



Irish Rural Link
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*An Roinn Forbartha
Tuaithe agus Pobail*

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Overview

Irish Rural Link (IRL) is the national network of rural community groups, representing over 600 groups and thousands of individuals committed to socially, environmentally and economically sustainable rural communities.

While the country approaches “full employment” and the economy is growing, the rate of growth in many rural areas is still lagging behind major urban centres. People living in rural areas are still experiencing higher levels of poverty and have higher income inadequacies’ than their urban counterparts¹. The Pobal Deprivation Index published in September 2017 also highlighted more rural towns and villages have higher deprivation rates and while unemployment rates overall are decreasing, these areas are still experiencing high rates of unemployment².

The lack of essential public services such as transport and infrastructure such as broadband, continue to exclude people, especially marginalised groups from fully participating in society and contributing to the economy. Investment in local transport and high speed broadband needs to be prioritised so that every person has the opportunity to participate in society.

The launch of *Project 2040* in early 2018 sets out a roadmap for development in the country for the next number of years. This must now be backed with the adequate funding and must ensure that every person in every part of the country reap the benefits of investment. We are concerned that the €1bn Rural Regeneration and Development Fund to invest in the revival of rural towns and villages for the next 10 years of the project is insufficient to meet the investment needed to allow rural areas develop at a fair rate.

The Budget for Rural and Community Development must increase in Budget 2020 to ensure that ‘*Realising our Rural Potential: Action Plan for Rural Development*’, the ‘*Town and Village Renewal Scheme*’ and other schemes and grants are properly resourced and can begin to make real impact on the ground especially for marginalised and disadvantaged communities. All other Departments have an important role to play when developing their policies and strategies to ensure that they are rural and poverty proofed and that they are inclusive of all members of society.

Ireland was one of the lead countries in the signing of the *Sustainable Development Goals*, with 17 goals to achieve by 2030. Getting a balance in achieving all goals equally will be a challenge. With the first goal being ‘No Poverty’ by 2030, the other 16 goals must work

¹ Vincentian Partnership for Social Justice (2019) Minimum Essential Standard of Living Report 2019.

² Haase, T. & Pratscheke, J. (2017) ‘*The 2016 Pobal HP Deprivation Index for Small Areas (SA)*’
<https://www.pobal.ie/app/uploads/2018/06/The-2016-Pobal-HP-Deprivation-Index-Introduction-07.pdf>

to complement this goal and no person be adversely impacted by trying to achieve the goals.

Section 1: Rural and Regional Development

Rural and Regional Development is predicated on people and their desire and ability to continue to live, return or move to rural areas and regions outside the capital. The creation of jobs and quality of jobs that are being created is central to this as is the necessary infrastructure and services, such as roads, high speed broadband, water and sewerage treatment and public transport, to ensure people are connected to jobs and services in these areas. Ensuring that these essential services and infrastructure are in place are paramount to development in rural areas and must be invested in properly so areas can grow and people want to live in rural areas while at the same time have employment that affords them a decent standard of living.

Transport

The lack of a robust and reliable public transport system continues to be a challenge and obstacle for people living in rural areas in accessing employment, health services, hospital appointments, education and training and day to day business. The over reliance on cars for people living outside of Dublin is a result of the lack of a proper functional transport system. We welcome the extension of the evening services in areas, however, there still remains a number of locations, mainly in the most remote areas, that are not being served.

Vulnerable groups and those who are unable to afford a car living in rural areas or indeed unable to drive are most affected by this and make it more difficult for them to gain employment or make medical appointments. They rely on the goodwill of family members and neighbours to meet appointments and to go to the nearest town to do their day-to-day business. (See Section 4: Transport)

Broadband

It is well highlighted that every home and business now needs access to high speed broadband. IRL welcome the announcement that a contractor has been agreed upon to deliver high speed broadband through the National Broadband Plan to the remaining homes and businesses across the country.

While there has been controversy over the cost of this, we continue to argue that it will be over a 25-year period and the opportunities for developing rural areas and for people living in rural areas will be so vast that the benefits and return on investment will outweigh the financial cost. The cost to rural communities, to the economy as a whole, to society and to the environment of not delivering the NBP would be far greater than the actual cost it will be to deliver it.

Irish Rural Link calls for the next phase of the National Broadband Plan commence immediately once contracts are signed.

Rural Policing

There are still many weaknesses in rural policing, which IRL have highlighted for many years. While we understand that not every Garda station that was closed during the recession will be re-opened. With crime figures, especially burglaries showing an

increase; albeit with CSO statistics under reservation, there are other measures, some of which already exist, that need to be fully implemented and given more supports. There needs to be a sense of security and reassurance given to rural communities by the Department of Justice and An Garda Síochána to eliminate any fear factor.

In terms of policing, in particular rural policing, we are calling for the following in Budget 2020:

- **Increase in resources of An Garda Síochána:** By multiplying the number of patrol cars in rural areas especially. The enhanced number of patrol cars in an area can have a significant impact on preventing crime as well as providing people with a sense of security.
- **More supports for neighbourhood watch and community text alert schemes.** Where these are in place, they can work very well. Encouraging communities to explore these schemes is needed and providing the supports to committees and groups so it doesn't all rely on a small number of people is needed.
- **Establishment of a Rural Policing Forum:** In our submission in January 2018 to the Future of Policing, IRL called for the establishment of a rural policing forum in each divisional area. This would replace the Joint Policing Committee and give community groups more autonomy in coming up with ways of making their communities more secure. More meetings held by the forum would take place than does now, possibly six a year, one which would be open to the public.
- **CCTV Scheme:** The take up of the Community CCTV scheme still remains low. More work must be done to engage Local Authorities with the scheme and that they will be supportive in managing the scheme on behalf of the community group. This can help reduce concerns on the issues of data protection and where responsibility lies in terms of maintenance of CCTV Scheme. Highlighting the schemes that are in place and are working well, could also encourage greater take up of the scheme.
As with all Government funding schemes, the difficulty for community groups to raise the match funding for the scheme is always an obstacle for communities to apply for a scheme.
- **Review of Garda Pulse System:** It is without doubt that the Garda Pulse system and recording of crimes by Gardai needs to be reviewed and changes made to ensure crimes are recorded properly.

Education Costs and Access to Higher and Further Education

Accessing third level courses can be more difficult for students from rural areas and especially students from lower socio-economic backgrounds mainly due to cost. As most students in rural areas have to move away from home to access third level courses, the cost of third level impacts on the family's incomes more. For people in rural areas who are considering a third level course and are maybe returning to college as a mature student there are often barriers such as access to affordable transport. A study by Cullinan et al (2013) found that for every 10 kilometres of travel distance, the likelihood that individuals would participate in higher education decreased by 2.7%.

Therefore, a prospective student living 50 kilometres from a higher education institution is 13.5% less likely to participate in education at this level.

Community Education is a way of addressing socio-economic inequalities and barriers to social inclusion as it supports people, many of whom are often-early school leavers or are returning to education after a long time, to access education at a local level. It helps to address the educational needs of marginalised groups of people who would otherwise be excluded from fully participating in education system but also in society. It helps reduce barriers such as transport and childcare that are very real for people, especially women in rural areas who are hoping to return to education and take up a course or training. It also helps alleviate some of the anxiety and stress people may feel returning to education or training after a long time, especially if they did not have a good experience first time around. Community Education providers place a lot of emphasis on those essential 1:1 and peer supports, literacy, creating the supportive environment etc. It can be daunting to move from that environment into the higher education arena so recognition of the need for those supports for many learners is essential.

In Budget 2020 Irish Rural Link are calling for;

- **The Government to re-examine the grant scheme and college fees of €3,000 per year.**
- **We support AONTAS in its call for Government to create a sustainable long-term funding model for community education³.**
- **Multi-Annual Funding for Community Education:** Further Education and Training (FET) in Ireland must be made more accessible to the whole of the Irish public; by taking action on providing sustainable multi-year funding for community education, and embedding learner voice as part of the teaching, learning, and policy development process to truly make FET a viable first option in adult education across the country. There is a need for ring-fenced community education funding but we believe it needs to be an independent budget line where independent community providers can engage directly with Solas (and not distributed via ETBs).
- **Waiver QQI fees to Community Education Providers for Reengagement**
- The payment of reengagement fees to QQI remains an issue for community education providers, especially those in the non-profit Community and Voluntary Sector. The challenge of paying QQI fees is not just the cost or having enough

³ AONTAS Policy Day Discussion Paper (2019)

<https://www.aontas.com/assets/resources/Policy/AONTAS%20Policy%20Day%20Discussion%20Paper-Final1.pdf> The paper also focused on the positive impact of community education on the lives of women and their communities; as well as how to effectively evaluate, implement, and fund community education provision across the country in a way that reaches the largest number of the most educationally disadvantaged, socially excluded and economically marginalised people within our society.

funds but also lack of funding that allow spending on anything other than direct costs.

- **Establishment of an education taskforce** - to carry out a critical analysis of our current educational system, a taskforce which is representative of all educational and skills providers and to include an analysis of the availability and accessibility of community education to ensure that issues of disadvantage and inequalities are adequately addressed across the board.

