



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister

Report on the Inquiry into Building a United Community – Volume Three

Written Submissions (61-73), Departmental Papers and Memoranda,
Research Papers and other relevant papers

Ordered by the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and
deputy First Minister to be printed on 1 July 2015

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Membership and Powers

Powers

The Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister is a Statutory Committee established in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Belfast Agreement, Section 29 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 and under Assembly Standing Order 48. The Committee has a scrutiny, policy development and consultation role with respect to the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister and has a role in the initiation of legislation.

The Committee has the power to;

- consider and advise on Departmental Budgets and Annual Plans in the context of the overall budget allocation;
- approve relevant secondary legislation and take the Committee stage of primary legislation;
- call for persons and papers;
- initiate inquiries and make reports; and
- consider and advise on matters brought to the Committee by the First Minister and deputy First Minister.

Membership

The Committee has eleven members, including a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, and a quorum of five members.

The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Mr. Mike Nesbitt (Chairperson)^{1,2}

Mr. Chris Lyttle (Deputy Chairperson)

Mr. Alex Attwood¹⁴

Mr. Michael Copeland^{3,10,11,12,16,17}

Miss Megan Fearon⁵

Mrs. Brenda Hale⁸

Mr. Alex Maskey

Ms. Bronwyn McGahan⁶

Mr. David McIlveen¹⁵

Mr. Stephen Moutray⁷

Mr. Jimmy Spratt^{4,9,13}

- 1 With effect from 26 September 2011 Mr Mike Nesbitt replaced Ms Sandra Overend
- 2 With effect from 17 April 2012 Mr Mike Nesbitt replaced Mr Tom Elliott as Chairperson
- 3 With effect from 23 April 2012 Mr Danny Kinahan was appointed to the committee
- 4 With effect from 21 May 2012 Mr Tom Buchanan replaced Mr Jimmy Spratt
- 5 With effect from 10 September 2012 Ms Megan Fearon replaced Mr Francie Molloy
- 6 With effect from 10 September 2012 Ms Bronwyn McGahan replaced Ms Caitriona Ruane
- 7 With effect from 01 October 2012 Mr Stephen Moutray replaced Mr William Humphrey
- 8 With effect from 01 October 2012 Mrs Brenda Hale replaced Mr Trevor Clarke
- 9 With effect from 01 October 2012 Mr Paul Givan replaced Mr Tom Buchanan
- 10 With effect from 15 October 2012 Mr John McCallister replaced Mr Danny Kinahan
- 11 With effect from 25 February 2013 Mr Robin Swann replaced Mr John McCallister
- 12 With effect from 11 March 2013 Mr Leslie Cree replaced Mr Robin Swann
- 13 With effect from 15 April 2013 Mr Jimmy Spratt replaced Mr Paul Givan
- 14 With effect from 07 October 2013 Mr Alex Attwood replaced Mr Colum Eastwood
- 15 With effect from 06 October 2014 Mr David McIlveen replaced Mr George Robinson
- 16 With effect from 06 October 2014 Mr Roy Beggs replaced Mr Leslie Cree
- 17 With effect from 13 October 2014 Mr Michael Copeland replaced Mr Roy Beggs

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List of Abbreviations

ACNI	Arts Council Northern Ireland
AoH	Ancient Order of Hibernians
BCDA	Ballynafeigh Community Development Association
BCRC	Ballymoney Community Resource Centre
BME	Black Minority Ethnic
BRIC	Building Relationships in Communities
CAJ	Committee on the Administration of Justice
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERD	Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CoE	Council of Europe
CRED	Community Relations and Diversity in Education
CRIS	Community Relations in Schools
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CLC	Children’s Law Centre
CoE	Council of Europe
CRC	Community Relations Council
CR/CD	Community Relations / Community Development
CRED	Community Relations Equality and Diversity
CSI	Cohesion, Sharing and Integration
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DCAL	Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure
DCGRP	District Councils Good Relations Programme
DE	Department of Education
DEL	Department for Employment and Learning
DFP	Department of Finance and Personnel
DOE	Department of the Environment
DoJ	Department of Justice
DPCSP	District Policing and Community Safety Partnership
DPP	District Policing Partnership
DRD	Department for Regional Development
DSD	Department for Social Development
DUP	Democratic Unionist Party
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
ECNI	Equality Commission for Northern Ireland
ECRI	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance
EHRC	Equality and Human Rights Commission
EQIA	Equality Impact Assessment
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council
EU	European Union
EWL	European Women’s Lobby
FCNM	Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
FETO	Fair Employment and Treatment Order
FSME	Free School Meals Entitlement
GB	Great Britain
GAA	Gaelic Athletic Association
GFA	Good Friday Agreement
GRMF	Good Relations Measurement Framework

