017.</p>	<p>There is a need for a career progression for formal carers. While medical staff can gain CPD points for attending courses and workshops, there is no benefit to those employed as care-workers to gain further training.</p>

		<p>This programme, first delivered in 2013, has now trained a total of 104 activity coordinators, reaching an estimated 3,000 people in care settings.</p> <p>An external evaluation of the programme found high levels of satisfaction with the course but also positive changes with the care settings where the activity coordinators subsequently worked.</p> <p>CarePALs is a two-day workshop for careworkers encourage them to promote increased physical activity among groups and individuals in care settings. Piloted in 2013, these workshops will now be rolled out across Ireland.</p>		
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Alone - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

	Programme/Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>	<p>Befriending Networks Ireland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Befriending is a one to one relationship: volunteers visit an older person in their community for an hour every week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loneliness is a serious health issue and Befriending is a positive health intervention • ALONE have been running a Befriending Service for almost 40 years • ALONE's Befriending Service has an internationally approved quality standard • In 2014 we established Befriending Networks Ireland • Through this network we coordinate over 40 Befriending organisations from around the country • We provide training and support to volunteers and volunteer coordinators • Nationally there are over 70,000 visits per annum • A review of our Befriending Service has shown that 80% of the older people who used the service don't feel lonely anymore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We hope that we will continue to expand and grow • We are working towards a scenario in which all the befriending services in our network are signed up to a quality standard 	

	<p>Support Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Support Coordination Service links older people with the relevant services in their communities – across medical, community and social services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High value – low cost. • Makes the most efficient use of the services currently there • This model supports older people to age at home and has supported older people coming out of hospital, reducing the number of delayed discharges from hospital care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intention to develop Support Coordination Hubs across the country • Ensure every older person in Ireland has access to an independent advocate 	
	<p>Housing with Care is a model of supportive housing for older people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are currently providing a type of Housing with Care to 100 older people • These residents are supported to age at home in their own communities • We are working to develop models of housing with care that can be rolled out nationally 		

Family Carers Ireland - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four Main Goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
Goal 1: Longer working life is encouraged and ability to work is maintained	Employers for Carers Carers Leave Act	Over the past 12 months Family Carers Ireland has researched international best practice in supporting working carers to sustain employment alongside their caring responsibilities	We are currently assembling a consortium of large employers who are willing to pilot such a programme in Ireland.	Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation has shown no interest in this important aspect of labour market planning.
		Family Carers Ireland have raised the low take up of Carers Leave by working carers to both the Departments of Justice and Department of Social Protection (in respect of the tandem payment of Carers Benefit). The Carer's Leave Act is one of the most generous provisions for carers when compared to other EU member states, and provides the only legislation protection for carers who need to leave work temporarily to care for a loved one.	We have proposed a study to examine reasons for the low take up of Carer's Leave (circa 2,000 people in receipt of Carers Benefit in 2015) with a view to addressing barriers and developing a public awareness campaign on the Carer's Leave Act.	Cross departmental initiative involving DJEI, DJE and DSP to examine the issues relating the low take up of Carers Leave. Promotion of Carers Leave and Carers Benefit, including efforts to promote them across employer and trade union groups. Publish figures on the number of carers receiving Carers Benefit since its introduction in 2000 as well as the average duration of payment, gender breakdown, nature of employment etc.
Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons promoted	Listening to Carers Fora	These meetings promote local dialogue with specific groups of carers – including older carers – to ensure that Family Carers Ireland is accurately reflecting the views of such carers in its policy and advocacy work	Continue to grow our network of carer groups (peer support) throughout the country and to improve our consultative processes.	Funding for these activities (section 39) varies widely in different parts of the country so that it is impossible to deliver a consistent level of engagement or support nationwide.
	Family Carer Mentoring and Befriending Programmes	Our mentoring and befriending programmes	Continue to roll out such services as resources permit	Whilst volunteer programmes are very cost effective they