LEADER, CLÁR and other Funding Schemes

While LEADER funded projects are now commencing, there must be continued funding for these projects and future projects. Also funding made available through CLÁR and other similar schemes must be adequate so communities can deliver on projects that enhances their area. Match funding, whether it be 20% or 25%, can deter community groups from applying for funding for projects as well as other bureaucracy issues. IRL are aware of people taking out personal loans or signing personal guarantees for their community group in order to get a bridging loan while waiting for funding to be paid.

The bureaucracy and other difficulties that arise for groups applying for programmes and schemes must be examined and reduced so community groups are not deterred from applying for these programmes/schemes.

Community Services Programme

IRL welcome the recent consultations on the review of the Community Services programme (CSP). This programme provides funding to not-for-profit, social enterprises and community business that deliver services to communities where private and/or public services are lacking, due to geographical location or low demand for service. This programme is vital to the existence of organisations such as Meals on Wheels to deliver services that would not otherwise exist and to the provision of school lunches, especially in disadvantaged rural areas. It also creates employment in rural areas. However, organisations have to show they can generate an income after three years and be working towards paying a living wage. Current funding does not allow a lot of organisations pay the minimum wage let alone the living wage and many will never make a profit on the services they provide, but these are essential for people in rural areas.

Irish Rural Link calls for an increase in funding in this programme to meet the increasing costs associated with providing services and to allow for wage increases. There is also a need for a training fund for staff to allow for staff to take up training opportunities.

Rural Proofing of Policy

Policies developed by the Department of Rural and Community development must encompass all aspects of rural life and work with other Government Departments to rural proof any policy being developed that can impact on people living in rural Ireland. As the primary national economic policy tool, the annual budget should contain a commitment to regional equity and the prevention of urban bias, which compromises not just the

social and environmental pillars of sustainability, but also the capacity of regional economies to utilise their potential and adapt to current and future challenges.

Section 2: Rural Income Protection and Social Welfare

As mentioned above, a gap still remains between urban and rural areas in terms of economic growth; rural areas are still not fully reaping the benefits of the economic recovery, especially those on low incomes or in receipt of a social welfare payment. Budget 2019 must ensure that marginalised and disadvantaged rural citizens and communities are prioritised and barriers such as childcare, transport, are removed to allow people, especially in rural areas to access employment, education and training. As mentioned, Ireland has signed up for the SDG's 2030, with the first one being 'No Poverty'. As the main Department with responsibility for reducing poverty, the DEASP must put the measures in place now to ensure poverty is eradicated.

Rural Poverty

The Vincentian Partnership for Social Justice Minimum Essential Standard of Living (MESL)⁴ for 2019 showed little or no change (-0.06%) in the cost of essential goods and services included in MESL⁵ from 2018. The report showed that while there was an increase in household energy by 4.6% and health (0.8%), these costs were offset by decreases in other basic essentials such as food, clothing, household goods and communications. When housing (private rented) and childcare were included there was an increase of 3.9% in overall cost of an MESL from 2018. There has been a cumulative increase over the last five years in MESL need by 13.3% compared to a cumulative change in CPI inflation of 1.1%.

The 2019 MESL also found that 63 of the cases examined showed deep income inadequacies, where social welfare meets less than 90% of household MESL expenditure need.

Households living in rural areas have different and additional expenditure needs to meet to have the same minimum standard of living as households living in urban areas. In 2019, core MESL continues to be higher for rural households. These higher costs are primarily related to higher transport and home energy costs. For example, meeting the transport needs of rural pensioner households requires a car – this can add an additional €59 per week (due to fuel, maintenance, insurance, etc) to the MESL budget for a lone pensioner in a rural area compared to no direct transport costs for a lone pensioner in an urban area. (VPSJ, 2019). Also, the reliance of home heating oil as no

⁴ Vincentian Partnership for Social Justice (2019) 'Minimum Essential Standard of Living 2019' https://www.budgeting.ie/download/pdf/mesl_2019_update_report.pdf

⁵ The Minimum Essential Standard of Living (MESL) looks at those essential goods included in CPI basket of goods that are deemed necessary for a minimum standard of living. Such goods include food, clothing, heating, etc.

other alternative is available, higher waste charges and higher food costs due to less proximity to large supermarkets contribute to higher MESL among rural households.

Income Inadequacies by Household Type in Receipt of SW Payment

Household Type	Rural	Urban
2 Parents with 1 infant	-€67.13	-€13.47
2 Parents with 2 Children (1 pre-school,1 primary)	-€44.47	+€11.64
2 Parents with 2 Children (1 primary, 1 secondary)	-€112.42	-€60.82
2 Parents with 3 Children (1 infant, 1 pre-school, 1primary)	-€57.64	-€1.98
2 Parents with 4 Children (2 primary, 2 Secondary)	-€184.19	-€124.55
One Parent with 1 child (Primary school)	-€95.32	-€19.75
One Parent with 2 Children (1 pre-school, 1 primary)	-€73.58	+€2.86
One Parent with 2 Children (1 primary, 1 secondary)	-€141.53	-€69.60
Single Adult living in Private Rented Accommodation	-€81.07	-€42.39
Pensioner Living Alone (non- contributory)	-€51.39	+€10.64
Pensioner Living Alone (Contributory)	-€40.92	+€20.25

Income inadequacies are also felt by households who are working on minimum wage with these inadequacies larger for households in rural areas for most of the household types looked at.

Income Inadequacies by Household Type with 2 Parents in Full Time Employment earning minimum wage

Household Type	Rural	Urban
2 Parents with 1 infant	-€1.06	+€36.26
2 Parents with 2 Children (1 pre-school,1 primary)	-€49.52	+€33.18
2 Parents with 2 Children (1 primary, 1 secondary)	-€14.28	+€56.57
2 Parents with 3 Children (1 infant, 1 pre-school, 1primary)	+€18.60	-€3.19
2 Parents with 4 Children (2 primary, 2 Secondary)	-€123.83	-€4.86

These study findings clearly show that rural households continue to be more vulnerable to cuts in social welfare payments and experience higher costs of essential goods and services to necessitate an adequate standard of living. Essentially, rural households will be the first to be pushed below the poverty line, or further below the poverty line as the case may be. The reliance on fossil fuels for heating of homes with no alternatives available is also a concern, especially if there are changes in carbon tax. This will have a bigger impact on the incomes of rural households on limited or fixed incomes.

IRL welcome the €5 increase in basic social welfare payments across the board in previous budgets and would call for this to be introduced from January. However, as outlined above, the income inadequacy for households in receipt of a social welfare payment is a lot greater than €5.

Irish Rural Link calls for the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection to now begin to strive for minimum wage and social welfare payments to reach the same rate as living wage of €11.90 per hour so people can have a basic standard of living. The Department must also work with other Government Departments to look at the cost of essential items and the impact it is having on people on fixed and low income.

Also, the MESL is a more indicative measure of the cost of living, especially for people on low or fixed income than the CPI and should be considered for Budgetary benchmarking.

Pensions

The changes made to the Contributory and non-contributory pensions in 2012 are still impacting on many people, especially women. While some work has been taken to reverse these changes, people are still not receiving the amount they would have received if the changes did not occur. We are aware that reviews are still taken place but we call that the 2012 changes will be fully reversed for every person impacted by the changes. As outlined above, pensioners living alone have an income inadequacy or are just breaking even, but for those on the 2012 rate, this income inadequacy is even greater.

Fully restore Contributory and Non-Contributory pensions to *everyone* affected by changes in 2012.

Farm Incomes and Farm Assist

Findings from the 2017⁶ Teagasc National Farm Survey reports an increase in the average family farm income by 32% to €31,374. However, this increase is largely due to Dairy Farms. Thirty-five percent of farms earned less than €10,000 and a further 22% reported a farm income of just over €20,000. Farm incomes in the Border and West regions had the lowest income at €17,547 and €17,895 respectively⁷.

⁶ The 2018 National Farm Survey is not yet published. We would expect the average farm income to be lower in 2018 due to the adverse weather conditions that occurred at this time.

⁷ Dillion, E et al (2018) 'Teagasc National Farm Survey 2017 Preliminary Results' <https://www.teagasc.ie/media/website/publications/2018/NFS-Publication-2017.pdf>

Thirty percent of farms still remain economically vulnerable in 2017. The percentage of farms that were economically vulnerable was higher in the Border and West regions, with only a quarter of the farms in these regions economically viable. Family Farm Income per hectare in both these regions are lower than in Southern and Eastern & Midlands regions. For all farms in the Border and Western region, this is €440 per hectare, with cattle rearing at €310 per hectare, Tillage at €393 per hectare and Dairy Farming at €1,228. It is important to point out that farms in this region are generally smaller in size than the rest of the country with average cattle farm having approx. 30 cows. There was a 1% increase to 31% in the number of farm holders with an off-farm income, as well as an increase to 51% in the number of farm spouse who were employed off the farm. Forty percent of farmers in the West of the country were employed in off-farm employment, while Midlands and Border region had approximately 38% and 32% had an income from off-farm employment⁸.

