



Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland

# Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing

## Regional Implementation Strategy

Ireland

National Report 2017-2021

January 2022

## Part I

### Executive Summary

This review and appraisal exercise of *Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing Regional Implementation Strategy (MIPAA/RIS)* is the third undertaken by Ireland and focuses on the period from 2017-2021. The purpose of the report is to highlight the work carried out to address the three main goals of the Lisbon Declaration, and the plans to address challenges of the near future. On the eve of the Action Plan's twentieth anniversary, this report will also take the opportunity to celebrate the key achievements of the past two decades in making Ireland a better place to grow older.

Data and analysis included in this report comes from multiple sources. Understanding the need to learn the impact of actions taken by Government, the authors have engaged with organisations representing older people and their families, to gain insights into the views of those who avail of services provided by the State. Quantitative information on the older population has been derived from national population-based surveys conducted by Ireland's Central Statistics Office (CSO), the *Healthy and Positive Ageing Initiative (HaPAI)* and the *Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)*, some of which are included throughout this report. Enabling people to age well encompasses areas beyond healthcare, and information on actions taken across the social and economic spectrum that meet the goals of the Lisbon Declaration has been gratefully received from colleagues in other Government Departments.

Over the last number of years, the *National Positive Ageing Strategy (NPAS, 2013)* has been a key pillar in the national progress to implement the main commitments and priorities set out in MIPAA/RIS. The focus on positive ageing aims to overturn the view of older people as non-contributors to society. It recognises the diversity of older people and seeks to focus on the enormous demographic bounty available from older people through their continuing contribution as consumers, as parents and grandparents often acting as child minders and carers, and as volunteers working in their communities.

Ireland's increasingly ageing population does pose challenges for the future. The government has committed to establishing a *Commission on Care* to examine challenges for the provision of care to older people over the longer term. Such challenges include workforce-planning; financing, commissioning, and pricing of services; resource-allocation models; care-needs assessment across the continuum of care; care-coordination; regulation; the provision of personalized care; data-collection and performance-management; and lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic.

As we approach the twentieth anniversary of the *Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing*, Ireland joins fellow Member States in celebrating the work of the Action Plan in improving the quality of life enjoyed by our peoples as they age. Ireland reaffirms its commitment to continue cooperating with international organisations and policy makers in the European Union (EU), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations (UN) to address the challenges and opportunities of population ageing.

## General information

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## Table of Contents

<b>Part I</b> .....	2
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	2
<b>General information</b> .....	3
<b>The National ageing situation</b> .....	6
<b>Method</b> .....	7
<b>Part II: 20 Years of MIPPA/RIS</b> .....	9
1. Recognizing the potential of older persons.....	9
2. Encouraging longer working life and ability to work.....	14
3. Ensuring ageing with dignity .....	17
<b>Part III: Healthy and Active Ageing in a Sustainable World</b> .....	19
1. Contribution of ageing-related policies to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals .....	19
2. Lessons learnt from managing the consequences and impacts for older people in emergency situations: the COVID-19 pandemic.. .....	22
3. Activities in preparation and implementation of the WHO Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020 – 2030.....	25
<b>Conclusions and priorities for the future</b> .....	26
<b>Appendix Ireland’s National Report 2017 -2021</b> .....	28
<b>Appendix 1: Stakeholders example(s) relevant to the goals of the Lisbon Declaration</b> .....	28
<b>Appendix 2: Stakeholder Workshop 7th October 2021</b> .....	36
<b>Appendix 3: SDGs mapped against Irelands existing policies</b> .....	37
<b>Appendix 4: Statistical Indicators on Active Ageing</b> .....	105

## The National ageing situation

People in Ireland are living longer. Today the average life expectancy for men in Ireland is 78.4 years and for women 82.8 years (Central Statistics Office, Ireland). At the last Census in 2016, there were approximately 637,567 people aged over 65 years in the population, by 2041 there will be an estimated 1.3 million to 1.4 million people aged over 65 years, representing 20-25 per cent of the total Irish population. The greatest increases are expected in the over 80 year's age group, where numbers are expected to increase four-fold from 110,000 in 2006 to about 440,000 in 2041. A population with 1 in 5 people over the age of 65 years will have significant social and economic implications at an individual, family, and societal level.

The *Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)*, a large-scale, nationally representative longitudinal study on ageing in Ireland, has also shown that 64.8% of people aged 65 years and over have two or more chronic conditions. This will impact the way we deliver and use health services in the future, on average in Ireland a person aged 65 years and over attends a General Practice (GP) on average 7 times a year (Department of Health, 2013), and approximately one in every two people aged 65 years and over attending an emergency department is admitted to hospital. With an increasing and ageing population there will be an increase in the demand and need for the provision of health services.

In response to the changing profile of Irish society, there have been numerous local and national policy initiatives centred on advancing the rights of older people. The *National Positive Ageing Strategy* published in 2013 set out a vision for Ireland which suggests that a range of interconnected social, economic, and environmental factors can have an impact on the health and wellbeing of older people. The approach outlined in this strategy is to embed its goals into various policies and strategies across government.

More recently in Ireland, the landscape has been dominated by COVID-19. The national response is supported by a dedicated governance structure to ensure a public health-led, whole-of-society approach. The National Public Health Emergency Team (NPHE) was established in January 2020, chaired by the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health. It oversees and provides direction, guidance, support and expert advice on the development and implementation of the response to COVID-19 in Ireland. A National Action Plan was published on 16th March 2020, setting out a national response and plan for the mobilisation of resources to combat the spread of the virus. Early data from the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) showed that by the 14th July 2020, 79% of all notified deaths from COVID-19 occurred in the over 75 age groups and that deaths in nursing homes (985 cases) represented 56% of total deaths (1,748 cases) in Ireland.

On the recommendation of NPHE an *Expert Panel on Nursing Homes* was established in May 2020. The Panel examined the complex issues surrounding the management of COVID-19 among this particularly vulnerable cohort. The Panel made a substantial number of recommendations related to nursing home procedures; staffing levels and skill mix; future preparedness; and end of life care. The Minister for Health and Minister for Mental Health and Older People established an oversight structure to progress the important recommendations contained in this Report and nearly €18 million has been allocated in Budget 2022 to continue implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Panel.

## Method

In order to review and evaluate the implementation of MIPAA in Ireland, during September and October 2021 a stakeholder consultation was conducted involving Government Departments, older person's organisations and academic institutions. As part of the consultation process, stakeholders were asked to submit example(s) under relevant goals of the Lisbon Declaration. Detailed examples provided by the stakeholders can be found in appendix 1. Additionally, stakeholders were invited to participate in a virtual workshop to establish a national/cross-agency perspective on up-to-date achievements and future challenges in relation to the implementation of MIPPA/RIS. A workshop took place on the 7th of October 2021, with 33 stakeholders participating. The main sections explored during this workshop included:

1. Major achievements since the Lisbon Ministerial Declaration (2017).
2. Major future challenges which could impact the achievement of the MIPPA/RIS commitments.
3. The most important achievements over the last 20 years during the implementation of the MIPPA/RIS.

A personal consultative approach was adopted for the workshop which aimed at capturing cross-governmental policies, projects, and initiatives, and additionally highlight the work being done by relevant local and national organisations. The detailed updates from the stakeholders on their specific actions are included in appendix 2.

In tandem with this, an analysis was conducted 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 *The Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing (TILDA)*.

HaPAI was established to play a key role in the implementation of Goal 4 of NPAS to support and use research about people as they age to better inform policy responses to population ageing in Ireland. HaPAI is a joint national programme led by the Department of Health with The Atlantic Philanthropies, the Health Service Executive (HSE), and the Age Friendly Ireland Programme.

HaPAI developed an extensive list of 56 national indicators for older people's health and wellbeing. The first '*Positive Ageing National Indicators Report*' was published in 2016. The report sets out the evidence under the three pillars identified in NPAS i.e. participation, health, and security, as well as the cross-cutting objectives of combatting ageism and increasing access to information. The second report was published in 2019 and included supplementary indicators for two groups in Irish society not sufficiently represented in the initial indicator set in 2016: Irish Travellers and people with an intellectual disability. Both reports were a valuable source of data as the 2016 report provided a benchmark to measure progress against and help identify the areas where challenges may lay.

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. The first data wave of TILDA data was collected in 2009/2010 and once every two years after that. TILDA is operated and managed by Trinity College Dublin (TCD) and is a valuable source of evidence 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. During the COVID-19 pandemic TILDA researched the environmental impact on seniors in relation to their mental health, housing, and socio-economic situation.



## Part II: 20 Years of MIPPA/RIS

### Main actions and progress in implementation of MIPAA/RIS and the 2017 Lisbon Ministerial Declaration goals

#### 1. Recognizing the potential of older persons

##### 1.1 What has been done to empower individuals to realize their potential for physical, mental and social well-being throughout their lives and to participate in and contribute to society according to their capacities, needs, and desires along the RIS commitments 1, 2, 8, 9, and 10 and the goals of the Lisbon Ministerial Declaration?

Ireland have prioritised older people and this can be seen through the strong policies and strategies that are in place to support the older population. Irelands NPAS aims to "create a shift in mind set in how we collectively and individually conceptualize ageing", thus influencing the policies of every governmental department. The tangible effect of this influence can be seen in the *Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways* that was published in July 2018 by Department of Tourism, Transport and Sport. This strategy focused on developing a network of cycle/pedestrian routes across the country to enhance public wellbeing and enable wider participation in healthy activities. Based on a wide consultation process, with over 360 submissions received, each stretch of the newly planned routes were designed, surveyed, and organized, to make them 'senior friendly'.

While there are other examples showcasing the incorporation of the NPAS' objectives into 'real life', there is currently a need to consider the COVID-19 pandemic and challenges it may pose. To meet those requirements Department of Health is currently working on exploring possible ways to consolidate and refine initiatives undertaken by the government and non-governmental organisations. The aim is to refocus efforts and ensure Ireland is providing the most relevant and sustainable services for older people.

#### *To ensure full integration and participation of older persons in society*

The *Healthy Age Friendly Homes Programme* was launched in July 2021 under the umbrella of Sláintecare, Irelands ten-year programme aimed at transforming Irelands health and social care services. The programme is funded by Sláintecare and coordinated by Age Friendly Ireland. The programme operates at a local level and provides tailored assistance to seniors to live in their own home with dignity and independence, for as long as possible, thus avoiding the premature transition into long-term residential care. The Programme's ambition is to enable people to live longer healthier lives in their own home, being and feeling part of their community, by ensuring they are in a suitable and safe living environment.

Linked closely to the Age Friendly Programme is the provision of accessible transport for all. The National Transport Authority has collaborated with the Health Service Executive (HSE) to mainstream services to enable more people avail of public transport services. In June 2021 a pilot scheme commenced in County Leitrim between Local Link and the HSE to further integrate services and improve accessibility. This scheme expects to not only increase the number of regular rural service trips but also increase the number of demand responsive journeys.

***To mainstream a gender approach in an ageing society***

Gender equality is promoted and advanced in Ireland under a whole-of-government policy framework provided by the National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020 (NSWG), which was extended for a further year to the end of 2021. The Strategy reflects the priorities of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and, following the *National Plan for Women 2002* and the *National Women's Strategy 2007-2016*, is the latest policy framework adopted to support Ireland's implementation of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The NSWG 2017 - 2021 acknowledges inequalities felt by older women and commits to a series of measures to address the gender pay gap, to improve health outcomes, and ensure older women can participate in key decisions concerning their lives.

***To support families that provide care for older persons and promote intergenerational and intra-generational solidarity among their members***

The *National Carers' strategy* sets out government policy for those who provide care for older people, children, and adults, with an illness or a disability. The aim is to support people to live in dignity and independence in their own homes and communities for as long as possible. Carers are vital to the achievement of this objective and are considered the backbone of care provision in Ireland. The strategy aims to recognise, support, and empower carers to manage their physical, mental, and emotional health and wellbeing and contains actions to implement the following national goals:

1. Recognise the value and contribution of carers and promote their inclusion in decisions relating to the person they are caring for.
2. Support carers to manage their physical, mental, and emotional health and wellbeing.
3. Support carers to care with confidence through the provision of adequate information, training, services and supports.
4. Empower carers to participate as fully as possible in economic and social life.

The National Carers' Strategy is an integral part of the Government's broader social inclusion agenda. It sits alongside and complements the *National Disability Inclusion Strategy (2017 – 2021)*, *Sharing the Vision (2020-2030)*, the *National Dementia Strategy (2014)*, the *National Housing Strategy for People with a Disability (2011-2016)*, and the *Children and Young People's Policy Framework (2012-2017)*.

***To promote the implementation and follow-up of the regional implementation strategy through regional co-operation***

As a member of the Standing Working Group on Ageing, Ireland works with the UNECE secretariat and other Member States to ensure robust reporting takes place at a regional level and MIPPA commitments are tracked and measured accurately.

On the national level the Department of Health engages actively with relevant stakeholders to promote the implementation of the MIPPA/RIS and to ensure national, regional, and local efforts are counted towards achieving the MIPPA commitments. For example, as part of

Ireland's national return to the European Commission's *Green Paper on Ageing – Fostering solidarity and responsibility between generations*, the Department of Health facilitated a public consultation with government departments and a wide range of external stakeholders to ensure all relevant information was submitted.

## **1.2 Please also reflect on your country's participation in the relevant global/UN-wide campaigns**

Ireland has participated, supported and driven UN campaigns. In 2021 Ireland provided approximately €28 million in core funding to UN multilateral development organisations. These organisations include United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Aids, UN Women, and UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Core funds support these organisations to focus on their mandate which cover Social Protection, Human Rights, Digitalisation, Ageing, Gender, and the Global Response Plan to the COVID-19 pandemic.