		involve older carers (including former carers) as volunteers and/or recipients depending on their circumstances.	until they are available in every part of the country.	are not free and we are squeezed between increasing regulatory burden and diminishing funding lines.
Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded	Single Assessment Tool for Older People (InterRAI)	Ireland is leading the world within the InterRAI consortium in the development of a Carer Needs Assessment tool as part of this comprehensive resource allocation tool.	The new Carer Needs Assessment tool is due to be piloted in several sites around the world, including Ireland.	The conventional SAT approach effectively disadvantaged households with family carers, we believe this new module will enhance the sustainability of long-term care.
	Dormant Accounts Funding was provided for information and training programmes for Family Carers in 2016	FCl is delivering a suite of such programmes including some elements aimed specifically at vulnerable older carers	We will continue to deliver these programmes but if the DAF funding stops it will impact greatly on capacity	Ensure the sustainability of carer education and information programmes by securing a second phase of Dormant Account funding (FCl understand this funding is close to being secured).
	Guide on 'Carers and the State Pension'	For carers who have had to give up work, or take extended periods away from work because of their caring responsibilities, their entitlement to a State Pension (Contributory) may be affected. Family Carers Ireland, with the help of DSP have created a guide which provides simple information to help carers understand the pension system, and gives practical suggestions to help ensure they maximise their pension entitlement when they reach pension age.	Guide will be formally launched and made available on the website of Family Carers Ireland. The guide will also be made available through our 24 local centres.	Recognise the contribution and personal sacrifice of lifetime carers (those caring in excess of 30 years) by putting in place mechanisms to maximise their entitlement to a Contributory State Pension when they reach retirement age. Lifetime carers whose caring role comes to an end as they approach retirement age should be offered an early retirement option paid at the same rate as Carers Allowance.
	Assisted Decision Making (Capacity) Bill	Raise awareness amongst older people and their carers of the provisions of the Capacity Bill. Submission	A representative from Family Carers Ireland is a member of the HSEs Working Group on Advanced Healthcare	Department of Justice must continue to engage with older people, PWD and their carers to ensure the Capacity Bill is

		<p>was made to the Department of Justice based on the organisation's work with carers who in many cases will be the most obvious choice for an assistant decision-maker, a co-decision maker or decision-making representative.</p>	<p>Directives (a part of the new Capacity Legislation). Family Carers Ireland will continue to liaise with the Department pending the enactment of the Capacity Bill.</p>	<p>appropriate and fit for purpose.</p>
<p>Goal 4: Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced.</p>	<p>Young Carers Supports</p>	<p>Family Carers Ireland provide a young carer support service, which offers advice, information, respite breaks, school and peer supports and online support for young carers, many of whom care or help care for elderly grandparents or relatives.</p>	<p>Young carers have been identified as a target group within the new National Youth Strategy. Family Carers Ireland hope to work with the Department of Children and Youth Affairs in delivering actions relating to young carers, including the commitment to establish a cross-departmental Young Carer Working Group which will bring together key departments and agencies with a responsibility for supporting young carers</p>	<p>Explore ways young carers can be supported financially while encouraging them to remain in school. Commit to the development of a Young Carer Education Strategy, similar to previous strategies published for other vulnerable groups. Fund the establishment of a 'Young Carer Development Team' to deliver targeted outreach activities across the country. The team would liaise with schools and community services in each of the four HSE regions to identify and support young carers early in their caring journey.</p>

GENIO - Implementation of the Vienna Declaration since 2012

Four main goals of the Vienna Declaration	Programme/ Initiative	Activities and Outcomes	Plans for further activity	Areas where future action needed
<p>Goal 2 Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted.</p>	<p>HSE & Genio Dementia Programme</p>	<p>The high level aim of The HSE & Genio Dementia programme is to develop and test a range of personalised, flexible and responsive supports and services and to demonstrate how these supports enable people with dementia to live full lives in their community for as long as possible.</p> <p>The programme comprises 12 demonstration projects across two main elements: community based supports for people with dementia, and integrated care pathways (ICP) in acute hospitals for people with dementia. Key activities and outcomes include:</p> <p>Nine multi-stakeholder collaborative groups were formed called Dementia Consortia¹ with approximately 160 members including people living with dementia and carers, health service professionals from primary care, community services and acute hospital services, community and voluntary organisations. These groups developed and delivered a community supports model that would provide a personalised response to meet both clinical and social needs of people living with dementia.</p> <p>All projects invested in creating an informed and dementia aware community so people could continue to be active participants and be</p>	<p>Selected activities and initiatives under the HSE & Genio Dementia Programme are being sustained locally as the demonstration period comes to an end in the 12 projects.</p>	<p>The importance of supporting the active participation of people with dementia in society needs to be recognised and supported on a wider basis.</p>

