From Local Initiatives to Regional Political Structure: New Challenges in Developing Age-Friendly Communities

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Presentation Outline

- 1. Quebec's AFC initiatives
- 2. Quebec's policy on ageing
- 3. Quebec's administrative divisions
- 4. "Neighbours' together": a micro-local intiative
- 5. Challenges
- 6. Solutions

Quebec's AFC Initiatives

1. WHO Initiatives 2007



2006

Vancouver Protocol

2006-2007

 33 cities around the world, including Sherbrooke, Quebec

2007

AFC Guide and Checklist

2. Quebec's AFC Initiatives 2008-2013



The Quebec Model

- Based on an active ageing framework (social participation, security, health)
- Tied to municipal administration
- Grounded on a communitybuilding approach
- Supported by a steering committee with some appointed members (including a city councilor)

3. Quebec's AFM Initiatives 2009-...



2009-2017

New Governmental Programme More than 700 municipalities

Knowledge transfer:

- Guide / Training and coaching
- Website / Conferences
- Assisting the 10 cities with over 100 000 inhabitants
- Support from the Seniors' Secretariat in the elaboration of the Quebec 's policy

Distribution of the AFCs in Canada



Phac (Canada)

Quebec's Policy on Ageing

- Aging and Living Together. At Home, in One's Community, in Quebec. (Launched in may 2012).
- Committee of 17 ministries: Health and Social Services, Municipal Affairs, Transportation, Employment and Seniors' Secretariat
- **Aim**: coordinate government measures focusing on social and community dimensions



(MFA, 2012)

The Three Directions

Three directions

Aging and living together means:

- 1- Participating in one's community
 - Recognise and support **seniors' involvement** in their community
 - Support the participation of experienced workers in the workplace
 - Promote the understanding, use and contribution of information and communications technologies

The Three Directions

2- Leading a **healthy life** in one's community

- Promote the health of seniors, prevent them from losing autonomy and improve their quality of life
- Increase service supply and access and improve stakeholders'
 collaboration so as to better support seniors and their loved ones at home and in the community
- Adapt practices, services and intervention strategies to the needs of seniors

The Three Directions

3 – Creating healthy, safe and welcoming environments

- Counter elder abuse
- Assist vulnerable seniors to facilitate their access to services.
- Help and support caregivers
- Support communities in adapting to an ageing population
- Develop adaptable, barrier-free, affordable and safe housing for current and future elderly populations
- Ensure **mobility** for seniors