UN campaigns and programme often interconnect and can accelerate progress against other international commitments. MIPPA/RIS and the 2017 Lisbon Ministerial Declaration have been positively impacted by Ireland's participation in other UN campaigns. In 2019 Ireland attended the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) which marked the 25th anniversary of the ICPD Programme of Action in Nairobi, Kenya. Convened by UNFPA The Nairobi Summit brought together heads of state, ministers, parliamentarians, technical experts, civil society organisations, young people, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, academics, and many others, to reflect on the process and identify ways to accelerate implementation of the ICPD programme. Ireland's national commitments at the conference prioritised Universal Health Coverage and the establishment of a Women's Health Taskforce (established 2019) to focus on improving women's access to health in Ireland. Ireland also re-affirmed its commitment to the ICPD programme of action, where a key objective is to develop systems of health care as well as systems of economic and social security in old age, where appropriate, paying special attention to the needs of women.

As highlighted above, Ireland actively supports multilateral and international cooperation. Ireland sees the United Nations Open-ended Working Group on Ageing (OEWG – A) and other similar international institutions as effective platforms for sharing experiences, good practice, and developing aligned approaches to support healthy and active ageing. Ireland is a member of the UNECE Working Group on Ageing (WGA) based in Geneva and is in favour of recent efforts by the WGA to identify synergies between ageing with the UN's *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. Whilst the SDGs do not call out ageing directly there are several goals that are relevant to supporting healthy ageing. Linking the need to mainstream ageing across local and national government with the SDGs is recognised by Ireland as an effective vehicle for progress.

Additionally, when developing national policies Ireland draws on international best practices and shared learnings. For NPAS, the WHO's Active Ageing – A Policy Framework (2002) was incorporated and taken as its 'theoretical underpinning'. As a result, NPAS contains a firm

commitment to eliminating ageism and aligns with the current Global Campaign to Combat Ageism led by the WHO. The specific objectives in NPAS in relation to combating ageism are:

1. Promote activities which will help to combat age discrimination and to dispel age related stereotypes.
2. Combat ageism through awareness campaigns and by encouraging the media and other opinion-making actors to give an age-balanced image of society.
3. Ensure that older people's needs are considered in the development of any policies that might affect them.
4. Promote a better understanding of the importance of intergenerational solidarity and ensure that policy developments enhance solidarity between generations.
5. Encourage the development of intergenerational initiatives at local, regional, and national level.
6. Create a better awareness of the needs and preferences of people as they age during policy and service development by adopting more comprehensive and inclusive approaches to consultation.

Ireland has a strong commitment to ensuring the protection of human rights of older people. In October 2021 Ireland supported The Human Rights Council (HRC48): Resolution on Human Rights of Older Persons and welcomed the progressive debates on older people's full entitlement to human rights. Nationally Ireland has ensured that the human rights of older persons are upheld by implementing and supporting policies, strategies, declarations, and initiatives across government.

### **1. 3 Highlight in a nutshell the most important policy achievements during the last 20 years to contribute to empowering individuals to realize their potential for physical, mental and social well-being throughout their lives and to participate in and contribute to society**

*National Positive Ageing Strategy (NPAS, 2013)* was envisaged to be a citizen – centric, service-focused, and holistic in its approach. The main aim of NPAS is to shift the national mindset in relation to ageing. This is expressed in the four national NPAS goals:

**National Goal 1:** '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.'

**National Goal 2:** 'Support people as they age to maintain, improve or manage their physical and mental health and wellbeing.'

**National Goal 3:** 'Enable people to age with confidence, security and dignity in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.'

**National Goal 4:** 'Support and use research about people as they age to better inform policy responses to population ageing in Ireland.'

Following the direction outlined by these goals, Ireland refocused on tailoring services to suit individual needs, rather than just providing what's available. This has been one of Ireland's main policy achievements in the last 20 years as this has filtered across government increasing awareness of the specific needs of older people.

Safety and security for older people in their homes and communities are essential to allowing independent, healthy, and secure living. The fear of crime can significantly limit or restrict the movement and activities of individuals, which in turn can impact on physical, social, and emotional well-being. For older people this fear alongside a possible feeling of vulnerability can result in isolation and exclusion of older people from their local community. Ireland's law enforcement body, An Garda Síochána, undertook public consultations which unveiled a substantial requirement for communication and engagement, improved visibility, response rates, service provision, and the use of local media campaigns to advertise crime prevention advice and information. As part of this consultation older people were identified as a vulnerable cohort within the community and this led to *An Garda Síochána Older People Strategy*.

Four key objectives of the strategy:

1. Develop and maintain effective communication links between Gardaí and older people.
2. Deliver a timely and effective proactive response by An Garda Síochána for older people.
3. Increase trust and confidence by lessening the fear of crime amongst older people.
4. Determine and respond to the needs and expectations of older people on an ongoing basis.

The strategy continues to be implemented, 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. An Garda Síochána work closely with local groups to establish the most appropriate procedures and activities, like Older People Registers, or Community Alert and Neighbourhood Watch Schemes. This strategy continues to have a positive impact on communities by consistently increasing awareness of crime prevention measures.

The free travel scheme has been an important achievement in Ireland, currently open to all people aged over 66 years and living permanently in Ireland. It is a fundamental link for older people particularly those in rural communities. In 2019 almost half of the 2.2 million passenger trips on Local Link bus services in rural areas were made by holders of free travel passes. To ensure public transport continues to evolve and service the needs of all people in Ireland the Department of Transport has recently undertaken a review of its Sustainable Mobility Policy, as part of the review there was a strong focus on accessible public transport and public transport in rural areas. The review of sustainable mobility policy is the first review in 10 years

and the aim is to put in place a new policy “to ensure services are sustainable into the future and are meeting the needs of a modern economy”.

The commitment to accessible transport can be seen across government and semi-state bodies. Day-to-day transport services are managed by the National Transport Authority (NTA) who oversees the provision of bus, train, tram, and taxi services in Ireland. Under this umbrella the NTA has responsibility for developing and maintaining an integrated, accessible public transport network. In June 2019, the NTA appointed a Public Transport Accessibility Manager whose main role is establishing a formal engagement process with key disability representative groups to ensure the needs of those with a disability are considered and actioned in all major public transport plans. Establishing a role with the sole focus of increasing accessibility ensures public transport will continue to provide a quality and accessible service for everyone; regardless of gender, civil status, family status, sexual orientation, religion, age, disability, race or ethnicity.

## **2. Encouraging longer working life and ability to work**

### **2.1 Which measures have been implemented to recognizing the potential embedded in the employment of older workers and developing labour market strategies to promote maximum participation opportunities for workers of all ages along the RIS commitments 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 and the goals of the Lisbon Declaration?**

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment is responsible for ensuring that workplaces are safe, employment rights are respected, harmonious industrial relations are promoted, and any disputes or breaches are handled efficiently and effectively. The protections bestowed on a worker under occupational safety and health legislation remain intact irrespective of the age of the worker involved and the relevant employer retains the same responsibilities in relation to the safety and health of workers under their control.

Alongside robust employment rights, Ireland is planning for and embracing the changing employment landscape. One in three jobs in Ireland are likely to be disrupted by the adoption of digital technologies. The Government has prioritised policies that ensure workers can access opportunities to upskill and adapt to these changes and remain active or join the workforce. A number of initiatives have been put in place to address the deficiencies in digital skills, particularly among the older workforce. One example of this is the *EXPLORE programme*, designed to address the need for enhanced transversal and digital skills in the manufacturing, logistics, supply chain, and hospitality sectors.

The Government believes an important enabler for the long-term success of digital technologies is to improve the gender balance in AI and data science. To this end, women and girls are particularly encouraged to study STEM subjects and participate in programmes such as the *Skillnet Ireland ReBOOT programme* which assists women with technology sector skills and experience to return to work after a career break.

The developments in AI, robotics, and cobotics, offer an opportunity to enhance the work environment and reduce any physical strain involved in certain work practices and thus reduce

instances of muscular skeletal disorders, potentially making the workplace more accessible for all. A National Artificial Intelligence Strategy for Ireland was published in 2021. The strategy sets out how Ireland can use AI to benefit our economy and society through a people-centred, ethical approach to its development, adoption, and use.

## **2. 2 Which special measures did your country set to close the gender pay and pension gap as well to take into account the special situation of older women?**

In common with many other countries, women in Ireland carry out the vast majority of caring duties. As pension contributions are generally tied to salary, time spent providing care can undoubtedly affect women's capacity to build equal comparative pension pots. However, we have seen a positive shift in Ireland where the female percentage of recipients of the State Pension Contributory (SPC) has increased from 34% in 2010 to 39% in 2020 (Report of the Commission on Pensions, 2021).

Part of this increased pension payment rates for women has been attributed to *The Home Caring Periods Scheme* which addresses the impact that time out of the labour force for caring purposes can have on the rate of pension payments. Under the Home Caring Periods Scheme, periods of time spent caring for someone can be included in the persons social insurance record. Launched in 2019 the scheme is part of a new way of calculating pension rates - Total Contributions Approach (TCA).

The 2020 Programme for Government, '*Our Shared Future*' provided for the establishment of a *Commission on Pensions* to examine sustainability and eligibility issues with State Pensions and the Social Insurance Fund. The Report of the *Commission on Pensions* published in 2021 focused heavily on addressing fiscal and social sustainability challenges. The Commission defined social sustainability as seeking to ensure that increasing financial costs can be shared fairly and equitably within and between generations. In this regard, the potential gender, equality, and poverty impacts of possible policy reforms were considered together with policy reforms on fiscal sustainability.

A number of bodies have provided guidance on gender and equality proofing including the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC), DPER, the National Women's Council of Ireland, the Equality Authority (forerunner to IHREC), and the Gender Equality Unit in the Department of Justice and Equality.

The Commission recommended that any of the proposals that are progressed by Government are subject to further gender, equality, and poverty proofing. As one of the main recommendations of the Commission, it is expected that Ireland will have a strong focus on closing the gender pension gap and improving outcomes for women under the State pension system.

**2.3 Highlight in a nutshell the most important achievement during the last 20 years in recognizing the potential embedded in the employment of older workers and developing labour market strategies to promote maximum participation opportunities for workers of all ages? Give some recommendations for future action (what is planned/needs to be done).**

By 2031, it is forecast that at least 32 per cent of the labour force in Ireland will be aged over 50 years, up from 26 per cent in 2016 (ESRI, 2019). In response to this, the Government has strengthened its approach to supporting the ageing work force and identified key groups at risk of leaving the work force early.

Firstly, the needs of older workers are addressed in NPAS. Under *National Goal 1 Removing barriers to participation in social, economic, and cultural life* one of the main objectives is to 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. The development of age-friendly workplaces to accommodate those wishing to continue to work is a suggested and supported approach along with improving attitudes of employers around the productive capacity of older workers and removing disincentives to working beyond retirement age. There is a gradual shift occurring in the employment age in Ireland with the employment rate of those aged 50-64 increasing from 62% in 2015 to 64% in 2017 (HaPAI, 2018). It is hoped that further integration and mainstreaming of NPAS will encourage and facilitate longer working lives.

One of the most important achievements in the last 20 years was the identification and inclusion of two groups in Irish society who were not sufficiently represented within an older persons context: Irish Travellers and people with an intellectual disability (ID). Indicators and specific targets for Irish Travellers and people with ID were included in the Positive Ageing Indicator Report (2018), the report is an outcomes framework to monitor trends and changes in the participation levels, health, and security of older people in Ireland, at a national level and it is closely linked to the goal and priorities set out in NPAS and HaPAI.

Specific needs of older workers who develop a disability in later life (either through work or non-work factors) are also addressed in *The Comprehensive Employment Strategy for People with Disabilities (2015 – 2024)*, a strategy which sets out a ten-year approach to ensuring that people with disabilities who are able and willing to work, are supported and enabled to do so. One of its six strategic priorities is: ‘Individuals who acquire a disability during their working years will be supported to obtain, retain or regain employment, as appropriate’. For many, the onset of a disability is a trigger to leave work, and the prospect of a return to work diminishes sharply the longer the individual is absent. Early interventions are highlighted as a key support to return and reintegrate into work life. Stemming from the strategy many pilot approaches have been developed which focus on a recovery model of mental health integration, including job coaches in mental health teams and ‘disability champions’ to support colleagues returning to work following onset of disability.

Additionally, in the last 20 years Ireland has adopted a more effective integrated approach which prepares for the opportunities and challenges of the future. In 2019, the Government launched Future Jobs Ireland, a new economic pathway which is based on embracing



innovation and technological change, improving productivity, increasing labour force participation, enhancing skills and developing talent and transitioning to a low carbon economy. Pillar 4 of Future Jobs specifically addresses the retention of older people in the labour market and sets a target to increase overall participation rates for people aged over 55 from 34% to over 38% by 2025 with higher targets for females. The integrated approach is a key step in increasing labour participation among older workers and ensures that older people are represented across government and supported by multiple stakeholders.

### 3. Ensuring ageing with dignity

#### **3.1 Which measures have been contributing to protecting older persons' enjoyment of all human rights and dignity, promoting their autonomy, self-determination and participation in society, and making sure that no law, policy or programme leaves room for discrimination of any kind along RIS commitments 7, 8, 9 and 10 and the goals of the Lisbon Declaration?**

National Goal 3 of Ireland's NPAS recognises the need to "enable people to age with confidence and dignity in their own homes and communities for as long as possible". This goal is strongly imbedded in our national policy and many other measures to safeguard quality of life at all ages and to protect older people in all aspects of life.

As people age, it is essential that their living environment is comfortable, safe, secure, and adaptable to their changing needs and circumstances. Housing Options for our Ageing Population was launched in February 2019 to support our ageing population in a way that will increase the accommodation options available and give meaningful choice in how and where people choose to live as they age. It identifies a programme of 40 strategic actions to further progress housing options for older people.