¹ http://www.genio.ie/system/files/publications/GENIO_DEMENTIA_CONSORTIA_LP_2016.pdf

		<p>socially included within their community</p> <p>In addition, a wide range of training and education undertaken with family, staff across the statutory, voluntary and community sectors and volunteers.</p> <p>A range of supports and services were developed and provided across the sites. A relationship-centred approach inclusive of the person, their family and practitioners was used to collaboratively to create a personalised plan of support.</p> <p>Outputs and outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32% of those being supported were at risk of entering long-term care and continued to be supported in the community, resulting in significant cost avoidance² • 71,000+ hours of personalised supports provided to 760 people with dementia and a similar number of carers. These supports consist mostly of day and night in-home respite and also incorporate a range of inclusive community-based activities. People at all stages of dementia are being supported in the community. • Assistive technology packages provided to 60+ families • Paid support workers and volunteers supported people to maintain their social connection to daily activities within the community, facilitated connection to groups and clubs to maintain their interest, and created initiatives with a dementia friendly focus that was particularly welcoming to people living with dementia but also 		
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² O'Shea and Monaghan (2016) An economic analysis of a community-based model for dementia care in Ireland: A balance of care approach

	<p>2. Integrated care pathways in acute hospitals for people with dementia –</p>	<p>to other community members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer support opportunities were created for people and/or families to come together and share with others their experiences and challenges <p>3 multi-stakeholder consortia formed with approximately 90 members to develop an integrated care pathway for people with dementia to support them in a personalised way as they navigate from the community to the hospital setting and back to the community</p> <p>An extensive programme of awareness raising and education was undertaken at each hospital site</p> <p>Environmental changes are planned at each site to better support people living with dementia and their environmental needs within the hospital setting including: general signage, dementia friendly bays in the emergency department and modifications within wards, day services, communal walkways and sitting areas. Mapping existing pathways form part of the common aspects in the initial ICP development phase.</p> <p>Optimisation of existing services to avoid unnecessary hospital admission and post-discharge support</p> <p>Development of enhanced assessment of cognitive function on admission and the provision of appropriate care bundles to enhance the persons experience within the hospital setting.</p> <p>Linkages with the community and nursing home sector are being mapped to develop pathways to hospital and seamless discharge home. Patient transfers between hospital and nursing homes are facilitated by personalised information in an</p>		
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		<p>individualised format 'This is Me' passport and 'Patient knows Best'.</p>		
<p>Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded</p>		<p>To support a person with dementia, both a clinical/medical and societal/ community response is required. This requires the development of a care and support ecosystem comprising influence from both sectors. Many activities of projects described under goal 2 were designed to avoid social isolation, loneliness and premature disempowerment of people with dementia the projects. To support people in a personalised way, we must focus on ability rather than disability, thus the focus of personalised supports is to maintain ability, maintain skills and maintain connection.</p>		
<p>Goal 4: Intergenerational solidarity is maintained and enhanced</p>		<p>The mobilisation of a community response to be active supporters of people with dementia, crossed all age ranges Creation of volunteer supports bringing together different age groups to work with people living with dementia to remain connected and socially included. Provision of training opportunities for school children to help them to better support their family members or relatives who may be living with dementia. Provision of resources to promote for younger grandchildren or children of someone living with dementia. Provision of training to transition year students and support for them to volunteer and support people living with dementia in some of their activities of interest.</p>		

The Alzheimer Society of Ireland
implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing

1. Introduction

The Alzheimer Society of Ireland (ASI) welcomes the opportunity to input into **Department on Health on implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing**

The ASI is the leading dementia specific service provider in Ireland. We work across the country in the heart of local communities providing dementia specific services and supports and advocating for the rights and needs of all people living with dementia and their carers.

Our vision is an Ireland where no one goes through dementia alone and where policies and services respond appropriately to the person with dementia and their carers, at the times they need support.

A national non-profit organisation, The ASI is person centred, rights-based and grassroots led with the voice of the person with dementia and their carer at its core.

We also operates the Alzheimer National Helpline offering information and support to anyone affected by dementia at 1800 341 341.

2. Implementation of the Vienna Declaration/the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing

All activities undertaken by ASI support people living with dementia and their carers to live well with dementia. In this way, all of our services and supports serve the four goals of the Vienna Declaration. It follows that underfunding of ASI services is a barrier to effective implementation of the Vienna Declaration as this impacts significantly on the capacity of ASI to meet the level of need in the community. In the last seven years the ASI has experienced a decrease in funding from the HSE. In 2008, the HSE grant covered 74.5% of ASI services and in 2014 this grant covered just 67%.