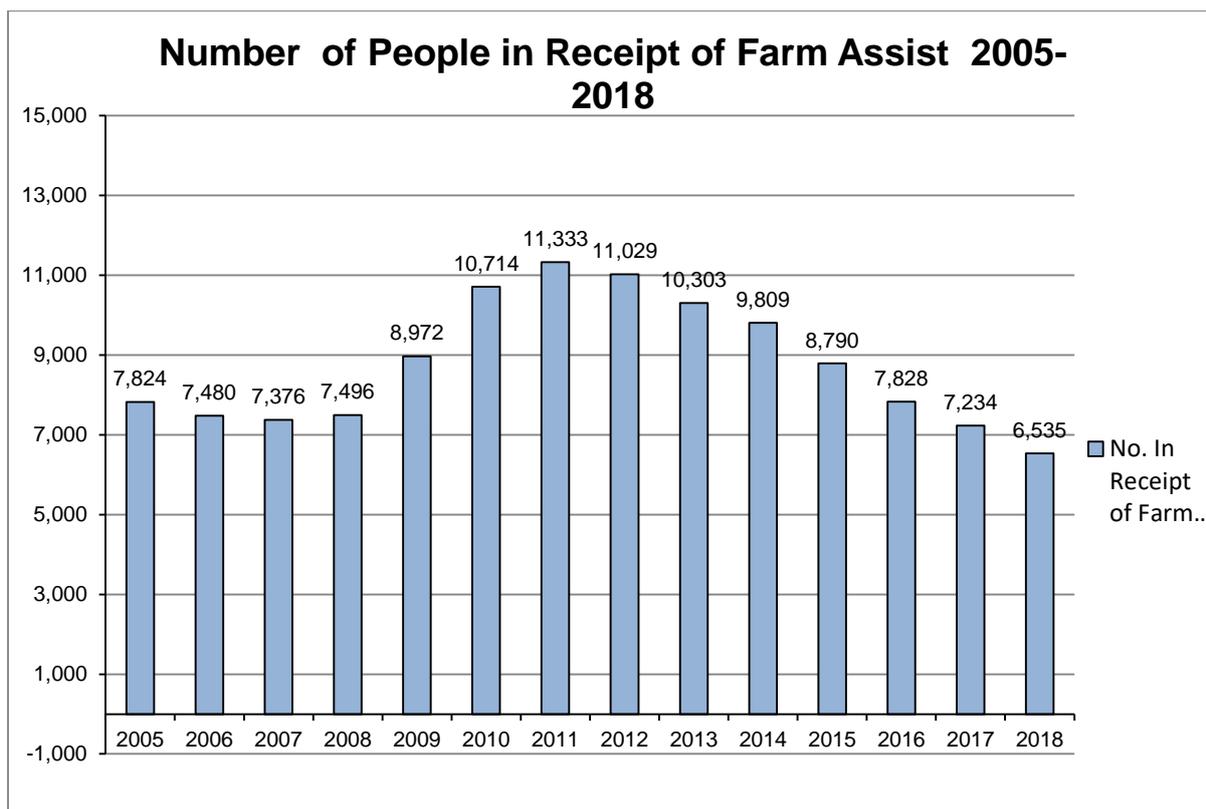
Farm Assist

Farm Assist is a means tested payment and subject to eligibility criteria for people engaged in farming and/or forestry by Department of Social Protection whose income is below a certain level. Irish Rural Link welcome the increase in the payment by €5 in Budget 2019 as well as changes to income disregards in the means testing process, which came into effect from March 2017 and that a person can receive the higher Qualified Child rate for children over 12 years (and under 18 years) introduced in Budget 2019. However, IRL are still concerned that it is still based on a farmer's previous year's income, which is very disadvantageous and doesn't protect against current or future prices and can negatively impact on a person's eligibility for the scheme.

The number of people in receipt of Farm Assist continues to decrease since 2011 despite a decrease in farm incomes. The figure below shows the number of people in receipt of Farm Assist Payment from 2005 – December 2018⁹.

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Community & Voluntary Pillar Bilateral Meeting with Dept of Social Protection 08/05/17



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We also welcome that an advertising campaign was carried out by the Department in early 2018 to raise awareness of Farm Assist. This campaign should be revisited and should be focused on reaching people at local level – visiting Marts and engaging with those most in need of it.

Irish Rural Link calls for priority be given to current income over previous year's income when means testing is being carried out.

Employment Schemes and Programmes

IRL see Employment Schemes and Programmes available in rural areas as essential to the development of community infrastructure as well as providing unemployed people with the necessary skills to remain motivated to seek out employment or establish their own business. Many of the services in rural areas, such as the Rural Transport Programme, Meals on Wheels, tourism and other sectors rely on these schemes to provide employment. We welcome a consultation for the review of Community Employment and Social Inclusion schemes and programmes took place recently by the Dept of Employment Affairs and Social Protection. While we reach 'full employment' in the country, it is important that these schemes continue to be in place so that those who are furthest away from the labour market have the opportunity to access the market through these schemes.

¹⁰ Preliminary Figure from DEASP as of December 2018 <http://m.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Annual-SWS-Statistical-Information-Report.aspx>

Rural Social Scheme

There were no extra places for RSS scheme announced in Budget 2019. This is a valuable scheme to farmers and fishermen and women who are in receipt of Farm Assist as it allows them to use their skills and experience in the community while the community also benefits from this. However, Irish Rural Link is concerned about changes to the scheme which came into effect in late 2016 where new entrants are only allowed remain on the scheme for six years. People on this scheme are either farmers or fishermen and women and take part in this scheme on a seasonal basis when there is a reduction in farming or fishery work.

Irish Rural Link proposes that the number of places on the RSS is increased by 500 and that changes to the length of time a person can stay on the scheme is reversed.

Community Employment (CE) Scheme/TUS/Gateway Programme

The CE and TUS schemes are viable schemes for unemployed people in rural areas in helping them get back into the work force. Many of the people who work with Meals on Wheels and other community services are on CE and TUS Schemes and is the only source of income for them. However, there is a vacuum for those on the Tús programme who do not gain employment after their time on the programme. These individuals need to be supported and their skills and competencies developed while on the Tús scheme. A Tús training budget is required in order for these individuals to not only gain work experience, but to also develop the skills and competencies needed to progress in the labour market. Those who are over 60 years on the Tús Scheme are a cohort that find it more difficult to gain employment after the scheme. IRL and its members would like to see the eligibility criteria to be broadened to allow people over 60 years to remain on the programme to retirement if no employment is available or unable to get employment. This is of particular importance in rural areas, where it is more difficult to get people eligible for the schemes but also now there is smaller pool as people return or enter full-time or part-time employment.

The weekly payment to people on these schemes must be adequate enough to ensure people do not experience poverty and to encourage more people who are long-term unemployed take up the schemes. It is also necessary to ensure valuable community services, such as Meals on Wheels can continue.

The Gateway Programme is another viable programme which can bridge the gap for people who are unemployed to get back into employment. It also helps Local Authorities continue and maintain projects they no longer have the resources for, such as village enhancement schemes, landscaping, libraries etc. Local Authorities should be encouraged to continue with this programme.

Irish Rural Link calls for payments to people participating on these schemes/programmes are increased in line with minimum wage in the short term with long term vision of them being in line with living wage. They must ensure the best use is made of participant's skills, time and effort and that meaningful employment which affords them an affordable living is gained.

Increase support through the Tus programme for targeted geographic based pilot programmes to target certain cohorts of hard to reach unemployed people to progress to employment.

Other Social Welfare Allowance/Benefits

Other social welfare allowances and benefits, such as household package, living alone allowance, fuel allowance are essential to ensure some groups of people are not pushed further into poverty or a vulnerable state. These need to be protected and some that are discontinued be now re-introduced.

Phone Allowance/Broadband Allowance

IRL were disappointed that there were no changes made to the Telephone Support Allowance in Budget 2019. We feel the €2.50 allowance that was introduced in Budget 2018 is too low and only those in receipt of living allowance *and* fuel allowance are eligible for it. The ceasing of the Phone allowance in 2014 left many older people more vulnerable and isolated. Many, especially those in remote areas, rely on the phone to stay in contact with family and friends. Without a phone, it can be very isolating for these people. The reduction in the take up of Security Alarm Scheme can be attributed to the cut to the phone allowance¹¹. Although the alarm can now be linked to mobile phones, with poor coverage in areas, especially in remote rural areas, it is not always an option for people. Older people are left feeling vulnerable and isolated as a result of this.

With the move by banks to get more people banking online and getting bills paid online and with closure of branches and reduced services in rural areas, more people will have to go online. With most broadband providers requiring customers to have a phone line to get connected, it can be expensive for older people to sustain these monthly payments.

Irish Rural Link calls for the re-introduction of the phone allowance for older people living alone. It will also reduce the cost of broadband for people also if with the same provider.

Free Travel Card/Travel Allowance

People in rural areas do not get the full benefit, if at all, of the Free Travel Card. With the lack of a decent public transport system in rural areas, older people are often reliant on the goodwill of family, neighbours and friends for lifts which leaves them very dependent on others and don't have the freedom to go places when they want. Taxis are the only other option for people which can be very expensive.

Irish Rural Link calls for an allowance be given to those who hold a travel card but are unable to use it or get full use of it so it can go some way towards the cost of private transport. (see also section on transport)

¹¹RTE.ie (Feb 2017) 'Telephone allowance cut blamed for fall in uptake of Seniors Alert System

<https://www.rte.ie/news/2017/0228/855979-hogan-telephone-allowance/>

Fuel Allowance

People living in rural areas are more at risk of fuel poverty due to the nature of one off housing, especially older stock. They are also more dependent on home heating oil and fossil fuel to heat their homes, as little or no alternatives are available. They are also unable to avail of bundle deals offered by energy companies. The cost of home heating oil and electricity prices has increased over the past year to May 2019 by 2.6% and 5.1% respectively¹². People on fixed income are more vulnerable and more at risk of fuel poverty because of fluctuations in price of fuel. We welcome that the fuel allowance can be now made in two payments, which is beneficial to those dependent on oil to heat their home.

