



Population Report Card



Outcome 1

Updated 10.09.2020

1. Outcome 1:

Our People are Healthy & Well – Physically, Mentally and Emotionally

Links with Sustainable Development Goals:



1a. Rationale:

We celebrate the fact that people are generally living longer and the steady decrease in the number of preventable deaths. On average, however, about 20% of the Fermanagh and Omagh population say they are not in good health. This ranges from 4% of those under 34 years of age to 43% of those aged over 75 years. Other data includes: 35-54 years: 11%; 55-64 years: 12%; 65-74 years: 31%. Often those living in more disadvantaged areas typically experience more years of ill health.

Data for the WHSCT region shows that people living in the West are more likely to be overweight and less likely to undertake the recommended amount of exercise per week; in Fermanagh and Omagh, almost one third of the population take no daily exercise.

We are all aware of the importance of keeping physically active and maintaining a healthy body and mind with good nutrition and physical exercise to therefore strengthen the immune system and maintaining good health. A commitment to “prevention” is important as we aim to help people to live well for longer.

There are 192 prescriptions for anti-depressant drugs for every 100 people on the health register. This does not mean that everyone on the register is prescribed anti-depressants, but those who are prescribed anti-depressants are likely to be on multiple drugs. There are 3.5 people out of every 10,000 admitted to care on mental health and/or learning disability reasons per annum (on a compulsory basis) in the WHSCT area. The NI figure is 5.4 out of every 10,000 admitted.

Approximately 132 people out of every 100,000 people were repeat admissions to care due to self-harm in Fermanagh and Omagh.

There are 16.3 instances of deaths by suicide per 100,000 people on average per annum across Fermanagh and Omagh with 16.1 instances of deaths by suicide per 100,000 people on average per annum across NI.

The current global pandemic, Covid-19, and the level of restrictions placed on individuals and families for a considerable length of time has had an impact on the quality of life of those living in Fermanagh and Omagh. It is inevitable that the anxiety arising from this situation and the disruption to people's lives will have a detrimental effect on their physical, mental, emotional and social health and wellbeing. It is vitally important that partners work together to ensure that citizens in Fermanagh and Omagh are supported through this pandemic and into the future to secure positive outcomes.

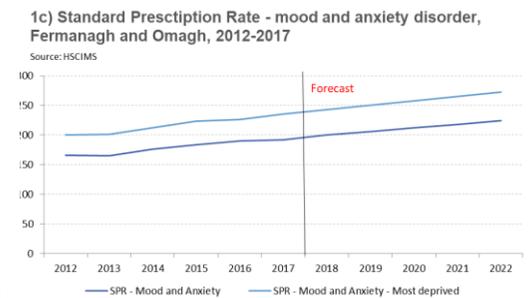
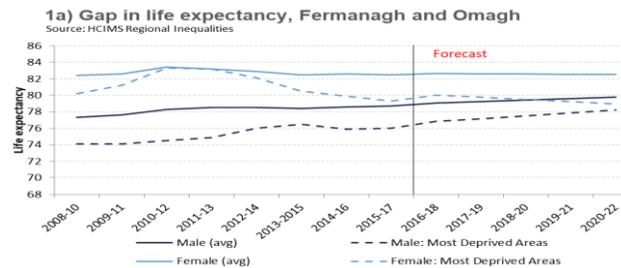
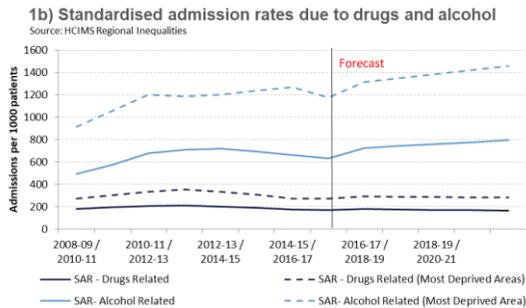
Some population groups – particularly Black and Minority Ethnic groups and older people are being affected disproportionately. The elderly population, many of whose social contacts occurred at community centres or places of worship, have seen these close due to the pandemic. Those who do not have close family or friends and rely on the support of voluntary services or social care, could be placed at additional risk, along with those who are already lonely, isolated, or secluded. Studies have shown that social isolation contributes to significant declines in cognitive performance, increases cognitive impairments, elevated blood pressure, disrupted sleep and many other side effects. Long Term social isolation may well impose increased mortality risks on society's most at-risk populations.

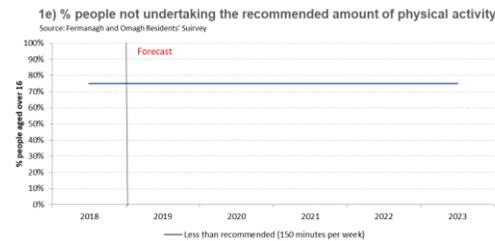
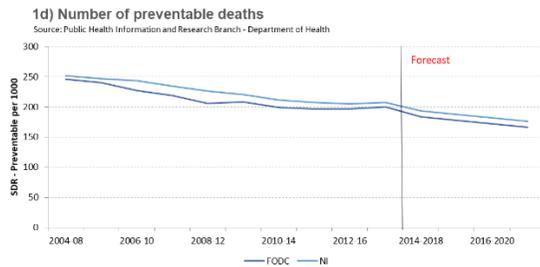
Considering the ever-changing landscape and the very real threat of a second wave of restrictions in the winter of 2020, it is key that the Community Planning Partnership identify and prioritise key actions and focus on delivery in the short term or 'Immediate Phase'. This requires a joined-up approach now, however, urging caution as the partnership must be ready to react to ongoing changes and circumstances.

2. Indicators:

- 1a. The gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas
- 1b. The standardised admission rates due to alcohol and drugs
- 1c. Standardised prescription rate – mood and anxiety disorders
- 1d. The number of preventable deaths
- 1e. % people not doing the recommended amount of physical activity

3. Indicator Baselines





4. Story Behind the Baselines

1a: Gap in life expectancy between most and least deprived areas

The gap stands at 2.7 years for males and 3.2 years for females. People living in the most deprived areas are much more likely to have fallen below the poverty line or to be living on a low income. Low income can often result in poor diets and an increase in behaviours associated with stress such as smoking or increased alcohol or drug dependency. Similarly, uptake of leisure activities is often reduced in the most deprived areas and levels of engagement with GPs and other health professionals, particularly amongst males, is often lower. These inequalities often begin to emerge in early years and progress throughout life making it important to address all age groups. There is also a correlation between areas of most deprivation and the highest levels of those who consider themselves not to be in good health.

1b: Standardised admission rate due to alcohol and/or drugs

Currently the Fermanagh and Omagh average stands at 167 admissions per 100,000 people due to drugs and 634 admissions per 100,000 people due to alcohol. Both are much more prominent in the most deprived parts of the district, at 271 per 100,000 (alcohol) and 1,176 per 100,000 (drugs). Drug or alcohol misuse can be attributed to a range of reasons, including family stress or breakdown, peer pressure, coping mechanisms to deal with stress or anxiety. It has also become a social norm to drink alcohol at home on a regular basis and this can spiral into dependency in some, if unchecked. For younger adults the 'pre-drinks' culture before socialising has greatly increased. The rates of admissions are also much higher in the most deprived areas.

1c: Standard prescription rates – mood and anxiety disorders

This indicator is used as a proxy for mental health issues, which are difficult to quantify. The latest data suggest there are 192 prescriptions per 100 patients in Fermanagh and Omagh, rising to 236 per 100 in the most deprived part of the district. Prescription levels for mood and anxiety disorders are on an upward trend, and if they continue on the same trend, will be 17% higher than present in 5 years. However, this may point to better recognition of mental health issues, with more people in need seeking out help. Thus, it should not be seen as an absolute negative in the short to medium term.

1d: The number of preventable deaths

The number of preventable deaths in Fermanagh and Omagh is slightly below the Northern Ireland average but still stands at 200 per 100,000 deaths. These can be due to a range of factors including suicide, accidents at home or at work, road traffic accidents, poor lifestyle choices, or ignoring health issues. There is a need to focus on actions with a focus on early intervention and prevention to help people to make better choices and to access support where needed.

	<p>1e: % people not doing the recommended amount of physical activity It is recognised that a lot of health issues – both physical and mental – relate back to a lack of physical exercise. In Fermanagh and Omagh, 3 out of every 4 people do less than the minimum recommended amount (30 minutes on 5 days of the week, not included household chores (or a total of 150 minutes per week)). Almost one in three do not do 30 minutes of exercise on any day of the week. Physical activity levels tend to be lower among females, those aged over 60 years and those living in deprived areas.</p>
<p>5. Data Development Agenda:</p>	
<p>6. Key Partners</p>	<p>FODC, WHSCT, PHA, DAERA, EA, CCMS, SWAP, Libraries NI, Community Pharmacies & GPs, HSCB, PSNI, Schools, Sport NI</p> <p>There are a large number of partners involved in the delivery of this outcome and includes an extensive number of service providers from the Community, Voluntary and Social Enterprise Sector.</p>
<p>7. Actions</p>	<p>Following Covid-19, as we enter phase 2 – emerging from crisis, there is a need to focus on a limited and key set of priorities for the next 12-month period.</p> <p>The top priorities are identified by the partnership include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance Mental Health 2. Reduce Social Isolation & Loneliness 3. Tackling Poverty and Disadvantage 4. Nurture the CVS to enhance capacity and resilience, including promotion of volunteering 5. Develop and deliver a “Tourism and Economic Recovery Plan” 6. Green Recovery 7. Continue to build on the strong foundations in place for partnership working. <p>“Enhance Mental Health/Reduce Social Isolation & Loneliness” is an immediate priority. Client groups who are most impacted by the Covid-19 restrictions and are now suffering from loneliness and isolation are those who are shielding which includes older people aged over 70. Many ‘fit and well’ over 60-year olds are also suffering from loneliness and isolation. People on low incomes (including benefit claimants) and children, young people and families may also be suffering from loneliness and isolation, however, in the immediate post-crisis phase, it is proposed actions solely focus on the shielding group and other over 60’s not already in that category.</p> <p>From this list of priorities, the following 19 actions have been developed. It is believed that <u>all 19 actions</u> will directly or moderately contribute to the delivery of Outcome 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support positive mental health through physical activity • Digital upskilling and provision of a safe space to access technology • Provide virtual and physical activities to reduce loneliness and social isolation for Over 60’s & Promote Positive Ageing • Tackle food poverty and enhance food security for people in financial stress and low incomes