For the purpose of this report, the following provides a summary of three key activities that progress the Vienna Declaration and Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing related to human rights, creating Dementia Friendly Communities and information provision.

Goal 2: Participation, non-discrimination and social inclusion of older persons are promoted

1. Name of Programme - Charter of Human Rights for People with Dementia

Activities and Outcomes

The Irish Dementia Working Group developed a Charter of Rights in collaboration with the Alzheimer Society of Ireland.

The process involved workshops with people with dementia, surveys of carers and wider stakeholders and consultation with ASI staff around the topic of living with dementia and human rights.

The findings from these workshops, surveys and consultation were collated and informed the production of a Charter of Human Rights for People Living with Dementia.

The Charter was officially launched by former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, in Dublin in April 2016.

The Charter proposes a human rights based approach in policy and practice for people living with dementia. It highlights the importance of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, empowerment and legality.

The Charter was disseminated widely and is available as a document for consultation by policy makers, carers, and people with dementia and health and social care professionals.

Plans for Further Activity

There are plans to further disseminate the Charter to schools and wider stakeholders.

Areas where Future Action Needed

The rights outlined in the Charter can only be fully realised when Ireland ratifies the UN Convention of the Rights of People with Disabilities.

Goal 3: Dignity, health and independence in older age are promoted and safeguarded

- 1. Name of Programme** Provision of information materials for people with dementia developed in collaboration with the Irish Dementia Working Group

Activities and Outcomes

The Information Manager with the ASI facilitated a workshop with The Irish Dementia Working Group to ascertain their comments and ideas on material for a series of booklets about living well with dementia, including:

- I have dementia...First steps after diagnosis
- Practical tips for Living Well with Dementia
- [Driving and dementia](#)
- Helpcard [to support people when out and about in their community]

Plans for Further Activity

Continue to develop resources that are accessible and useful to people living with dementia and serves to empower them to participate in society and live well with dementia.

- 1. Name of Programme - Dementia Friendly Communities**

Activities and Outcomes

The aim was to build the capacity of communities across Ireland to become more dementia friendly

The outcomes included:

- The lives of people with dementia and their loved ones will be improved and they will remain involved and included in their communities for longer
- Key stakeholders in the community will be more dementia aware and better able to respond to the needs of people with dementia and their loved ones
- The ASI will play a significant role in providing and demonstrating thought leadership in the development of DFC

To achieve these outcomes, key activities were undertaken. Each DFC project set out their key activities with clearly stated expected outcomes for the person with dementia, their family and/or the community. Each project was different but a number had overarching themes that can be grouped as follows:

1. Dementia awareness for the general community
2. Dementia awareness for service providers
3. Volunteer engagement
4. Intergenerational learning
5. Improvements to the physical environment
6. Supporting people with dementia to stay active in their community
7. Supporting families and enabling them to empower their loved ones

Plans for Further Activity

Many of the projects across Ireland will continue to develop their work raising awareness in their local community and supporting people with dementia living in them. The ASI is developing a toolkit for multiple stakeholders on how to ensure their community is more dementia friendly. A complete guide on how to create a DFC is also being developed using the learning from each of the seven projects. The guide incorporated the key elements required for creating a DFC, case study examples of activities undertaken and an outline of the project's challenges and learnings. This toolkit will be widely disseminated across Ireland.

Appendix 4 Statistical Indicators on Active Ageing

List of suggested statistical indicators on active ageing

UNECE member States are asked to provide an annex with statistical data—if possible for three distinct years in order to observe the dynamics. Please note that most of the suggested indicators refer to the population aged 55 years and older. Attention should be paid to the suggested variables for corresponding indicators: you may use other proxy measures if these variables are not available. Please indicate in the table the actual variable and source used.