Given the continuous increase in cost of home heating oil Irish Rural Link calls for an increase in the fuel allowance of €22.50. We are also calling for no increase in carbon tax from the perspective that it will hurt poorer households the most. We ask the Dept of Employment Affairs and Social Protection to ensure no person is pushed further into fuel poverty as a result of carbon tax.

Section 3: Employment and Job Creation

Irish Rural Link welcome that the overall unemployment rate in the state continues to fall, with most recent figures in the Labour Force Survey for Q1 2019¹³ showing unemployment rate now stands at 4.8%. However, there are still disparities in the rate of unemployment across NUTS3 regions, with unemployment rates in the Midlands and South East regions at 6.2% and 6.7% respectively and 5.5% in the West and Mid-West. In more rural regions unemployment still remains above the state average. Results from Census 2016 showed that small towns had higher unemployment rates than larger towns. Of the larger towns across the country, Longford had the highest unemployment rate between 2011 and 2016 at 30%. The impacts of high unemployment during the recession is still being felt in many rural areas and as the figures above show are not experiencing the same level of employment creation as urban or areas close to major urban centres. It is more difficult to resolve unemployment in rural areas which are over-reliant on primary industries such as agriculture, construction and low-level manufacturing and sectors that are historically low paid, such as accommodation and food, retail and caring sector. More often these jobs are minimum wage which, as outlined in section 2 does not afford many household types in rural areas an acceptable social standard of living. Many of the highly skilled and young workforce have emigrated over the past few years or continue to migrate to urban areas where jobs are more readily available.

¹² CSO Consumer Price Index (CPI) May 2019

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/cpi/consumerpriceindexmay2019/>

¹³ CSO Labour Force Survey Q1 2019

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/lfs/labourforcesurveyquarter12019/>

We welcome the changes in employment law that came into effect from the 1st March 2019 which sees the prohibition of Zero-hour contracts except in exceptional circumstances and the introduction of banded hours. It will be important that such contracts will be monitored more closely and reviewed regularly so that employees are protected.

Micro and Small & Medium Enterprises

IRL believe that Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises are the backbone to rural economies and are key to creating jobs in rural areas. While there continues to be a push for foreign multinationals to locate to Ireland, the reality is that they are attracted to the cities and larger towns. In 2017¹⁴, almost half of the IDA jobs created were located in the Dublin and Eastern region, with just over 4,000 jobs created in the Midlands region¹⁵. More focus must be placed on micro and SME's and how they are and can contribute to rural development and be supported more to create employment in these areas.

Micro enterprises accounted for 92.2% of all enterprises in 2015 (CSO, 2017) and this figure is reflected across the 28 EU countries. Research for MICRO project found that under 23 million SME's generated €3.9 trillion in value added and employed 90 million people across the EU in 2015. This accounted for 67% of EU28 employment¹⁶.

Micro Enterprises and SME's are always vulnerable to external shocks and continue to face many challenges in growing their businesses; including access to credit and especially in rural areas; high speed broadband. We welcome the Brexit loan for SME's was continued for 2019 and call for the extension of this until after Brexit and beyond until we know the full impact of Brexit on these firms.

Irish Rural Link calls for the following in Budget 2020 to help improve job creation and sustainable employment in rural areas:

- **Quality Employment:** Jobs created must be of good quality that affords people a basic standard of living and reduces in-work poverty.
DEASP and DBEI must work with Low-Pay Commission to look at moving towards a living wage.
- **Credit Availability** Cash flow and credit availability for viable businesses must be addressed. In order for rural communities to become economically sustainable, the lack of available credit at reasonable rates is currently a barrier to new and existing enterprises in all sectors.

Irish Rural Link call for an alternative credit/banking system based on the principles of microfinance incorporating microcredit is required for

¹⁴Most recent publication

¹⁵ IDA (2018) Annual Report 2017 https://www.idaireland.com/IDAireland/media/docs/About-IDA/IDA_Annual_Report_2017.pdf

¹⁶ MICRO (2017) "Rural Micro and Craft Entrepreneurs: Sustaining Rural Europe A MICRO Project Composite Report" <http://www.microsmetraining.eu/index.php>

business start-ups and community based enterprises in particular. A rural loan guarantee scheme for rural start-ups and businesses with less than ten employees should also be implemented.

- **Broadband** The roll out of the National Broadband Plan and connectivity for business in rural areas must now go ahead without any further delays. The rollout of the NBP is a central factor for the success of Project 2040 and the Regional Assembly Spatial and Economic Strategies.

Irish Rural Link calls for full Parliamentary support for the roll out of the NBP and that the cost to rural areas for not implementing the plan is seriously considered.

- **Other Supports for SME's** While availability of credit and broadband are two of the main barriers to development and growth of SME's, there are a number of other issues that IRL are calling to be addressed as part of Budget 2020. These include;
 - **Continuation of the Brexit Loan Scheme in Budget 2020.**
 - **The three-year tax relief for start-up companies until end of 2018 is welcome. This must be extended in Budget 2019 to encourage business start-ups especially in rural areas.**
 - **Commercial rates for existing SME's must be reviewed and supports put in place for those who are being crippled by these rates. Other costs, such as water rates must also be looked at. The proposal to smaller organisations to pay higher charges must not be accepted. It is unfair and will have a negative impact on the survival of small businesses.**
 - **Supports to allow for Remote Working.** While remote working is favoured by Multinational Companies, it is not as popular among SME's, especially those in traditional industry. As this is still a new concept in Ireland, many SME's may not have all the necessary knowledge on how remote working can work for their company. More supports available, not just financial, but awareness raising and case studies made available could encourage more SME's to take up this concept and remove some of the barriers they may have in accessing necessary skills they may need.
 - **While not necessarily a budgetary matter, the high insurance costs that micro, small and medium businesses are facing is risking closure of businesses across the country.**

Future Jobs Ireland

IRL welcome the publication of 'Future Jobs Ireland' by the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation in early 2019. It is important that new emerging sectors and the development of existing sectors are recognised and supported.

With almost 500 redundancies expected in the Midland region as Bord na Mona move to cease cutting peat, there must be opportunities for these employees to reskill and retrain

in the low carbon and green economy. Engaging with these employees now to ensure they can smoothly transition into other sectors is essential.

With a push towards enhancing the tourism sector in rural areas, extending the tourist season and eco-tourism and adventure tourism becoming more popular, new skills will be needed. It is a sector that can be developed but more value must be placed on employees in the sector, having proper contracts and pay.

The same is true for the healthcare sector and healthcare in the community. With an ageing population, especially in rural areas and the commitment by Government to care for people in their community, more value must be placed on the work done by community services providers – again having proper employment contracts for employees and a wage that affords them a social acceptable standard of living.

Entrepreneurship

As mentioned, micro enterprises are key to employment in rural area and the western region of the country has the most self-employed people than the rest of the state, mainly because they are unable to find alternative unemployment. IRL welcome the introduction of social welfare entitlements for those who are self-employed similar to PAYE workers. While Local Enterprise Offices provide supports for entrepreneurs and people starting their own business, Local Development Companies could have a bigger role to play for those considering setting up a business but require supports/training to do so. Enterprise support in the budget must be built on the principles of Inclusive Entrepreneurship Mainstream business support fails to reach many types of entrepreneurs, including women, rural entrepreneurs, the disabled and those from ethnic minorities.

Irish Rural Link calls for;

- **Supports made available to Local Development Companies to help pre-micro enterprises get established.**
- **Increased allocation of funding to Local Enterprise Offices.**
- **The three-year tax relief for start-ups must be maintained to encourage more entrepreneurs to set up.**
- **Supports for more inclusive entrepreneurship so those who are furthest from labour market can be encouraged to start up own business.**

Youth Unemployment and the Youth Guarantee

The aim of the EU-wide Guarantee is to provide young people under the age of 25 with a good quality offer of employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within a short time of becoming unemployed. Although, there is a continued fall in unemployment and youth unemployment has fallen also, it remains high at 10.1% nationally as of Q1 2019¹⁷.

¹⁷ CSO Labour Force Survey Q1 2019

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/er/lfs/labourforcesurveyquarter12019/>

Irish Rural Link supports the youth guarantee and any initiatives that aim to reduce the high level of youth unemployment but has concerns over the implementation in rural areas where youth unemployment is significantly higher. An aspect of the youth guarantee that needs to be considered is that a large proportion of the youth population in rural areas do not have access to transport to travel to the urban centres for employment or training. With such a large population of youth unemployment occurring in rural regions there is a case for the training centres to be more accessible to young people in rural areas.

Irish Rural Link call for Government to revisit pilot carried out in Co. Wexford for youth guarantee in rural areas, and explore rolling this out to other rural areas.

Local Public Banking Policy

Irish Rural Link continue to engage with Government on the Local Public Banking model we first proposed over three years ago. However, we feel action must be taken on this now and that it does not become a talking shop.