- Support for Advice Services - Ensure people in financial stress can access benefit advice, support and legal representation to challenge decisions, and manage their debts effectively
- Improve energy efficiency across social housing stock and the private rented sector to reduce the impact of fuel poverty
- Reduce the digital divide through enhanced promotion of digital solutions; bridging the digital gap in education with appropriate adjustments to resources Tackle hidden homelessness and ensure access to adequate local temporary accommodation
- Equip the community and voluntary sector to support vulnerable people during this time, including those shielding
- Increase frequency and access to community transport, specifically for rural residents
- Increase community awareness of the impacts of Adverse Childhood Experiences so as to develop Trauma Aware Communities
- Provide mentoring and training to support SME's, including social enterprise, to return to trading so that employment opportunities can be sustained and to encourage growth
- Town Centre Recovery Plans
- Ensure continued apprenticeship opportunities to develop and grow the talent pipeline to support Economic Growth
- Support for Tourism businesses
- Brexit Preparedness
- Partnership working with communities to build environmental awareness and activities alongside promotion of the 'leave no trace' ethos
- Commitments to support climate change mitigations by building on the reduction in travel and use of online working in workplaces
- Partnership Data and evidence – associated to COVID-19 response

In the Fermanagh and Omagh district, The Western Health and Social Care Trust is undertaking a Pathfinder project which is supportive of the Community Planning Partnership's Vision and Outcomes. The Trust is working alongside community planning partners to ensure alignment of purpose and delivery as far as possible. Actions delivered within this project will directly contribute to the delivery of a number of outcomes but particularly Outcome 1.

Population Report Card



Outcome 2

Updated 10.09.2020

**1. Outcome
2:**

Older people lead more independent, engaged and socially connected lives

Links with Sustainable Development Goals:



**1a.
Rationale:**

The population across the western world is ageing; in Fermanagh and Omagh, 16% of the current population are aged 65 years or older; this is projected to increase to 22% by 2030 and beyond 25% by 2040. In absolute terms, 8,000 additional people will be aged 65 years older by 2030, at a time when levels of children and working age people are not projected to increase.

This will lead to different – and likely increased – demand for public services. It is important to recognise this early and put in place integrated service delivery to meet this new need. In addition, it is appropriate to take action to ensure older people in society lead a good quality of life, underpinned by good health, healthy levels of social interaction and not disturbed by a loss of independence through physical injury or a sudden loss of confidence.

This outcome is dedicated solely to the older people’s customer group, drawing on 5 proxy indicators to quantify the direction of travel towards quality of life.

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Age Friendly Strategy was published in April 2019 and the area was accredited with WHO Age Friendly Status in September 2019.

The rurality of the Fermanagh and Omagh district exacerbates levels of loneliness and isolation experienced by older people and reducing this ought to be a key area of focus for the community plan.

Increased opportunities to participate in physical activities and arts/cultural activities would be essential in encouraging a reduction in social isolation and enhanced confidence at the same time.

With a large network of older people’s groups, sustainability is an issue. With a high average age, groups have identified challenges in recruiting younger (eg. recently retired) members and building capacity amongst members. The provision is key in building on all the positive things that being a member of an older peoples group brings.

The Covid-19 pandemic has had – and continues to have - a profound impact on individuals' and communities' lives, and potentially on their mental wellbeing. While some may have experienced traumatic events, everyone's mental wellbeing may have been affected to some degree because of necessary restrictions placed on our daily lives, and due to the temporary loss of familiar activities and ability to spend time with friends and family.

This is an immediate priority.

Client groups who are impacted by the Covid-19 restrictions and are now suffering from loneliness and isolation include those who are shielding (people who are classed as “clinically extremely vulnerable” – generally over 70-year olds and/or have a pre-existing medical condition). This group also includes older people aged over 60 but may not include the ‘fit and well’ over 60-year olds, also suffering from loneliness and isolation.

The key focus for this outcome must be to ensure that those who have the ability to socialise, are provided with opportunities to be socially active again and those who are unable to leave their homes, be cared for and supported to better health.

Studies have shown that social isolation contributes to significant declines in cognitive performance, increases cognitive impairments, elevated blood pressure, disrupted sleep and many other side effects. Long Term social isolation may well impose increased mortality risks on society's most at-risk populations.

Recent experience through the Community Hub Service in Fermanagh and Omagh has identified that there is a high level of older people who live alone with no support by way of family or friends living close. The development and high uptake of telephone services for example ‘Be-Friend Hubs’, ‘Good Morning Calls’, ‘Fermanagh Connect’ etc has identified the importance of a quick check-up phonecall which may at least reduce negative feelings of isolation and depression. Experience also tells us that older people prefer to talk as opposed to text, WhatsApp or Facebook.

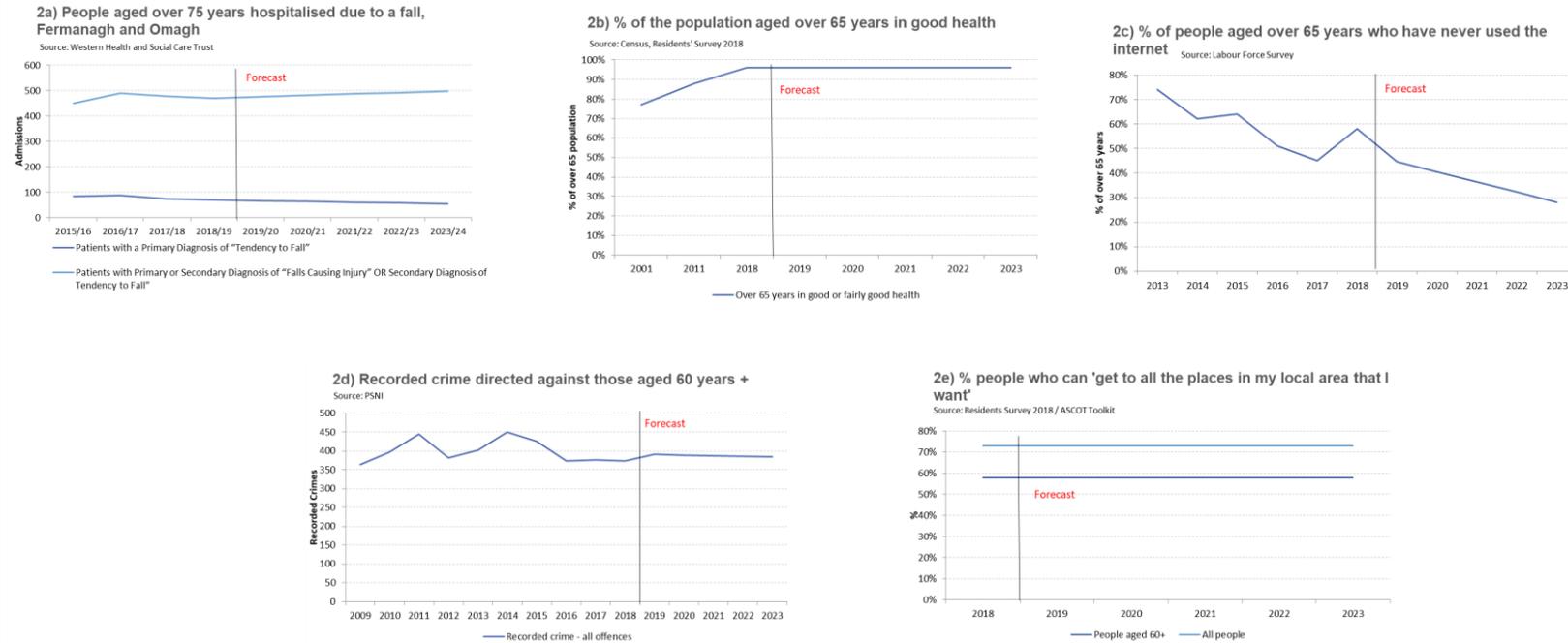
Social networks such as WhatsApp and Facebook can help reduce the social isolation of the most at-risk populations already suffering from loneliness. Furthermore, audio-visual connections such as Skype, Facetime, or Zoom can help these populations participate in virtual choirs, listen to performances, or meet with neighbours. However, some of society's loneliest members, now cocooned for an indefinite period of time, lack access to sufficient broadband or the technological skills to set up virtual meetings, nor have the will to do so. People in later life stand to benefit hugely from being online – to improve health and wellbeing, save money and keep in touch with family and friends. There remains a core of people in later life who are not online and have no intention of getting online. However, with services such as GP, online chair yoga and video conferencing with specialists (termed tele-medicine) swiftly moving to online services, adapting to these new services by upskilling citizens and providing a safe space for people to access technology should be a priority as our citizens face infinite social isolation, exacerbated by fears of contracting Covid-19.

It's up to all of us to help our friends, neighbours and relatives stay in touch. An increase in community volunteering and ‘kindness’ may be the way forward.

2. Indicators:

- 2a. The number of people aged 75 years who are hospitalised due to a fall*
- 2b. % of the people aged 65 years and over in good health
- 2c. % of people aged 65 years and over who have never used the internet
- 2d. The number of crimes directed against people aged 60 years and over*
- 2e. Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit (ASCOT)

3. Indicator Baseline



4. Story Behind the Baseline

2a: Number of people aged over 75 hospitalised due to a fall
The number of people aged over 75 is a growing % of the population and, due to the natural aging process, the risk of falling increases as people get older with 69 patients with a diagnosis of 'tendency to fall' 471 patients with a diagnosis of 'falls causing injury'. For those aged over 75, however, falls greatly increase the risk of reduced mobility and loss of independence as well as of premature death. Targeted interventions to reduce risks have been shown to be effective, particularly for those over 75s who continue to live in the community.