COUNTRY: Ireland

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1. Labour market (older people's contribution through paid activities)											
1.1. Employment rate for the age group 55–59	Same as indicator	Source: European Labour Force Survey (Quarter 4).	60	72	47	58	66	50	64	73	56
1.2. Employment rate for the age group 60–64	Same as indicator	Source: European Labour Force Survey (Quarter 4).	43	57	29	39	47	31	48	58	38
1.3. Employment rate for the age group 65–69	Same as indicator	Source: European Labour Force Survey (Quarter 4).	16	24	7.9	16	24	8.9	19	26	11

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1.4. Employment rate for the age group 70–74	Same as indicator	Source: European Labour Force Survey (Quarter 4). Note: # denotes not available due to small numbers. ## denotes low reliability due to small numbers.	7.6	13	#	7.7	12	#	9.3	15	4.0##

2. Participation in society (older people's contribution through unpaid activities)

2.1. Voluntary work by older adults (aged 55+)	Suggested: Percentage of older population (aged 55+) providing unpaid voluntary work through the organisations Reported: Percentage of older population (age 55+) providing unpaid voluntary work through: community and social services; Education, cultural, sports or professional associations; Social movements or charities; or Political parties or trade unions (at least monthly)	Source: EQLS Round 3				Round 3 (2011)					
						11	11	12			
2.2. Care to children, grandchildren by older population (aged 55+)	Suggested and reported: Percentage of older population (aged 55+) who provide care to their children and grandchildren (at least once a week)	Source: TILDA (Waves 1 and 2)				Wave 1 (2009-2011)			Wave 2 (2012-2013)		
						30	22	36	30	22	37

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
2.3. Care to older adults by older population (aged 55+)	Suggested and reported: Percentage of older population (aged 55+) providing personal care to elderly or disabled relatives (at least once a week)	Source: TILDA (Waves 1 and 2)				Wave 1 (2009-2011)			Wave 2 (2012-2013)		
						11	9.2	13	12	9.6	15
2.4. Political participation of older population (aged 55+)	Suggested: Percentage of older population (aged 55+) taking part in the activities or meetings of a trade union, a political party or political action group Reported: Percentage of older population (aged 55+) taking part in the activities or meetings of a trade union, a political party, or political action group, took part in a lawful public demonstration, contacted politician or public official, or wore/displayed a campaign badge/sticker in the past 12 months	Source: ESS (Round 2, 5 and 7)	Round 2 (2004)			Round 5 (2010)			Round 7 (2014)		
			44	50	39	31	38	28	44	49	40
3. Independent, healthy and secure living											
3.1. Physical exercise for	Suggested: Percentage of	Source: ESS (Round 7)									Round 7 (2014)

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
older adults (aged 55+)	people aged 55 years and older undertaking physical exercise or sport almost every day	Note: Almost every day defined as 5 more days per week							40	44	36
	Reported: Percentage of people aged 55 years and older undertaking physical exercise or sport almost every day										
						Wave 1 (2009-2011)			Note: data from Wave 3 TILDA will be available in Spring 2017		
3.2. Access to health and dental care (for those aged 55+)	Suggested: Percentage of people aged 55 years and older who report no unmet need for medical and dental examination during the last 12 months preceding the survey	Source: TILDA (Wave 1)				92	92	93			
	Reported: Percentage of people aged 55 years and older who report no unmet need for dental examination during the last 12 months preceding the survey										
3.2. Access to health and dental care (for those	Suggested: Percentage of people aged 55 years and	Source ESS (Round 7)									Round 7 (2014)

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
aged 55+)	older who report no unmet need for medical and dental examination during the last 12 months preceding the survey								93	96	91
	Reported: Percentage of people aged 55 years and older who report no unmet need for medical examination during the last 12 months preceding the survey										
3.3. Independent living arrangements (for those aged 75+)	Suggested and reported: Percentage of people aged 75 years and older who live in a single household alone or in a couple household	Source: TILDA (Wave 1)				Wave 1 (2009-2011)					
						81	84	79			
3.4. Relative median income (for those aged 65+)	Suggested and reported: Ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of people aged 65 and above to the median equivalised disposable income of those aged below 65	Source: EU-SILC	2006			2010			2014		
			0.66	0.67	0.65	0.85	0.88	0.84	0.91	0.93	0.89
3.5. No poverty risk (for those aged 65+)	Suggested and reported: 100 – Percentage of people aged 65 years and older who are at risk of poverty (using the 50 per cent of median income threshold)	Source: EU-SILC	90	90	90	94	93	95	93	95	92