IRL believe that this type of banking model is necessary to ensure SME's and Micro Enterprises are protected and sustain any future financial crises, but also to access credit to allow them grow and expand.

IRL has developed a working relationship with the SBFIC to explore how this model could be introduced in Ireland and the SBFIC. The wider Sparkassen Group has expressed support for such a model to be established in Ireland to bring added value for regional development.

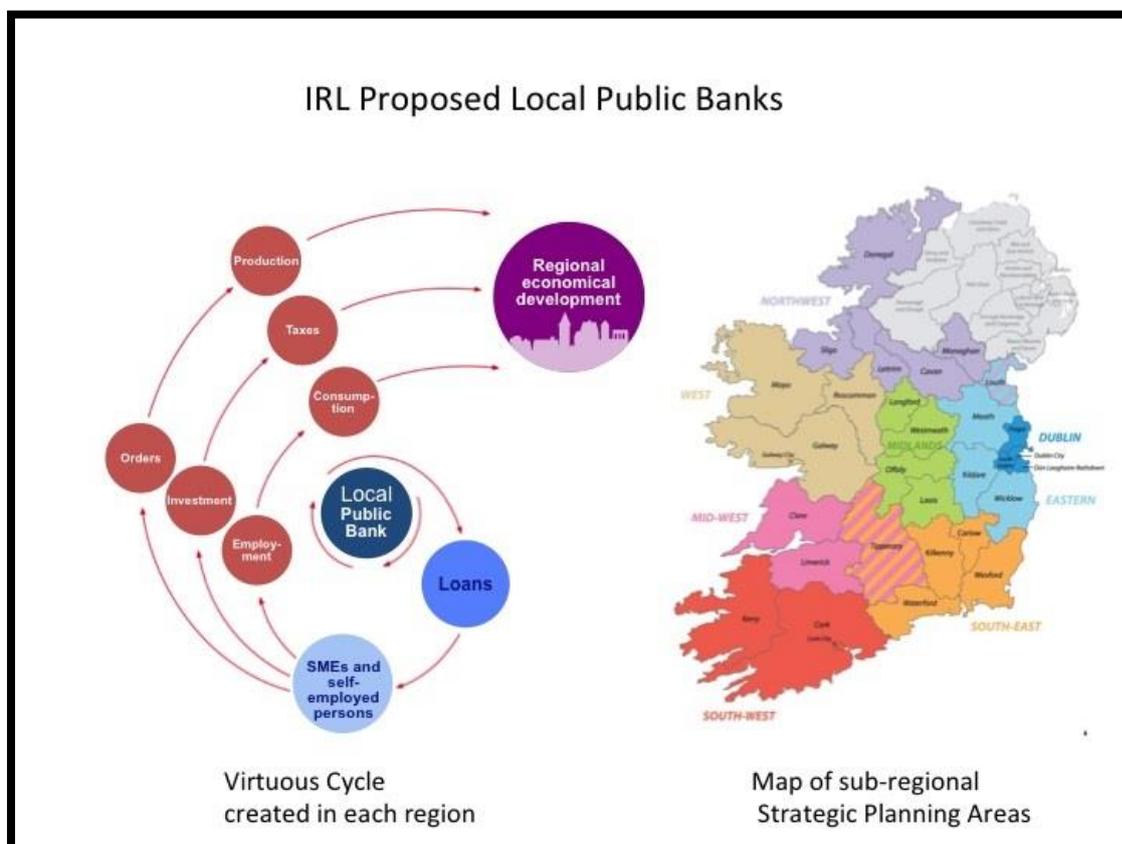
This model of banking covers the 26 counties nationally and works on a regional basis and follows key principles of the "Framework for the Development of Regional Enterprise Strategies"

The model is not based on a theory but on an existing regional working banking model bringing prosperity by creating a virtuous cycle of money circulating in the local economy.

The concept proposal makes provision for inclusion of post offices and credit unions as part of invigorating local communities particularly in the area of SME's and the Agriculture sectors that allow commerce to thrive.

- The IRL proposal suggests a nationwide network of 8 to 10 Local Public Banks which are managed independently but with an identical business model working under identical management principles. Initially 2 or 4 pilot banks are envisaged with a rollout of the entire network developed over the next 5 years.

- In addition, a centralised service unit will provide internal services, including risk management and internal audit and will house a self-supervision unit for the new public banking system.
- The new Local Public Banks will follow a specific business model that is different from traditional commercial banking. The new public banks will have to be economically viable but they will not pursue profit maximisation. At the same time they will be enabled to fulfil a public mandate because they will not be under pressure to make dividend payments.
- Earnings will partly be retained to strengthen their capital base and partly distributed to social projects, also surpluses will be partly distributed to social funds to benefit the local community.



Section 4: Climate Action and Rural Energy Poverty

Ireland will have to meet its Climate Action targets as part of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. However, there must be a just transition approach to reaching these targets and no person can be pushed into or further below the poverty line.

Fuel Poverty

Rural households are at greater risk of fuel poverty due to the nature of the rural housing stock, the types of fuels available, limited opportunities to switch to cheaper fuels such as gas or take advantage of bundle deals offered by gas and electricity suppliers. The SILC¹⁸ report 2017¹⁹ showed 22.5% of individuals ‘at risk of poverty’ went without heat at some stage during 2017 while 13.1% were unable to keep their home adequately warm. For those living in consistent poverty, these figures were much higher with over a half of individuals (51%) going without heat at some stage during the year and 30.2% unable to keep their home adequately warm.

Any increase in carbon tax in the upcoming budget would push these individuals and households further into energy poverty. While there have been proposals of redistributing the tax to poorer households, either through social welfare payments or tax credits, it does not address the issue of reducing carbon emissions – the purpose of the tax – if homes are not properly insulated and alternative heating systems or greener fuels available and affordable to people. People need to have choice and affordable choices available to them before any increase in carbon tax.

Since before Budget 2019 announcement, IRL have been calling for a Climate Change Summit to be held with stakeholders for across all sectors; farming, transport, energy, industry, environmental, social and community and voluntary sector. Increasing carbon tax and not putting the necessary measures in place to address the issue of climate change will not

Irish Rural Link calls for a Climate Change Summit with all stakeholders so real solutions in all sectors can be discussed and decided on.

Carbon tax should not be increased until there are greener choices available and affordable to everyone.

Retrofitting

Retrofitting of homes is widely acknowledged by all as a simple measure that can greatly reduce our energy usage and in the long term reduce the cost of energy. It remains in the Government’s interest to provide capital funding to invest in retrofitting of homes and businesses to reach climate change targets with the long term benefits far outweighing initial investment. IRL have been working with SEAI in hosting information evenings on the grants available to improve the energy efficiency in homes across the country. These have included public information events on the Deep Retrofit Programme, Better Energy

¹⁸ SILC – Survey on Income and Living Conditions

¹⁹ CSO (2019) – Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) 2017

<https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-silc/surveyonincomeandlivingconditionssilc2017/povertyanddeprivation/>

Homes and Warmer Home schemes. While such grants are available to Local Authorities, Approved Housing Bodies and Private Landlords, the take up remains low among Private Landlords.

Irish Rural Link calls for continued engagement with people around the benefits of retrofitting grants and warmer homes initiatives, through public information evenings, but also support in the completion of application forms especially for vulnerable and marginalised groups of people. Also engaging with vulnerable and marginalised groups of people on ways to reduce their energy bills and usage.

Community Energy Projects

As a nation Ireland is rich of untapped renewable energy sources that cannot only help the environment but can also drive the national economy as well as provide cheaper energy to homes and businesses. One method of achieving our renewable energy target set out by the European Union is by community owned energy projects. In particular, the opportunities offered by Ireland's wind energy is unrivalled by many other countries. For centuries the west of Ireland has been considered a marginalised region but wind energy is one of the few sectors in which the west of Ireland in particular has a major competitive advantage over almost every other region in Europe. In recent times there has been huge contestation to the construction of large energy projects such as windfarms and pylons. Some aspects that caused objection from the public were unfamiliarity with planning regulations and mistrust of the large energy companies. A method of addressing these issues is to incentivise community led renewable energy projects. These projects would give the communities control eliminating mistrust between communities and the energy companies.

Irish Rural Link calls for the government to offer financial support to communities for initial costs of construction as over the lifetime of energy sources the investment will be returned through selling the energy back into the grid, construction jobs, maintenance jobs, environmental benefits, reduced energy costs etc. Consultations with communities must continue prior to the construction of energy sources.

Diesel Tax

A lack of a public transport options in rural areas necessitates car ownership in order to access employment, basic services and amenities. Census 2016 showed that 91% of rural households had at least one car, highlighting the high dependency rate people in rural areas have on a car. Many people in rural areas have Diesel cars because it is more economical. We welcome that there was no increase in Diesel tax in Budget 2019. Again, similar to home heating and energy, more investment is needed in the new transport infrastructure, investment in bio-fuels and other alternative fuels and electric car infrastructure. For people living in rural areas electric vehicles are still not reliable enough for long-distance driving. Also the cost to buy an electric car, either new or second hand is still too expensive for many of the people IRL represent.

Irish Rural Link calls for no increase in tax on Diesel until there are more affordable alternative fuel sources in place. Any increase in diesel tax and carbon tax will continue to discriminate against people living in rural areas.