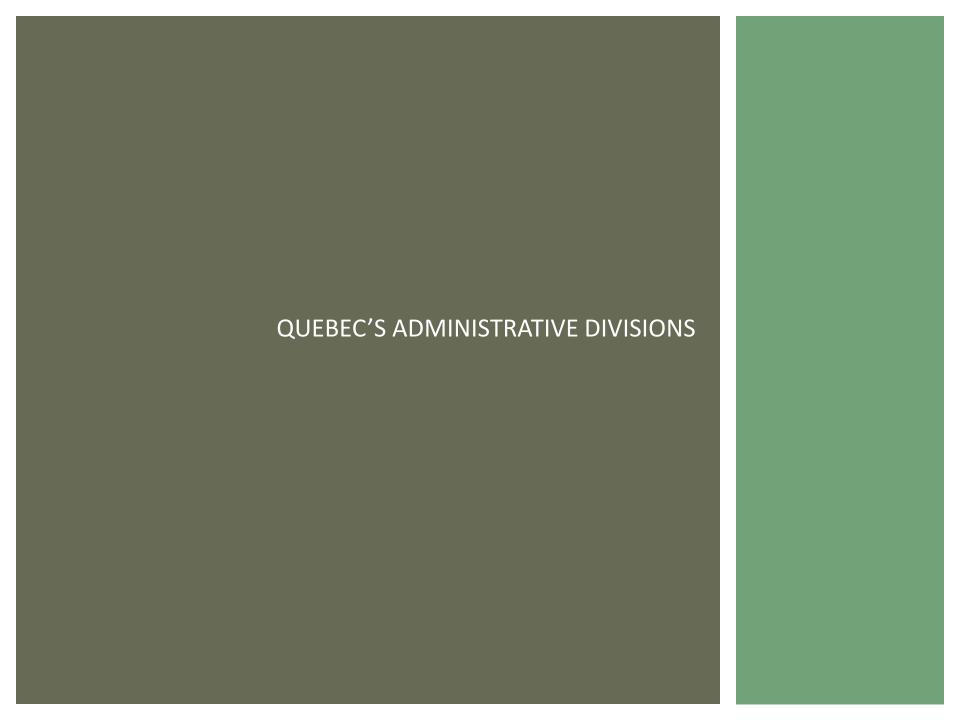
The Two Pillars

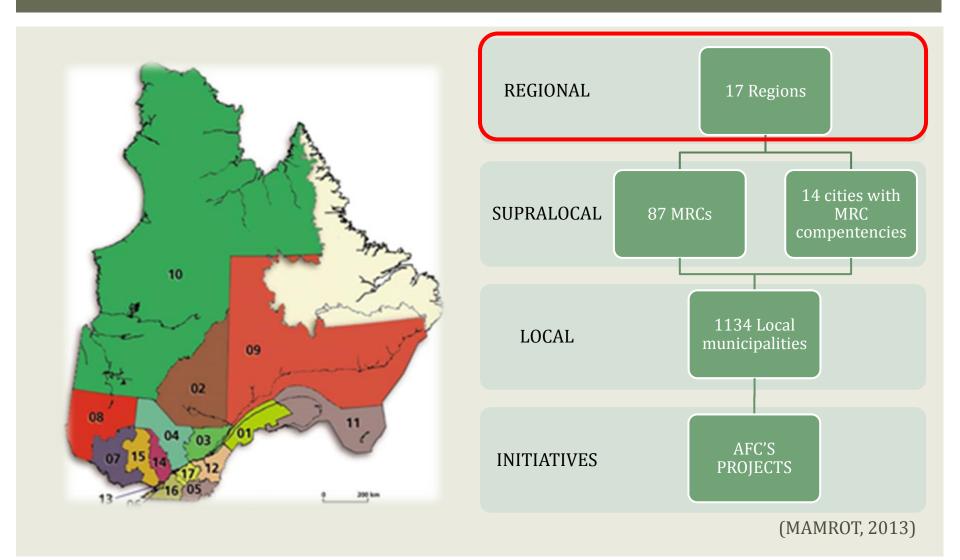
Intersectoral participation

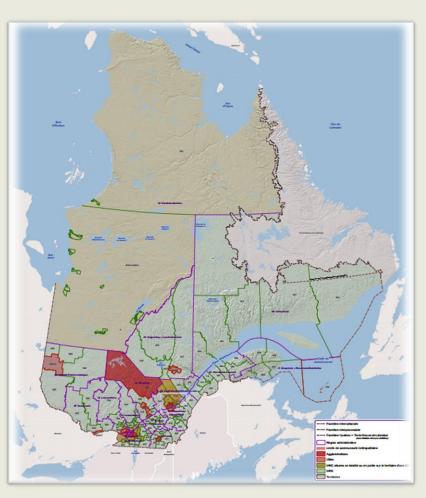
«Steps should be taken to better coordinate and strengthen actions, [...] to create synergy and thus ensure that the efforts already made will guarantee their sustainability.» (MFA, 2012)

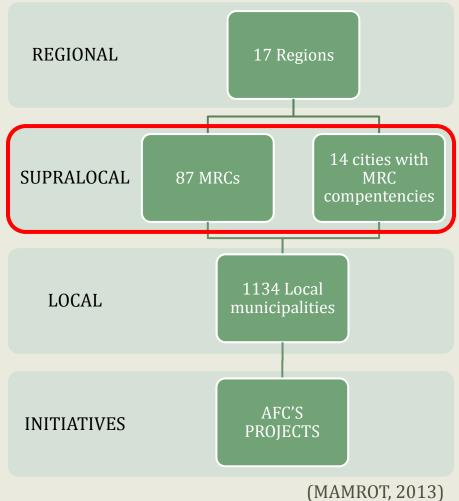
Community development

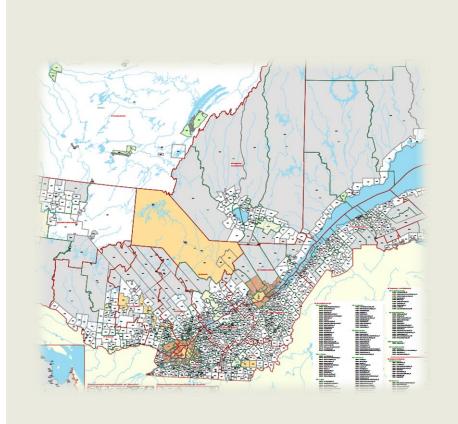
«Support will be provided to initiatives designed by and for local actors so that communities can take actions suited to their demographic situation.» (MFA, 2012)