2b: % of people aged over 65 years in good health
96% of the over 65 population in Fermanagh and Omagh report that they are in good health and this is a statistic which we would aim to maintain and, where possible, improve. Older people are at particular risk of loneliness and isolation, particularly those living in dispersed rural communities, and it is important that older people are enabled and supported to live long, active, healthy lives. Many families and communities within our district already benefit from the contributions of healthy, active older people through their volunteering activities and this is an area which could continue to develop and grow with the right support.

	<p>2c: Older people who have never used the internet In 2016, 74% of people aged 65 years or over in Fermanagh and Omagh had never used the internet. This has been declining over time, with the latest figure (2018) suggesting 58%, which is on a par with the NI average. Lack of internet usage may be due to a lack of opportunity or desire to do so or, perhaps, due to affordability or a lack of connectivity and infrastructure. As more and more services migrate online, eg, banking services, this could cause difficulties for older people. Also, the internet provides a tool to increase social activity and engagement which could assist in reducing isolation levels, particularly for those in rural communities. There is a need to focus on specific initiatives aimed at increasing uptake levels amongst this age group.</p> <p>2d: Number of crimes directed against people aged 60+ This stands at 373, with the trend suggesting a plateau over time. There is a need to ensure that older people are informed and vigilant so that they can take action, where possible, to prevent becoming victims of crime, ie, awareness of potential scams or bogus callers and so that they can feel safe in their own homes.</p> <p>2e: % of people who can get to ‘all the places in my local area that I want’ Over half (58%) of those aged 60 years or older report that they can get to all the places in their local area that they want. This is an important facet of independence and does not explicitly concern itself with the method of transport nor the areas that an older person wishes to visit (or how often). Whilst a figure of 58% may seem healthy initially – considering that only 7.5% feel their ability to get to local places is severely hampered – the comparable figure for the whole population is almost 75%. Action will focus on establishing the barriers and addressing these to ensure physical independence amongst the older population.</p>
<p>5. Data Development Agenda:</p>	
<p>6. Key Partners</p>	<p>Fermanagh and Omagh District Council , Public Health Agency, Western Health and Social Care Trust, Health and Social Care Board, NI Social Care Council, Patient and Client Council, Police Service of NI, Policing and Community Safety Partnership, Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service, NI Ambulance Service, NI Housing Executive, Housing Associations, Community and Voluntary Sector, Community Transport</p>

7. Action

Following Covid-19, as we enter phase 2 – emerging from crisis, there is a need to focus on a limited and key set of priorities for the next 12-month period.

The top priorities are identified by the partnership include:

1. Enhance Mental Health
2. Reduce Social Isolation & Loneliness
3. Tackling Poverty and Disadvantage
4. Nurture the CVS to enhance capacity and resilience, including promotion of volunteering
5. Develop and deliver a “Tourism and Economic Recovery Plan”
6. Green Recovery
7. Continue to build on the strong foundations in place for partnership working

“Enhance Mental Health/Reduce Social Isolation & Loneliness” is an immediate priority for our older population. Client groups who are most impacted by the Covid-19 restrictions and are now suffering from loneliness and isolation are those who are shielding which includes older people aged over 70. Many ‘fit and well’ over 60-year olds are also suffering from loneliness and isolation.

From the above list of priorities, 19 actions have been developed and are being delivered by Action Leads. A Performance Report Card has been developed for each action. It is believed that the following 9 actions will contribute to the delivery of Outcome 2.

1A: Digital upskilling and provision of a safe space to access technology

1B: Provide virtual and physical activities to reduce loneliness and social isolation for Over 60's & Promote Positive Ageing

2A: Tackle food poverty and enhance food security for people in financial stress and low incomes

2B: Support for Advice Services - Ensure people in financial stress can access benefit advice, support and legal representation to challenge decisions, and manage their debts effectively

2C: Work in partnership to address fuel poverty

3A: Equip the community and voluntary sector to support vulnerable people over the next 12 – 18 months.

3B: Increase frequency and access to community transport, specifically for rural residents

5A: Partnership working with communities to build environmental awareness and activities alongside promotion of the ‘leave no trace’ ethos

6A. Partnership Data and evidence – associated to COVID-19 response

Population Report Card



Updated: 16th September 2016

<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>(Reported Feb 2020)</p>	<p>Our communities are inclusive, safe, resilient and empowered</p> <p>Links with Sustainable Development Goals:</p>
<p>1a. Rationale:</p>	<p>Community cohesion is an important element of life in the Fermanagh and Omagh district. For a community to be at its best, people need to feel safe, feel included and feel they have influence over their own outcomes in life.</p> <p>Whilst overall crime levels have been falling, certain types of crime have increased. Anti-social behaviour remains an issue, hate crime levels fluctuate and domestic abuse incidents have risen to highest-on-record levels. Reduction in crime levels have not been experienced across all areas within Fermanagh and Omagh; areas where crime remains an issue and types of crime / incidents on the rise need to be addressed through a Community Planning approach involving a range of partners.</p> <p>Poverty affects one-in-five Fermanagh and Omagh residents (and up to almost 50% of residents in some neighbourhoods). Addressing poverty is a complex issue with the factors, influences and symptoms of poverty often overlapping and creating a cycle that be difficult to break and leads to long term disenchantment.</p> <p>This outcome focusses on ensuring equality for all communities, ensuring all backgrounds feel their culture is respected, that having a limiting long term illness is not a barrier to high life satisfaction. Research, in its infancy, is beginning to identify a causal link between engagement with arts and cultural activities and positive mental health. Thus, arts and cultural engagement is considered as a way of promoting cross-cultural understanding, potential general health benefits and respecting the diverse proud cultural traditions alive in the Fermanagh and Omagh district.</p> <p>The magnified issues and potential impact of COVID 19 pandemic has changed how we live, work and learn. We have to address the impact and adapt service provision to support recovery through community planning approaches.</p>

Considering the ever-changing landscape and the very real threat of a second wave of restrictions in the winter of 2020, it is key that the Community Planning Partnership identify and prioritise key actions. The 'Immediate Phase' requires a joined-up approach now; however, urging caution as the partnership must be ready to react to ongoing changes and circumstances.

Foodbanks have been providing food to those referred to them, but these are under pressure with donations down and older volunteers having to shield themselves. The surge in volunteering however seems to be supporting foodbanks and other charities.

COVID 19 has had a significant impact on the delivery of benefits access and advice services. For those already in receipt of benefits, services remain largely uninterrupted. However, there has been significant delays to the reprocessing of information, including appeals and tribunal work. Telephony support services are running at lower capacity and people are being directed to the website for support. Applications for Universal Credit have increased significantly, as those who have lost their job apply for this benefit. Pre COVID 19, it took between 5 -9 weeks to process. Although advance payments are still available, the pay back periods on these advances remain (although extended) and could potentially cause difficulty in later months. Women are more likely to rely on social security than men and more likely to be impacted by the knock-on impact on the social security system.

Those living in socio-economic disadvantage often live in poor housing and experience fuel poverty. Affordability is an issue should someone lose their job and various schemes are in place to try to prevent people from being evicted and to pause rent payments where possible. However, if a second wave hits it will be over the winter months when fuel poverty will become a huge issue. It is also an issue, with many low-income families struggling to heat their homes and often having to choose between heating and eating. Fuel poverty will also impact on people's ability to self-isolate if they can only afford to heat one room at a time.

Damp housing will exacerbate upper respiratory tract infections, which could add to the risk of poor outcomes, should anyone living in these conditions contract COVID-19.

Overcrowding can be an issue in poorer households, with some of the most deprived families sharing one bedroom. Some guidance regarding self-isolation suggests that people infected with the virus sleep in the 'spare room' and use a different bathroom from the rest of the family. Many families do not have these options.

There is a risk that the educational attainment gap will increase between those households who are living in socio economic disadvantage and those who are more affluent. This may be something that cannot be mitigated at present but thought needs to be given to how to reverse any negative impact in the near future. There are also potential issues with children being cut off from school friends if they don't have access to phones or digital means of communication. This can have a negative impact on the mental health of children, during an already stressful time, leading to social isolation.

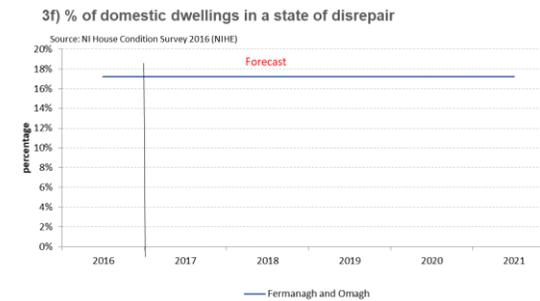
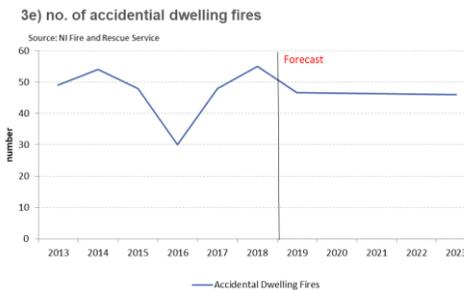
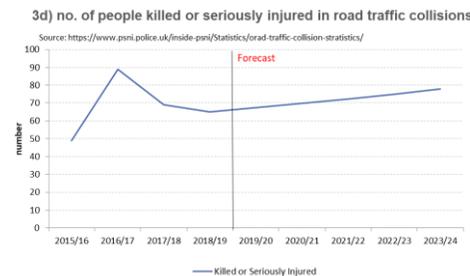
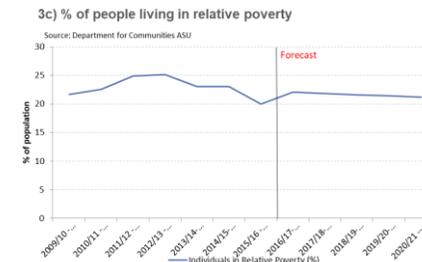
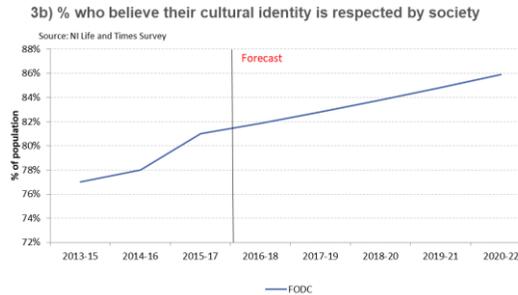
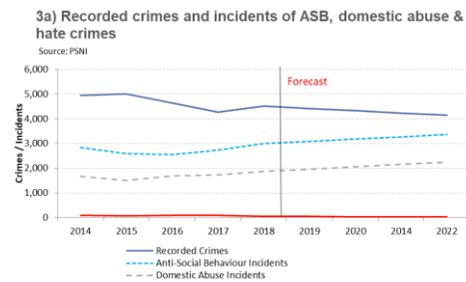
The need for the CVS has definitely increased. They need new guidelines for when, where, and how to open communities– and for when and how to react if infections recur and local lockdowns emerge.