Community Wetlands Forum and Conservation of Peatlands/Wetlands

Wetlands and peatlands can hold two to three times more carbon than forestry and wise use of wetlands/peatlands can contribute to cleaner water and regulation of flooding. The Community Wetlands Forum (CWF) was established under the umbrella of Irish Rural Link in September 2013. The initiative came from community groups involved in wetland conservation who were developing the idea of wetlands as assets for their communities, as well as work undertaken by Irish Rural Link on behalf of communities affected by the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). Since its inception, the CWF has held a number of meetings and visits to member sites, and in April 2016, the Forum agreed a constitution. Membership of CWF is open to community groups involved in wetland conservation, as well as other organisations and individual stakeholders who support the aims and objectives of CWF. The main aim of the CWF is to provide a representative platform for community-led wetland conservation groups based on the principles of community development namely empowerment; participation; inclusion; self-determination; and partnership.

Section 5: Rural Transport

People living in rural areas still do not have the same level of public transport as is available in the cities. As a result, accessing employment, health services, hospital appointments, education and training and socialising can be more difficult for people. Census 2016 showed 91% of households in rural areas owned at least one car; highlighting the over reliance on cars for people living outside Dublin. Vulnerable groups of people; older people and people with disabilities as well as those who are unable to afford a car living in rural areas are most affected by this. They rely on the goodwill of family members and neighbours to meet appointments and to go to the nearest town to do their day-to-day business.

Meeting Transport Needs of Rural Communities

A whole rethink in how public transport in rural areas is delivered is needed. Ireland now holds the Presidency of the International Transport Forum and this is an opportunity for the Government to seriously consider developing a proper and reliable transport system for rural areas.

We welcome that throughout 2018 and 2019 (to date) Local Link Services have continued to grow and that evening services in some areas continued beyond the pilot scheme. However, there are still a lot of people that do not have access to this service, or some services are limited in areas. IRL have become aware in recent weeks of changes to bus routes that means people have lost their Local Link service.

IRL have recommended for many years that an uber-style car service or public car scheme in rural areas needs to be part of overall public transport policy, where people can call for a car, similar to the community car scheme some of the Local Link companies already provide, to bring them to appointments or for social outings. The rural hackney programme also needs to be revisited and how this could better serve people in rural areas, especially older people and people with a disability. We would also call that the travel pass be accepted by the hackney providers.

Further explore the delivery of uber-style/community car services for rural areas.

Rural Transport Funding

The budget for Rural Transport still remains far below what is needed to meet demand and future demand if Government want people to switch from using a car in reducing carbon emissions. While Local Link companies are extending their PSO services, there is still a need for a door-to-door service and this still needs to be adequately funded. With PSO services now being delivered, there is concern that some of the RTP budget could be allocated to PSO services, therefore reducing the funding and delivery of the rural transport programme or door-to-door services.

Also, with the introduction of evening services and the extension of both these services and day services, the funding allocated for the Rural Transport Programme must be increased.

The free-travel pass is accepted on all Local Link services. There must be adequate cover for free-travel pass holders to Local Link companies

Increase in the Budget for Rural Transport Programme and delivery of public transport in rural areas is needed. Also greater transparency is needed on how RTP and PSO budgets are divided and a breakdown of each made available.

Administration Overload

The onerous amount of paperwork and admin work the Transport Coordinated Units (TCU's) demanded by the NTA has become very time consuming and taking TCU managers and other staff away from their actual work, i.e. delivery of transport services in rural areas. Current funding does not allow for many of the TCU's to take on extra staff to deal with the increasing paperwork. The level of admin and paperwork required by the NTA must be looked at to see if it can be more streamlined so TCU's and allocate more of their time on delivering and developing their services.

Greater Flexibility

Local Link TCU's and Direct Award services are best placed to determine the demand for services and the type of service people want in their local area. If a service is not in demand, the TCU is unable to make changes to the service or transfer the service to another area where there is greater demand, without waiting for it to be approved by the NTA. More flexibility would allow a more seamless transfer of services. IRL would

also call for areas where there is not demand for a bus service, that a car service be available in these areas.

Statutory Framework for Local Transport Planning

Local Link plays a vital role in delivering services in local areas and in some of the most remote areas of the country, it needs to be recognized by all Government Departments and Local Authorities as a key solution to many of the difficulties that have occurred in public transport system over the past few years and be part of the overall transport system for the country.

A statutory framework for local transport planning must be created and adapted by each Local Authority. Local Authorities must work with their Local Link company to identify routes and the most appropriate transport model for the communities they serve.

Better integration of Local Link with other transport services is essential for better connectivity across the country and that every person, regardless of where they live, has access to a reliable and robust public transport service.

Development of Local Link Services

Policies to support Local Link Services and structures must be developed to support the growth and development of Local Link services. There is ample opportunity for Local Link services to contribute to an overall public transport system and meeting the transport needs of people, both young and old living in rural areas.

The necessary infrastructure to support Local Link services, such as bus stops and bus shelters as well as connections to other transport services will make the services as attractive as possible to people in rural Ireland who to this point may not have had any previous opportunity to avail of a comprehensive public transport system in their area.

Supports now must put in place to support the development of Local Link Services

Support Social Enterprises

There are seven Fleet Owning Companies that provide Local Link services in their locality. These groups give a full range of services including; PSO service, rural transport services, community Car, Accessible Community Car and Self Drive. These services are value for money and the employment this type of services creates is supportive of the local community and gives employment and upskilling to people on the live register.

The services they provide are flexible and have proved that service demand can be met in an economical way. However, these companies have faced increasing costs over the past few years; high insurance premiums for their vehicles, upgrading of buses and making buses wheelchair accessible, etc.

These fleet owning companies are essentially social enterprises, providing a service in their local community that would either wise not exist. More support for social enterprises is needed and establishment of a social enterprise group.

Also, an allowance for Fleet Owning Companies is now needed so they can update their fleet so it is accessible for all. This could either be done through depreciation or a capital allocation or by some other means.

Section 6: Health and Caring Services

It is clear Ireland's ageing population is a growing area of concern not only for this Government but also for future policy makers. It is expected that in thirty years the number of people over the age of 65 will double. The ageing population will not only increase financial strain on the countries' finances but also on health and caring services themselves. Investment in these services needs to be developed and improved upon now to meet future demand for healthcare and meet the healthcare needs of an ageing population. Research indicates that home based caring is the preferred option for many families as well as Government as it is the most cost effective method. We await the publication of the new Home Care Scheme. IRL welcome the publication of *Sláintecare Implementation Strategy* and the *Action Plan 2019* and a shift in focus to primary care and care in the community. However, the budget of €500million that was supposed to be allocated to Sláintecare was not delivered on in Budget 2019, with €200 million allocated for the implementation of the strategy. This budget must be increased to the €500million to fully invest in the implementation of this plan and that real change can happen in the delivery of healthcare.

Meals on Wheels

Meals on Wheels service is a critical component of the continuum of care services and one service available that enables older people to remain living in the community or to return to their own homes after hospitalisation. It can play a key role and compliment the implementation of Sláintecare. For those using the service it is seen as more than just a meal. It links people into other services, such as the Public Health Nurse, befriending services and other healthcare services and it can reduce rural isolation. For many, especially men living alone, the person delivering a meal may be the only person they might see in the day or week. According to McGivern (2007)²⁰, the aim of Meals on Wheels in Ireland is twofold: firstly, to improve the diet and nutritional status of meal clients; and secondly to increase the level of social contact afforded to clients, which also enables the early detection of need for other care services.

Under the umbrella of Irish Rural Link, the Meals on Wheels Network was established in 2015 with the overall aim to provide a local, community led professional facility to assist people who require services to maintain optimum health, independence with strong life extending possibilities²¹.

²⁰ McGivern, Y., 2007. The 2006 Healthy Ageing Conference: Nutrition and Older People in Residential and Community Care Settings. Conference Proceedings. Dublin: NCAOP

²¹ Meals on Wheels Network <http://www.mealsonwheelsnetwork.ie/>

There are many challenges that are hindering Meals on Wheels delivery the vital service it provides such as low levels of funding and recognition by Department of Health and other Government Departments. However, there are also great opportunities to develop this service and include it in an overall home care package. The role Meals on Wheels organisations play in supporting individuals to remain living in their own homes for as long as possible cannot be underestimated. With sufficient resources these organisations can enable people to be discharged from hospitals earlier, and even prevent admission to hospital in the first instance, saving the state significant amounts every year.

Irish Rural Link calls for Meals on Wheels services to be Core Funded so they can better plan and budget for the service they provide. We also call for a more structured and standardised service on Meals on Wheels

Primary Care

With life expectancy increasing there is also an increase in the number of older people with a chronic disease. This is also increasing pressure on hospitals with chronic disease accounting for 40% of hospital admissions and 75% of bed stays. With preference by both people and Government for people to remain in their own homes and communities for as long as possible, there is now a need for better investment in primary and community care services, so that current and future demands can be met. That step-down care from hospital can be provided for in the home and community.

Irish Rural Link calls for increase in investment and continued roll out of Primary Care Services in communities and deliver on the 14 new primary care centres outlined in *Sláintecare Action Plan 2019*.

Community Development Officers

Investment in Community Development Officers in each HSE region would assist in developing a community approach to healthcare which can help to promote better health and wellbeing in a community and ensure that health inequalities are removed and access to healthcare is based on need²². Part of the Community Development Officer's role would be to fully engage with all stakeholders in an area to ensure everyone, especially older and other vulnerable groups and those on low incomes have equal access to healthcare and are aware of the health services they are entitled to.