Safety and security for older people is essential to allowing independent, healthy, and secure living. 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, 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 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.

The Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA) is an independent authority established to drive high-quality and safe care for people using our health and social care services in Ireland. HIQA aims to safeguard people and improve the safety and quality of health and social care services. The Authority is also responsible for the registration and inspection of

‘designated centres’ for older people and people with disabilities, as defined in the Health Act 2007 (as amended). In 2016 HIQA revised the *National Quality Standards for Residential Care Settings for Older People in Ireland* and incorporated learning from the Authority’s inspection and registration of designated centres for older people. The revised Standards place a strong focus on quality of life and a person-centred approach to care for all residents — including residents with dementia. The Standards provide a framework for providers for the continual development of person-centred, safe and effective residential services. Overall, the standards focus on enhancing the ability of people to participate in society.

The *National Disability Inclusion Strategy 2017 – 2021* reflects a fundamental culture shift in relation to disability in Ireland. It is underpinned by a vision of an Irish society in which people with disabilities of all ages enjoy equal rights and opportunities to participate in social and cultural life, can work if they want to do so, have choice and control over how they live their lives, and can reach their full potential. The Strategy makes sure that persons with disabilities are recognised and treated equally before the law with dignity and respect and are free from all forms of abuse. Public services are universally designed and accessible to all citizens, and above all, the participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life is improved.

There has been significant developments in the Irish landscape to protect human rights and dignity, autonomy, self-determination and participation in society for all regardless of gender, civil status, family status, sexual orientation, religion, age, disability, race or ethnicity.

**3.2 Highlight in a nutshell the most important achievement during the last 20 years to protecting older persons’ enjoyment of all human rights and to raising quality standards for integrated social and long-term care and health services as well as adapting the status, training and working conditions of professional care workers. Give some recommendations for future action (what is planned/needs to be done).**

Protecting older persons’ enjoyment of all human rights does not just require a whole-of-government response but whole-of-society response too. Over the last 20 years grassroot and civil society organisations in Ireland have heavily influenced state policies and strategies to ensure the physical, social, and economic environment can adapt to promote independence and a high quality of life for people as they age.

For example, since 2009 the *Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme*, a World Health Organisation (WHO) inspired movement, has been driven and supported by several agencies and organisations. The programme is now firmly established in each of the 31 local authority areas across Ireland. The overall aim of the programme is to practically prepare towns, cities, and rural communities across Ireland for the rapid ageing of our population. It works to provide walkable streets, housing and more transportation options, access to key services and opportunities for older people to participate in community activities. By doing so, these communities are better equipped to be places that support lifelong homes, for people of all ages.

The 31 programmes across the country are at different stages of evolution but over the last number of years the programmes have strengthened governance and streamline systems, in 2018 Age Friendly Ireland was established as a shared service for the *Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme*, the overall function to bring together supports, provide technical guidance and coordinating reporting to a National Advisory Group comprising senior representatives from Government Departments and agencies, the local authority and business sectors.

Core to the programme is the collaborative approach and this has been successfully incorporated at a national level. In each local authority area, an Age Friendly Alliance is established, involving senior decision-makers from public (Local Authority, HSE, An Garda Síochána etc.), commercial and not-for-profit organisations which provide a local perspective and insight into local needs in a variety of areas. Over the years this programme has inspired government departments and accelerated the execution of the NPAS's goals. The programme has created vehicle for even better cross-agency cooperation in improving seniors' lives and has been a key achievement over the past two decades.

## Part III: Healthy and Active Ageing in a Sustainable World

### 1. Contribution of ageing-related policies to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals

#### 1.1 Has your country already submitted voluntary national report(s) (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on the implementation of the SDGs? Please briefly report on whether and how the population ageing and older persons' issues were addressed in your country's VNR(s).

In 2018 Ireland presented its *Voluntary National Review (VNR)* to the High-Level Political Forum. All Government Departments contributed to the preparation of the VNR, and it proved a useful learning experience for Ireland which significantly increased the level of engagement with the SDGs across Government. The VNR confirmed that Ireland was performing well in relation to those SDGs related to the economy but that we still have more work to do in order to become a truly sustainable society.

Overall Ireland is performing well in relation to SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Performance against other SDGs, though positive, is more mixed, and specific challenges exist in relation to housing, levels of obesity, achieving sustainable consumption and production, biodiversity, habitat destruction, mitigating and adapting to climate change, addressing entrenched inequalities, and mainstreaming a gender perspective into policy.

To support its approach to the SDGs, Ireland adopted its first *SDG National Implementation Plan for the period 2018-2020* in March 2018. Imbedded throughout both Irelands VNR, and

SDG National Implementation Plan, is the firm understanding that Ireland has an ageing population and with this comes the need for proper planning, service investment, and adequate infrastructure. Population ageing and older persons' issues permeates through many of the SDGs mentioned above, but particular progress has been made in recent years in promoting population health (SDG 3) and tackling a variety of public health challenges.

### **1.2 Within the national political planning are there any established links between ageing issues and the 2030 Agenda (a mapping of the connections between MIPAA/ RIS and the SDGs that shows areas for policy integration is available on the UNECE website)?**

Ireland is committed to meaningful implementation of the SDGs at the national level. A focus of the SDG National implementation Plan (2018 -2020) is on mainstreaming the SDGs across national policies so that when relevant sectoral policies are developed or reviewed, Ireland's commitments under the SDGs will be taken into account. This will be an incremental process as future policies will ensure SDGs are incorporated and reinforced across government.

Recent national policies which highlight synergies between policy priorities and SDGs include the *National Strategy for Women and Girls*, the international development policy *A Better World*, *The National Biodiversity Action Plan*, the *National Plan on Corporate Social Responsibility*, the *National Planning Framework*, and the [upcoming] *Clean Air Strategy*.

For the existing policies, Ireland has mapped those against the SDGs (this mapping is included in Appendix 3). This involved identifying policies most relevant to each goal and correlating them to the relevant government department which are then responsible for implementing, incorporating, and delivering those SDGs.

#### ***National Strategy for Women and Girls (2017 – 2021)***

The Strategy's key thread is that of visibility, to ensure that disadvantaged women, older women, women with disabilities, Traveller, Roma women, and migrant women, can participate in key decisions concerning their lives. The Strategy sets out a series of actions to promote women's equality in the workplace, in sport, in politics, and in the arts.

One of the key objectives in the strategy is the advancement of Physical and Mental Health and Wellbeing of Women and Girls of all ages. Overall, this Strategy aims to contribute to the health and wellbeing of women and girls living in Ireland, a life course approach was adopted for the implementation of this strategy ensuring the principles of a healthy lifestyles are supported throughout life, from childhood to older age.

#### ***National Plan on Corporate Social Responsibility (2017 – 2020)***

The National Plan aims to build on the achievements of the first *National Plan on Corporate Social Responsibility (2014–2016)* and to further support businesses in Ireland to create sustainable jobs; embed responsible practices in the marketplace; embrace diversity, promote responsible workplaces, and focus on equality. Under this umbrella, businesses are encouraged to recognise the benefits of employing older workers and to strengthen their intergenerational policies.

**1.3 Given the information reported about MIPAA/RIS implementation, what are the most relevant SDGs which could be nourished by current policy measures (specify which measures)? Were they or will they be included in your country's VNR(s)?**

Overall Ireland is acutely aware that the population is ageing and family sizes are getting smaller. Ireland plans to accommodate the growing population and ageing population in a manner that sustainably fosters, enhances, and integrates existing and new communities, to improve our quality of life and the quality of our shared environment. It is clear from Irelands VNR submission in 2018 that currently the key SDGs in relation to population ageing and older persons issues are:

**SDG 1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

*Relevant Policy:* National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007 - 2016 and the 2015 - 2017 update.

**SDG 2.2** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

*Relevant Policy:* A Healthy Weight for Ireland – Obesity Policy and Action Plan 2016-2025.

**SDG3. 8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

*Relevant Policy:* Sláintecare Implementation Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2023.

**SDG 11.2** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

**SDG 11.7** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

*Relevant Policies:* Transport Access for All – Sectoral Plan for Accessible Transport under the Disability Act 2005, Capital Investment Plan 2016- 2021 & Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035, National Planning Framework; Design Guidelines on Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities 2007 – 2013.

To nourish these SDGs and ensure we reach our 2030 targets, Ireland has strengthened implementation and monitoring systems. An important step is making sure that effective governance mechanisms are in place to coordinate and monitor progress on SDG implementation. To ensure this happens, Ireland's overarching Senior Officials Group (SOG), made up of high-level representatives from all Departments across Government, oversees and monitors the progress of SDG implementation and reporting. To further support this work, the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment established an SDG Interdepartmental Working Group, comprising of representatives from all Government Departments.

The SDG Interdepartmental Working Group works with local government and relevant state agencies as necessary, and in particular, it takes into account the views of national stakeholders through engagement at the national SDG Stakeholder Forum. To date the interdepartmental working group has conducted three national Stakeholder Forums, each of which saw engagement from civil society and

organisations representing older persons with updates shared on key age issues related to the 2030 Agenda.

Ireland also recognises that while governments hold primary responsibility for achieving the SDGs, the responsibility for achieving the SDGs does not lie exclusively with governments. The SDGs belong to everyone, in every community, in every country across the world. Therefore, Ireland strongly believes that partnerships between governments, civil society organisations, businesses and communities will be essential to achieving the SDGs. Ireland formalised this by developing *The SDG Champions Programme*. The programme illustrates practical ways in which organisations and individuals can contribute to achieving the SDGs, using the champion organisations' practices as examples. The most recent SDG Champions include the Gaelic Athletic Association, An Post, Vodafone, Smart Farming, and The Musgraves Group.

**2. Lessons learnt from managing the consequences and impacts for older people in emergency situations: the COVID-19 pandemic. Please describe briefly the main measures that have been set in your country to protect older persons and to address the four focus areas as outlined on page 10 of the guidelines booklet. Please also indicate if and how policy approaches have changed, in light of the lessons learned since the start of the pandemic.**

**2.1. How were older people affected by COVID-19 in your country? Was there a higher share of hospitalisation and rate of deaths among older people in 2020 than for population in general and in relation to previous long-term observations?**

Older people have carried the greatest burden of serious infection and death from COVID-19. In Ireland 93% of COVID-19 deaths were among those aged 70 years or over, (HSE, 2021). In addition to mortality and physical illness, the pandemic's effect on older Irish people's mental health has been documented by TILDA researchers (Ward, O'Mahoney, & Kenny, 2021). This showed that 21% of participants had clinically meaningful levels of depressive symptoms, while 29% reported significantly high stress levels.

**2.2. What has been done to ensure that difficult health-care decisions affecting older people are guided by a commitment to dignity and the right to health?**

Ireland's national response to COVID-19 is supported by a dedicated governance structure to ensure a public health-led, whole-of-society approach. The National Public Health Emergency Team (NPHE) is the mechanism for coordinating the health sector response to significant public health emergencies. The National Public Health Emergency Team (NPHE) for COVID-19 was established on 27th January 2020 in the Department of Health and is chaired by the Chief Medical Officer. NPHE oversee and provide national direction, guidance, support, and expert advice on the development and implementation of a strategy to contain COVID-19 in Ireland. NPHE applies high standards of governance in the conduct of its business. Actions, decisions, and recommendations arising from NPHE meetings are made by consensus and on a collective basis.

Ireland's approach to COVID-19 is driven by dignity and the right to health. For example, the pandemic brought specific challenges for long term residential care (LTRC), where there was a need identified for enhanced support and better governance in nursing homes. In response to this, and as recommended by NPHET, on May 23rd the Minister for Health established a *COVID-19 Expert Panel on Nursing Homes* to examine and address the complex issues surrounding the management of COVID-19 arising in Irish Nursing Homes.

Throughout the pandemic public health guidelines were consistently evaluated in line with the level of response to COVID-19 and impacts of isolation on mental wellbeing. During the initial few months of the COVID-19 pandemic, those aged over 70 years and those who were deemed as extremely medically at risk, were advised to cocoon. However, the government made changes to the public health management of COVID-19 as more evidence and international experience of COVID-19 became available so that by October 2020, the Irish Government promoted the practice of creating 'support bubbles', instead of cocooning, to alleviate isolation. This meant that people living alone, carers, or people with live-in carers, could have social interaction with one other household, providing that household did not share a bubble with others.

### **2.3. What has been done to strengthen social inclusion and solidarity during physical distancing?**

As part of the COVID-19 response, below are some of the key programmes and supports that were put in place to support older people and other at-risk groups asked to cocoon:

- Mental Health: The National Social Prescribing Programme - Minding Your Wellbeing provided tips for maintaining Mental Health, this was run in conjunction with ALONE/ Age Action and others.
- Nutritional Response Programme: Health Eating Campaign during COVID-19 were used to provide information and signposting for at-risk groups vulnerable to malnutrition.
- Communications: a dedicated TV Programme slot was reserved to specifically target populations who will benefit from enhanced messaging with regards to lifestyle, physical activity etc.
- Spiritual: for people with spiritual and religious connections, alternative mediums such as internet/television/radio were used in the absence of attending in-person services.
- Connectivity: a new Digital Ambassadors programme was rolled out through public libraries in January 2021, the programme aims to familiarise many older people with getting on-line, enhance digital literacy and engagement.

#### **2.4. What has been done to fully integrate a focus on older persons into the socio-economic and humanitarian response to COVID-19?**

Internationally Ireland has consistently championed collaborative responses to the pandemic, with a focus on ensuring that the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable are served by our collective effort. Ireland has focused efforts through several multilateral vehicles. Ireland was the first country to contribute to the WHO's COVID 19 response plan and has consistently supported COVAX. COVAX, co-led by the *Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)*, Gavi and the World Health Organisation (WHO), aims to accelerate the development and manufacture of COVID-19 vaccines, and to guarantee fair and equitable access for every country in the world.