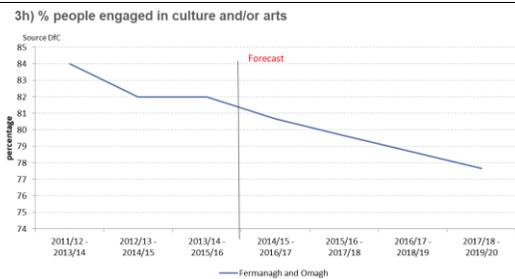
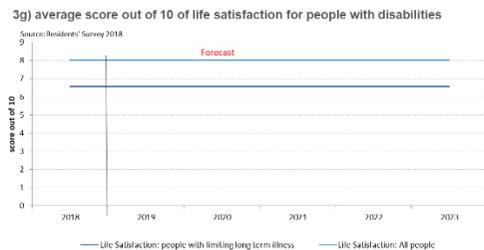
People on low incomes are less likely to own a car and are therefore reliant on public transport which isn't fully operational. Community Transport access is fundamental not only if local lockdowns are introduced but to ensure rural residents have access to medical and essential appointments. Community Transport played an integral part in the response to emergency food parcels and we must ensure these services are sustained.

2. Indicators:

- 3a. Number of crimes and incidents of anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and hate crimes
- 3b. % of the population who believe their cultural identity is respected by society
- 3c. % of people living in poverty (absolute and relative)
- 3d. # killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions
- 3e. Fire safety
- 3f. Housing unfit
- 3g. Life satisfaction – people with disabilities
- 3h. People participating in culture, arts or leisure

3. Indicator Baselines:





4. Story Behind the Baselines:

3a. Recorded crimes and incidents of anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and hate crimes
 This indicator covers a broad spectrum of crimes and reported incidents of anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and hate crimes. Recorded crimes – which include burglary, theft and sexual offences – have been on a long-term downward trend, with 4,504 recorded crimes in 2018. However, there is merit in looking at the detail. Sexual offences, of which there were 205 in 2018, have been on an upward trend, with 2018 a peak year. Similarly, domestic abuse, of which there were 1,874 reported incidents (note, not offences) have been on an upward trajectory with 2018 a record year. Specific initiatives are required to address these whilst continuing to work to reduce overall crime. Anti-social behaviour levels remain close to 3,000 in any given year, with hate crimes, of which there are typically fewer than 100 per year, being volatile.

3b. % of people who believe their culture is respected by society: 81% of people in the Fermanagh and Omagh district believe their cultural identity is respected by society, compared to 67% as a Northern Ireland average. This is a positive indicator of cultural identity in our district and one which we should work to maintain and improve through continued proactive efforts to embrace equality, inclusivity and diversity. It may also relate, at least indirectly, to hate crimes.

3c. % of people living in relative poverty: relative poverty measures what proportion of the population are living in poverty in any given year and is the principle statistical measure of poverty. It is also an income only measure. The latest data show that 1 out of every 5 people living in Fermanagh and Omagh is living in relative poverty; the comparable figure for NI is lower at 17%. Relative poverty at both the Fermanagh and Omagh level and NI level has been reducing in recent years. However, there are questions from practitioners regarding the viability of this reduction, with poverty alleviation related activities, such as foodbanks and debt support services, reporting record demand.

3d. Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions: 30 people were killed on roads in Fermanagh and Omagh in the past 4 years. In the past year alone, 7 people have been killed and 58 seriously injured (a total of 65 people killed or seriously injured). Figures for previous years are broadly consistent. There is a large road network in Fermanagh and Omagh, with major infrastructure improvements on the horizon, which many believe may reduce accidents and thus the number of people killed or seriously injured. However, there is a role for other interventions, relating to reducing poor driving practice through reducing speeds and improved driver concentration.

3e: Number of accidental dwelling fires: There were 55 accidental dwelling fires in 2018, the highest figures recorded since at least 2013. It is believed that much of this is preventable, through not smoking indoors, avoiding the use of chip pans and ensuring electrical equipment – which has

	<p>significantly increased in homes in recent years – meets safety standards. Action will focus on educating people through the provision of information to take preventative action with the aim of reducing the number of accidental dwelling fires in future years.</p> <p>3f: % of domestic dwellings in a state of disrepair: 17% of dwellings in Fermanagh and Omagh are considered to be in a state of disrepair. This relates to the thermal comfort of the dwelling, failings to the fabric of the building and the need for modernisation. In some parts of the district, the figure rises to 22%. This is the principal measure used for housing in the Fermanagh and Omagh community plan and seeks to drive action to improve the quality of housing which should improve the quality of life of inhabitants. In addition, action should focus on adapting dwellings for people with disabilities, where it is required and promote modern standards for dwelling heating and insulation.</p> <p>3g) Life satisfaction of people with disabilities: life satisfaction is measured across a range of facets of life (general life nowadays, physical health, mental health/emotional wellbeing, financial situation, living accommodation and connectivity (both digital and physical)). This is reported in a score out of 10. The average score for people with disabilities is 6.6/10, compared with 8/10 for the whole population. Action to turn this curve will focus on finding out what the barriers to life satisfaction for people with disabilities are, how they can be addressed and addressing them.</p> <p>3h) % people engaged in culture and/or arts: 82% of the population in Fermanagh and Omagh are engaged in culture and/or arts. This includes attending an arts event, using a public library, visiting a museum or science centre or visiting the public records office. The NI figure is 86%, with Fermanagh and Omagh having the lowest level of engagement of any local government district in NI. Recent research is beginning to establish a link between engagement in arts and/or cultural activities and positive mental health and emotional wellbeing. Therefore, action to turn this curve will have many benefits.</p>
<p>5. Data Development Agenda:</p>	<p>Volunteering Access to services (Transport available through NISRA) Frequency of Transport services KG of surplus food redistributed Breakdown of reason for foodbank use Community Infrastructure in place (Utilising Community Hub data)</p>
<p>6. Key Partners:</p>	<p>Policing and Community Safety Partnership, Police Service of Northern Ireland, Western Domestic and Sexual Violence Partnership, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, Department for the Communities, NIFRS, CVS, PHA, WHSCT, NIHE, DAERA, Housing Associations and Access & Inclusion groups, Fermanagh Community Transport, Easilink Transport, Omagh Independent Advice Services, Fermanagh Community Advice Services, Foodbanks, St Vincent De Pauls</p>
<p>7. Actions:</p>	<p>Following Covid-19, as we enter phase 2 – emerging from crisis, there is a need to focus on a limited and key set of priorities for the next 12-month period.</p> <p>The top priorities are identified by the partnership include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance Mental Health • Reduce Social Isolation & Loneliness • Tackling Poverty and Disadvantage • Nurture the CVS to enhance capacity and resilience, including promotion of volunteering • Develop and deliver a “Tourism and Economic Recovery Plan”

- Green Recovery
- Continue to build on the strong foundations in place for partnership working

There are 9 of the 19 identified priority actions that will contribute to the progression of this outcome directly. They are integral to the recovery phase of this pandemic. They are listed below with identified customer group's targeted identified. A Performance Report Card has been developed for each action.

- Tackle food poverty and enhance food security for people in financial stress and low incomes (i.e. Join-up voluntary sector and statutory services with food banks to ensure that people who find themselves in immediate need of food have access to all other help they need to improve their situation). Customer Groups: People on low incomes (including benefit claimants) i.e. including those dependants on foodbank support. Children, young people and families i.e. where access to FSME has ceased and holiday hunger exists.
- Support for Advice Services - Ensure people in financial stress can access benefit advice, support and legal representation to challenge decisions, and manage their debts effectively. Customer Groups: People in low income (including benefit claimants).
- Work in partnership to address fuel poverty. Customer Groups: Children, young people and families, People with a disability and their carers, Older people.
- Reduce the digital divide through enhanced promotion of digital solutions; bridging the digital gap in education with appropriate adjustments to resources. Customer groups: Children, young people and families; Those shielding; and Older People and those with multimorbidities over 60+ and their carers .
- Work in partnership to prevent homelessness. Customer groups: People on low income (benefit claimants); Victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence; Children and Young People (at risk of homelessness); People with existing mental health issues: Older People and those with multimorbidities over 60+ and their carers :*those with addiction and associated problems*
- Equip the community and voluntary sector to support vulnerable people over the next 12- 18 months, including those shielding. Customer Groups: Those who are shielding, Older People and those with multimorbidities over 60+ and their carers, Children, young people and families.
- Increase frequency and access to community transport, specifically for rural residents. Customer Groups: Customer Groups Older People and those with multimorbidities over 60+ and their carers; People on low incomes
- Rural communities. (i.e. rural residents with no access to public and private transport);Community and Voluntary Sector organisations;People with Disabilities and their carers.
- Increase community awareness of the impacts of Adverse Childhood Experiences so as to develop Trauma Aware Communities
- Continue to build on the strong foundations in place for partnership working Aggregate data and evidence across the SPB (to include COVID-19 response) to support recovery resourcing and planning, utilising GIS, infographics and other data tools where applicable. Customer group: the SPB partners, businesses and Community and Voluntary Sector.