Irish Rural Link calls for the allocation of more funding for the Community Development Officers

Specialist Health Care and Local Hospitals

Irish Rural Link welcomes Centre of Excellences for the delivery of specialist healthcare. However, the speed of access to specialist healthcare continues to be an issue and leads to inequalities in terms of income. The two-tier system that occurs for specialist

²² HSE 'Community Development Resource Pack'

https://www.hse.ie/eng/services/yourhealthservice/SUI/Library/Guides/Community_Development_Resource_Pack.pdf

healthcare must be removed. Access must be based on a person's need and not on their ability to pay or if they have private health insurance. People with private health insurance can be fast-tracked to specialist care. With the cost of private health insurance increasing, many people, especially in rural areas can no longer afford to pay this.

People living in rural areas are faced with extra costs when accessing specialist healthcare. People will have to travel to access the specialist healthcare and in some cases may need to accommodation if receiving treatment. These costs are incurred by the patient. There is also the cost of caring, with another person having to travel with the patient.

Better working relations and linkages between local hospitals and Centres of Excellence within hospital groups need to be developed. With advancements in healthcare and treatments, a review of what treatments could be provided in local hospitals or primary care centres, could be examined to reduce costs for patients. Any scans, bloods etc could be carried out in local hospitals or primary care centre with results communicated to specialists in Centres of Excellence by the local hospital.

Irish Rural Link calls for a universal health system and the removal of two-tier health system that is in place, especially for specialist services.

Mental Health Services

Rural Isolation can have a negative impact on a person's mental health. Rural isolation is a particular issue among men, and especially older men, who are living alone and this group can be more susceptible to mental health problems. With the closure of services, such as Post Offices, rural schools, Garda Stations, local pubs over the past few years, many people, mainly older people who live alone, the issue of isolation has increased.

The stigma surrounding mental health and suicide is still very prevalent especially in rural areas and in particular among men. The stigma around asking for help or talking about their problems has not changed in rural areas.

Irish Rural Link calls for continued funding of €35 million to Mental Health Services. Every effort must be remained to fill posts for services and retain staff in these posts.

Domestic Violence Services

Currently, there are 20 domestic violence refuges in Ireland located across 17 counties. These provide a range of supports however nine counties do not have a dedicated women's refuge. Women who are victims of domestic abuse and live in rural areas face many of the same challenges as women who are victims of domestic abuse living in urban areas but these challenges can be further exacerbated as a result of living in rural areas where the same level of services and auxiliary services are not available.

Since its establishment in 1995 Longford Women's Link (LWL) has diversified and expanded to become a substantial organisation that advocates effectively on the issues that impact women and their families, providing practical supports such as affordable childcare and transport where possible and also providing the essential services of domestic violence support, counselling, women's community training and education and

support in employment and self-employment options for women and their families. LWL provides supports to over 300 women every year and these figures are increasing year on year. During the first six months of 2018, LWLDVS has already supported 241 women - 70.5% of our 2017 figures have already been supported in 2018 to date.

The impact of closures to services such as Garda stations, post offices, lack of a robust public transport service in rural areas, lack of social housing and issues surrounding Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) as well as stigma surrounding domestic abuse and other social issues in rural areas are highlighted in more detail in Appendix 1: LWL input into IRL Pre-Budget Submission – The Impact of Domestic Violence on Rural Women and Children.

More investment is needed in community services to help domestic violence victims have the supports they require to be able to leave their home if needed. Proper investment in rural areas in housing, transport, Gardai and other public services that support those experiencing domestic violence is now necessary.

Section 7: Agriculture

Agriculture still remains one of the biggest sectors in rural areas. It needs to be supported to grow and diversify to incorporate changes around Climate Action and Environment, with as little as possible impact on people's livelihoods. While the agriculture sector is often named as the main culprit of carbon emissions and greenhouse gases, it can also hold many of the solutions to helping reduce these emissions and in the production of renewable energy solutions. Farmers and the sector as a whole must be supported in Budget 2020 and especially with new CAP coming into place in 2020. There are a number of projects already taking place through the Rural Development Programme the Climate Action Fund that could be replicated across the country. These need to be supported by Government and farmers incentivised and engaged with to take part in such projects.

Support for On Farm Bio methane

With some pilot Anaerobic Digestion projects happening in the use of waste to produce bio methane gas, there is scope to increase the number of these across the country and engage with farmers and local community groups so they can become involved in the production of their own energy. It is a way to help farmers reduce their carbon emissions without compromising their output and their livelihood. Anaerobic Digestion is one way in which Irish agriculture can continue to grow its output while at the same time reduce its carbon emission through the production of bio methane.

Irish Rural Link call for a support scheme in Budget 2020 to encourage the development and deployment of on farm Anaerobic Digestion for production of bio methane.

Funding for community projects in this area must be easily accessible and not be laborious and bureaucratic.

Rainwater Harvesting

Irish Rural Link continues to call for the installation of a rain-water collection system. Water is an increasing cost to farmers and obligations under the Water Framework Directive reinforce the need for farms to make the most efficient use of water possible. Farming's intensive use of water has implications for the water reserves of the wider community. Farms have large areas of roofed sheds and concrete yards and there is significant scope to harvest, collect and recycle the water from these, enabling it to be used in farm activities or - if suitably treated - as high quality drinking water. In light of this Irish Rural Link propose a supports scheme.

The objectives of such a scheme are:

- To conserve water.
- To make farms more self-sufficient in terms of water usage.
- To create employment in rural areas.

Solar Panels

Likewise, as with rainwater harvesting, farm buildings have ample space on their roofs for solar panels. We welcome that the Minister for Communications, Climate Action and Environment will consider the sale of excess electricity produced from solar panels back to the grid and there is now an opportunity for farmers to become producers of their own energy but also with any excess become suppliers to the grid of renewable energy.

Carbon Credits for peatlands and forestry

Value must be put on the non-productive areas of the farm. Peatlands or wetland stores carbon emissions. There is ample peatland in this country to store carbon emissions, and landowners should be given carbon credits that they can offset against costs they may face due to changes in regulations as a result of climate change.

The same is true for forestry. Again this is another big carbon store and a cleaner fuel alternative. Farmers and landowners must be given incentives to plant forestry and giving carbon credits is one way this can be done.

Farm Safety

With nine farm fatalities up to 23rd May 2019, it is without doubt that this number is too high. One death is one too many. Action needs to be taken now to ensure that this number does not continue for the second part of the year. The reasons why so many farm deaths and accidents are occurring in the first instance also need to be explored; whether this is work stress, mental health or just a change in mind set.

Irish Rural Link piloted a Farm Safety Mentoring Programme "Farmers inspiring Farmers to be Safety Aware", funded by the HSA in 2012 in four counties; Westmeath, Longford, Cavan and Meath and carried out for 12 months. The programme was a bottom up approach to farm safety where mentors, who were farmers themselves and concerned about farm safety, carried out safety checks on neighbours or friends' farms

in a less formal manner. The main objective of the programme was to empower a group of farmers or individuals with a close association with the farming community to assist with a change in the perception and habits regarding farm safety. It was found that farmers were more responsive to other farmers than to someone from the Department of Agriculture or Health and Safety Authority.

Irish Rural Link calls for a similar Farm Safety Programme be rolled out and sufficient allocation of funding available to support this. It is imperative that the number of agricultural deaths be reduced to zero.

Computer Training for Farmers

With Farm Payments and registration of herd number moving online farmers need to be upskilled in computer training. Irish Rural Link launched a basic computer programme for farmers in May 2017 'IT Skills for Farmers' which provides farmers with the computer skills to go online and register stock, make returns and learn how to use the internet. To date over 500 farmers have been trained in this programme and many more have expressed interest in doing the course.

Irish Rural Link calls for the funding of this programme continue to be made available in Budget 2020

CAP Post 2020

IRL are aware of calls by many environmental groups that more funding of Pillar II of the CAP/Rural Development Programme should be allocated to tackling climate change and protection of the environment in the next round of funding. Pillar II and LEADER must continue to help those that continue to live in poverty and/or are excluded from fully participating in society. There needs to be more allocation of funding to help small farmers or those not directly involved in agriculture so they can make a living in the place where or close to where they live. Pillar II and LEADER go hand in hand with the development of rural Ireland and must be adequately funded and resourced to do that and ensure it inclusive in its delivery.

Conclusion

Budget 2020 must protect the most vulnerable in our society. Adequate funding and resources must be put in place to ensure that everyone now has a basic standard of living and people are not further pushed into poverty. The necessary investment and Government will is now needed to ensure rural and regional development, Government strategies and frameworks are fully realised and that every person is given the opportunity to access employment, education or training close to where they live. Budget 2020 must be both rural and poverty proofed so that every person regardless of where they live in the country can begin to benefit from economic growth.

Irish Rural Link the Organisation

Irish Rural Link (IRL), formed in 1991, is a national network of organisations and individuals campaigning for sustainable rural development in Ireland and Europe. IRL, a non-profit organisation, has grown significantly since its inception and now directly represents over 600 community groups with a combined membership of 25,000.