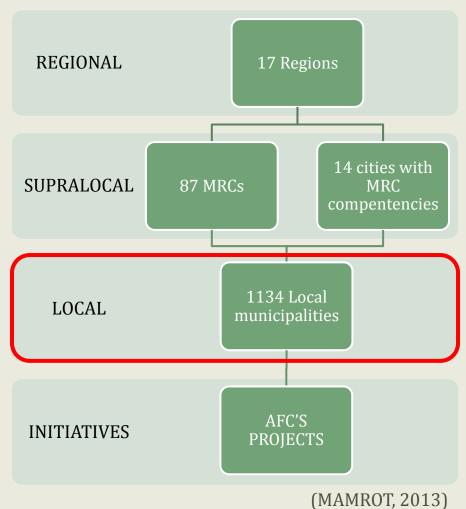












700 municipalities

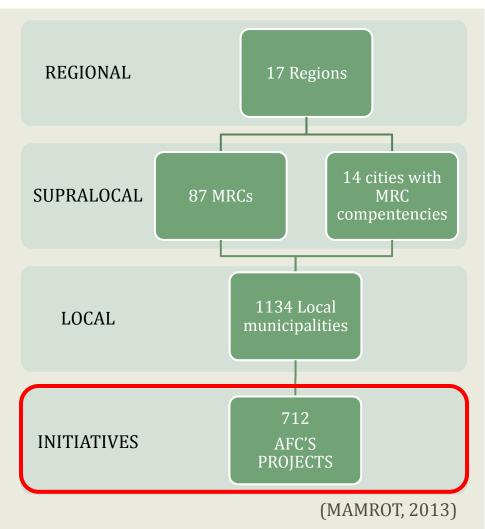












"NEIGHBOURS' TOGETHER": A MICRO-LOCAL INITIATIVE A pilot project launched in Quebec by the Quebec Network of Healthy Towns and Villages

The "Neighbours' Together" Initiative

Based on the success of the "Neighbours' Day" initiative

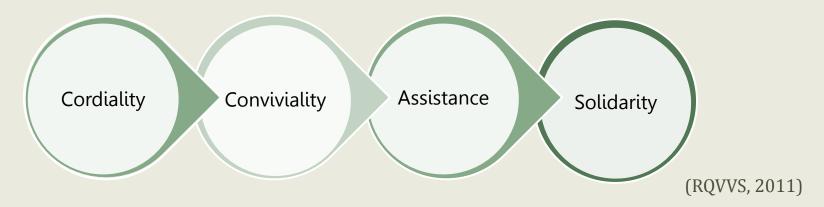
Objective: Gather neighbours around a festive event to create social links and develop **solidarity**. (RQVVS, 2014)

- Organised and hosted once a year by the residents.
- Celebrated each year in more than 40 countries around the world.

• The heatwave of 2003 → Can we extend the benefits of the Neighbours' Day all year round?

The "Neighbours' Together" initiative

- Launched in Quebec in 2012 by the Quebec Network of Healthy Towns and Villages.
- **Objective**: Create inclusive and supportive environments by encouraging **spontaneous** and **free** gestures.
- Promote good neighbourliness.



The "Neighbours' Together" initiative

Being a good "neighbour" can take multiple forms depending of the interests and capacities of each person.

Good neighbourliness can be expressed by:

- Watering plants and picking up mail while a neighbour is on holiday.
- Bring groceries to an older neighbour.
- Hosting an event in the neighbourhood.
- Babysitting neighbour's children at their return from school.
- Carpooling, etc.

The "Neighbours' Together" initiative

- In adequacy with Quebec's policy on ageing, Neighbours' Together promotes:
 - Social participation of elders.
 - Creation of social links and inclusive neighbourhoods.
 - Empowerment and community development.

This local initiative is tailored to the needs of elders and the needs of their community.