Population Report Card



Outcome 4

Updated 10.09.2020

1. Outcome 4:

Our people have the best start in life with lifelong opportunities to fulfil their potential

Links with Sustainable Development Goals:



1a. Rationale:

Educational outcomes in Fermanagh and Omagh are typically good, with GCSE attainment (or equivalent) and the proportion of pupils who move from school to further and higher education above the NI average. However, education outcomes for boys and those with free school meal entitlement are much lower. Research also suggests that students from a deprived background are more likely to drop out of university and less likely to achieve top grades vis-à-vis students from more privileged backgrounds. It is important to ensure that all pupils have an equal change at school, and, beyond if required.

However, it is recognised that the ‘best start in life’ means a lot more than good educational outcomes. This outcome seeks to take a holistic view of children and young people, considering their all-round skills, including life-skills, their health (physical and mental), youth empowerment and development to assist in the transition to adulthood.

In addition, consideration needs to be given under this outcome to providing opportunities for lifelong learning, with data suggesting it is less likely to occur (formally at least) in Fermanagh and Omagh than elsewhere in NI.

Due to data constraints, and a desire to use only relevant and high-quality indicators – the indicators in this outcome are more limited than they are elsewhere in the Fermanagh and Omagh Community Plan. Work will progress under the data development agenda to develop a wider suite of indicators to track progress against the outcome.

With school closures due to Covid-19, daily routines were changed dramatically and there is particular concern regarding the levels of lost of learning and holiday hunger amongst our most deprived communities. School Principals, Teachers and Board of Governors have worked hard to provide a continuum of learning for children in their own homes, however, the impact remains unknown.

Actions within this outcome are intrinsically linked with actions under outcome 1 (our people are healthy and well – physically, mentally and emotionally) and outcome 3 (our communities are safe, inclusive, resilient and empowered).

With the reviewed indicators which focus on 'childhood development' and children living in poverty, this outcome will have an increased focus on health and wellbeing of children and not solely on educational attainment

Over the past number of years, our delivery partners within the health and education families have identified that a hungry child can't learn, a sad child can't learn and a tired child can't learn. Educational partners have identified that the levels of anxiety, stress and factors outside of school impacts the emotional health and wellbeing of children and young people. It is recognised that there can be other contributing factors to poor attendance and attainment including personal illness, caring responsibilities, parental illness, breakdown of family life and even homelessness.

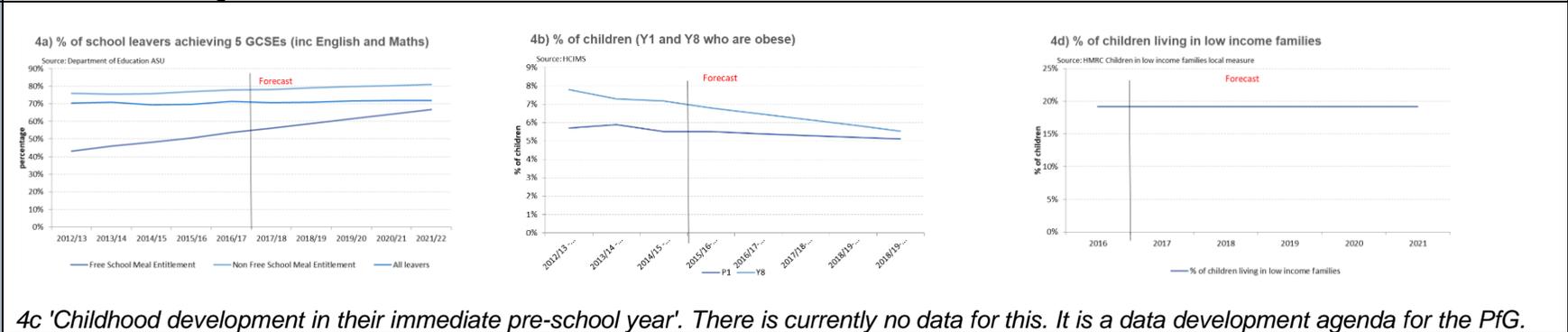
Actions focusing on improvements in mental and physical health and increasing incomes into families will be key in increasing the educational attainment across the district, as too will tackling the determinants to adverse childhood experiences.

Engagement with Children and young people is a key area of focus for this outcome to ensure at the needs of children and young people are taken account of when delivering services.

2. Indicators:

4a: % of school leavers achieving 5 GCSEs (A*-C including English and Maths)
 4b: % children (P1 and Y8) who are obese
 4c: Childhood development in their immediate pre-school year
 4d: % children living in low income families

3. Indicator Baseline



4. Story Behind the Baseline

4a: % of school leavers achieving 5 GCSE's (A* - C, including English and Maths)
 Overall educational performance at GCSE level in the Fermanagh and Omagh district, at 71% of pupils achieving 5 GCSE's at A*-C, including English and Maths, compares favourably with the NI average (66%). This headline figure, however, masks an issue of underachievement affecting young people from more deprived backgrounds (measured by those in receipt of free school meals) and also with girls at GCSE level out performing boys. Actions need to focus on maintaining and building on our overall high performance while targeting initiatives aimed at addressing under-achievement.

	<p>4b: % children (P1 and Year 8) who are obese At both ages the data for the Fermanagh and Omagh district indicates that our childhood obesity levels are slightly above the NI average. Data also indicates that the numbers of children who are obese increases from 5.5% of children in P1 to 7.2% of children in Year 8. Many young children are not as physically active as they should be, nor do they have a healthy, balanced diet and both these issues contribute to levels of obesity. The growth of sedentary leisure activities, the ‘car culture’, time and financial constraints on busy working parents and our increasing fears about letting young children run around outdoors without adult supervision are all contributory factors.</p> <p>4c: Childhood development in their immediate pre-school year By the time that children are ready to attend school, they have already had a variety of experiences and have developed in several ways. Much of this development will have occurred in the home. It is important to understand how this development has taken shape as it will influence a child’s early education outcomes, and potentially have a longer-term impact. This indicator is related to the NI PfG data development indicator, thus there is no baseline available at present. When data are available at LGD level, this indicator will be baselined and added to this report card. Action is likely to focus on the promotion and provision of information on good practice for early childhood development.</p> <p>4d: % children living in low income families There is strong evidence that children who live in households in poverty have poorer life outcomes. This manifests itself with poorer education outcomes, greater exposure to alcohol and drug dependence and a lower life expectancy at birth. Given this strong evidence base, it is important to recognise the adverse impact living in poverty is likely to have in ensuring the best start in life. This indicator uses ONS ‘children living in low income families’ data, which suggests one-in-five children live-in low-income families. This is broadly similar to population level poverty levels. Supplementary data from the Multiple Deprivation Measure publication would suggest this could be double in certain areas within the district. Therefore, this data will need to be used to ensure interventions are targeted at those most in need, as the level of intervention required in impoverished areas is likely to be greater than elsewhere in the district.</p>
5. Data Development Agenda:	<p>There is a wealth of opportunities for data development in relation to this outcome. Efforts will focus on developing a fuller picture of a child’s lifestyle, beyond statutory measures such as educational attainment and obesity levels. Examples include children’s happiness and life satisfaction and their capacity to understand wider life issues.</p> <p>4c ‘Childhood development in their immediate pre-school year’. There is currently no data for this. It is a data development agenda for the PfG.</p>
6. Key Partners	EA, CCMS, Department of Education, Careers Service, CVS, DAERA, Department for Communities, FODC, Libraries NI, NIHE, PHA, Sport NI, SWC, University of Ulster, WHSCT
7. Actions	<p>Following Covid-19, as we enter phase 2 – emerging from crisis, there is a need to focus on a limited and key set of priorities for the next 12-month period.</p> <p>The top priorities are identified by the partnership include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance Mental Health 2. Reduce Social Isolation & Loneliness 3. Tackling Poverty and Disadvantage 4. Nurture the CVS to enhance capacity and resilience, including promotion of volunteering 5. Develop and deliver a “Tourism and Economic Recovery Plan” 6. Green Recovery

7. Continue to build on the strong foundations in place for partnership working

It is believed that, the delivery of priority 2 “Tackling Poverty and Disadvantage”, in particular will have the most impact on the lives of Children and Young People.

From the above list of priorities, the following 19 actions have been developed and are being delivered by Action Leads. A Performance Report Card has been developed for each action. It is believed that the following 12 actions will contribute to the delivery of Outcome 4.

- Digital upskilling and provision of a safe space to access technology
- Tackle food poverty and enhance food security for people in financial stress and low incomes (Supporting the family, supports the children and young people)
- Support for Advice Services - Ensure people in financial stress can access benefit advice, support and legal representation to challenge decisions, and manage their debts effectively (Supporting the family, supports the children and young people)
- Work in partnership to address fuel poverty. (Supporting the family, supports the children and young people)
- Reduce the digital divide through enhanced promotion of digital solutions ; bridging the digital gap in education with appropriate adjustments to resources
- Work in partnership to prevent homelessness
- Equip the community and voluntary sector to support vulnerable people over the next 12 – 18 months.
- Increase frequency and access to community transport, specifically for rural residents
- Increase community awareness of the impacts of Adverse Childhood Experiences so as to develop Trauma Aware Communities
- Progress workforce development to enhance skills and grow the talent pipeline for continued economic growth
- Partnership working with communities to build environmental awareness and activities alongside promotion of the ‘leave no trace’ ethos
- Partnership Data and evidence – associated to COVID-19 response



Population Report Card



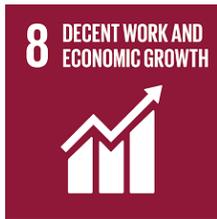
Outcome 5

Updated 10.09.2020

1. Outcome 5:

Our economy is thriving, expanding and outward looking

Links with Sustainable Development Goals:



1a. Rationale:

The Fermanagh and Omagh economy is driven by micro businesses; 94% employ fewer than 10 people and 42.5% have an annual turnover of less than £50k per annum.

