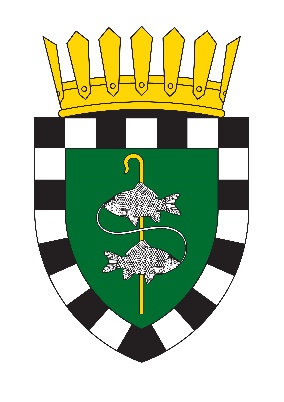
****

**Development strategy for**

**Age friendly community**

**in Sărata Veche commune during 2021-2023**

**annex of the Strategic Plan for Socio-Economic Development of Sarata Veche commune   
2020 - 2025**

****



Approved by the Decision of the Local Council of Sarata Veche Commune no. 2/13 from 28.05.2021

content

[INTRODUCTION](#_Toc53689345)  [2](#_Toc53689345)

[What is an Age Friendly Community](#_Toc53689346)  [2](#_Toc53689346)

[Strategy development methodology](#_Toc53689347)  [4](#_Toc53689347)

[THE SITUATION OF THE ELDERLY IN THE COMMUNICATION OF SăRATA VECHE](#_Toc53689348)  [5](#_Toc53689348)

[Data on the population of the commune](#_Toc53689349)  [5](#_Toc53689349)

[Description of the problems of the elderly by domain](#_Toc53689350)  [7](#_Toc53689350)

[Synthesis of identified problems](#_Toc53689351)  [12](#_Toc53689351)

[SWOT ANALYSIS](#_Toc53689352)  [15](#_Toc53689352)

[OBJECTIVES](#_Toc53689353)  [17](#_Toc53689353)

[STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION](#_Toc53689354)  [19](#_Toc53689354)

[YEARS XA 1. ACTION PLAN 2021 -2023](#_Toc53689355)  [21](#_Toc53689355)

[APPENDIX 2. LIST OF IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS](#_Toc53689356)  [31](#_Toc53689356)

[APPENDIX 3. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN DEVELOPING STRATEGY](#_Toc53689357)  [33](#_Toc53689357)

INTRODUCTION

## What does an Age Friendly Community mean?

The concept of the "Age Friendly Community" was developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) as an approach that responds to population aging and promotes the inclusion and contribution of older people to community life. Within this approach, attention is focused on the physical and social environment in the community, which are seen as key determinants of whether people can remain healthy, independent and autonomous into old age.

An age-friendly community responds to both the opportunities and challenges of an aging population by creating physical and social environments that support independent and active living and enable older people to continue to contribute to all aspects of community life.

The concept highlights eight areas that communities can address to better adapt their structures and services to the needs of older people under the following aspects:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **domain** | **Key aspects** |
| **Public spaces and buildings** | Elderly people, as well as young people, need places, conveniently placed, where they can gather together outdoors or indoors.  Parks, walkways, safe and lighted streets, clean public toilets, outdoor seating and accessible buildings – all these contribute to a more active and positive interaction between locals.  The elderly, the disabled or parents with prams alike – all will appreciate the existence of an access ramp, handrails or even an elevator, installed within the premises of a public building. |
| **Transport** | Elderly people want and need stations equipped with benches, where they can take shelter from rain, wind and snow. Public transport should be accessible from any part of the town, and the cost should be affordable.  Repaired roads and sidewalks, installed signs, properly marked pedestrian crossings, footbridges and bridges secured with handrails would help local residents to move safely. |
| **Housing** | Most people want to live out their old age in their own home, provided with drinking water on tap, sewage system, stove repaired and working, durable flooring, windows maintained and safe, smoke detectors installed.  Handrails, ramps, comfortable steps are important for the elderly, so that access to the home is safe, to prevent falls or other life-threatening situations. |
| **Social participation** | Regardless of a person's age, loneliness negatively affects mental and physical health, but also the sense of well-being.  To avoid isolation and loneliness, older people need to remain active in society by participating in various social activities together with people of different ages. |
| **Respect and social inclusion** | In an age-friendly community, respectful and inclusive community services are developed, promoting a positive image of aging and older people.  The elderly are consulted by public and private service providers about their needs and ways of better service. The service staff are polite and willing to help.  Also, joint activities between generations are an effective way for young and old to learn from each other, to appreciate and encourage what they can offer, but also to spend time pleasantly and usefully. |
| **Civic participation and employment** | There is no expiration date for involvement, and seniors can, along with other members of the community, contribute to its development.  In an age-friendly community, older people, even after retirement, benefit from various opportunities to work, volunteer and stay involved in social and civic life.  The qualifications and experience of the elderly are recognized and valued, and they, in turn, feel useful and valued. |
| **Communication and information** | Age-friendly communities emphasize the need to use various means of communication adapted to the specifics of older people, so that information about events in the community is accessible and reaches the elderly in time.  Boards with simple and easy-to-read information, local newsletters, local radio, general or sector meetings with residents – these are just some of the communication tools that can be used in an age-friendly Community. |
| **Inclusive services** | Any age-friendly community offers a wide range of services designed to promote, maintain and restore health. Medical services, home care services, sports facilities and other such activities are intended to help community members enjoy good health.  The services offered by pharmacies, barbers, tailoring workshops, laundries, water supply and sewage services, contribute to the well-being and improvement of the quality of life of the elderly. |

Since 2006, several countries such as Australia, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, USA, Ireland, Russian Federation, Japan, are developing the concept of "Age Friendly Community". Starting from 2017, the concept of "Age Friendly Community" began to be applied in the Republic of Moldova. The concept was implemented in 15 localities from Rezina, Șoldănești, Sângerei and Florești districts, within the "Aging and health" project, carried out by AO "CASMED" in partnership with HelpAge International with the financial support of the Swiss Red Cross.

The project demonstrated that local communities can become better places to age when the local council, public institutions and the community have a better understanding of the problems, expectations and aspirations of older people. Evidence from the project indicates that the interventions had an impact on long-term planning and decision-making processes in the target communities.

In 2020, the promotion of the concept began in Sărata Veche commune and the development of the current strategy, with the support of the "Aging and Health" project implemented by AO "CASMED" with the financial support of the Swiss Red Cross.

This strategy represents a step forward for the development of an elderly-friendly community in Sărata Veche commune according to the vision:

***The Sărata Veche commune is an elderly-friendly community, with quality public and socio-medical services, focused on the needs of community members.***

## Strategy development methodology

The current strategy was developed in the framework of a participatory process carried out between June and September 2020. The strategic planning process had as its starting point the needs and problems of the elderly in Sărata Veche commune, which were identified and analyzed based on the Methodological Guide " Identification of *Needs For the Elderly"* elaborated within the "Aging and Health" project implemented by AO "CASMED" with the financial support of the Swiss Red Cross.