Ireland has also responded rapidly to emergency situations during the pandemic, a donation of 700 oxygen concentrators was sent to India in April 2021, with a further donation of more life-saving equipment including two oxygen generators, 365 ventilators, 60 mask ventilators and an additional 548 concentrators in May 2021. This support was part of a coordinated effort by EU Member States to respond to a request from India for assistance through the *European Civil Protection Mechanism*. The support was provided in Ireland through a collaboration between the Department of Health, HSE Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the Department of Foreign Affairs, other Departments and agencies.

#### **2.5 What has been done to expand participation by older persons, share good practices and harness knowledge and data? Please reflect on the recommendations of the Secretary-General's Policy Brief, when applicable, and briefly describe the main challenges and 3 - 5 good practices.**

In Ireland, the pandemic led to some rapid and positive developments, which expanded participation for many older people. These need to be developed further. Many older people who were lonely and isolated before the pandemic were connected during it, people previously considered "hard to reach" were reached and linked to their local communities in simple but profound ways.

Older people previously dismissed as uninterested in digital communication, or unwilling to engage with it, were galvanised into using the likes of Zoom and WhatsApp. The digital divide shrank, with for example the help of public libraries introducing digital training for older people. In the future, older people should be central to any plans to increase digital literacy.

The pandemic has caused a shift in how healthcare services are delivered, with attention now focused on new models of care that avoid face-to-face contact such as telephone and online consultations. There was an increase in the use of online consultations during the pandemic, with a significant majority of those over 60 reporting having a telephone or online consultation with their GP and/or pharmacist. The COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically changed the behaviours of older people. In certain areas it has increased inclusiveness and participation. There may be a role for reconfiguring certain structures to provide local intergenerational social engagement, especially for the older people who are fearful of re-engagement.



### 3. Activities in preparation and implementation of the WHO Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020 – 2030

#### 3.1. Is your country preparing (or already has) a National Action Plan (or similar) for the implementation of the WHO Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020 – 2030? If yes, please briefly describe main actions foreseen.

The WHO *Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020–2030* is a 10-year plan of concerted, catalytic, sustained collaboration. Ireland has current strategies in place which builds on the United Nations MIPPA/RIS, aligns with the United Nations 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. In turn this aligns and compliments the four action areas in the *Decade of Health Ageing*: combating ageism, age-friendly environments, integrated care and long-term care.

NPAS provides a framework for cooperation to address age-related policy and service delivery across Government and society in the years ahead. Its stated aim was 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”. NPAS goals encompass expanded housing options, accessible health services, enhanced opportunities for participation and contribution to Irish life at all levels, tackling the ageism, improving information provision, and ensuring that older people’s own priorities and ideas form the bedrock of thinking and action about older people’s lives.

The Strategy highlights that ageing is not just a health issue, but rather requires a whole of Government approach to address a range of social, economic, and environmental factors that affect the health and wellbeing of our ageing citizens. To achieve this, NPAS posits and supports a whole-Ireland approach that pulls together central and local government, national and local statutory bodies, the community, voluntary and private sectors. The objectives included in NPAS align and can support the guiding principles set out for the Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020 – 2030.

Additionally, the 2020 Programme for Government contains the following commitments in relation to establishing a Commission on Care:

*Learning from COVID-19, we will assess how we care for older people and examine alternatives to meet the diverse needs of our older citizens. We will establish a commission to examine care and supports for older people and champion a whole-of-life approach to care and caring responsibilities.*

A key priority for 2022 is to deliver the *Commission on Care*. An initial element of the process will be to assess how Ireland is to progress against the National Positive Ageing Strategy and other relevant strategies, policies and international commitments. The assessment will be a good opportunity to evaluate the overarching commitment that Ireland will be a society for all ages that celebrates and prepares properly for individual and population ageing.

### 3.2. Would your country agree to report on the implementation of the WHO Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020 – 2030 in the framework of the next national reviews and appraisals of MIPAA/RIS?

Ireland would be happy to report against a WHO Decade of Healthy Ageing 2020 – 2030 framework, ensuring accurate data and information is shared is a key priority for Ireland.

### Conclusions and priorities for the future

The ageing demographic has implications for public policy, service provision, long-term planning, and society as a whole. Irelands National Positive Ageing Strategy (NPAS), published in 2013, provided a framework for cooperation to address age-related policy and service delivery across Government and society. The four NPAS goals encompass many elements of ageing including expanding housing options, accessible health services, and enhanced opportunities for participation and contribution to Irish life at all levels. The approach outlined in the strategy is to embed NPAS goals into various policies, strategies, and measures, across government. Since 2013 there has been many advances made on the practical implementation of NPAS. This report has showcased how NPAS has come to fruition while also exploring future opportunities and challenges.

Recently the landscape in Ireland has been dominated by COVID-19 which has disproportionately affected older people. In Ireland those over the age of 70 years accounted for 93% of COVID-19 deaths (HSE, 2021). In addition to mortality and physical illness, the pandemic had significant effects on older Irish people's mental health. COVID-19 has exposed many gaps but also encouraged new ways of working and programme expansion. The *Expert Panel on Nursing Homes* established in May 2020, is an example of how Ireland has addressed a significant challenge during COVID-19 and how the Government has committed long term to provide better supports and services to vulnerable cohorts. The Nursing Home Expert Panel made a substantial package of recommendations related to nursing home procedures; staffing levels and skill mix; future preparedness; and end of life care. These recommendations will be actioned in the coming months to ensure the health system can adapt and is prepared for future challenges.

The *2020 Programme for Government* contains a commitment to establishing a *Commission on Care*, which will focus more broadly on how we care for older people and examine alternatives to meet the diverse needs of our older citizens. A key priority for 2022 is to deliver the Commission on Care and use this as an opportunity to ensure Ireland is a society for all ages. The implementation of NPAS and the establishment of the Commission on Care are integral parts of the Governments agenda to improve the lives of older people in Ireland and these strategies sit alongside the commitments made to MIPPA/RIS and the Lisbon Ministerial Declaration goals. Progress against the Lisbon Ministerial Goals can be aligned to many current measures in Ireland.

Encouraging longer working lives, and in response to the ever-evolving working environment, Ireland has adopted an integrated approach which prepares for the opportunities and

challenges of the future. In 2019, the Government launched a new economic pathway; *Future Jobs Ireland* which is based on embracing innovation and technological change. A number of initiatives have been put in place to address the deficiencies in digital skills, particularly among the older workforces.

To support people age with dignity and continue to live independently in their own homes and communities, a number of programmes have been scaled up particularly Irelands *Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme* and Free Travel Scheme. Irelands Age Friendly Cities and Counties Programme is in operation across all 31 local authorities in Ireland, practically preparing towns, cities, and rural communities for the ageing population. The success of this programme can be attributed to the consistent involvement of many of the non-Governmental organisations across Ireland. The work carried out by non-Governmental Organisations and local groups cannot be underestimated. They 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 help keep older people mentally active, fit and well. Involvement and participation in the various activities strengthens links to the local community and helps older people retain their independence.

## Appendix Ireland's National Report 2017 -2021

### Appendix 1: Stakeholders example(s) relevant to the goals of the Lisbon Declaration.

<p><b>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Transport</b></p>	<p><b>The DoT Accessibility Consultative Committee (ACC)</b>  <i>The importance of an accessible public transport system to the lives of people with disabilities is recognised under the whole of Government National Disability Inclusion Strategy (NDIS) 2017-2021 and a number of other Government strategies, in particular the Comprehensive Employment Strategy for People with Disabilities (CSE) 2015-2024. Under the NDIS, each Department is required to have in place a Disability Consultative Committee, which in the Department of Transport is called the Accessibility Consultative Committee (ACC) as it predated the NDIS.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Transport, Department of Health, Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration, and Youth</b></p>	<p><b>Integration of HSE Funded (closed) non-emergency services with (open) public transport services in rural areas.</b>  <i>In this context, the Department of Transport, Department of Health, Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration, and Youth, NTA, and HSE are currently in the process of establishing a working group to further examine the potential integration of HSE Funded (closed) non-emergency services with (open) public transport services in rural areas.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage</b></p>	<p><b>The suite of Housing Adaptation Grants for Older People and People with a Disability.</b>  <i>Implementation of three distinct grants which ensure that changes needed to make homes suitable for a person with a physical, sensory, or intellectual disability or mental health difficulty are provided, to enable older people and people with disabilities to remain living independently in their own homes for longer and also to facilitate early return from hospital stays</i></p>
<p><b>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Rural and Community Development</b></p>	<p><b>Scheme to Support National Organisations.</b>  <i>The Scheme to Support National Organisations in the Community and Voluntary Sector (SSNO) is a key element of the Department's support for the role of the sector in contributing to the development of a strong and vibrant civil</i></p>

		<p>society and in improving outcomes for those most disadvantaged. The scheme provides multi-annual funding towards core costs for national organisations, including those providing advocacy and support services respectively for older persons.</p>
<p>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</p>	<p>Governmental Department of Rural and Community Development</p>	<p><b>COVID-19 Stability Fund.</b> The COVID-19 Stability Fund was introduced by DRCD in 2020 to provide a level of support to qualifying organisations most in need and have seen their trading and/or fundraising income drop significantly during the crisis. In 2020, a total of €45 million was distributed under the fund, with a further €10 million dispersed in 2021.</p>
<p>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</p>	<p>Governmental Department of Rural and Community Development</p>	<p><b>National Volunteering Strategy 2021-2025</b> The first Strategic Objective within the Strategy is ‘increase participation and diversity in volunteering, including embracing new trends and innovation’. Action 3 under this objective is to “Deliver [an] engagement programme aimed specifically at potential volunteers reaching retirement and those over 55” (Department of Rural and Community Development, 2020)</p>
<p>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</p>	<p>Civil Society Age Action</p>	<p><b>Getting Started Computer Training Supporting Digital Inclusion</b> <i>Age Action’s</i> Getting Started Computer Training provides training in computers, smartphones, and the Internet for people over the age of 55 all over Ireland. Getting Started supports older people to build confidence in their digital skills keeping them connected to their communities and enabling them to access public services which are increasingly diminishing offline pathways.</p>
<p>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</p>	<p>Civil Society Age Action</p>	<p><b>Information Service Empowering People’s Self Determination and Autonomy</b> The <i>Age Action’s</i> Service provides an empowerment pathway for older people and people supporting older people to make informed choices and decisions through the provision of factual and timely information and referrals that is tailored to older people. Typically, people contact the Information</p>

		<p><i>Service at a time of stress in their lives. Often people are seeking advice on how to understand social welfare entitlements such as pensions, how to access community supports such as home help, how the Fair Deal scheme applies to their personal situation, to highlight an experience of ageism or how they can report concerns about an older person living in their community.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</b></p>	<p><b>Civil Society</b></p>	<p><b>Age Friendly Towns</b>  <i>A significant component of preparing for population ageing is the development of Age Friendly Towns. There are 60 towns at various stages of completion around the country. The process includes a walkability audit, which involves members of the community undertaking an assessment of the town. Age Friendly Towns consider citizens' needs in a holistic way, focusing not just on the built environment but also on transport, access to services, cultural opportunities, safety and security and feeling connected to your community. The shared service provides a suite of resources to support the development of Age Friendly Towns including training programmes, toolkits, and other resources.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</b></p>	<p><b>Civil Society</b>  <i>Age and Opportunity</i></p>	<p><b>Cultural Companions (Age and Opportunity)</b> <i>This initiative has established and supports local networks of older people interested in the arts and culture who accompany each other to events. In 2020, in order to address the inability of members to meet due to Covid-19, we devised a new strand to Cultural Companions designed to generate discussion and sociability around the arts by posting art packs to Cultural Companions members and facilitating them to pair up by phone to discuss the content of the packs.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal I: Recognizing the potential of older persons</b></p>	<p><b>Civil Society</b>  <i>Cliffrun Media Ltd,</i></p>	<p><b>The ACORN</b>  <i>In the Programme for Government 2020 – 'Our Shared Future', national Government indicates a reinforced commitment to supporting vulnerable people, with specific attention being paid to delivering more care in the community, eHealth and ICT, increased capacity of the health service and further support for healthcare workers. The</i></p>

		<p><i>ACORN smart technology device was specifically developed as a way of addressing the digital divide by providing marginalised groups with a user-friendly tool to stay connected in this rapidly changing world. Designing the ACORN smart technology device with the support of older people is what makes the ACORN device unique.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal II: Encouraging longer working life and ability to work</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science</b></p>	<p><b>The Further Education and Training (FET) Strategy 2020-2024</b> <i>The FET sector is committed to increasing levels of inclusion through the provision of high quality, more accessible and flexible education and training programmes and supports suited to the identified needs of individuals, with the aim of enabling every citizen to participate fully in society.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal II: Encouraging longer working life and ability to work</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science</b></p>	<p><b>Digital Skills for Older People</b> <i>There are a range of programmes available within FET for all persons, including older persons, who wish to develop their digital literacy. These programmes are integrated into adult literacy and numeracy provision and are designed to meet the specific digital literacy needs of learners. As a result, they are generally organised on a one-to-one or small group basis.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal II: Encouraging longer working life and ability to work</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science</b></p>	<p><b>Skills to Advance</b> <i>The Skills to Advance policy is aimed at developing the skills of people in employment. Launched in 2018, it has been rolled out with the 16 Education and Training Boards (ETBs) around the country.</i> <i>Skills to Advance (STA) enables targeted skill development for vulnerable employees in the Irish workforce, particularly those who are older, have lower skills levels and who need more opportunities to advance in their working lives and careers, to sustain their employment and to avoid displacement or to avail of emerging job opportunities. The policy also supports small and medium- sized enterprises (SMEs) who need some assistance to invest in and develop their workforce.</i></p>