The economy in Fermanagh and Omagh is more dependent on self-employment and jobs in the agricultural sector than elsewhere in Northern Ireland; over 9,000 are employed directly in agriculture (and more supported indirectly); 22% of total employment is self-employment. Whilst this points to a healthy entrepreneurial spirit, a lot of it is maybe driven by necessity.

The strong educational outcomes achieved by pupils in Fermanagh and Omagh do not directly translate into the economy which may be largely due to outward migration from the district. 29.4% of all working age people are educated to NVQ level 4 and above (35% NI).

The natural beauty of Fermanagh and Omagh leads to a strong tourism economy, with £61m generated from overnight visitors per annum. This places Fermanagh and Omagh behind only Belfast and the Causeway Coast and Glens, and competing with Newry, Mourne and Down.

There are no motorways and less than 1km of dual carriageways in Fermanagh and Omagh. There is no rail network. This lack of physical connectivity is a key constraint to economic development.

N Ireland was the first region to achieve 100% broadband connectivity (achieved in 2006) but the ability to achieve superfast broadband is limited, particularly in rural areas. 91% of all premises in N Ireland have 4G mobile coverage; again, rural areas fare worse. Almost one-in-five premises in Fermanagh and Omagh are unable to receive broadband speeds in excess of 10Mbps, compared to 5% across Northern Ireland.

Take up rates for technologies are generally higher in rural parts of NI – 75% of rural households have broadband, compared to 72% in urban areas. Tablet computer uptake is also higher (52% vs 40%). However, almost half (46%) of all users – individual and businesses – have a low level of confidence in the reliability of their connectivity in rural NI, compared to 37% in urban areas.

The global pandemic Covid-19 has had a devastating impact on the local economy in Fermanagh and Omagh as well as global economies throughout the world. Government has supported as best it can, however it is certain that a recession is looming and further support for local businesses will be essential.

In March 2020, measures to fight coronavirus were issued which placed restrictions on how businesses and services operated in order to slow the spread of Covid-19. This had an impact across all sectors of our economy. The vibrancy and footfall to our town centres automatically ceased. The impact this has had on business and service providers, their owners, managers and staff has been extensive.

Fermanagh and Omagh's Tourism industry is very important and has enormous potential. Unfortunately, it is estimated that it will take at least 5 years for NI tourism performance to return to 2019 levels, and it is anticipated that many tourism businesses will not survive the impact of Covid-19. This will of course add to the levels of unemployment and reduce levels of spend in the local economy.

There is a critical need to support existing and new businesses/social enterprises to develop recovery plans to survive and reposition their business for the post COVID economic environment. This support will involve supporting business to innovate how and where they do business in a dramatically changed economic environment.

Additionally, the deadline to reach a trade deal with the EU is fast approaching and, with a no deal exit looking more likely, the potential impact remains a critical issue.

Apprenticeships provide our young people with opportunities to grow and develop skills close to home and is an assured way to keep "home-grown-talent" within the district and reduce the rate of outward migration from the area.

A high number of apprentices have been Furloughed and there is now a challenge for partners to ensure that the uncertainty to young people isn't long term. Employers have invested work, time and finance in creating apprenticeships and it is a priority that these are nurtured to ensure that the number of apprenticeship opportunities are maintained for our young people. Creative and flexible models must be identified to ensure that the investments made are maintained and the talent pipeline that has been developed is sustained.

Young people are the lifeblood of the economy and nurturing their talent and energy is key to the economic development of the district. New ways of working and flexible approaches to apprenticeships will be required to suit the employers and growing sectors within the district. Companies are nervous and uncertain about their future therefore stunting the growth of apprenticeships. A reduced number of apprenticeships will have an impact on the training providers and to the growth of the sector in years to come.

The implications of unemployment go beyond economics. It affects physical and mental health, social prosperity, it impacts support services, civic pride, crime levels, personal pride etc.

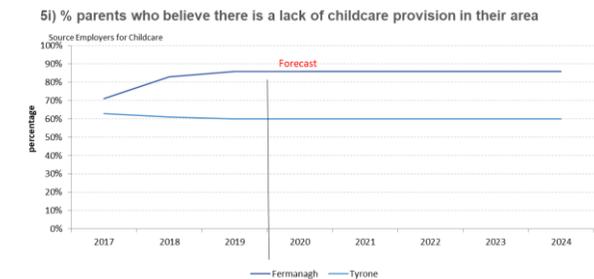
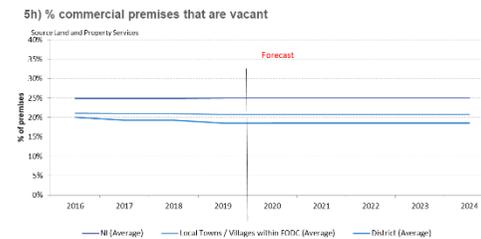
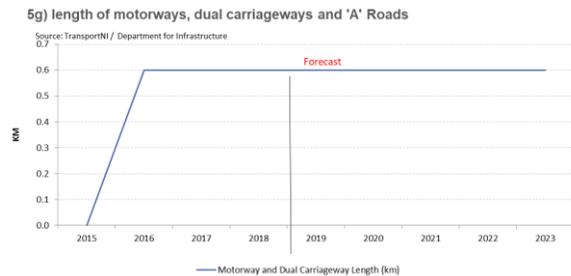
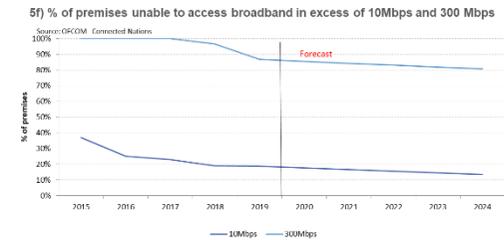
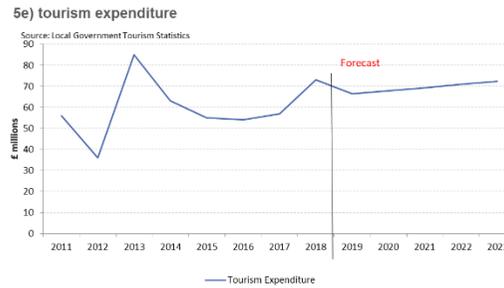
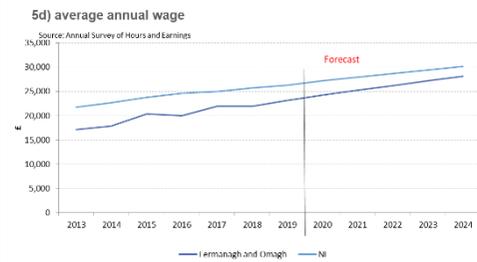
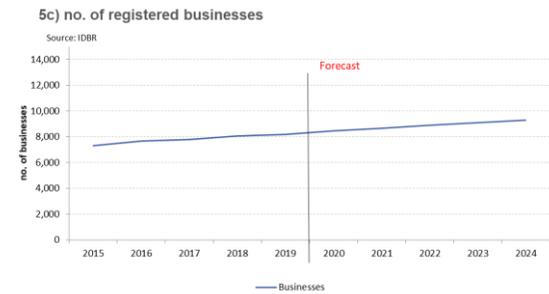
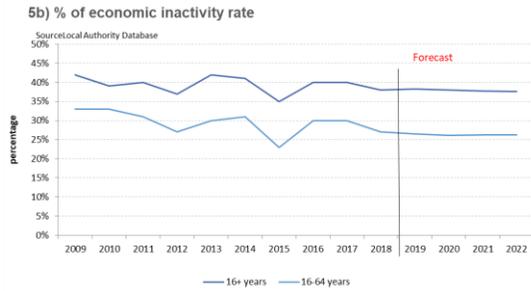
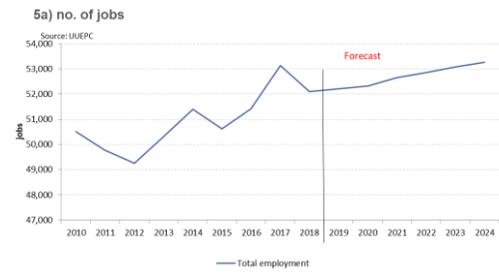
There are several immediate priorities to ensure economic recovery. This includes the recovery of our town centres to ensure businesses are equipped to open and sustain the vibrancy we once knew. Supporting our tourism businesses so that they can return to trade and grasp opportunities provided by reduced overseas travel due to Covid-19 restrictions. Provide mentoring and support to SME's and social enterprise to return to trading so that employment opportunities can be sustained and encourage growth and Supporting Businesses through Brexit. And finally, ensure continued Apprenticeship opportunities to develop and grow the talent pipeline for Economic Growth.

Considering the ever-changing landscape and the very real threat of a second wave of restrictions in the winter of 2020, it is key that the Community Planning Partnership identify and prioritise the above key actions and bring commitment to focusing on delivery in the short term (3-9 months).

2. Indicators:

- 5a. The number of jobs
- 5b. Economic inactivity rate
- 5c. Number of registered businesses
- 5d. Wage levels
- 5e. Tourism expenditure
- 5f. % of premises unable to access broadband in excess of i) 10Mbps & ii) 100Mbps*
- 5g. Length of motorways, dual carriageways and 'A' Roads
- 5h. % commercial premises that are vacant
- 5i. Childcare levels / barriers*

3. Indicator Baseline



4. Story Behind the Baseline

5a: The number of jobs

Overall jobs in the Fermanagh and Omagh district decreased following the economic downturn in 2008/09 although, since 2012, has been steadily increasing with the biggest increase in part-time employment. There are 56,600 jobs in the district comprised of 41,860 employee jobs, 5,736 self-employed jobs and 9,064 agricultural jobs (including self-employed farmers). Continued efforts are needed to provide the conditions which contribute to sustaining and growing employment opportunities in the district.