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
3.6. No severe material deprivation (for those aged 65+)	Suggested and reported: 100 – Percentage of people aged 65 years and older who are severely materially deprived (having an enforced inability to afford at least 4 out of the 9 selected items)	Source: EU-SILC	98	98	98	99	99	98	97	98	96
			Round 2 (2004)								
3.7. Physical safety (for those aged 55+)	Suggested and reported: Percentage of people aged 55 years and older who are feeling very safe or safe to walk after dark in their local area.	Source: ESS (Round 2, 5 and 7)	70	86	56	72	84	62	72	81	63
			Round 5 (2010)								
3.8. Lifelong learning (for those aged 55–74)	Suggested: Percentage of people aged 55 to 74 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey	Source: European Labour Force Survey (Quarter 4).	3.6	2.8	4.4	3.3	2.5	4.0	2.6	2.0	3.3
			Reported: Percentage of people aged 50 to 74 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.								
4. Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing											
4.1. Life expectancy at age 55	Suggested: Life expectancy at age 55 Reported: Life expectancy at age 65	Demographic statistics: Life Expectancy estimates	18.2 years	16.5 years	19.7 years	19.3 years	17.7 years	20.8 years	19.8 years	18.4 years	21.1 years
			#								
4.2. Healthy life	Suggested: Healthy life	Source: Eurostat,	#	15.3 years	18.0 years	#	16.9 years	19.5 years	2012		

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
expectancy at age 55	expectancy at age 55	Healthy life expectancy estimates (2005-2012)							#	16.6 years	19.6 years
Reported: Healthy life expectancy at age 65	Reported: Healthy life expectancy at age 65	Note: # denotes not reported.									
4.3. Mental well-being (for those aged 55+)	Suggested Indicator: An index that measures self-reported feelings of positive happy moods and spirits	Source: ESS (Round 3 and 6) , based on: https://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/docs/Findings/ESS1-6_measuring_and_reporting_on_europeans_wellbeing.pdf	Round 3 (2006)			Round 6 (2012)					
	Reported Indicator: Emotional Wellbeing Index based on 6: felt sad; felt depressed; enjoyed life; were happy; felt anxious; and, felt calm and peaceful. The presence of each item is reported in one of four categories: none of the time; some of the time; most of the time; or all of the time, during the past week.	Note: This indicator is reported as mean score. Scores range from 4-24 (low to high). A score of 18 more indicates the presence of positive emotional wellbeing 'most or all of the time'.	Mean score 19.8	Mean score 19.9	Mean score 19.7	Mean score 19.9	Mean score 20.1	Mean score 19.7			
4.4. Use of ICT by older adults (aged 55–74)	Suggested: Share of people aged 55 to 74 using the Internet at least once a week	Source: Eurostat, ICT Survey	17	18	16	33	33	32	52	51	53
	Reported: Share of people aged 55 to 74 who have used the Internet in the past 3 months										

INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
4.5. Social connectedness of older people (aged 55+)	Suggested and reported: Share of people aged 55 or more that meet socially with friends, relatives or colleagues several times a week or every day	Source: European Social Survey (Rounds 2, 5 and 7)	Round 2 (2004)			Round 5 (2010)			Round 7 (2014)		
			28	26	29	29	30	29	30	32	28
4.6. Educational attainment of older people (aged 55+)	Suggested: Percentage of older persons aged 55 to 74 with upper secondary or tertiary educational attainment Reported: Percentage of older persons aged 55 to 64 with upper secondary or tertiary educational attainment	Source: Eurostat: EU-LFS	41	39	43	50	48	53	62	59	64
			Census 2006			34	31	36	Note: results from Census of population 2015 will be available mid-2017.		
4.6. Educational attainment of older people (aged 55+)	Suggested and reported: Percentage of older persons aged 55 to 74 with upper secondary or tertiary educational attainment	Source: Census of the population. Note 1: Third level includes NFO 6 through 10. Note 2: % is of all aged 55 to 74 years whose full-time education has ceased	20	19	20						

5. Other indicators (if applicable) Ireland National Positive Ageing Indicators (2016) <http://health.gov.ie/blog/publications/positive-ageing-2016-national-indicators-report/>

Notes: all estimates are reported as percentages unless otherwise specified. Indicators for which data is not available in a given year are shaded in grey. Data is reported to the nearest year, and deviations are specified. Sources: The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA); European Survey of Income, and Living Conditions (EU-SILC); European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS); European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS); Census of the Population, Ireland; and European Social Survey (ESS).