The network provides a structure through which rural groups and individuals, representing disadvantaged rural communities, can articulate their common needs and priorities, share their experiences and present their case to policy-makers at local, national and European Level.

Irish Rural Link is the only group represented at the national social partnership talks solely representing rural communities' interests.

'Our vision is of vibrant, inclusive and sustainable rural communities that contribute to an equitable and just society'

Irish Rural Link's aims are:

- To articulate and facilitate the voices of rural communities in local, regional, national and European policy arenas, especially those experiencing poverty, social exclusion and the challenge of change in the 21st century.
- To promote local and community development in rural communities in order to strengthen and build the capacity of rural community groups to act as primary movers through practical assistance and advice.
- To research, critique and disseminate policies relating to rural communities including issues such as sustainability, social exclusion, equality and poverty
- To facilitate cross-border networking between rural communities

'Our mission is to influence and inform local, regional, national and European development policies and programmes in favour of rural communities especially those who are marginalised as a result of poverty and social exclusion in rural areas.'

Appendix 1: Longford Women's Link

Introduction to LWL

Longford Women's Link (LWL) is a dynamic social enterprise which was founded in 2005, initially to provide back to education and training opportunities for women. Over the past 24 years LWL has diversified and expanded to become a substantial organisation that advocates effectively on the issues that impact women, their families and the wider community, providing practical supports such as affordable childcare and transport where possible and also providing the essential services of domestic violence support, women's community training and education, counselling, and support in employment and self-employment options for women and their families. LWL delivers its services and programmes using its unique 'Integrated Model of Service Delivery' (ISD) which is driven by the recognition that disadvantage is complex and no one single intervention is enough to address the problem. LWL is represented on a wide range of local, regional and national organisations. CEO Louise Lovett is on the board of the NWCI while Deputy CEO Tara Farrell is the Chairperson of AONTAS, the National Adult Learning Organisation in Ireland and also represents LWL on the board of Irish Rural Link. Tara also sits on the steering group of two cross-border projects focusing on women's participation in public life – the Next Chapter and Towards a New Common Chapter.

LWL Domestic Violence Service (LWLDVS)

LWLDVS is a key service of LWL and an integral element of LWL's unique ISD model. LWLDVS provides specialist practical services to women surviving domestic violence and has supported over 2000 women in the last 20 years. Services provided by LWLDVS include:

- Outreach support
- 1:1 support
- Accompaniment to external services
- Court Accompaniment
- Information Helpline
- Counselling (referral)
- Advocacy - LWLDVS is represented on the National Observatory on Violence Against Women, Midlands Regional Domestic Violence Group, Midlands Region Joint Consultative Homeless Forum, Longford Westmeath Children and Young People's Services Committee, Sexual Violence Tusla NAP (Midlands, Roscommon and Meath) and locally on the Longford Intercultural Working Group, Longford Court Users Group and HATS.
- Interagency work - LWLDVS have developed networking relationships with frontline service providers such as the DEASP, CWO, Legal Aid and AGS. LWLDVS supports women to access these services in a more seamless manner or can support them where they face barriers.

The service provides support for cases that are complex, high risk, multi-faceted and time intensive. In 2018, LWLDVS supported 358 women (220 within the service and 138 helpline calls) and 5585 interactions with women and children experiencing domestic violence were recorded by the service. LWLDVS clients had 428 child dependants that were supported through the service work on safety planning for the whole family.

The service methodology often refers to the 'web of complexity' that women must negotiate when seeking support around domestic violence and the myriad of services they must engage with and it should be noted that this web has an added layer for migrant women in relation to language and cultural complexities. In 2018, seven women had 100+ interactions with the service and LWLDVS had 314 interactions with one migrant woman due to the complexities of her case. Approximately 33% of our service users are migrant women with 56% under the age of 40 and 25% under the age of 30. In terms of general population context, Longford has a higher than average population of non-Irish nationals (Longford, 27%; Edgeworthstown 32% and Ballymahon 32%, CSO 2016) and overall, the county recorded a 9.1% increase in migrant population between Census 2011 and Census 2016.

DFA WPS Consultation Workshop, Dublin – January 23rd 2019

LWL's Deputy CEO Tara Farrell attended the DFA consultation workshop and on behalf of LWL would like to make the following comments. For the purposes of this document, LWL consider 'migrant women' as those who fall under the categories of refugees and asylum seekers as well as undocumented and trafficked women and also those women who may be Irish citizens, or resident in Ireland but whose cultural backgrounds still mitigate against their inclusion in a safe society. This commentary focuses on the area of domestic violence, specifically two key issues following the roundtable discussions:

- 1. Domestic Violence Services – Challenges for Rural Services*
- 2. Domestic Violence Models of Good Practice*

Domestic Violence Services – Challenges for Rural Services

There are a range of issues faced by rural women and their children which exacerbate their situation. Currently, there are 20 domestic violence refuges in Ireland located across 17 counties. These provide a range of supports, however nine counties do not have a dedicated women's refuge, including Longford.

Rural Transport

Transport is a key issue for rural DV service providers and needs urgent resourcing, given the lack of accessible rural transport options in rural areas. As with many rural DV service providers, 75% of our service users live outside Longford Town.

Housing

50% of our service users would identify leaving the abusive home environment as being the best safety plan for themselves and their families. However only 15% of our service

users actually secured private rented accommodation and in addition, LWLDVS clients are reporting issues of racism/discrimination regarding access to accommodation in the county – despite our offer to assist these women in reporting these issues they do not want to make formal complaints. The housing crisis is preventing women leaving for their safety and women are remaining in volatile situations at great risk to themselves and their children.

Migrant Women in Rural Communities:

Many migrant women who manage to access Gardaí or DV court orders report being isolated and shunned by their communities and members of the communities are often reluctant to support DV survivors at the risk of being targeted themselves.

Diminishing Resources Impact:

- The impact of the closure of rural Garda stations has a significant impact on rural victims of domestic violence. Victims face lengthy waits for call outs and on several occasions women have been told that the only Garda car on patrol is the other side of the county or is responding to another incident. This not a criticism of AGS – LWLDVS understands that resources within the force are limited and diminishing year on year however the failure to address this by the government means that there is a significant knock on effect on women and children who are experiencing domestic violence in rural Ireland.
- While areas such as Longford have a smaller population, the deprivation levels are significantly higher and resources are not being invested to reflect this. For example, despite the higher than average proportion of non-Irish nationals, there are no interpreting services in the area and we often have to engage in considerable efforts to access interpreters via other NGOs in Dublin. In addition, LWLDVS clients say they still have challenges accessing the many English classes available due to lack of childcare and transport.
- Finally, there is a dearth of information on services available for women in rural communities. LWLDVS regularly encounters women who are still financially dependent on an abuser when they are entitled to welfare payments in their own right but were not aware of this.

Direct Provision:

LWLDVS believes there is a considerable need for their service within direct provision centres, however it simply does not have the financial or human resources to engage in this work at present.

Domestic Violence Models of Good Practice

LWL noted with interest the comments by Dr. Cairíona Dowd from Concern at the workshop where she stated that violent conflict is becoming increasingly complex and protracted with greater risk and an increasing number of actors. LWLDVS believe that

the cases we are working with are mirroring this pattern domestically with a significant increase in the number of interactions required to support a woman and her children.

- Many rural DV service providers have established **models of good practice** that can greatly contribute to the safety of women and children living in domestic violence situations. For example, LWL has recently piloted its 'Safe Space Programme' which is a unique model designed to work with women and children who are dealing with the **impact of trauma** as a result of domestic violence. This model could be adapted for use in situations abroad as well as using with traumatised women and children living in Ireland. This programme is currently being evaluated and results will be disseminated.
- In terms of addressing the issue of **education**, LWLDVS have established a 'Healthy Relationships Programme' which is delivered to TY students and which allows learning to be disseminated among families and takes place in a non-threatening environment where teenagers from various cultures and backgrounds can discuss issues around relationships.
- Finally, LWL also has a flagship programme focusing on **women in decision-making** – the *Women's Manifesto Programme*, which focuses on strengthening women's representation and their voice in local decision-making fora. The learning from this model would be a critical step in supporting women from conflict areas to engage in local democratic structures.

Recommendations:

- Information and resources must go hand in hand – it is critical that migrant women and children whose safety is comprised as a result of domestic violence must have access to these services and therefore resources are needed, particularly in rural areas in terms of transport, childcare and interpretative services.
- The impact of trauma on women and children must also be recognised - simply providing contact details of specific services e.g. Garda Ethnic Liaison Officer is not sufficient as the concept of approaching a 'police service' may be completely alien to someone who has arrived from a conflict-affected area.
- LWL believes that the existing Pillar of Protection, Relief and Recovery is the most effective way to address the domestic element of NAP but measures to enable access for rural migrant women must be resourced and the best way to do this is to provide core funding to women-led organisations working in this area.
- Existing models of good practice can be adapted and replicated both at home and abroad and LWL were particularly struck by Bronagh Hinds comments in relation to the integration of international and domestic practice where she stated 'do at home as you would abroad'
- LWLDVS also notes that there was very little reference to Brexit during the discussions – this will have serious impact on women living in border regions in

terms of freedom of movement, legal orders etc. LWL presented at a NIWEP five nations roundtable discussion on 'Women and Brexit' in Belfast in 2018.

LWLDVS would be delighted to provide further information on any of the above issues if required.

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