The process included several stages, among which the most important were:

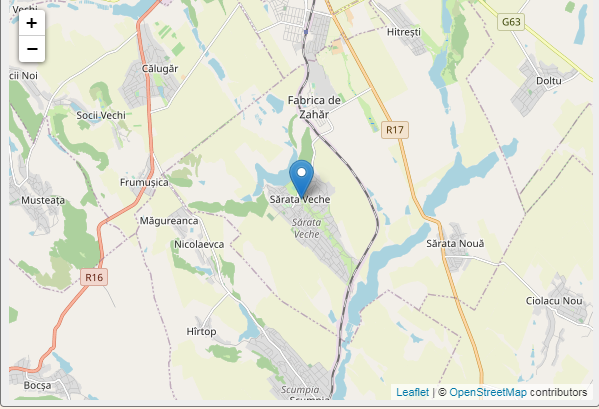
* **Quantitative study** ***Evaluation of the perception regarding the concept of "Age-friendly community"*** in Sărata Veche commune , Fălești district. The questionnaire for data collection was applied by 27 operators: members of the Local Coordinating Committee and members of the Initiative Groups from the three localities of Sărata Veche commune - who were previously trained how to apply the questionnaire. The study was carried out between 05-19.06.2020, based on 116 respondents from the commune aged over 50, representing 20% of the following age categories: 50-56 years, 57-65 years, 66-70 years, 71-80 years, 81+, of which 53% are women and 47% - men.
* **4 focus-group discussions** with four distinct groups of participants: teenagers , seniors, APL representatives (city hall and local council of Sărata Veche commune), service providers and other relevant actors in the community. The focus group discussions were carried out between June and July 2020.
* **The strategic planning workshop** facilitated by AO CASMED with the participation of APL representatives and the Local Coordinating Committee, held on 02/09/2021 in the Sărata Veche town hall . During the workshop, the strategic directions and actions for the period 2021-2023 were established for the implementation of the "Age-friendly Community" concept in Sărata Veche commune .
* collected and systematized **data and information .** Studying the information from local documents and open sources of information about the Sărata Veche commune . Formulation of strategic components.

The strategic planning process has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which has determined certain limits to the possibilities of group meeting, discussion and analysis.

The current document was developed as an annex to the Strategic Plan for Socio-Economic Development of the Sărata Veche commune 2020-2025.

# THE SITUATION OF THE ELDERLY IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SARATA VECHE

## General description

Sărata Veche commune is part of the [ui District You know](https://localitati.casata.md/index.php?l=ro&action=viewraion&id=4100) . Located at latitude 47.5099 longitude 27.7388 and altitude 78 meters above sea level. Direct distance to Fălești is 7 km. Direct distance to Chisinau is 134 km. There are three localities in the Sărata Veche commune :

1. Sărata Veche village

2. Sărata Nouă village – 4 km distance to Sărata Veche

3. Hitrești village – 5 km distance to Sărata Veche

## Data on the population of the commune

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| In 2020, the population of Sărata Veche commune numbers 4339 people, who live in the three villages of the commune. Out of the total of 4339 inhabitants, 31% are over 50 years old (1368 people).  People aged 0-15 make up 20% of the commune's population (845 people), those aged 16-35 make up 25% of the population (1073 people), and those aged 36-50 - 24 % of the population (1053 people). | *Figure 1. Structure by age category of the population of Sărata Veche commune* |

*Figure 2. Age pyramid of the population of Sărata Veche commune*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Thus, in general, the analysis of the statistical data listed above shows us the following problems with a negative aspect:   * There is an obvious demographic regression (the birth rate and children up to the age of 3 make up only 2% of the total population, compared to the birth and age rate per country which is 11%); * High level of population aging.   However, there is also an indicator with a double aspect, both positive and negative, namely the life expectancy is slightly higher compared to the level of the republic (70 years) compared to 31% (people over 50 years old) of the total population of commune, but this indicator also shows us, on the other hand, a high coefficient of major aging of the population which, compared to 21% for the country, remains a high indicator.  The gender structure of the commune's population is balanced, with 49% men of all ages and 51% women of all ages.  As we age, the ratio of men to women changes. Thus, for the age category 51-81 years, the proportion is 52% women and 48% men, and in the category over 81 years, the share of women is 57%. Therefore, within the population aged 82-96 in the commune, women constitute the majority with a major difference of almost 14 percentage points compared to men. Compared to the national average, this gap is proportionally balanced. | *Figure 3. Gender structure of the population of Sărata Veche c. (Total)* | *Figure 4. Gender structure of the population of Sărata Veche c. (51-81 years old)*  *Figure 5. Gender structure of the population of Sărata Veche c. (82-96 years old)* |

In 2020, two structures were active in the Sărata Veche commune to facilitate solving the problems of the elderly:

**The Local Coordinating Committee** – is a structure created in 2020 to facilitate the implementation of the Age Friendly Community concept in Sărata Veche commune. The committee is a structure for the representation, consultation and empowerment of citizens, especially the elderly, which implements the necessary steps for the locality to become more age-friendly. The coordinating committee is made up of nine people, representatives of the local public administration, of the institutions in the commune and elderly people in the community.

**The initiative group –** is a structure created voluntarily, on the initiative of active people in the community, who want to voluntarily get involved in the social life of the community, contributing to the creation of a more age-friendly environment, favorable to active and healthy aging in the community. In the Sărata Veche commune, the "țărăncuța" Seniors Group is active, a group established in 2017. At the moment, there are 16 people in the group aged between 50 and 67.

## Description of the problems of the elderly by domains

The current section contains a description of the general situation and the specific problems faced by the population of the municipality in general and the elderly population in particular. The issues were grouped according to the eight areas of the **'Age Friendly Community' approach.** The identification of problems in each area was carried out from the perspective of the elderly, based on findings from focus groups, population surveys and analysis of other data and indicators. At the same time, based on the opinions of the focus-group participants and the population survey, a series of priorities were identified for each of the areas addressed.

**PUBLIC SPACES AND BUILDINGS**

There are 7 public buildings in the commune (including the town hall, the cultural center - three in number - one in each locality, the Public Institution "Gr. Vieru" Gymnasium, the kindergartens - three in number - one in each locality. No access to all public **buildings in the locality is enabled for people with special needs and disabilities.** Among the people surveyed *,* **58%** consider the situation of slippery steps in public institutions serious in winter, and **45%** believe that the problem lies in the lack of railings and ramps at public institutions The most problematic are the buildings that house the public institutions frequented by the elderly, namely IMSP CS, OP, the town hall, shops in the commune. OP, IMSP OMF and the town hall are public institutions providing services where, as a rule, the largest flows of people from the commune. In addition to the function of providing services, these spaces are also places where the villagers gather for socializing. Often the villagers wait in the spaces **next to these buildings which are not very well arranged and are not convenient and comfortable for waiting.** At the town hall, there are chairs for waiting inside the building, but not outside. OP and IMSP OMF seats are missing.**56%** of the people surveyedconsiders the lack of chairs in public places and along the main street a problem.