5b: % of the population who are economically inactive

The numbers of people who are economically inactive has been slowly reducing since the recovery from the economic downturn, at 37.6% in 2018, although the recovery is at a slower rate for younger people compared to the wider working age population. A factor underpinning the latter point may be the numbers of young people who leave the district either to study or to avail of career opportunities elsewhere, many of whom don't return. Other factors may be the lower level of wages available in the district or issues such as childcare costs which may not make it financially attractive for some benefit claimants to take up employment. Issues around income security for those on part-time or flexible hours contracts may also be a factor as well as, perhaps, a mis-match of skills with the posts available.

5c: Number of registered businesses

The number of registered businesses in Fermanagh and Omagh accounts for 11% of the registered businesses in Northern Ireland which is positive given that the district accounts for 6.2% of the NI population. The business base is, however, micro-micro with 94% employing fewer than 10 people and 42.5% with a turnover of less than £50k per annum. The entrepreneurial spirit is strong with 1 in 5 people self-employed, although this may be driven by lack of job opportunities and also numbers of part-time farmers. 90% of businesses in the district survive their first year which is also a positive indicator. Efforts are required to continue to promote entrepreneurship and to encourage business growth.

5d: Wage levels

Average wage levels for those working in the Fermanagh and Omagh district are lower than the Northern Ireland average, ie, £23,091 compared to £26,232. This may be due, in part, to a reliance on lower paid industries such as agriculture or hospitality. There is a need to attract high growth and higher paid industries to the district and to encourage growth within existing industries so that employees can benefit through increased wage levels.

5e: Tourism expenditure

Overnight tourism expenditure in the district has averaged £61m per annum over the last 3 years (2016, 2017, and 2018). It is clear, however, that the tourism potential of the district is not fully utilised with none of the district's tourism attractions featuring in the top ten in Northern Ireland and performance reaching a plateau at a time when the Northern Ireland tourism economy is steadily growing. Reasons for this need to be fully explored and efforts made to capitalise on the wealth of attractions our district has to offer.

5f: % of population who are skilled to Level 1 and above

86% of the district's population (16-64) are skilled to Level 1 and above, therefore, 14% of our working age population have no formal qualifications. There is a need to address the skill levels in the district and also to align available skills with the available or prospective job opportunities, perhaps through closer links with schools, training providers, businesses and the Careers Service.

5g: Length of motorway and dual carriageway

There are no motorways or dual carriageways in the Fermanagh and Omagh district (NB: Department for Infrastructure recognises 0.6km of road at the Cherrymount link road in Enniskillen as dual carriageway) and 321km of 'A' class roads. There are ongoing efforts to secure upgrades of key transportation

	<p>corridors, ie, A5, A4 and A32, which are essential to the continued economic and social development of the district and to promote balanced regional development. Correlations can be drawn between the transport infrastructure gaps in the region and the lower visitor numbers to visitor attractions in the district.</p> <p>5h: % commercial premises that are vacant 19% of commercial premises in the district were vacant in mid 2019, compared to an average of 25% across Northern Ireland. Vacancy rates vary across the district, ranging from 16% in Enniskillen to 35% in Carrickmore. In general, local towns and villages (i.e. those outside Enniskillen and Omagh) tend to have a higher level of vacancies. This figure is seen as an indicator of wider economic conditions and many town centres have not fully recovered from the effects of the last economic downturn. Efforts are required to continue to promote local economic growth and to make town centres attractive to both retailers and customers.</p> <p>5i: Lack of childcare provision Childcare provision is an enabler to allowing parents/carers to get back to work. It is striking that 80% of parents/carers in Co. Fermanagh feel that there is limited availability of childcare to allow them to work; the figure in Co Tyrone, 60%, is closer to the NI average but it still high. This indicator is still in development with partners; specific Fermanagh and Omagh district level data will be published in due course and will succeed the country level data as the indicator. The precision of the indicator may also change; however, the emphasis will remain on childcare availability and the positive impact it can have on both the economy and in boosting household incomes.</p>
<p>5. Data Development Agenda:</p>	
<p>6. Key Partners</p>	<p>FODC, INI, SWC, Enterprise Centres, Business Sector, Careers Service, Chamber of Commerce NI, Cross-Border Networks, CVS, Department for Communities, Department for the Economy, Federation of Small Businesses, Schools, Tourism NI, Tourism Partnership, Training Providers, Young Enterprise, Department for Infrastructure, Department of Education, Easilink Community Transport – Omagh, Fermanagh Community Transport, FODC, ICBAN, SUSTRANS, Translink</p>
<p>7. Actions</p>	<p>Following Covid-19, as we enter phase 2 – emerging from crisis, there is a need to focus on a limited and key set of priorities for the next 12-month period.</p> <p>The top priorities are identified by the partnership include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance Mental Health 2. Reduce Social Isolation & Loneliness 3. Tackling Poverty and Disadvantage 4. Nurture the CVS to enhance capacity and resilience, including promotion of volunteering 5. Develop and deliver a “Tourism and Economic Recovery Plan” 6. Green Recovery 7. Continue to build on the strong foundations in place for partnership working

The delivery of priority 4 “Develop and deliver a “Tourism and Economic Recovery Plan” will have the greatest impact on business owners – in particular, town centre businesses, tourism businesses, SME & social enterprise business owners. Employees will also benefit from measures which will create better job security.

Progression of actions will simultaneously improve the mental health of business owners and employees.

It is identified that, if fit for purpose broadband coverage was provided across the district, this would have a profound positive effect on economic development and growth in Fermanagh and Omagh. For this reason, it is very important that an action from the original Community Plan Action Plan “lobby for increased and improved broadband coverage across the district continues to be referenced on the performance report cards.

From the above list of priorities, 19 actions have been developed and are being delivered by Action Leads. A Performance Report Card has been developed for each action. It is believed that the following 8 actions will contribute to the delivery of Outcome 5.

3B: Increase frequency and access to community transport, specifically for rural residents

4A: Provide mentoring and training to support SME’s, including social enterprise, to return to trading so that employment opportunities can be sustained and to encourage growth

4B: Town Centre Recovery Plans

4C: Ensure continued apprenticeship opportunities to develop and grow the talent pipeline to support Economic Growth

4D: Support for Tourism businesses

4E: Brexit Preparedness

5B: Commitments to support climate change mitigations by building on the reduction in travel and use of online working in workplaces

6A. Partnership Data and evidence – associated to COVID-19 response

Population Report Card



Outcome 6:

Updated 10.09.2020

**1. Outcome 6:
(Reported February
2020)**

Our outstanding and culturally rich environment is cherished, sustainable managed and appropriately accessible

Links with Sustainable Development Goals:



1a. Rationale:

The Fermanagh and Omagh district is largely rural with a vast richness of natural, built and cultural heritage. These aspects of Fermanagh and Omagh are often amongst the most important to the local population, as evidenced by recent consultation events. This is further evidenced by the wide array of environmental designations across the district, with 1 area of outstanding natural beauty (Sperrins), 12 national nature reserves, 17 state care monuments and over 600 listed buildings. In addition, the Lough Erne system is one of the most prominent attractions across the Island of Ireland.

To preserve these assets requires significant consideration of wider environmental issues, such as greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of waste generation (and the appropriate recycling of the waste that is generated) and the willingness of the population and visitors to take appropriate action. However, it is recognised that sometimes the best way to preserve the natural heritage assets is to make them accessible – in a sustainable manner – to people. This allows a recognition of the asset, increases levels of public affinity and motivates people into action.

This outcome is designed to support sustainable management of the environment in Fermanagh and Omagh. It is widely encompassing, recognising that the buy-in of the local population and visitors to local attractions is paramount. For example, there must be a willingness to reduce waste, recycle appropriately, preserve heritage and reduce our carbon footprint. Only with this type of action, can this outcome be achieved.

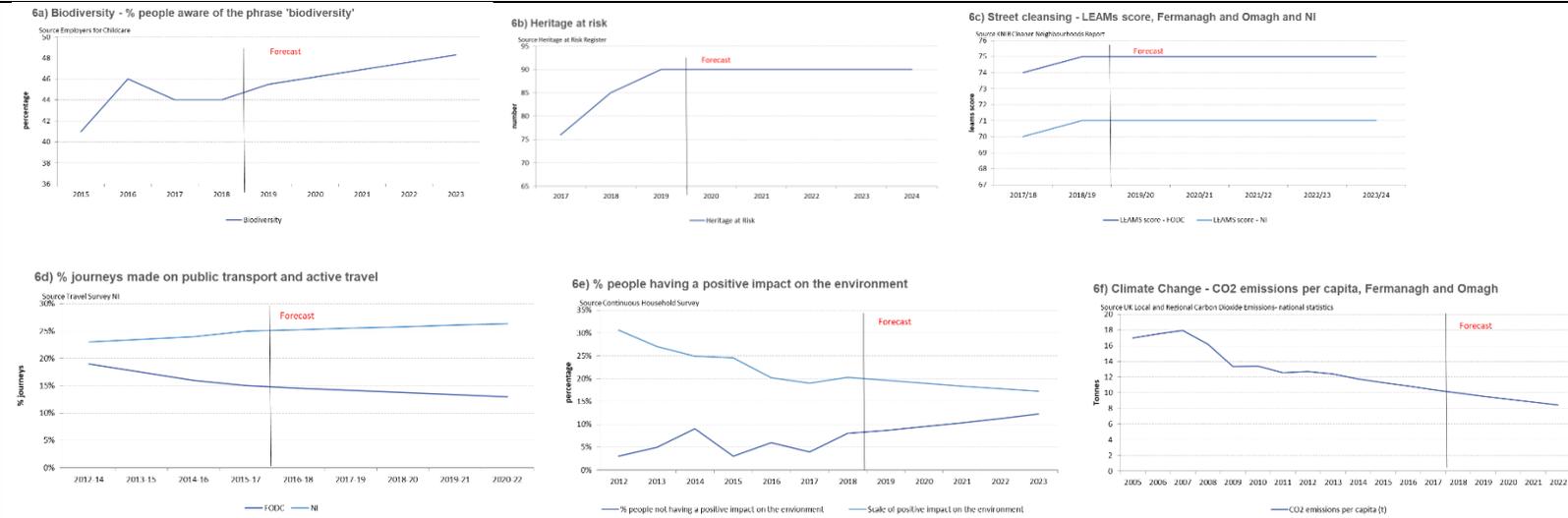
Recent months have proved challenging for everyone. There is no blueprint for a pandemic, or one single plan that fits all circumstances. The public have been very understanding and have sacrificed a great deal to implement the strict conditions to prevent the spread of the disease. We owe them a great deal of gratitude. Thanks to their resolve and their actions we have seen a significant fall in transmissions and cases of Covid-19; and of deaths due to this disease. This exemplifies what can be achieved with clear leadership and a willingness to work together to a common goal. It must be believed that even in the darkest times we have a duty to plan for the future and this is no exception. The Covid 19 pandemic, despite the pain and suffering it has caused, has forced us to live and work differently, to think differently and to behave differently. Around the world people are: travelling less; using less energy; finding new ways to communicate; to socialise; to work; and to learn. At the same