<p><b>Goal II: Encouraging longer working life and ability to work</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental</b> <i>Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science</i></p>	<p><b>The EXPLORE Programme</b> <i>The key objective of the EXPLORE Initiative was to increase transversal and digital skills for people over 35 years in employment in the manufacturing sector. And also, to help address the issue of Ireland’s low level of participation in lifelong learning amongst the Irish workforce.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal II: Encouraging longer working life and ability to work</b></p>	<p><b>Civil Society</b> <i>Age and Opportunity</i></p>	<p><b>Artist Development Activities</b> <i>This strand of Age &amp; Opportunity’s Arts Programme aims to support the careers of older professional artists and offer them more opportunities to develop and show work.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal II: Encouraging longer working life and ability to work</b></p>	<p><b>Civil Society</b> <i>Care Alliance Ireland</i></p>	<p><b>Kaleidoscope – Guiding Family Carers Back to Employment (Care Alliance Ireland)</b> <i>This online project comprises intensive online courses for family carers not currently in the paid workforce (through both synchronous and asynchronous learning); and meaningful engagement with HR professionals/employers around carers in the workplace. By working with HR professionals and employers directly, the project also encourages employers to value the significant experience and skills which a family carer who is ageing brings to the role.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal II: Encouraging longer working life and ability to work</b></p>	<p><b>Civil Society</b> <i>Age Friendly Ireland</i></p>	<p><b>Age Friendly Ireland</b> <i>Local Age Friendly Programmes are working with universities to support them to become more Age Friendly. Dublin City University is internationally renowned as an age friendly University. NUI Galway has a specific Master’s Programme in Ageing and Public Policy.</i></p>



<p><b>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Health</b></p>	<p><b>Intensive Home Care Package (IHCP)</b>  <i>The Home Care Package was a set of services provided by the HSE to help an older person to be cared for in their own home. Services provided through the Intensive Home Care Package included home support hours, nursing care, physiotherapy, respite care etc. to support the person with dementia's needs.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Health Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage</b></p>	<p><b>Launch of a Joint Policy Document with the Department of Health in February 2019 entitled Housing Options for our Ageing Population</b>  <i>The objective of the Actions in the Joint Policy Document is (in accordance with settled Government policy) to put in place a framework to ensure that older people have housing options as they age, including housing with care. It seeks to ensure that the housing and health/care needs of older people are addressed in their homes and communities so that they are facilitated to age with dignity.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Rural and Community Development</b></p>	<p><b>Seniors Alert Scheme</b>  <i>The Department of Rural and Community Development is responsible for the Seniors Alert Scheme, which encourages community support for vulnerable older people in our communities through the provision of personal monitored alarms to enable them to live securely in their homes with confidence, independence and peace of mind.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</b></p>	<p><b>Governmental Department of Transport</b></p>	<p><b>New Transport for Ireland (TFI) Local Link Services in Leitrim</b>  <i>In 2018, the NTA published the "Local Link Rural Transport Programme Strategic Plan 2018-2022". The key priorities for Local Link under the Strategic Plan are to address social exclusion in rural areas and the integration of rural transport services with other public transport services. In June 2021, the phased rollout of the enhanced Local Link network for County Leitrim commenced as part of a pilot scheme between NTA/Local Link and the HSE. Increased connectivity with improved access and frequency to bus/train connections, employment hubs, health services and education centres.</i></p>

<p>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</p>	<p>Civil Society Safeguarding Ireland</p>	<p><b>Safeguarding Ireland</b> <i>In 2019, Safeguarding Ireland along with the Health and Information Authority, published the document Guidance on a Human Rights-based Approach in Health and Social Care Services.</i></p>
<p>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</p>	<p>Civil Society Age Friendly Ireland</p>	<p><b>Healthy Age Friendly Homes</b> Healthy Age Friendly Homes was introduced in 2021 as an innovative initiative that works between health, housing and community services to support the older person in their home and prevent premature admission to long term residential care. The programme is funded by Sláintecare and delivered by Age Friendly Ireland in nine local authority host sites.</p>
<p>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</p>	<p>Civil Society Irish Hospice Foundation</p>	<p><b>Design &amp; Dignity programme</b> <i>This programme turns old and dated hospital spaces into oases of calm where bad news can be broken sensitively or where families can gather in peace and privacy. Our vision is that every hospital in Ireland will have a dignified and comfortable sanctuary to experience the death of a loved one. This programme has been a tremendous success with support being provided to over 47 hospital projects across Ireland.</i></p>
<p>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</p>	<p>Civil Society Age and Opportunity</p>	<p><b>Agewise</b> <i>Professionally facilitated workshops for employers and staff who are providing services to older people. These workshops are designed to create awareness of attitudes to ageing and older people. From there, it encourages action on how ageism may be reduced within organisations and workplaces.</i></p>

<p><b>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</b></p>	<p><b>Civil Society</b> <i>Age and Opportunity</i></p>	<p><b>Azure</b> <i>Tours for people living with dementia – designed to improve access and enhance their experience of cultural initiatives in Ireland’s galleries and museums. Azure tours give people living with dementia and those close to them, the opportunity to visit the museum together. While there, they can join others and share an experience, facilitated by the understanding and support of museum and gallery staff.</i></p>
<p><b>Goal III: Ensuring ageing with dignity.</b></p>	<p><b>Civil Society</b> <i>Age and Opportunity</i></p>	<p><b>Creative Exchanges</b> <i>QQI Level 6 Training Course which trains participants to plan and facilitate arts activities for older people in care settings. Creative Exchanges enables Activities Coordinators, those working in residential or day care settings and artists to plan and facilitate arts activities. More older people in these settings experiencing the arts.</i></p>

## Appendix 2: Stakeholder Workshop 7th October 2021

A stakeholder workshop for the Irish report to the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) was held via Zoom on Thursday, 7th October 2021. The participants were asked to discuss the following in relation to ageing in Ireland:

- I. Major Achievements since 2017
- II. Major Challenges to Address in the Future
- III. The Most Important Achievement in the Last 20 Years

Major Achievements since 2017	Major Challenges to Address	The Most Important Achievements in the Last 20 Years
IRELAND RECOGNISED BY WHO AS AN AGE FRIENDLY COUNTRY.	THE NEED FOR AN INTERAGENCY AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH TO AGEING	FREE TRAVEL SCHEME
INCREASED INVOLVEMENT OF OLDER PERSONS IN DESIGNING POLICY	APPROPRIATE LEVELS OF FUNDING BEING AVAILABLE FOR ALL SERVICE FOR OLDER PERSONS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF MULTIAGENCY APPROACH TO AGEING-RELATED ISSUES	NATIONAL AGE FRIENDLY PROGRAMME
AGEWELL AND LITERACY OF OLDER PEOPLE (HEALTH AND DIGITAL)	FIT-FOR-PURPOSE HOUSING POLICIES THAT PRIORITISE DIFFERENT HOUSING OPTIONS/DESIGNS FOR OLDER PERSONS; TACKLING AGEISM - POLICY PROOFING AND THE IMPORTANCE OF MULTIAGENCY APPROACH TO AGEING-RELATED ISSUES	EQUAL STATUS ACT (2000-2018)
INCREASED INVOLVEMENT OF OLDER PERSONS IN DESIGNING POLICY AND HOUSING OPTIONS FOR OUR AGEING POPULATION POLICY		NATIONAL POSITIVE AGEING STRATEGY
€1 MILLION INVESTMENT IN CREATIVITY SERVICES IN 2020/21		THE IRISH LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON AGEING (TILDA)

## Appendix 3: SDGs mapped against Irelands existing policies.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>				
<b>1.1</b>	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		DFIN	Ongoing engagement with IFIs	
<b>1.2</b>	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	DEASP	<i>National Action Plan for Social Inclusion</i>	
<b>1.3</b>	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	DEASP	<i>National Action Plan for Social Inclusion</i>	
<b>1.4</b>	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	DFIN	Ongoing engagement with IFIs	
<b>1.5</b>	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	DHPLG	<i>Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness</i>	
<b>1.a</b>	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<i>One World, One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience, Goal #2 Sustainable development, inclusive economic growth, Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	National Social Target for Poverty Reduction.
	National Social Target for Poverty Reduction.
	Pillar 1 and 2 of Action Plan is to increase supply and services to meet the social housing needs of households including those at risk of or experiencing homelessness.
	<i>One World One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience, Goal #2 Sustainable development, inclusive economic growth, Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	Cooperation between Multilateral Development Banks is encouraged to maximise the resources available and ensure their efficient allocation.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>1.b</b>	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
<b>Goal 2.</b>				
<b>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>				
<b>2.1</b>	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>2.2</b>	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	DoH	<i>A Healthy Weight for Ireland - Obesity Policy and Action Plan 2016-2025</i>	
<b>2.3</b>	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>2.4</b>	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	DAFM	<i>Elements covered by the National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
			<i>Food Wise 2025</i>	
			<i>Rural Development Programme 2014-2020</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	<i>One World One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience, Goal #2 Sustainable development, inclusive economic growth, Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	<i>One World, One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience.
	A sustained downward trend (averaging 0.5% per annum as measured by the Healthy Ireland Survey) in the level of excess weight averaged across all adults; a sustained downward trend (averaging 0.5% per annum as measured by Child Obesity Surveillance Ireland (COSI)) in the level of excess weight in children; and a reduction in the gap in obesity levels between the highest and lowest socioeconomic groups by 10%, as measured by the Healthy Ireland and COSI surveys.
	<i>One World, One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
	For Ireland to be a global leader in sustainable food production building on our national advantages, specific objectives articulated in the Strategy.
	For Ireland to be a global leader in sustainable food production building on our national advantages, specific objectives articulated in the Strategy.



Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>2.5</b>	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	DAFM	National Genetic Conservation Strategies for animals and plants.	
			<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
			<i>Rural Development Programme 2014-2020</i>	
<b>2.a</b>	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>2.b</b>	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	DAFM	World Trade Organisation (WTO) Export Competition Ministerial Decision of 19 December 2015, the 'Nairobi Package', WT/MIN(15)/45 WT/L/980	
<b>2.c</b>	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	DAFM	Food Wise Strategic Blueprint for Agri-Food Sector	
<b>Goal 3.</b>				
<b>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>				
<b>3.1</b>	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
	Conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture.
	<i>One World One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience.
	Ireland works with the European Commission and Member State colleagues to ensure elimination of export subsidies in accordance with the agreement struck at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi in 2015.
	To ensure up-to-date and timely provision of relevant data to the CSO and European Commission in line with EU legislative requirements.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>3.2</b>	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age	DoH	<i>Creating A Better Future Together: National Maternity Strategy 2016-2026</i>	
			<i>Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: the National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014-2020</i>	
<b>3.3</b>	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	DoH	<i>Healthy Ireland - A Framework for Improved Health and Well-being 2013-2025</i>	
			<i>The National Sexual Health Strategy 2015-2020</i>	
			<i>Ireland's National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2020</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	<p>A health and well-being approach is adopted to ensure that babies get the best start in life;            Mothers and families are supported and empowered to improve their own health and well-being;            Women have access to safe, high-quality, nationally consistent, woman-centred maternity care;            Pregnancy and birth is recognised as a normal physiological process, and insofar as it is safe to do so, a woman's choice is facilitated;            Maternity services are appropriately resourced, underpinned by strong and effective leadership, management and governance arrangements, and delivered by a skilled and competent workforce, in partnership with women.</p>
	<p>That all our children and young people are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Active and healthy, with positive physical and mental well-being.</li> <li>2. Achieving their full potential in all areas of learning and development.</li> <li>3. Safe and protected from harm.</li> <li>4. Economically secure and have economic opportunity.</li> <li>5. Connected, respected and contributing to their world.</li> </ol>
	<p>Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life.            Reduce health inequalities.            Protect the public from threats to health and well-being.            Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland.</p>
	<p>Everyone in Ireland will receive comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual health education/information and will have access to appropriate prevention and promotion services;            Equitable, accessible and high-quality sexual health services, which are targeted and tailored to need, will be available to everyone; and            Robust and high-quality sexual health information will be generated to underpin policy, practice, service planning and strategic monitoring.</p>

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>3.4</b>	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	DoH	<i>Healthy Ireland - A Framework for Improved Health and Well-being 2013-2025</i>	
			<i>The National Cancer Strategy 2017-2026</i>	
			<i>National Physical Activity Plan for Ireland 2016</i>	
			<i>Connecting for Life 2015-2020 (National Suicide Strategy)</i>	
<b>3.5</b>	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	DoH	<i>Reducing Harm, Supporting Recovery - a health led response to drug and alcohol use in Ireland 2017-2025</i>	
			Public Health (Alcohol) Bill 2017 [Currently before the Oireachtas]	
<b>3.6</b>	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	DTTAS	Government Strategy on Road Safety 2013-2020	
<b>3.7</b>	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	DoH	<i>The National Sexual Health Strategy 2015-2020</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	<p>Increase the proportion of people who are healthy at all stages of life.</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities.</p> <p>Protect the public from threats to health and well-being.</p> <p>Create an environment where every individual and sector of society can play their part in achieving a healthy Ireland.</p>
	<p>The strategy is focused on preventing cancer across our population, diagnosing cancer early, providing optimal care to patients and maximising their quality of life.</p>
	<p>The aim of the <i>National Physical Activity Plan</i> is to increase physical activity levels across the entire population thereby improving the health and well-being of people living in Ireland, where everybody will be physically active and where everybody lives, works and plays in a society that facilitates, promotes and supports physical activity and an active way of life with less time spent being sedentary.</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To improve the understanding of, and attitudes to, suicidal behaviour, mental health and well-being.</li> <li>2. To support local communities' capacity to prevent and respond to suicidal behaviour.</li> <li>3. To target approaches to reduce suicidal behaviour and improve mental health among priority groups.</li> <li>4. To enhance accessibility, consistency and care pathways of services for people vulnerable to suicidal behaviour.</li> <li>5. To ensure safe and high-quality services for people vulnerable to suicide.</li> <li>6. To reduce and restrict access to means of suicidal behaviour.</li> <li>7. To improve surveillance, evaluation and high-quality research relating to suicidal behaviour.</li> </ol>
	<p>Promote and protect health and well-being.</p> <p>Minimise the harms caused by the use and misuse of substances and promote rehabilitation and recovery.</p> <p>Address the harms of drug markets and reduce access to drugs for harmful use.</p> <p>Support participation of individuals, families and communities.</p> <p>Develop sound and comprehensive evidence-informed policies and actions.</p>
	<p>The objective of the Bill is to reduce alcohol consumption in Ireland to the OECD average of 9.1 litres of pure alcohol per capita, by 2020.</p>
	<p>To reduce road crash fatalities from 186 in 2011 to 124 or fewer by 2020.</p>
	<p>To ensure everyone in Ireland will receive comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual health education/information and will have access to appropriate prevention and promotion services; Equitable, accessible and high-quality sexual health services, which are targeted and tailored to need, will be available to everyone; and</p> <p>Robust and high-quality sexual health information will be generated to underpin policy, practice, service planning and strategic monitoring.</p>