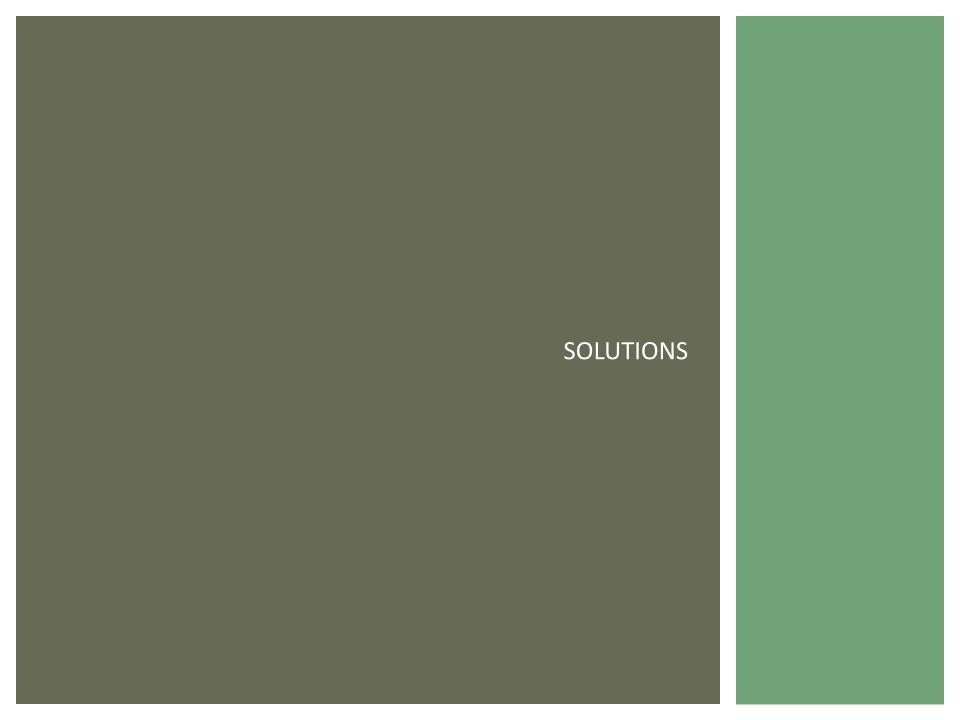


What barriers are local initiatives facing?

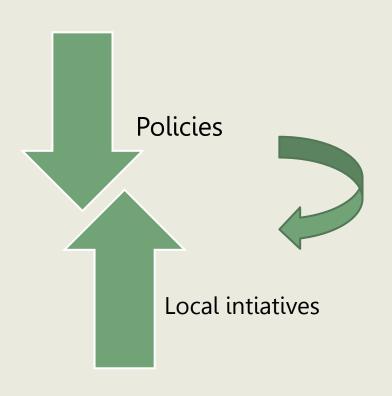
- Does the project respond to a need recognised by the community (citizen and public decision-makers)?
- Are financial and human resources sufficient to reach the project's objectives?
- Who will lead the project? Will there be a leader for this project?
- Is Quebec's policy on ageing flexible enough to help implement local initiatives?

What barriers are local initiatives facing?

- Tools of Quebec's policy on ageing that can be helpful to local initiatives:
 - Funding available to conduct an AFC planning process in municipalities
 - Funding available to conduct an AFC planning process in regional county municipalities (MRC)
 - Regionalisation of funds to support the achievement of local and regional projets that improve the quality of life of seniors



Solutions



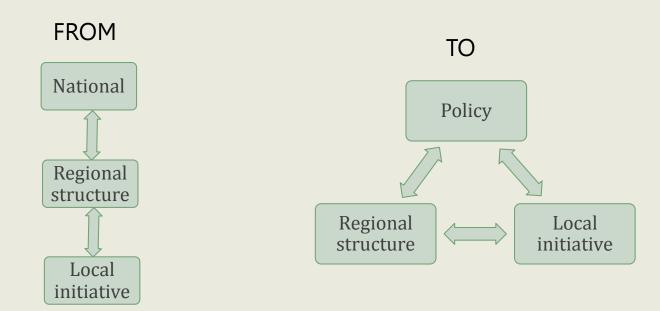
Flexible management philosophy at higher levels to allow the emergence of local initiatives and their implementation

Three examples:

- 1. The AFM's planning process
- 2. Regionalisation of funds
- 3. PIQM

Solutions

Bring local and regional structures closer to public decision-makers



Solutions

Implement Community of Practice to facilitate communication between different levels and different stakeholders

Community of Practice

A group of people who shares an area of expertise or a professional practice.
They get together to discuss and learn from each other, in person or virtually.



Conclusion

From a control checklist to a dialogue:

- Manage programmes with flexibility
- Bring local and regional structures closer
- Improve communication

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