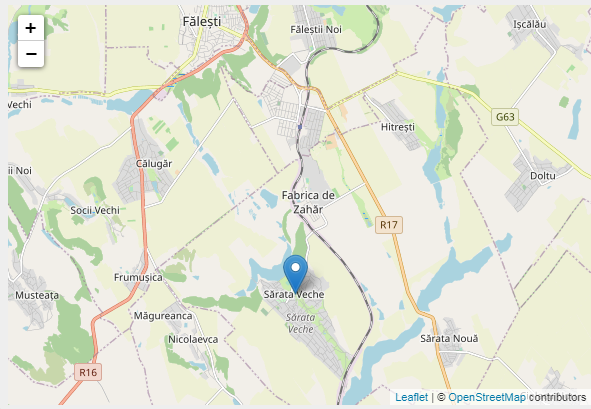
**There are not enough recreational spaces in the commune .** The central and some secondary streets in the towns of Sărata Veche commune are illuminated. On the other hand, some of the secondary **streets in the commune are lit to a small extent** . **46%** of respondents believe that not all streets are lit at night. Only **48%** of respondents confirmed that they live on lit streets. The lack of lighting increases the degree of insecurity after dark and creates discomfort for nearby residents.

*Priorities identified for the PUBLIC SPACES AND BUILDINGS field:*

* *Installation of ramps and railings at the entrance to public buildings;*
* *Heating of all public buildings in winter;*
* *Installation of chairs in public spaces ( IMSP OFM and OP would be the priority places, but also at the school gate, in front of the town hall) - benches with backs for increased comfort. In pandemic conditions, it is indicated to install benches at an acceptable distance from the point of view of sanitary norms;*
* *Setting up many spaces where residents can gather for socializing and resting;*
* *Installation of benches, a gazebo for group activities and a summer stage in the park;*
* *Allocation of a room for the elderly where they could gather, communicate and practice various relaxation activities (dominoes, dance circles).*
* *Setting up at least one clean and civilized WC in all three localities;*
* *Illumination of auxiliary streets in the commune;*

*In this chapter we can mention that there is an activity of the APL, because most of the problems in the view of the respondents are slightly above the 50% average, which compared to the situation in the country is a good indication, the urgent problem remains a well-equipped public WC.*

**TRANSPORT**

**A large part of the roads in the village are damaged [[1]](#footnote-1).** The R17 road that crosses a part of Sărata Veche village has been repaired in the last 4 years. This is how the adjacent roads were repaired: 12 Sărata Veche streets - of which 2 with asphalt and the rest in white gravel, 2 streets in Sărata Nouă - one with asphalt, another in white with gravel, and 2 streets in Hitrești - one with asphalt, another in white version with gravel. Analyzing the data regarding the national road network, it can be observed that of all three localities Sărata Veche is the locality further from the national road R17, respectively the repair and maintenance of the roads is distributed proportionally.

**The roads in the commune are not fully equipped with sidewalks** . In the absence of sidewalks, pedestrians are forced to move on the road. Under these conditions, the movement of students to and from school, the movement of elderly people, people with reduced mobility or people with wheelchairs is extremely difficult and dangerous. Similarly, moving on bicycles and scooters is difficult and dangerous without sidewalks.

There is local transport in the commune, but with an inconvenient schedule. Minibuses are not adapted for boarding and disembarking people with reduced mobility - **33%** believe that **public transport is not available for all elderly people** . At the same time, the conditions in the minibuses are poor (crowded, dirty). Regarding the traffic schedule, residents' opinions are divided: **30% consider the graph not convenient** ,and **61%** consider it comfortable.

The lack of a convenient schedule of local transport is felt by local residents, especially with regard to people with reduced mobility: **48%** of respondents consider it a serious problem that **elderly people with reduced mobility do not travel with local public transport to public institutions in the locality** .

In the commune, waiting stations are not set up to a certain extent. Comfort while waiting for transport - protection from sun, rain and wind, especially for more sensitive people is an important factor. **64%** of the respondents believe that **the waiting stations are not arranged and the traffic schedule is not displayed** , and **26% believe that they are arranged, and 9% do not know** if there is any problem related to the arrangement of the stations. There are three pedestrian crossings in the commune.

*Priorities identified for the field of TRANSPORT:*

* *Construction and arrangement of stations with the display of the traffic schedule;*
* *Repair of the main and auxiliary roads in the commune;*
* *Arrangement of sidewalks on the streets of the commune;*
* *Substituting minibuses or deploying a larger bus for local routes;*
* *Equipping transport with access ramps and railings;*
* *The introduction of a special transport (social taxi) for the elderly, with a degree of disability, those with urgent needs, for travel to the outpatient clinic and the post office;*
* *Extending the traffic schedule with a route after the meal around 16.00-17.00;*
* *Extension of the public transport route to the end of the village;*
* *The arrangement of pedestrian crossings at the exits to the central streets, where the transport returns, to the store, etc.;*

*In this chapter, the situation as a whole demonstrates a satisfactory infrastructure, the level is below 50%, the only urgent problem that is looming is the lack of arrangement and equipment of the waiting stations with the public transport circulation schedule.*

**HOUSING**

**The homes of several elderly people present an increased risk of accidents including fires.** In general, old people's homes (like most other homes) are not connected to water supply and sewerage, they do not have toilets. In the commune there are elderly people whose houses are in a damaged state. Problem areas include damaged doors, windows or even building elements. These deficiencies make the home uncomfortable, especially during the cold period of the year. Another problem encountered is the poor sanitary condition of the housing. A particular danger is damaged stoves that represent a risk of fire or poisoning. **21%** of the respondents believe that the homes of the elderly present an increased risk of accidents and only **50%** - believe that the homes do not present any danger. A limited number of homes (of people with disabilities, who stay in bed) have smoke detectors installed. **47%** consider it necessary to equip the homes of the elderly with smoke detectors.

Many older people feel neglected by the community and local authorities, especially during the more difficult times of the year. **32% -** believe that **local authorities and neighbors do not help the elderly in winter** . One of the most painful topics is the provision of firewood for the cold period of the year: **29% -** mentioned that **the elderly and disabled people are not helped with firewood during the winter,** while **45%** of respondents mentioned that these two categories of citizens are granted firewood during the winter.

*Priorities identified for the HOUSING field:*

* *Preparation of the database of the poor housing of the elderly with the involvement of young people, the social worker and local councillors.*
* *Equipping the homes of the elderly with smoke detectors;*
* *Providing the elderly with wood and coal for the cold period of the year;*
* *Helping elderly people with household chores by volunteers;*

*In this regard, the housing situation is good, the only problem would be the provision of smoke detectors.*

**SOCIAL PARTICIPATION**

The elderly who are no longer in the workforce leave the social circle. Their social environment is reduced to relatives (if they are in the village) and neighbors. The elderly who continue to be employed socialize more, including at activities and public events in the commune. **22%** believe that **there are no opportunities to facilitate meetings between elderly people** . Some groups formed on certain common interests socialize: for example, a few men meet and play dominoes, cards, but mostly in village bars because there are no dedicated spaces for socializing activities. The situation of immobilized people is more complicated: **12%** believe that **people with reduced mobility or immobilized are not visited at home** .