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>3.8</b>	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	DoH	Government Response to the Report of the Committee on the Future of Healthcare. Sláintecare Report 2017-2026. [Currently under development]	
<b>3.9</b>	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	DBEI	Chemicals Act 2008	
		DCCAIE	Waste Management Policy, Legislation and National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants	
			<i>National Clean Air Strategy</i>	
<b>3.a</b>	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	DoH	<i>Tobacco Free Ireland 2013-2025</i>	
<b>3.b</b>	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	To ensure that, in future, everyone has access to an affordable, universal, single-tier healthcare system, in which patients are treated promptly on the basis of need, rather than ability to pay.
	<p>The main purpose of the 2008 Act is to facilitate the enforcement of certain EU Regulations concerning chemicals. These Regulations include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ REACH Regulation;</li> <li>▶ Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP) Regulation;</li> <li>▶ Rotterdam Regulation concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals under the Rotterdam Convention; and the</li> <li>▶ Detergents Regulation.</li> </ul>
	Comprehensive policy (2012 'A Resource Opportunity') and legislation to ensure that the disposal and recovery of waste does not present a risk to water, air, soil, plants, human health and animals. Legislation also sets a general duty on everyone not to hold, transport, recover or dispose of waste in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution. Implementing legislation covers national priorities in addition to EU and international obligations.
	This Strategy will provide the framework to promote and identify a range of measures across government policy required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national and international objectives.
	To reduce smoking prevalence to less than 5% by 2025.
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.



Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>3.c</b>	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>3.d</b>	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>Goal 4.</b>				
<b>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>				
<b>4.1</b>	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	DES	<i>Action Plan for Education 2016-2019</i>	
			<i>Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools Plan</i>	
			<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
<b>4.2</b>	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	DCYA	<i>Early Childhood Care and Education Programme</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	<i>One World One Future's</i> Goal #1 Reduced hunger, stronger resilience.
	<p>Improve the learning experience and the success of learners.</p> <p>Improve the progress of learners at risk of educational disadvantage or learners with special educational needs. Help those delivering education services to continually improve.</p> <p>Build stronger bridges between education and the wider community.</p> <p>Improve national planning and support services.</p>
	To address educational disadvantage at school level.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	Provides early childhood education for children of preschool age.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>4.3</b>	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	DES	<i>Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019</i>	
			<i>National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030</i>	
			<i>National Plan for Equity of Access to Higher Education 2015-2019</i>	
			<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Skills Strategy 2025</i>	
<b>4.4</b>	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	DES	<i>Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019</i>	
			<i>National Strategy for Higher Education to 2030</i>	
			<i>National Plan for Equity of Access to Higher Education 2015-2019</i>	
			<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Skills Strategy 2025</i>	
<b>4.5</b>	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	DES	<i>National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy 2016-2020</i>	
			<i>Action Plan for Education 2016-2019</i>	
			<i>Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools Plan</i>	
			<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Skills Strategy 2025</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	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.
	Provide a more flexible system, with a greater choice of provision and modes of learning for an increasingly diverse cohort of students.
	To promote equality of opportunity in higher education.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	The <i>National Skills Strategy</i> aims to provide an education and training system that is flexible enough to respond to a rapidly changing environment and that can provide the mix of skills needed over the next ten years, and beyond.
	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.
	Ensure that higher education connects more effectively with wider social, economic and enterprise needs and translate that into high value jobs and real benefits for society.
	To promote equality of opportunity in higher education.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	The <i>National Skills Strategy</i> aims to provide an education and training system that is flexible enough to respond to a rapidly changing environment and that can provide the mix of skills needed over the next ten years, and beyond.
	To bring about a real improvement in the quality of life for Travellers and Roma.
	Improve progress of learners at risk of educational disadvantage or learners with special educational needs.
	To address educational disadvantage at school level.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	There will be active inclusion to support participation in education and training and the labour market.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>4.6</b>	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	DES	<i>National Literacy and Numeracy Strategy - Literacy and Numeracy for Learning and Life 2011-2020</i>	
			<i>Further Education and Training Strategy 2014-2019</i>	
			<i>Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools Plan</i>	
			<i>Action Plan for Education 2016-2019</i>	
			<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Skills Strategy 2025</i>	
<b>4.7</b>	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	DES	<i>The National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
<b>4.a</b>	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	DES	<i>Action Plan for Education 2016-2019</i>	
<b>4.b</b>	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	To improve literacy and numeracy standards among children and young people in the education system.
	To support the active inclusion of individuals of all ages and abilities to participate in further education.
	To improve literacy and numeracy standards among children and young people at risk of disadvantage.
	Improve the learning experience and the success of learners.
	Ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge, the key dispositions and skills and the values that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	People across Ireland will engage more in lifelong learning.
	To ensure that education contributes to sustainable development by equipping learners with the relevant knowledge (the 'what'), the key dispositions and skills (the 'how') and the values (the 'why') that will motivate and empower them throughout their lives to become informed active citizens who take action for a more sustainable future.
	Deliver appropriate infrastructure for learning environments.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>				
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	DJE	<i>National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020 (NSWG)</i>	
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	DJE	<i>Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence 2016-2021</i>	
			<i>Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2016</i>	
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	DJE	<i>National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020</i>	
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	DJE	<i>National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020</i>	
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	DoH	<i>The National Sexual Health Strategy 2015-2020</i>	
		DJE	<i>National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020</i>	

National Policy Key Objective	
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	The overall goal of the NSWG is “to change attitudes and practices preventing women’s and girls’ full participation in education, employment and public life at all levels, and to improve services for women and girls, with priority given to the needs of those experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, the poorest outcomes”.
	To change societal attitudes, to hold perpetrators to account and to improve the support that is available to victims.
	Continued development of structures to identify and support victims of trafficking and prosecute those responsible.
	<i>One World One Future</i> – Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	High Level Objective 1: Advance socio-economic equality for women and girls.
	High Level Objective 4: Advance women in leadership at all levels.
	Everyone in Ireland will receive comprehensive and age-appropriate sexual health education/ information and will have access to appropriate prevention and promotion services; Equitable, accessible and high-quality sexual health services, which are targeted and tailored to need, will be available to everyone; and Robust and high-quality sexual health information will be generated to underpin policy, practice, service planning and strategic monitoring.
	An Ireland where all women enjoy equality with men and can achieve their full potential, while enjoying a safe and fulfilling life.



Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>5.a</b>	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>5.b</b>	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>5.c</b>	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	DJE	<i>National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020</i>	
<b>Goal 6.</b>				
<b>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>				
<b>6.1</b>	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	DHPLG	<i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> Water Services Policy Statement 2018	
<b>6.2</b>	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	<p><i>One World One Future</i> – Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.</p>
	<p><i>One World One Future</i> – Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.</p>
	<p>Overall goal of <i>National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2020</i>.</p>
	<p>The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas;</li> <li>▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality;</li> <li>▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources;</li> <li>▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies;</li> <li>▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies;</li> <li>▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues.</li> </ul> <p>The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.</p>
	<p><i>One World One Future</i> - Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.</p>

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	DHPLG	<i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> Water Services Policy Statement 2018	
		DCCA	<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	DHPLG	<i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> Water Services Policy Statement 2018	
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	DHPLG	<i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> Water Services Policy Statement 2018	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	<p>The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas;</li> <li>▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality;</li> <li>▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources;</li> <li>▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies;</li> <li>▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies;</li> <li>▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues.</li> </ul> <p>The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.</p>
	<p>Reduce, Reuse, Recycle; Hazardous Waste management; landfill remediation; tackling illegal dumping.</p>
	<p>The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas;</li> <li>▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality;</li> <li>▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources;</li> <li>▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies;</li> <li>▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies;</li> <li>▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues.</li> </ul> <p>The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.</p>
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Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>6.6</b>	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	DHPLG	<i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> Water Services Policy Statement 2018	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>6.a</b>	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>6.b</b>	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>				
<b>7.1</b>	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	DCCAIE	<i>Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030</i>	
			<i>Strategy to Combat Energy Poverty in Ireland</i>	
<b>7.2</b>	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	DCCAIE	<i>Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030</i>	
			<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<p>The <i>River Basin Management Plan (2018-2021)</i> is to contain provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased waste water treatment in urban areas;</li> <li>▶ Increased focus in agriculture on the efficient use of nutrients and on water quality;</li> <li>▶ Improved protection of public drinking water sources;</li> <li>▶ New water quality measures in 600–700 water bodies;</li> <li>▶ Improved water quality in 150 additional water bodies;</li> <li>▶ Increased public and stakeholder engagement with water issues.</li> </ul> <p>The Water Services Policy Statement is to address policy objectives, including quality, conservation and the future proofing of water services.</p>
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 5 Essential Services.
	To guide transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to our citizens and businesses.
	To guide transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to our citizens and businesses.
	To provide clarity on policies and measures that are part of a framework for actions across the electricity generation sector to achieve a low carbon electricity sector by 2050.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>7.3</b>	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	DCCAE	<i>Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future 2015-2030</i>	
			<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	
			<i>National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland # 4 2017-2020</i>	
			<i>Better Energy Programme</i>	
<b>7.a</b>	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>7.b</b>	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>				
<b>8.1</b>	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	DFIN/ DFAT	A range of measures including: earned income tax credit for self-employed, export finance initiative and counter guarantee scheme for SMEs, and stable corporate tax rate	
			Medium-term objective and rainy day fund	
<b>8.2</b>	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	DBEI	<i>Innovation 2020</i>	
		DCCAE	<i>National Broadband Plan</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	To guide transition to a low carbon energy system, which provides secure supplies of competitive and affordable energy to our citizens and businesses.
	To provide clarity on policies and measures that are part of a framework for actions across the electricity generation sector to achieve a low carbon electricity sector by 2050.
	To maximise progress to the target of improving national energy efficiency by 20% by 2020.
	Ireland has a target of a 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020. New targets for 2030 will be set by the end of 2018.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 3 Climate Change and Development.
	<i>One World, One Future</i> – Priority Action Area 3 Climate Change and Development.
	These measures will incentivise labour market participation, assist small-to-medium enterprise in accessing funding, continue to attract foreign direct investment and safeguard our public finances.
	<i>Innovation 2020</i> sets out the roadmap for continuing progress towards the goal of making Ireland a Global Innovation Leader, driving a strong sustainable economy and a better society.
	<i>The National Broadband Plan</i> aims to deliver high speed broadband to every citizen and business in Ireland. This is being achieved through a combination of accelerated commercial investment by telecoms operators, and a proposed State intervention to provide high speed broadband to those parts of the country where there is no certainty that the commercial sector will invest.



Goals and Targets	DEPT	Relevant National Policy		
<b>8.3</b>	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	DBEI	<i>Enterprise 2025 Renewed</i>	
<b>8.4</b>	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead	DCCAE	<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
<b>8.5</b>	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	DBEI	<i>Action Plan for Jobs</i>	
<b>8.6</b>	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	DEASP	<i>Action Plan for Jobs; Pathways to Work</i>	
Various Youth programmes and Youth Employability initiative				
<b>8.7</b>	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	DFAT/ DJE	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
<i>The Global Island</i>				
<b>8.8</b>	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	DEASP/ DBEI	<i>Action Plan for Jobs</i>	
<b>8.9</b>	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	DTTAS	<i>People, Place and Policy: Growing Tourism to 2025</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	<i>Enterprise 2025 Renewed</i> is Ireland's national enterprise strategy. It sets out the ambition for Ireland in 2025 to be the best place to succeed in business delivering sustainable employment and higher standards of living for all.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	<i>The Action Plan for Jobs</i> is a whole-of-Government initiative under which Government Departments and Agencies work to support job creation.
	National employment rate target under EU 2020.
	Increase soft skills of young people to assist them in terms of their employability.
	Goal #3 Better governance, human rights and accountability.
	<i>The Action Plan for Jobs</i> is a whole-of-Government initiative under which Government Departments and Agencies work to support job creation.
	By 2025, ensure revenue from overseas visitors, excluding carrier receipts, will increase to €5 billion in real terms. Employment in the tourism sector will be 250,000 by 2025, compared with around 200,000 in 2015. There will be 10 million visits to Ireland annually by 2025.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>8.10</b>	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	DFIN	Establishment of the Cost of Insurance Working Group by Minister for Finance, and associated reports and action plans	
<b>8.a</b>	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>8.b</b>	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	DEASP / DBEI	<i>Action Plan for Jobs</i>	
			<i>Pathways to Work</i>	
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>				
<b>9.1</b>	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	DPER	<i>Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021</i>	
<b>9.2</b>	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	DBEI	<i>Enterprise 2025 Renewed</i>	
<b>9.3</b>	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	DFIN	Strategic Banking Corporation of Ireland (SBCI)	
<b>9.4</b>	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	DPER	<i>Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021</i>	
		DCCAIE	<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	
			<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Stabilise cost of insurance and insurance market generally.
	Goal #2 Sustainable development, inclusive economic growth.
	<i>The Action Plan for Jobs</i> is a whole-of-Government initiative under which Government Departments and Agencies work to support job creation.
	National employment rate target under EU 2020.
	This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all.
	<i>Enterprise 2025 Renewed</i> is Ireland's national enterprise strategy. It sets out the ambition for Ireland in 2025 to be the best place to succeed in business delivering sustainable employment and higher standards of living for all.
	Ireland's national promotional institution. The strategic mission of the SBCI is to deliver effective financial supports to Irish SMEs that address failures in the Irish credit market, while driving competition and innovation and ensuring the efficient use of available EU resources.
	This Capital Plan reflects the Government's commitment to supporting strong and sustainable economic growth and raising welfare and living standards for all.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.