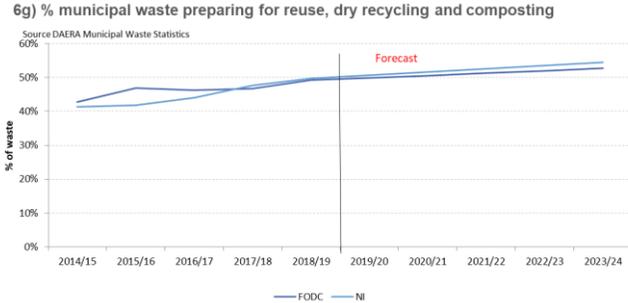
time there have been tremendous benefits for the environment at both micro and macro levels that we can all recognise. As we plan our recovery from the effects of this pandemic it is crucial that we adopt a holistic approach, building on the many lessons learned in recent months. We must in conjunction with economic recovery recognise the importance of the environment; and continue to support green growth as a pathway toward a sustainable future.

2. Indicators:

- 6a: Biodiversity
- 6b: Heritage at Risk
- 6c: Street Cleanliness
- 6d: % journeys made on public transport and active travel
- 6e: % people having a positive impact on the environment
- 6f: Climate change – CO2 emissions per capita
- 6g: % municipal waste send for reuse, recycling and composting

3. Indicator Baselines:





4. Story Behind the Baselines:

6a: Biodiversity

The Fermanagh and Omagh district is one of the most biodiverse regions in Northern Ireland with a number of priority habitats and species located within our area. This is a highly valued resource and one of the unique selling points of our district. However, there are various risk factors, such as climate change, pollution and invasive species. One of the biggest risks is apathy amongst the population, or a lack of understanding. The indicator suggests 44% of the population have heard of the phrase ‘biodiversity’. Thus, there is a significant range of action needed to increase biodiversity awareness amongst the population to develop a sense of eagerness to protect. As this action develops, the indicator is likely to be supplemented by more specific data, such as the level of wild bird and/or butterfly activity, as this is considered a leading indicator for wider environmental conditions.

6b: Heritage at Risk

The Heritage at Risk Register highlights the vulnerability of our heritage. This was initially classed as ‘buildings at risk’ and subsequently ‘built heritage at risk’. It is now a more comprehensive database, capturing all forms of heritage and contains a selection of listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other historic structures from throughout Northern Ireland which are currently at risk and require a sustainable future. As such, the expansion of the definition is partially responsible for the increase from 76 buildings/structures on the heritage at risk register to 90 (within the Fermanagh and Omagh). Efforts are required to identify opportunities to prevent further deterioration and, where practicable, to sustainably restore this resource.

6c: Street Cleanliness

Street cleanliness is considered a proxy for cleaner, greener and more sustainable communities with a better quality of life. In addition, street cleanliness is a clear demonstration of local pride in an area. In Fermanagh and Omagh, 12% of all transects are badly affected by littering and/or dog fouling. 30% of transects are not accessible for mechanical sweepers. The indicator used here is more comprehensive, based on a score from the local environmental audit (LEAMS). It is a measure used in Scotland and Wales and is a wider measure of street cleanliness. The data for Fermanagh and Omagh in 2018/19 is a score of 75, which is a small improvement on the previous year (74) and better than the NI average of 70, suggesting streets in Fermanagh and Omagh generally benefit from a better level of cleanliness than those in some other parts of NI. Action will centre on engagement with local communities in trouble spots, promotion of the eco-schools programme and demonstrating the standards expected in green flag parks.

	<p>6d: % journeys made on public transport and active travel At 15%, the figures for the district fall below the Northern Ireland average of 25%. This could be due to the rurality of the district and the limited public transport service available across rural areas. In some cases there will be no alternative to use of the car, particularly for commuting, however efforts should be made, where practicable, to encourage use of public transport and/or other forms of active travel due to the personal, social and environmental benefits, which could be gained.</p> <p>6e: % people having a positive impact on the environment One of the most important actions that can be achieved towards an improvement in environmental conditions is getting people to make small changes in their day-to-day lives. This indicator is based on such a premise, compiling a list of actions people have taken in the past 12 months. The list contains popular steps such as reusing plastic bags, using energy efficient lightbulbs and recycling/upcycling old goods. Less popular measures such as hiring products as opposed to buying, volunteering for environmental causes and using non-disposable nappies. The figure used relates to people who have not taken any action listed in the survey, and has been increasing, from 3% in 2012 to 8% in 2018, even as the list has widened. This is concerning, due in part to the longer list and the widespread campaigning on environmental issues. This indicator provides a lot of opportunity for action, both with the more common positive environmental activities and the more difficult to achieve.</p> <p>6f: Climate change – CO2 emissions per capita People generally are becoming more aware of their carbon footprint and in particular the emissions of CO2. The indicator shows that on a per capita basis, CO2 emissions have been falling in Fermanagh and Omagh, from 17 tonnes per person per annum in 2005 to 10.4 in 2017. A lot of this is likely to have been driven by the reduction in emissions from cars, deindustrialisation in the district and the modernisation of equipment. Whilst this is a positive story, with the curve moving in the right direction, significant challenges remain. For example, the proposed forthcoming banning of new diesel, petrol and hybrid powered cars presents challenges in a rural district where the current range of electric vehicles – and infrastructure to support – is insufficient for wholesale changes in the population. Other data – indicator 6d – suggests a continuing high dependency on the car as opposed to public transport or walking/cycling. The barriers to public transport are well understood – and relevant – in Fermanagh and Omagh, but there is still scope for action to reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p>6g: % municipal waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting 49.2% of all waste in Fermanagh and Omagh was preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting in 2018/19; this is very similar to the Northern Ireland average (49.7%); however, the target remains 50% by 2020. The introduction of the food waste collection service will assist in moving us towards the achievement of this target, nonetheless, efforts must be made to continue to change culture and mindsets and to encourage both householders and businesses to build on the steps that have been made and to further embrace initiatives aimed at increasing reuse, recycling and composting.</p>
<p>5. Data Development Agenda:</p>	<p>Climate change Working from home</p>
<p>6. Key Partners</p>	<p>FODC; Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs; Keep NI Beautiful; Leave No Trace Ireland; Department for Communities; Community and Voluntary Sector; Business Community; schools; Heritage Sector; National Trust; NI Environment Link; Lough Erne Landscape Partnership; Heart of Ancient Ulster Landscape Partnership; Royal Society for the Protection of Birds; Woodland Trust; Loughs Agency; Waterways Ireland; The Conservation Volunteers, Education Authority; Eco-Schools; Field Studies Council; Woodland Trust; Local Biodiversity</p>

	Forum; Department for Infrastructure, Sport NI, Tourism NI, Tourism Partnership, South West College, Failte Ireland, Disability Advisory Group, Access and Inclusion Group, South West Age Partnership, Outdoor Recreation NI, Forest Service,
7. Actions	<p>This outcome showcases the importance and significance of the environment as an asset and treasure to the people and communities of Fermanagh and Omagh District. Protecting, enhancing and promoting the environment is a significant priority. Key areas of interest include protecting our landscape, trees and species.</p> <p>Following Covid-19, as we enter phase 2 – emerging from crisis, there is a need to focus on a limited and key set of priorities for the next 12-month period.</p> <p>The top priorities are identified by the partnership include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance Mental Health 2. Reduce Social Isolation & Loneliness 3. Tackling Poverty and Disadvantage 4. Nurture the CVS to enhance capacity and resilience, including promotion of volunteering 5. Develop and deliver a “Tourism and Economic Recovery Plan” 6. Green Recovery 7. Continue to build on the strong foundations in place for partnership working <p>Mitigating against the impact of climate change is a fundamental priority for the implementation of associated actions. We must prepare, adapt and respond as we enter into recovery post COVID and support green growth through sustainable measures. It’s going to be a real challenge for all of us. Promoting communities and people to take ownership and pride in the place where they live is at the core of this work. There is a need to promote a circular economy ethos in both the private, statutory sectors alike, but also amongst individuals, especially as we enter an economic recovery phase. The circular economy and recycling are not just about a percentage; they are about economic opportunity. Recent studies have highlighted the economic potential of recycling for the Northern Ireland economy. Upwards of 13,000 job opportunities could be created using this approach. [Reference: ReNEW report, “Job creation in the circular economy – Increasing Resource Efficiency in Northern Ireland”] It is fundamental that we move beyond recycling and ensure we promote a culture of reducing and reusing first; whilst promoting the circular economy.</p> <p>From this list of priorities, the following 2 actions have been developed and are being delivered by Action Leads. A Performance Report Card has been developed for each action. It is believed that these two actions will contribute to the delivery of Outcome 6</p> <p>5A: Partnership working with communities to build environmental awareness and activities alongside promotion of the ‘leave no trace’ ethos 5B: Commitments to support climate change mitigations by building on the reduction in travel and use of online working in workplaces</p>