The elderly participate very little in the socio-cultural events in the commune **- 26%** mentioned that **the elderly do not participate in socio-cultural activities.** The public events that take place in the community are not inclusive enough. At the same time, **17%** mention that **the elderly are not even involved in the organization of different public events in the community** . This aspect affects the sense of belonging to public events and contributes to marginalization. Regarding the events that are organized in the locality (for example Hramul satului), **12%** consider that they **are not intergenerational and do not involve people of different ages** .

*Priorities identified for the field of SOCIAL PARTICIPATION:*

* *Organization of thematic socializing activities based on interests for the elderly (for example: vocal-instrumental ensemble, evenings, gatherings, dances, discos for the elderly, dominoes, weaving, meetings on certain themes, sit-downs, cultural events, circle of national customs, a hall of relaxation with sauna, massage and pool, concerts, advice on how to get out of difficulties);*
* *Involvement of the elderly in public activities and in the organization of charity acts;*
* *Organization of several holidays in the village with topics of interest for the elderly as well (for example: Family Day, Grandmothers and Grandparents Day, Elderly People's Day, fairs for housewives, Forest Festival, spring (a festival specific to the village), Pie Festival* , *Fruit Day, Church Day, Village Temple "Community Day");*

*Regarding this chapter, a social participation is observed, the only indicator that is slightly above 25% indicates that the elderly do not participate in socio-cultural activities, which is a very good one compared to the indicator for the country and other communities. Thus, 57% of respondents share the idea that the elderly participate in socio-cultural activities, Another 53% of respondents mention that elderly people are involved in organizing socio-cultural events, even people with reduced mobility are visited at home - a fact confirmed by 73 % of respondents.*

*All of the above come to the conclusion of a civic participation of the elderly, but also a dialogue between them, APL and civil society.*

**RESPECT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION**

The analysis of the situation showed that there is an acute perception of the elderly that they are excluded from public activities in the commune **30%** of the respondentsbelieves that **local authorities and local people are not concerned with the elderly and the needs of the elderly** .

In addition, the elderly have the perception that they are not respected by other members of the community and feel a generational divide and a lack of communication between various social groups. **49%** of respondentsbelieves that **young people do not show a respectful attitude towards the elderly** . **40%** mentioned that **older people are sometimes treated with less respect** by younger residents. Residents reported brutal or disrespectful attitudes towards the elderly.

Thanks to their experience and knowledge, the elderly could contribute to local decision-making processes and make better decisions for the community. However, **41%** believe that **the elderly are not invited to the CL meetings and the contribution of the elderly at the community level is not appreciated** .

*Priorities identified for the field of RESPECT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION:*

* *Tribute to the elderly on round-number anniversaries. Mentioning the merits of the elderly at public activities;*
* *Conducting joint activities between young people and the elderly, for the exchange of experience and knowledge (round tables, discussions on various topics);*
* *Involvement of parents in education, occupations for children with disabilities;*
* *Organization of meetings with the participation / invitation of the elderly on topics related to the discussed decisions, where the elderly have the opportunity to express their opinion;*

*Regarding the field of Respect and social inclusion, it can be observed that the problems in this field prevail slightly below the average of 50%, which demonstrates a satisfactory level compared to other fields and localities, a fact that is also told by the general indicator that this field in proportion to 40 % has the level of covering the needs of the elderly.*

As an idea for improving the dialogue between APL, civil society and the elderly, as well as for improving the dialogue between generations, a kind of micro-council could be formed for each slum with the councilors responsible for each slum and a representative from each slum, one person with the right to vote consultatively, not electively. This representative will inform the other people (it would be a perfect alternative to the local meetings, considering the pandemic, and it will reduce a little of the town hall's tasks, because people will be informed from the first source and will not go to the town hall for any information).

**CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Elderly people do not have employment opportunities in the field of work -** **53%** share this opinion.In Sărata Veche there are few opportunities for employment outside of unskilled agricultural work. There are few employed among the elderly. However, there are elderly people who get involved in voluntary activities. **6%-** mention that **the local authorities do not support the initiatives and volunteering activities carried out by the elderly** .Even more complicated is the situation of people with special needs: **38%** **believes that elderly people with special needs do not have access to voluntary activities.**

Continuous learning is a necessity in the dynamic, constantly digitizing reality in which we live. New knowledge and skills would enable older people to stay connected to contemporary social changes and challenges. However, **33%** believe that older people **have few opportunities to learn new things and be socially active** .

A series of problems were also identified regarding the decision-making processes in the commune. Several community members share the view that local people are unaware that council meetings are public and that they could attend the meetings.In addition, several voices claim that the community is not informed about when the meetings of the local council are held and no notices are put up in the village on the boards. **31%** believe that **the elderly are neither well represented in local committees nor participate in the decision-making process,** while **32%** believe that the elderly are involved in this process.

*Priorities identified for the CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT field:*

* *The organization of the elderly in circles based on interests (knitting, chess, dominoes, billiards, ensemble, meetings, sitters, visits to the museum) for socializing and maintaining social contacts;*
* *Gathering proposals from the elderly regarding their learning needs;*
* *Stimulating the elderly in the use of digital resources (computers connected to the Internet) in the premises of the local library;*
* *Placing notices on display boards relating to local council meetings;*
* *Inviting elderly people to council meetings;*

*The only problem that looms a little more than 50% is the problem of employing the elderly, which is actually a major problem for the country as a whole, otherwise the severity of the problems in this chapter does not exceed 40%.*

**COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION**

Information of public interest is not effectively communicated to the community, especially the elderly. **16%** consider it badthat **the elderly are not informed about the activities that are organized in the locality** and **55%** consider that they are informed. Most young people get information from the digital information space through mobile phones or other electronic devices. Older people are less or not at all connected to the digital space. **24%** believe that **elderly people do not have access to computers and the Internet in public spaces or institutions** .

Village assemblies have not been organized in Sărata Veche for a long time , and **19%** think so thatelderly people are not voluntarily involved as experts disseminating information and trainers/trainers.

Informing the elderly about what is happening in the locality is done through notices written on information boards or verbally. Even if there are billboards at shops, town hall, IMSP OMF, at stations, the information is not always placed there. **27%** believe that **the information placed on the information boards is not presented in a way that elderly people can understand** . Many of the elderly have impaired vision, hearing or reduced mobility. Even if print ads are placed on notice boards not everyone can read them. For some people it is difficult to get in front of a panel. Other people can't read the text because it's illegible, too small, the contrast isn't right, or it's written in too sophisticated a language.