Goals and Targets	DEPT	Relevant National Policy		
<b>9.5</b>	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	DBEI	<i>Innovation 2020</i>	
<b>9.a</b>	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i> <i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>9.b</b>	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i> <i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>9.c</b>	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i> <i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>Goal 10.</b> <b>Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>				
<b>10.1</b>	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	DFIN	<i>Updated National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, 2015-2017</i>	
<b>10.2</b>	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	DJE	Every Government policy, including <i>The National Strategy for Women and Girls, 2017-2020</i> , <i>National Disability Inclusion Strategy</i> , <i>National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy</i> and <i>Migrant Integration Strategy</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	The Strategy is aimed at building on existing infrastructures and achieving ambitious private-public collaborations. A key ambition of the Strategy is to increase total investment in Research and Development in Ireland, led by the private sector, to 2.5% of GNP.
	Key plan objective is to reduce consistent poverty to 2 per cent or less by 2020, from the 2010 baseline rate of 6.3 per cent.
	Reduce and remove barriers to inclusion and participation.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>10.3</b>	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	DJE	Equal Status Act, Employments Equality Act, European Convention on Human Rights Act and all current strategies. No single strategy.	
<b>10.4</b>	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	DFIN	<i>Updated National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, 2015-2017</i>	
<b>10.5</b>	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	DFIN	Finance Statement of Strategy, 2017-2020	
<b>10.6</b>	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
<b>10.7</b>	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	DJE	Department of Justice's 2015-2017 Statement of Strategy on 'An Efficient, Responsive and Fair Immigration, Asylum and Citizenship System'.	
<b>10.a</b>	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>10.b</b>	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>10.c</b>	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	DFIN	Payment Services Directive – at EU level	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	Reduce and remove barriers to inclusion and participation.
	Key plan objective is to reduce consistent poverty to 2 per cent or less by 2020, from the 2010 baseline rate of 6.3 per cent.
	A balanced and equitable economy enabled by a vibrant, secure and well-regulated financial sector.
	Engage in shareholding discussions at the IMF and World Bank Group to ensure that developing countries continue to increase their voice and representation at such insitutions.
	A balanced migration policy that supports our economy and meets our international and humanitarian obligations, whilst also taking a tough approach to tackling illegal migration.
	Payment Services Directive extends existing rules on transparency to cover payments outside the EU but only as regards the "EU part" of the transaction.



Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>Goal 11.</b>				
<b>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>				
<b>11.1</b>	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	DHPLG	<i>Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness</i>	
<b>11.2</b>	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	DTTAS	EU Regulation 1370/2007 on Public Passenger Transport Services by Rail and by Road & Dublin Transport Authority Act 2008	
			<i>Rural Transport Programme</i>	
			<i>Transport Access for All - Sectoral Plan for Accessible Transport under the Disability Act 2005</i>	
			<i>National Disability Inclusion Strategy, 2017-2021</i>	
	<i>Capital Investment Plan 2016-2021 &amp; Transport Strategy for the Greater Dublin Area 2016-2035</i>			
<b>11.3</b>	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	DHPLG	<i>Project Ireland 2040: National Planning Framework</i>	
<b>11.4</b>	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the worlds cultural and natural heritage	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>11.5</b>	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	DHPLG	<i>Framework for Major Emergency Management in Ireland</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Pillar 1 and 2 of this Action Plan is to increase supply and services to meet the social housing needs of households including those at risk of or experiencing homelessness, while Pillars 3 and 4 identify actions to increase the supply of new homes and more rental properties to match supply with demand.
	To provide funding for socially necessary but uneconomic public transport services.
	To provide, community-based public transport system in rural Ireland to meet local needs.
	Ensures accessibility included in all transport projects from design stage.
	€2.7 billion for investment in public transport has been provided for the remaining four years of the Plan to 2021.
	Compact urban growth, with services and infrastructure being provided in tandem with new developments, and improving overall quality of life for citizens in urban settlements of all scales, from cities down to villages.
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species. Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	DCCA	National Clean Air Strategy	
			A Resource Opportunity 2012	
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	DHPLG	National Planning Framework; Design Guidelines on Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities	
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	DHPLG	National Planning Framework; Design Guidelines on Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities; Development Plan and Development Management Guidelines; Guidelines on Regional Planning Guidelines	
		DCHG	National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021	
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	DHPLG	National Planning Framework; Design Guidelines on Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities; The Planning System and Flood Risk Management - Planning Guidelines	
		DCCA	A Resource Opportunity 2012	
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	DFAT	One World, One Future	
			The Global Island	
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>				
12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	DCCA	A Resource Opportunity 2012	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	The Strategy will provide the framework to promote and identify a range of measures to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national and international objectives.
	Waste Prevention, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
	Urban design, street layouts, amenities and access and public realm design.
	Inclusive and accessible design of urban centres and suburban areas, provision of amenity and green space.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.
	Compact urban form, sustainable design and policies, consideration of flood risk assessment in zoning and designing developments, climate adaptation considerations.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	DCCAIE	Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment Statement of Strategy 2016-2019	
			<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	DAFM	Rural Innovation & Development Fund	
		DCCAIE	<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	DBEI	Chemicals Act 2008	
		DCCAIE	Waste Management Policy, Legislation and National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants	
			<i>National Clean Air Strategy</i>	
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	DCCAIE	<i>A Resource Opportunity 2012</i>	
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	DBEI	<i>Towards Responsible Business: Ireland's Second National Plan on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) 2017-2020</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	To exploit and manage our mineral, hydrocarbon and other geological resources, and inland fisheries in a sustainable and productive manner (High-level Objective 6)
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	Research projects that are aimed at reducing food waste.
	Waste Prevention.
	<p>The main purpose of the 2008 Act is to facilitate the enforcement of certain EU Regulations concerning chemicals. These Regulations include the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ REACH Regulation;</li> <li>▶ CLP Regulation;</li> <li>▶ Rotterdam Regulation concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals under the Rotterdam Convention; and the</li> <li>▶ Detergents Regulation.</li> </ul>
	Comprehensive policy (2012 ‘ <i>A Resource Opportunity</i> ’) and legislation to ensure that the disposal and recovery of waste does not present a risk to water, air, soil, plants, human health and animals. Legislation also sets a general duty on everyone not to hold, transport, recover or dispose of waste in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution. Implementing legislation covers national priorities in addition to EU and international obligations.
	This Strategy will provide the framework to promote and identify a range of measures across government policy required to reduce air pollution and promote cleaner air while delivering on wider national and international objectives.
	National Waste Prevention Programme.
	It is the Government’s vision that Ireland will be recognised as a centre of excellence for responsible and sustainable business practices through the adoption and implementation of best practice in CSR in enterprises and organisations.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>12.7</b>	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	DPER – OGP	<i>Green Tenders - An Action Plan on Green Public Procurement (GPP)</i>	
<b>12.8</b>	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	DCCAIE	<i>Our Sustainable Future</i>	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>12.a</b>	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>12.b</b>	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	DTTAS	<i>People, Place and Policy: Growing Tourism to 2025</i>	
<b>12.c</b>	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	DCCAIE	<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	
<b>Goal 13.</b>				
<b>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>				
<b>13.1</b>	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	DCCAIE	<i>National Adaptation Framework</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	<i>Green Tenders</i> objective – commits the public sector to playing an exemplary sustainability role through its procurement activities. There are eight priority sectors identified for GPP implementation in Ireland, and this Plan adopts a target for 50% of procurement in these sectors (both by number of contracts and by value) to include at least core GPP criteria.
	Education, Communications and Behaviour Change.
	Increase awareness and appreciation of biodiversity and ecosystems services.
	Government will place tourism as a key element of its economic strategy, with development in the tourism sector reflecting the highest standards of environmental and economic sustainability.
	<p>Fossil fuel subsidies have the potential to make consumption of fossil fuels more attractive relative to other, more sustainable alternatives. Internationally, the need to phase out fossil fuel subsidies has been recognised particularly by the G20. Where subsidies exist, either directly or indirectly, they may be aimed at addressing other policy objectives rather than simply promoting the use of fossil fuels. The range of subsidies that are in place in Ireland need to be identified in order to inform a future strategy for addressing such subsidies where they have the potential to act as a barrier to decarbonisation. As a sign of Government commitment to this policy, Public Service Obligation (PSO) support for Bord na Móna Edenderry peat-fired generation station expired in December 2015. PSO support for the ESB owned West Offaly and Lough Ree power stations will expire in December 2019. Thereafter, security of supply subsidies for electricity generated from peat will no longer be supported under the PSO.</p> <p>National Mitigation Plan Proposal: Prepare a report identifying fossil fuel subsidies in place for consideration by Government. Lead Department: Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment. Stakeholders: D/Finance, DPER, EPA, all relevant Government Departments</p> <p>Timeline: 2019</p>
	This Framework aims to strengthen adaptive capacity and to support the transition towards a climate resilient Ireland by 2050 and also includes support adaptation action at sectoral and local level.



Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	DPER	<i>Building on Recovery: Infrastructure and Capital Investment 2016-2021</i>	
		DCCA	<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	
			<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
			<i>National Adaptation Framework</i>	
			<i>National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<p>Ireland's first <i>National Mitigation Plan</i> sets out this Government's shared approach to reducing our own greenhouse gas emissions. This is a whole-of-Government Plan, reflecting in particular the central roles of the key Ministers responsible for the sectors covered by the Plan – Electricity Generation, the Built Environment, Transport and Agriculture, as well as drawing on the perspectives and responsibilities of a range of other Government Departments. The measures that are and will be implemented through this <i>National Mitigation Plan</i> will lay the foundations for transitioning Ireland to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. This <i>National Mitigation Plan</i> sets out our vision to achieve this transition in which each and every one of us has a role to play as we work to build this future.</p>
	<p>This Framework specifies the strategy for adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur. This Framework and its successors will set out the context to ensure local authorities, regions and key sectors can assess the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change, implement climate resilience actions and ensure climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all local, regional and national policy-making.</p>
	<p>This provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050.</p>

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>13.3</b>	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	DCCAIE	<i>National Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development in Ireland 2014-2020</i>	
			<i>National Mitigation Plan</i>	
			<i>National Adaptation Framework</i>	
			National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development	
<b>13.a</b>	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	DCCAIE	Govt. Decision S180/20/10/1660.	
		DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with Multilateral Development Bank.	

	National Policy Key Objective
	<p>This is a whole-of-Government Plan, reflecting in particular the central roles of the key Ministers responsible for the sectors covered by the Plan – Electricity Generation, the Built Environment, Transport and Agriculture, as well as drawing on the perspectives and responsibilities of a range of other Government Departments. The measures that are and will be implemented will lay the foundations for transitioning Ireland to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.</p>
	<p>This Framework specifies the strategy for adaptation measures in different sectors and by local authorities to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of any positive effects that may occur. This Framework and its successors will set out the context to ensure local authorities, regions and key sectors can assess the key risks and vulnerabilities of climate change, implement climate resilience actions and ensure climate adaptation considerations are mainstreamed into all local, regional and national policy making.</p>
	<p>The extent of the challenge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in line with our EU and international commitments, is well understood by Government, as reflected in the National Policy Position on Climate Action and Low Carbon Development, published in April 2014, and in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Bill 2015. The National Policy Position provides a high-level policy direction for the adoption and implementation by Government of plans to enable the State to move to a low carbon economy by 2050. Statutory authority for the plans is set out in the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015. The evolution of climate policy in Ireland will be an iterative process based on the adoption by Government of a series of national plans over the period to 2050. Greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change are to be addressed in parallel national plans – respectively through National Mitigation Plans and National Climate Change Adaptation Frameworks.</p>
	<p>Ireland has also committed to a number of policy measures in relation to international climate finance, through commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), through Government Decision S180/20/10/1660 of 13 January 2016, and under the Programme for a Partnership Government.</p>
	<p>The international community has committed to provide \$100 billion per annum by 2020 for climate action in developing countries within the ongoing climate change negotiations. Ireland will maintain its engagement with the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol global processes, and strive to meet the obligations arising from these.</p>
	<p>Ireland commenced contributions to the Green Climate Fund in 2016.</p>

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>13.b</b>	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>Goal 14.</b>				
<b>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>				
<b>14.1</b>	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	DHPLG	Water Framework Directive, Marine Strategy Framework Directive and OSPAR Convention (Northeast Atlantic) including High Seas (OSPAR Hazardous Substances and Eutrophication Strategies and Marine Litter Regional Action Plan Apply).	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>14.2</b>	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	DHPLG	Marine Strategy Framework Directive, OSPAR Northeast Atlantic Strategy	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>14.3</b>	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	DAFM	<i>Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth, National Climate Adaptation Strategy (2018); Ireland Climate Strategy to 2020 and beyond; OSPAR Northeast Atlantic Environmental Strategy to 2020 and from 2020-2030 (in draft at present); National Marine Research and Innovation Strategy; National Planning Framework Roadmap</i>	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.
	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches. Also OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas, OSPAR list of threatened and/or declining species and habitats.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.
	Healthy ecosystems – protect and conserve our rich biodiversity and ecosystems. Four year programme researching ocean acidification being undertaken by the Marine Institute to inform policy at national and regional level.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	DAFM	Sea-fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 and the Fisheries (Amendment Act) 2003 under the Framework of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP); <i>Food Wise 2025</i> ; <i>Harvesting Our Ocean Wealth</i> .	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	DHPLG	Marine Strategy Framework Directive, Convention for Biological Diversity Aichi Target 11, OSPAR Northeast Atlantic Environment Strategy (2010-2020) – new strategy to 2030 being drafted.	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	DAFM	Sea-fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 and the Fisheries (Amendment Act) 2003 under the Framework of the CFP; <i>Food Wise 2025</i> ; <i>Harvesting Our Ocean Wealth</i> .	
			<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	<i>Harvesting Our Ocean Wealth</i> sets out to: achieve healthy ecosystems that provide monetary and non-monetary goods and services; ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally and socially sustainable; foster a dynamic fishing industry and ensure a fair standard of living for fishing communities.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.
	Marine Strategy Framework Directive commits Member States to creating a coherent and representative network of Marine Protected Areas, The OSPAR network of Marine Protected Areas aims for the relevant Convention on Biological Diversity target of 10% coverage.
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species and conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment.
	Ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally and socially sustainable. Foster a dynamic fishing industry and ensure a fair standard of living for fishing communities.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.



Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>14.a</b>	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	DAFM	<i>Harnessing Our Ocean Wealth</i>	
<b>14.b</b>	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	DAFM	Sea-fisheries and Maritime Jurisdiction Act 2006 and the Fisheries (Amendment Act) 2003 under the Framework of the CFP, <i>Food Wise 2025</i> ; <i>Harvesting Our Ocean Wealth</i> .	
<b>14.c</b>	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		DHPLG	Northeast Atlantic. High Seas covered by OSPAR Convention.	
<b>Goal 15.</b> <b>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>				
<b>15.1</b>	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
		DAFM	United Nations Forum on Forestry	
<b>15.2</b>	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	DAFM	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
			United Nations Forum on Forestry	

National Policy Key Objective	
	Enabler – to build capacity, education, training and awareness. Ireland is an active member of Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Partnership for Observation of the Global Oceans.
	Ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally and socially sustainable. Foster a dynamic fishing industry and ensure a fair standard of living for fishing communities. Harnessing market opportunities in order to build a thriving maritime economy.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Active and fully participating member.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Active and fully participating member.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>15.3</b>	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	DAFM	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>15.4</b>	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>15.5</b>	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>15.6</b>	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>15.7</b>	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>15.8</b>	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>15.9</b>	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>15.a</b>	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>15.b</b>	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs.	
		DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Expand and improve management of protected areas and species.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside. Strengthen international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
	Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider countryside.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.
	Mainstream biodiversity into decision-making across all sectors.
	Strengthen international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>15.c</b>	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	DCHG	<i>National Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2021</i>	
<b>Goal 16.</b>				
<b>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>				
<b>16.1</b>	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	DJE	<i>An Garda Síochána Policing Plan 2017.</i> <i>An Garda Síochána's Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy 2017.</i> <i>An Garda Síochána's Modernisation and Renewal Programme 2016-2021.</i> <i>Youth Justice Action Plan 2014-2018.</i>	
<b>16.2</b>	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	DJE	<i>Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2016</i>	
<b>16.3</b>	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	DJE		
<b>16.4</b>	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	DJE	Ireland's membership of the Financial Action Task Force, an intergovernmental body that sets global standards regarding anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, which are adopted by the EU through the Anti-Money Laundering Directives, the fourth of which Ireland is currently transposing.	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	Strengthen international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services.
	The Mission Statement of An Garda Síochána is “to deliver professional policing and security services with the trust, confidence and support of the people we serve.”
	Continued development of structures to identify and support victims of trafficking and prosecute those responsible.
	To further strengthen national defences against money laundering and terrorist financing; and ensure the soundness, integrity and stability, and confidence in the financial system as a whole.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>16.5</b>	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	DJE	The development and implementation of anti-corruption policies does not rest with any one body in this jurisdiction.	
			Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015	
			Protected Disclosures Act 2014	
			Public Sector Standards Bill 2015 [Currently before the Oireachtas]	
<b>16.6</b>	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	DPER	Houses of the Oireachtas (Inquiries, Privileges and Procedures) Act 2013	
			Freedom of Information (FOI) Act 2014	
			Ombudsman (Amendment) Act 2012	
			Corporate Governance Standard for the Civil Service	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	The competence to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute corruption is spread across a number of agencies, including: Council of Europe's Group of States Against Corruption, OECD Anti Bribery Convention and United Nations Convention against Corruption. There is no overarching national anti-corruption policy document.
	Designed to provide appropriate transparency on "who is lobbying whom about what". It allows all sections of society to reach informed evidence-based judgments regarding the extent to which different interest groups are able to access and influence decision-making.
	To provide robust statutory protections for workers in both the public and private sectors against the real or potential penalisation by their employers where they have brought concerns about wrongdoing in the workplace to light.
	To significantly enhance the existing framework for identifying, disclosing and managing conflicts of interest and minimising corruption risks, to achieve a shift towards a more dynamic and risk-based system of compliance and to ensure that the institutional framework for oversight, investigation and enforcement is robust and effective.
	Established a comprehensive statutory framework for the Oireachtas (National Parliament) to conduct inquiries within the current constitutional framework.
	This Act covers some 600 Bodies and provides that new public bodies, as they are established, will automatically be subject to FOI, unless they are specifically exempt.
	This Act brought some 180 public bodies within the Ombudsman's remit. This was the most significant extension within 30 years. The Ombudsman's remit was further extended in to include private nursing homes whose residents are in receipt of state support or subvention, (offering greater accountability and assurance to over 20,000 nursing homes residents and their families). Further extensions will be considered.
	To strengthen corporate governance in the Civil Service in line with international best practice. Departments/Offices were required to develop their own governance frameworks in line with the standard which set out how each Department and Office does its work and how it operates to deliver on its mandate and functions.



Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>16.7</b>	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	DPER	2014 Guidelines on Appointments to State Boards	
			<i>Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2016-2018</i>	
<b>16.8</b>	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>16.9</b>	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>16.10</b>	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	DPER	Data Sharing and Governance Bill [Currently under development]	
			Open Data initiative	
			Freedom of Information (FOI) Act 2014	
<b>16.a</b>	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>16.b</b>	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	DJE	Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC) Act 2014	
<b>Goal 17.</b>				
<b>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>				
<b>Finance</b>				
<b>17.1</b>	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
		Revenue	International Capacity Building meetings such as the Forum of Tax Administrations Network or the OECD's Experts mobilisation meeting.	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	Providing access to State Board opportunities to as wide a pool of candidates as possible; strengthening the performance of State Boards by identifying and securing high-quality membership; and; attaining a high level of transparency in the selection and appointment of board members by Ministers.
	Commits the Government to initiatives to promote inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making. These include the National Dialogue on Climate Action and Public Participation Networks for Local Authorities. This Plan also commits the Government to promoting citizen engagement in policy making and the design of public services.
	To provide a generalised legal basis for the sharing of data between public bodies while setting out appropriate principles and safeguards under which such sharing should take place.
	Provides a unique opportunity to use and re-use public data, to create the standard infrastructure necessary which fuels economic, governmental and societal activity across many different domains.
	This Act covers some 600 Bodies and provides that new public bodies, as they are established, will automatically be subject to FOI, unless they are specifically exempt.
	IHREC empowered to promote best practice, aided by the Public Service Duty commitment.
	Responsible for the assessment and collection of taxes and duties. The International Tax Division has responsibility for the development of Revenue's role in capacity building.

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	DFAT		
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	DFAT		
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	DFAT		
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>Technology</b>				
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>Capacity building</b>				
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>Trade</b>				
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	National Policy Key Objective

Goals and Targets		DEPT	Relevant National Policy	
<b>Systemic issues</b>				
<i>Policy and institutional coherence</i>				
<b>17.13</b>	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	DFIN	Finance Statement of Strategy, 2017-2020	
<b>17.14</b>	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	DCCAЕ	<i>National Implementation Plan for Sustainable Development</i>	
<b>17.15</b>	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>				
<b>17.16</b>	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	DFAT		
		DFIN	Ongoing Engagement with IFIs	
<b>17.17</b>	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	All Depts	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>				
<b>17.18</b>	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	
<b>17.19</b>	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	DFAT	<i>One World, One Future</i>	
			<i>The Global Island</i>	

	<b>National Policy Key Objective</b>
	A stable macroeconomic environment and sound public finances.
	One of strategic priorities of the SDG National Implementation Plan is to identify opportunities for enhancing policy coherence.
	Ireland encourages cooperation between IFIs and with the private sector and civil society in support of sustainable development.





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

			Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)			Year 4 (2020 or close)		
INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
<b>2.1. Voluntary work by older adults (aged 55+)</b>	Suggested: Percentage of older population (aged 55+) providing unpaid voluntary work through the organisations	Source: EQLS Round 3 and 8				Round 3 (2011)						Round 8 (2016)		
	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)					11	11	12				14	19	10
<b>2.2. Care to children, grandchildren by older population (aged 55+)</b>	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, 2 and 5)				Wave 1 (2009-2011)			Wave 2 (2012-2013)			Wave 5 (2018)		
						30	22	36	30	22	37	32		
<b>2.3. Care to older adults by older population (aged 55+)</b>	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, 2 and 5)				11	9.2	13	12	10	15			
<b>2.4. Political participation of older population (aged 55+)</b>	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	Source ESS (Round 2, 5, 7 and 8)	Round 2 (2004)			Round 5 (2010)			Round 7 (2014)			Round 8 (2016)		
	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		44	50	39	31	38	28	44	49	40	21	23	18.6

### 3. Independent, healthy and secure living

			Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)			Year 4 (2020 or close)		
INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
									Round 7 (2014)			Round 9 (2018)		
<b>3.1. Physical exercise for older adults (aged 55+)</b>	<u>Suggested</u> : Percentage of people aged 55 years and older undertaking physical exercise or sport almost every day <u>Reported</u> : Percentage of people aged 55 years and older undertaking physical exercise or sport almost every day	Source: ESS (Round 7 and 9) Note: Almost every day defined as 5 more days per week							40	44	36	21.5	20	23
						Wave 1 (2009-2011)			Note: data from Wave 3 TILDA will be available in Spring 2017					
<b>3.2. Access to health and dental care (for those aged 55+)</b>	<u>Suggested</u> : 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, 3 and 5)				92	92	93						
	<u>Reported</u> : Percentage of people aged 55 years and older who report no unmet need for dental examination during the last 12 months preceding the survey													
									Round 7 (2014)			Round 9 (2018)		
<b>3.2. Access to health and dental care (for those aged 55+)</b>	<u>Suggested</u> : 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 <u>Reported</u> : Percentage of people aged 55 years and older who report no unmet need for medical examination during the last 12 months preceding the survey	Source ESS (Round 7 and 9)							93	96	91	95.9	96.6	95.2
						Wave 1 (2009-2011)								
<b>3.3. Independent living arrangements (for those aged 75+)</b>	<u>Suggested and reported</u> : Percentage of people aged 75 years and older who live in a single household alone or in a couple household	Source: TILDA (Wave 1 and 5)				81	84	79						
			2006			2010			2014			2020		
<b>3.4. Relative median income (for those aged 65+)</b>	<u>Suggested and reported</u> : 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	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.85	0.88	0.84	0.91	0.93	0.89	0.85	0.88	0.83
<b>3.5. No poverty risk (for those aged 65+)</b>	<u>Suggested and reported</u> : 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	95.4	95.7	95.2
			Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)			Year 4 (2020 or close)		
<b>3.6. No severe material deprivation (for those aged 65+)</b>	<u>Suggested and reported</u> : 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	98.2	97.7	98.7
			Round 2 (2004)			Round 5 (2010)			Round 7 (2014)			Round 9 (2018)		
<b>3.7. Physical safety (for those aged 55+)</b>	<u>Suggested and reported</u> : 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, 5,7 and 9)	70	86	56	72	84	62	72	81	63	76.6	88.3	65.6
<b>3.8. Lifelong learning (for those aged 55-74) Lifelong learning (for those aged 50-74)</b>	<u>Suggested</u> : Percentage of people aged 55 to 74 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey <u>Reported</u> : Percentage of people aged 50 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	2.6	2	3.3			

4.Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing														
INDICATOR	VARIABLE	SOURCE AND NOTES	Year 1 (2005 or close)			Year 2 (2010 or close)			Year 3 (2015 or close)			Year 4 (2020 or close)		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
4.1. Life expectancy at age 55	<u>Suggested</u> : Life expectancy at age 55 <u>Reported</u> : 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 expectancy at age 55	<u>Suggested</u> : Healthy life expectancy at age 55 <u>Reported</u> : Healthy life expectancy at age 65	Healthy life expectancy estimates (2005-2012) Note:# denotes							#	16.6 years	19.6 years			
			Round 3 (2006)			Round 6 (2012)								
4.3. Mental well-being (for those aged 55+)	<u>Suggested Indicator</u> : An index that measures self-reported feelings of positive happy moods and spirits nsocialsurve.y.orgLdocs LfindingsLESSI- 6 measuring and reporting on eurogeans <u>Note</u> : 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.gdf		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)	<u>Suggested</u> : Share of people aged 55 to 74 using the Internet at least once a week <u>Reported</u> : Share of people aged 55 to 74 who have used the internet in the past 3 months	Source: Eurostat, ICT Survey	17	18	16	33	33	32	52	51	53	49	49	49