*Priorities identified for the field of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION:*

* *Organization of computer lessons for the elderly, round tables, seminars, trainings;*
* *Organizing meetings at locality and slum level and discussing locality issues with citizens;*
* *Installation of several information boards;*
* *Placing information about the meetings on the Facebook page of the town hall; Placing and updating information on information boards (information about meetings, agenda) in a form and content accessible to the elderly;*
* *Establishing a local radio station;*

*In this chapter, the situation is one of the best as a whole in all areas because the stringency index on problems slightly exceeds 25%, which is a very good indicator, and the level of coverage of the needs of the elderly in this area is 40%.*

**INCLUSIVE SERVICES**

The offer of services from Sărata Veche commune includes serviceseducational, medical, trade (shops), mechanized works, transport services, digital television connection, fixed and mobile telephony. At the same time, there is no barbershop and beauty salon, tailor shop, shoe and clothing repair shop, electrical appliance repair shop, market or social canteen in the locality.

There is an aqueduct in the locality. Residents, including the elderly, also consume water from wells, which is not always of good quality. **21%** confirm that **the elderly do not have access to water supply services,** in fact, like the other inhabitants of Sărata Veche.

In the commune there are garbage collection and sorting services with a well-determined management, households are provided with dumpsters. Elderly and disabled people have access and facilities **to waste collection services** . The place for storing waste in the locality is authorized and arranged. The waste is transported to the dump with the tractor that collects it separately from each household.

**13%** state that **the elderly do not have access to social and medical care services** when such a need arises, while **60%** believe that they have access.At the same time, **9%** believe **that there are not enough nurses in the community.** According to some opinions, the existing social and medical workers work and conscientiously fulfill their job duties, including the services ofintegrated care at home . In addition, **33%** believe that there are no educational programs for the care of the elderly in the locality.

However, **10%** of respondents confirmed that **the elderly and residents in general do not have access to pharmaceutical services** .

*Priorities identified for the field of INCLUSIVE SERVICES:*

* *The completion of the aqueduct and the launch of the water supply and sewage service in all the villages of the commune;*
* *Attracting young specialists to the positions of social workers and medical workers;*
* *Integrated care at home, social services from the state; medical services at home;*
* *Organization of dental services;*
* *Reopening of a veterinary pharmacy in the commune;*
* *Provision of day services for the elderly, social support of the elderly;*

*Although the degree of stringency is just over 20% of existing services, overall coverage of needs is 24%, which revealed the need to either modernize existing services or replace them, as well as the need for non-existent services.*

*It is also important to mention the fact that 69% of respondents believe that there are enough nurses in the community, which demonstrates the presence of these services at a high level. What was said previously is also confirmed by 60% of respondents who mention the existence of access to socio-medical services.*

*An even more gratifying situation is access to solid waste collection services – a fact confirmed by 76% of respondents, and 72% for water supply services.*

## Synthesis of identified problems

Most problems with a high degree of concern from the elderly were identified in the field of public spaces and buildings in the locality. The problems in this area are confirmed by over 79% of respondents. The problems in the fields of Transport, Housing, and Communication and information are felt by 48%-50% of the respondents, and the problems in the other fields are confirmed by the respondents in proportion of 56%-62%.

*Figure 6. Average degree of confirmation of problems / concerns by domains*

If we divide the problems according to the environment they affect, we can distinguish between problems that affect the physical and tangible environment in the commune (everything related to the physical infrastructure) and the social environment (includes local customs, relations between residents and other intangible and invisible aspects).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Figure 7. Distribution of problems according to the environment they affect (physical vs social)* | Out of the total of 37 problems and concerns identified, most of them refer to aspects related to the social environment of Sărata Veche commune.  24 of the problems described (65%) concern aspects related to involvement in social life, participation in decision-making processes and in civic life, relations between generations, help and attention to the special needs of the elderly and other vulnerable people.  Another 13 problems (35%) refer to problems and concerns related to the infrastructure in the locality (damaged roads, lack of sidewalks, difficult access to buildings, lack of rest and recreation spaces, undeveloped stations). |

Even if they are fewer in number, the problems related to the physical environment are felt more intensely by the elderly population of Sărata Veche . The average degree of confirmation of problems in the physical environment was 46%. These issues are concentrated in four of the eight areas analyzed (Public Spaces and Buildings (53%), Transport (44%), Housing (23%) and Community and Health Services (62%)).

*Figure 8. Degree of confirmation of problems in the social environment vs. the physical environment*

Problems in the social environment have a confirmation average of 42%. These problems are encountered in all eight domains, except for the domain of Public Spaces and Buildings.

According to the opinion of the elderly extracted from the conclusions of the study regarding the perception of the concept of "Age Friendly Community", the level of coverage of the needs of the elderly in these localities by the time of 2020, was around 28%. The target of the current strategy is to propose solutions to solve as many of the identified problems as possible, to improve both the physical environment of the commune and the social environment.

# THE SWOT ANALYSIS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Strong points** | **Weaknesses** |
| **Performance** | |
| * APL and civil society organizations in the commune are open and willing to adapt the physical and social infrastructure to the needs of people of all ages. * APL Sărata Veche has a good reputation in the region. * Experience in NGO creation and administration, project writing. | * Insufficiency of specialists in writing and implementing projects |
| **Funding, resources, operating capacity and internal procedures** | |
| * The local budget can support moderate annual expenses that can solve some identified problems. * The administrative apparatus of the mayor's office has the necessary experience and expertise to implement the strategy. | * Limited resources in the local public budget. |
| **Communication** | |
| * 80% of the community's households are connected to one of the internet networks that offer the possibility to capture information from different social networks * The Sărata Veche town hall has a web page, a Facebook page and a Viber group where citizens can find out the latest information and events and participate in various surveys and express their point of view on various issues. | * Weak involvement of village residents in the decision-making process. |
| **timely** | **Threats** |
| **funding** | |
| * Solving a large part of the identified problems (especially those related to the social environment) does not require large financial resources. * Availability of AO "CASMED" to support the implementation of the plan through the "Aging and Health" project implemented with the financial support of the Swiss Red Cross. * Other development partners might be willing to support the solution of some problems, especially those related to the social environment in the commune. * Locals working abroad may be interested in contributing to local development projects. | * The local budget is generally insufficient to cover all the needs of the elderly in the commune. * Public budgets could decrease due to the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (especially infrastructure investments). |
| **Partnerships, participation, community awareness and visibility** | |
| * the Local Coordinating Committee were formed and are already active - willing to provide support in the implementation of the "Age-friendly Community" concept. * Good stakeholder fundraising capabilities * Expertise of AO "CASMED" in the implementation of the "Age Friendly Community" concept in other localities in the Republic of Moldova. | * The commune population may be less available to engage in group activities during the COVID-19 pandemic. * The concept of "Age Friendly Community" is still not fully known in the commune and may not enjoy the support of the majority. |
| **Economic, demographic, social and cultural trends** | |
| * The local infrastructure allows shaping and adaptation according to the needs of people of different ages. * There is demand from the population of the commune to adapt the physical and social environment and accommodate the needs of the elderly and young population. | * The population of the municipality is aging, the proportion of elderly people is increasing. * The perception of young people that the elderly are a burden persists. * The population's attention on increasing incomes/welfare and ignoring aspects related to intra-community relations. * The COVID-19 pandemic is in full swing, and restrictions and risks related to the spread of the pandemic will continue at least through 2021. |

# objection

Seven strategic objectives for the period 2021-2023 have been formulated for the eight areas addressed within the "Age-friendly Community" concept.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The objectives were set taking into account the problems identified in the eight areas. In order to solve the analyzed problems, concrete targets included in specific objectives were established. The specific objectives target 22 of the 37 problems identified and described, which represents 60% of the total problems described.  Divided by the environment they refer to, the specific objectives target 14 (62%) of the 24 problems in the social environment and 8 (58%) of the 13 problems identified in the physical environment. | *Figure 9. The number of problems of the elderly in Sărata Veche targeted in the specific objectives* |

The most issues identified and not covered by the strategic objectives relate to the areas of Community and Health Services, Civic Participation and Employment Opportunities and Transport.

| **areas** | **General objectives** | **Specific objectives** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Transport** | 1. ***Ensuring the access of the population of Sărata Veche commune to quality public transport services*** | 1. Installation of waiting stations and their arrangement with benches and information boards regarding the traffic schedule. |
| 1. Repair, development and maintenance of main road arteries, sidewalks on the central street of the commune. |
| 1. **Public spaces and buildings** | 1. ***Adapting public buildings and outdoor spaces to the needs of the elderly*** | 1. Fitting the entrances to all public buildings in the commune with ramps and railings by 2021. |
| 1. The development of spaces adjacent to the main service providers for the elderly and leisure spaces, with modern benches and utilities. 2. Installation of rest benches along the central street |
| 1. Lighting of secondary/adjacent streets in Sărata Veche. |
| 1. **Communication and information** | 1. ***Increasing the access of the commune's inhabitants to communication and information possibilities*** | 1. Adapting to the needs of the elderly the content and form of the information placed in the display system in the commune. |
| 1. Development of the audio information system for the population of the commune. |
| 1. Increasing the number of elderly users of digital resources for communication and information, from the endowment of the municipal library. |
| 1. **Social/civic participation** | 1. ***Increasing the degree of participation of the elderly in community life*** | 1. The establishment and holding, starting in 2021, of 2-3 annual/seasonal local events with the participation of the elderly both in the organization and in the holding phase. 2. Financial support of community initiatives from the group of seniors and other active people in the community. 3. The repair and arrangement of a socio-cultural center for the elderly in 2021 (with the support of the mini-grant offered by AO "CASMED"). |
| 1. **Respect and social inclusion** | 1. ***Promoting the experience and merits of elderly residents of Sărata Veche commune*** | 1. Conducting joint activities with the participation of elders and youth in the community for the transfer of knowledge and experiences, starting from the end of 2021. |
| 1. Mobilization of volunteer teams to support elderly people with household work. |
| 1. The establishment of solemn public ceremonies to honor the elderly |
| 1. **Community support and health services** | 1. ***Creating and maintaining community services to improve the standard of living of the inhabitants of the Sărata Veche commune, with an emphasis on the elderly*** | 1. Procurement of the service of integrated socio-medical care at home from private providers to all seniors who apply |
| 1. Creation in the commune, starting in 2021, of the weekly notary service for all beneficiaries |
| 1. Modernization of the water supply service |
| 1. **Housing** | 1. ***Ensuring the security and safety of the elderly from Sărata Veche commune*** | 1. Assessment until 2022 of the housing condition of elderly people in the community to identify risk factors for life and health |
| 1. By 2022, equipping the homes of all seniors (who wish) in the community with smoke detectors. |

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

The development strategy of the age-friendly Community in the Sărata Veche commune for the period 2021-2023 is an annex of the Strategic Plan for Socio-Economic Development of the Sărata Veche commune 2020-2025. The strategy does not replace the basic strategic plan, but is complementary to it and aims to strengthen the local approach to building an age-friendly community in Sărata Veche commune.

**The roles of local actors in the implementation of the strategy**

**The town hall of the Sărata Veche commune** has the central role in the implementation of the strategy and the direct responsibility for the implementation of the strategy. For this purpose, the town hall will use the powers and powers of the entire apparatus. To ensure implementation, the city hall will adopt a pro-active attitude to identify and attract the necessary resources for the planned actions and will facilitate relations with potential donors.

**The local council of the Sărata Veche commune** will support the implementation of the strategy by adopting the necessary decisions both within the annual budget exercises and within unplanned actions. Council members will also demonstrate social responsibility and an attitude conducive to age-friendly community development in all other day-to-day activities.

**The Local Coordinating Committee** was actively involved at the stage of analyzing the problems in the community and drawing up the Action Plan for solving the identified problems. At the implementation stage, the Coordinating Committee will participatively monitor the implementation of the action plan. The committee also has a supporting role with the attribution of increasing the level of awareness on the part of the population of the importance of the elderly-friendly community and, respectively, ensuring an increased degree of support for the actions proposed in the plan.

**The local initiative group** is responsible for implementing a series of actions (expressly provided in the action plan) aimed at organizing and carrying out activities with the involvement of the elderly, which involve mobilization, promotion and media responsibilities within the Sărata Veche commune .

**All the actors mentioned in the Sărata Veche commune** will engage in information and experience exchange actions at all levels with other localities where similar strategies have been implemented or are to be implemented, in order to build a regional approach to an age-friendly community.

**The resources**

The actions included in the strategy will be carried out through the resources allocated from the local budget, the voluntary contribution of local residents, but also by attracting and directing extrabudgetary sources offered by development partners.

One of the important sources to consider for supporting the actions included in the action plan is the "Aging and Health" project implemented by AO "CASMED" with the financial support of the Swiss Red Cross.

**mONITORING**

The strategy is built on the basis of the results-oriented management approach. This approach emphasizes achieving the expected results for solving the problems identified at the stage of analyzing the situation of the elderly in the commune. For this reason, the monitoring of the implementation of the strategy will be carried out to a greater extent by checking the result indicators and to a lesser extent the process indicators.

Sărata Veche Town Hall , which will collaborate with internal and external stakeholders to achieve the objectives.

Progress in implementing the strategy will be monitored and reviewed annually by:

* Informal feedback from the community or through community surveys.
* Regular monitoring of changes in the commune and in the external environment, which could cause changes to the planned actions.
* Annual progress reports of the implementation of the strategy: The reports will be prepared in free form, with the exhaustive verification of the progress indicators included in the action plan.

# ANNEX 1. ACTION PLAN 2021-2023

**APPROVED**

By decision of the Sărata Veche Local Council

no. 2/13 from 28.05.2021

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AspEcts** | **objection** | **indicator** | **Actions** | **Deadline** | **Responsible for implementation** | **Responsible for monitoring** |
| 1. **Transport** | ***Ensuring the access of the population of Sărata Veche commune to quality public transport services*** | 1.5 km: Hârtopului str., 2 Frătiei str., 3 Frătiei str.;  3 km central road;  Libertății str., Păcii str., Luceafărul str., Tineretului str. | 1.1 Repair of damaged local roads in Sărata Veche village. | 2022-2023 | API | Gîlca Eugenia  Paladi Varvara |
| 1 km from the road, Sărata Nouă village: Ion Creangă str., Păcii str.;  Hitresti village: A. Leadov str., Castanului str. | 1.2 Repair of damaged local roads in the village of Sărata Noua and the village of Hitrești. | 2021-2022 | API | Gîlca Eugenia  Paladi Varvara |
| 600 m from the sidewalk on Frătiei str. 1 (the road to the school). | 1.3 Construction of sidewalks. | 2022-2023 | API | Gîlca Eugenia  Paladi Varvara |
| 6 tablets with the public transport timetable. | 1.4 Elaboration and placement of tablets on waiting stations. | 2021 | API | Gîlca Eugenia  Paladi Varvara |
| 2 waiting stations Sărata Veche village (at the train station, Mihail Caras)  1 waiting station in the village of Hitrești (next to the kindergarten). | 1.5 Construction and installation of waiting stations. | 2022-2023 | API | Gîlca Eugenia  Paladi Varvara |
| 4 km of street lighting - village side - "la Brigada" Sărata Veche village  1 km in Hitrești village - A. Leadov street  1 km Sărata Nouă village, Ion Creangă str. | 1.6 Extension of the street lighting network. | 2021-2023 | API | Gîlca Eugenia  Paladi Varvara |
| 1. **Public spaces and buildings** | ***Adapting public buildings and outdoor spaces to the needs of the elderly*** | Railing and access ramp to the Post Office in the village of Sărata Veche. | * 1. Installation of railings and access ramps in public institutions. | 2021 | APL, economic agents | Ludmila Golovatic |
| 6 banks outside the Post Offices in Sărata Veche commune. | 2.3 Installation and arrangement of chairs outside the post office. | 2021 | API | Gîlca Eugenia |
| Ramp and steps repaired at "Veronica" shop, ramp at "Andrian" shop. | 2.4 Repair of steps and installation of access ramps to shops. | 2021 | Economic agents | Catherine Sandu |
| The threshold from the House of Culture in the villages of Sărata Veche and Sărata Noua repaired. | 2.5 Repair of the threshold at the House of Culture in Sărata Veche and Sărata Nouă villages. | 2021-2022 | API | Eugenia Voinotinschi |
| 1. **Communication and information** | ***Increasing the access of the commune's inhabitants to communication and information possibilities*** | 1 site/page on Facebook, Viber .  Information about local activities posted regularly. | 3.1 Creation of the "Sărata Veche- Age-friendly Community" page on social networks.  3.2 Development and Maintenance of the Page. | 2021  2023 | Local Coordinating Committee | Turcanu Viorica  Paladi Varvara Voinotinschi Eugenia |
| The information on the information panels updated, visible and placed regularly, in a form understandable by all at 3 waiting stations in each village of the commune. | 3.3 Installation of information panels (in a visible form and easy content, accessible to the elderly). | 2021 | API | Ludmila Golovatic |
| Initiative group created for communication and information with the participation of elderly people - users of the public library.  Increasing numbers of elderly users of computers in the library room and youth resource center. | 3.4 Creation of the whistleblower initiative group | 2021 | The "Speranța" initiative group, the "țărăncuța" senior group | Lilia Golovatic |
| 1. **Social/civic participation** | ***Increasing the degree of participation of the elderly in community life*** | 3 cultural and artistic activities organized and carried out with the involvement of the elderly: "Life, life, dear flower, you are dear to me, but very short". | 4.1 Organization and carrying out of cultural-artistic activities involving the elderly. | 2021-2023 | Culture and Recreation Center, "țărăncuța" senior group | Huțanu Lucheria |
| 3 sessions with the theme: "From the world gathered and to Saint Ion repaired" | 4.2 Organization of the artistic measure with the involvement of the elderly and young people. | 2021-2023 | Culture and Recreation Center, Junior Native Association | Gîlca Eugenia |
| 1 stanza: "From mother to daughter. | 4.3 Conduct of the seminar. | 2021 | The Department of Culture and Tourism in partnership with the House of Culture | Paladi Varvara |
| Activity/contest: "The best grandmother/grandfather of the year". | 4.4 Organizing and carrying out the competition | October 2021- 2023 (annually) | Culture and Recreation Center, "țărăncuța" senior group, social assistance | Lilia Golovatic |
| 1. **Respect and social inclusion** | ***Promoting the experience and merits of elderly residents of Sărata Veche commune*** | 6 conducting lessons with students, 1/semester. | 5.1 Informing students about the respectful, non-discriminatory attitude towards the elderly. | 2021-2023 | Managers of Educational Institutions | Lilia Golovatic |
| 3 round tables with the participation of young people and the elderly with the theme "Respect and you will be respected". | 5.2 Carrying out a joint activity of young people and the elderly . | 2021 | Managers of Educational Institutions, psychologist, village priest | Gîlca Eugenia  Ludmila Golovatic |
| 3 master classes | 5.3 Conducting the master class with the participation of the elderly and young people from the locality. | 2021-2023 | "țărăncuța" senior group | Catherine Sandu |
| 1. **Civic participation and employment** | ***Increasing the degree of participation of the elderly in community life*** | 2 cultural and artistic activities organized and carried out with the involvement of the elderly:   * Day of the elderly: "Taken from the elderly, given to the young"; * Claca: "Carpet of longing". | 6.1 Organization and carrying out of cultural-artistic activities involving the elderly. | October and April 2021-2023 | "țărăncuța" senior group, Local Coordinating Committee | Huțanu Lucheria |
| ***Involvement of the elderly in the decision-making process*** | 10 people participate annually in the meetings of the City Council. | 6.2 Ensuring the participation of the elderly through information and transport if necessary. | 2021-2023 | Initiative Group, APL | Paladi Varvara |
| ***Attracting elderly people to volunteer activities*** | 30 elderly people involved in voluntary activities, at least one activity per year: "Măhala verde". | 6.3 Information, identification, support to be able to participate in activities. | 2021-2023 | The initiative group | Gîlca Eugenia |
| ***Employing older people in the labor field*** | 3 elderly persons employed in the field of work at the museum. | 6.3 The inclusion in the development of tourism. | 2021-2023 | NGO, House of Culture | Ludmila Golovatic |
| 1. **House** | ***Ensuring the security and safety of the elderly in Sărata Veche commune*** | 1600 households informed and visited from Sărata Veche commune. | 7.1 Visiting and informing the elderly throughout the year regarding safety and protection measures | 2021-2023 | Social assistance, Local Coordinating Committee | Baxan Stella |
| Permanently updated database with people at risk. | 7.2 Permanent updating of a database with platforms at risk | 2021-2023 | Social assistance | Galician Lucheria |
| 210 smoke detectors installed at 70 per year | 7.3 Installation of smoke detectors. | 2021-2023 | API | Galician Lucheria |
| 9 sectors assigned and appointed responsible. | 7.4 Sectoral distribution of those responsible for the elderly, monitoring the situation of the elderly. | 2021-2023 | Local Coordinating Committee, social assistance | Baxan Stella |
| 1. **Inclusive services** | ***Raising and increasing the level of participation of older people in inclusive services*** | 1 social center for the elderly. | 8.1 Repair and arrangement of a socio-cultural center for the elderly (with the support of the mini-grant provided by AO "CASMED") | 2021 | APL, Center for Culture and Leisure | Lilia Golovatic |
| 1 water supply system in the village of Hitresti. | 8.2 Construction of a water system in the village of Hitresti. | 2021-2023 | APL,  The initiative group | Ludmila Golovatic |
| Socio-medical services in the village of Sărata Noua. | 8.3 Extension of socio-medical services. | 2021-2023 | APL, social assistance | Paladi Varvara |
| 1 pharmaceutical point in the village of Sărata Noua | 8.4 Opening of the pharmaceutical point. | 2022 | CMF, Economic Agents | Gîlca Eugenia |
| 1 group of communicators providing information to older people on health topics. | 8.5 Training through educational programs. | 2021 | OFM, AO "CASMED" | Baxan Stella |

# APPENDIX 2. LIST OF IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS

\* The percentage represents the share of respondents who confirmed the existence of the problem

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of elderly who confirm the problem** | **Problem / concern identified** | **1. Public spaces and buildings** | **2. Transportation** | **3. Housing** | **4. Social participation** | **5. Respect and social inclusion** | **6. Civic participation and employment opportunities** | **7. Communication and information** | **8. Community and health services** |
| **20%-60%** | Lack of rest and recreation spaces for the elderly | 59.00% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lack of seating in public places and along the main street. | 57.00% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elderly people do not have access to water supply services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.00% |
| Slippery steps in winter at public institutions | 58.00% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **10%-50%** | The elderly with a reduced degree of mobility cannot travel to public institutions with local public transport |  | 48.00% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elderly people do not have access to pharmaceutical services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.00% |
| It is necessary to equip the homes of the elderly with smoke detectors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The elderly do not have access to solid waste collection services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12.00% |
| **20%-50%** | There are no employment opportunities for the elderly |  |  |  |  |  | 54.00% |  |  |
| The elderly do not participate in socio-cultural activities in the community |  |  |  | 27.00% |  |  |  |  |
| Not all streets are lit at night. | 48.00% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The elderly are not involved in organizing public events in the community |  |  |  | 18.00% |  |  |  |  |
| Elderly people are not invited to CL meetings and their contribution at the community level is not valued |  |  |  |  | 41.00% |  |  |  |
| Young people do not show a respectful attitude towards the elderly |  |  |  |  | 50.00% |  |  |  |
| Local authorities and neighbors do not help the elderly in winter |  |  | 33.00% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local authorities and local people are not concerned about the elderly and their needs |  |  |  |  | 30.00% |  |  |  |
| There are no educational programs for the care of elderly people in the locality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34.00% |
| **20% -40%** | Elderly people with special needs / disabilities do not have access to volunteer activities |  |  |  |  |  | 38.00% |  |  |
| There are no opportunities to facilitate dating between older people |  |  |  | 23.00% |  |  |  |  |
| Older people do not have opportunities to learn new things and be socially active |  |  |  |  |  | 34.00% |  |  |
| The elderly are not informed about the activities organized in the locality |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.00% |  |
| Elderly people do not have access to computers and the Internet in public spaces or institutions |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25.00% |  |
| Public transport is not available for all seniors |  | 33.00% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The activities carried out in the community are not intergenerational and do not involve people of different ages |  |  |  | 19.00% |  |  |  |  |
| People with reduced mobility or immobilized are not visited at home |  |  |  | 13.00% |  |  |  |  |
| The elderly are not well represented in committees and do not participate in the decision-making process |  |  |  |  |  | 31.00% |  |  |
| **10%-40%** | Older people are sometimes treated with less respect |  |  |  |  | 40.00% |  |  |  |
| The elderly are not voluntarily involved as experts, information disseminators and trainers. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.00% |  |
| Homes for the elderly are at increased risk of accidents |  |  | 22.00% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local authorities do not support initiatives and volunteering activities carried out by elderly people |  |  |  |  |  | 7.00% |  |  |
| The elderly do not have access to social and medical care services when such a need arises |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.00% |
| Elderly and disabled people are not helped with firewood in winter |  |  | 30.00% |  |  |  |  |  |
| **0%-70%** | The information placed on the information boards is not exposed to the understanding of the elderly |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28.00% |  |
| The traffic flow chart is not convenient |  | 31.00% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| There are not enough nurses in the community |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.00% |
| The waiting stations are not set up and do not have a traffic schedule |  | 65.00% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Average weight of problem confirmations (by domain)** | | **56.00%** | **45.00%** | **28.00%** | **20.00%** | **54.00%** | **33.00%** | **23.00%** | **17.00%** |
| **Average weight of physical environment problem confirmations** | | **65.00%** | **54.00%** | **36.50%** | **37.00%** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Average weight of physical environment problem confirmations** | | **-** | **65.34%** | **41.00%** | **43.00%** | **61.00%** | **46.00%** | **29.00%** | **21.00%** |

# APPENDIX 3. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY

1. Baxan Stela, CCL member
2. Golovatic Ludmila, CCL member
3. Paladi Varvara, CCL member
4. Golovatic Lilia, CCL member
5. Paladi Raisa, CCL member
6. Țurcan Viorica, CCL member
7. Huțanu Lucheria, CCL member
8. Gîlca Eugenia, CCL member
9. Galiț Lucheria, CCL member
10. Sandu Ecaterina, member of the "țărăncuța" senior club
11. Railean Alexandra, member of the "țărăncuța" senior club
12. Maciura Valentina, member of the "țărăncuţa" senior club
13. Eugenia Voinotinschi, member of the "țărăncuța" senior club
14. Ciobanu Eugenia, member of the senior club "țărăncuța"
15. Galiț Maria, mayor of Sărata Veche commune

1. Map source: <https://www.google.com/maps> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)