GRO	Good Relations Officer
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICR	Institute for Conflict Research
ICRED	International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
IFI	International Fund for Ireland
IRFU	Irish Rugby Football Association
LGBT	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender
LGD	Local Government District
LGR	Local Government Reform
LINI	Landscape Institute Northern Ireland
LORAG	Lower Ormeau Residents Action Group
MIFC	Media Initiative for Children
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
NBCAU	North Belfast Community Action Unit
NEET	Not in Education Employment or Training
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NICEM	Northern Ireland Council for Ethnic Minorities
NIHE	Northern Ireland Housing Executive
NIHRC	Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
NILGA	Northern Ireland Local Government Association
NIPB	Northern Ireland Policing Board
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
NIYF	Northern Ireland Youth Forum
NUS – USI	National Union of Students – Union of Students in Ireland
OFMDFM	Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister
PCSP	Policing and Community Safety Partnership
PfG	Programme for Government
PHA	Public Health Agency
PSNI	Police Service for Northern Ireland
PUP	Progressive Unionist Party
RCN	Rural Community Network
RoI	Republic of Ireland
RRO	Race Relations Order
RUC GC	Royal Ulster Constabulary George Cross
SEN	Special Educational Needs
SDLP	Social Democratic and Labour Party
SELB	Southern Education and Library Board
SF	Sinn Fein
SIB	Strategic Investment Board
SOLACE	Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers
T:BUC	Together: Building a United Community
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UPRG	Ulster Political Research Group
WHO	World Health Organisation
YCNI	Youth Council Northern Ireland
YLT	Young Life and Times



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Appendix 3

Written Submissions (61-73)

List of Written Submissions

1. Armoy Community Association
 - 1a. Armoy Community Association Survey
 2. Arts Council of Northern Ireland
 3. Ballymena Borough Council
 4. Ballymoney Community Resource Centre
 5. Ballynafeigh Community Development Association
 6. Ballynahinch Support Group
 7. Banbridge District Council
 8. Belfast City Council
 9. Belfast Healthy Cities
 10. Carnegie UK Trust
 11. Children's Law Centre
 12. Committee for the Environment
 13. Committee for Finance and Personnel
 14. Committee for Social Development
 15. Committee on the Administration of Justice
 16. Community Arts Partnership
 17. Community Relations Council
 - 17a. Community Relations Council Briefing Paper
 - 17b. Community Relations Council Correspondence
 18. Co-operation Ireland
 19. Department for Employment and Learning
 20. Department for Regional Development
 21. Department for Social Development
 22. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
 23. Department of Culture Arts and Leisure
 24. Department of Education
 25. Department of Justice
 26. Derry City Council
 27. Early Years
 28. Equality Coalition
 29. Equality Commission for Northern Ireland
 30. Evangelical Alliance Northern Ireland
 31. Forthspring Inter Community Group
 32. Foyle Trust for Integrated Education
 33. GAA, Irish Football Association, IRFU
 34. Glencree Women's Programme
 35. Golden D
 36. Holywell Trust, Peace & Reconciliation Group, The Junction
-

37. Institute for Research in Social Sciences - University of Ulster
 38. Interaction Belfast
 39. Knox, C Professor & McWilliams, S
 40. Landscape Institute Northern Ireland
 41. Linking Generations Northern Ireland
 42. National Union of Students – Union of Students in Ireland
 43. Newtownabbey Borough Council
 44. NIACRO
 45. NIAMH (Northern Ireland Association for Mental Health)
 46. NICIE (Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education)
 47. Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People
 48. Northern Ireland Environment Link
 49. Northern Ireland Housing Executive
 50. Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
 51. Northern Ireland Local Government Association - Briefing Paper
 - 51a. Northern Ireland Local Government Association - Correspondence
 52. Northern Ireland Strategic Migration Partnership
 - 52a. Northern Ireland Strategic Migration Partnership - Community Profiles for Local Government District (Extract)
 53. Northern Ireland Women's European Platform
 54. Northern Ireland Youth Forum
 55. Oakgrove Integrated College
 56. Participation and Practice of Rights
 57. Playboard Northern Ireland
 58. Police Service of Northern Ireland
 59. Presbyterian Church in Ireland
 60. Rathfriland Resident
 61. Rural Community Network
 62. Speedwell Trust
 63. Start360
 64. Strabane District Council
 65. Suffolk Community Pocket Plots
 66. The Bytes Project
 67. The Peace Walls Programme
 68. UNISON Northern Ireland
 69. University of Ulster
 70. Women's Resource and Development Agency
 71. Youth Council for Northern Ireland
 72. Youth Councils of Newry & Mourne, Armagh, Dungannon
 73. Youthnet
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Rural Community Network

Inquiry into Building a United Community



Rural Community Network
SUPPORTING RURAL COMMUNITIES

Response to the Inquiry by the Committee for the Office of
the First Minister and deputy First Minister by

Rural Community Network

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October 2014

Background to Rural Community Network

Rural Community Network (RCN) is a regional voluntary organisation established in 1991 by local community organisations to articulate the voice of rural communities on issues relating to poverty, disadvantage, equality, social exclusion and community development. Our vision is of vibrant, articulate, inclusive and sustainable rural communities across Northern Ireland contributing to a prosperous, equitable, peaceful and stable society. Our mission is to provide an effective voice for and support to rural communities, particularly those who are most disadvantaged.

RCN has 300 plus members across Northern Ireland. Its Board is representative of its membership base with more than half of its representatives (12) elected democratically from the community. The remaining representatives are a mix of organisations that provide support or have a sectoral interest within rural communities. RCN's aims are:

- to empower the voice of rural communities
- to champion excellence in rural community development practice
- to develop civic leadership in rural communities
- to actively work towards an equitable and peaceful society
- to promote the sustainable development of rural communities

Under the aim of actively working towards an equitable and peaceful society, RCN has had a long track record in developing community cohesion and promoting reconciliation in rural communities. We see community and good relations work as an integral part of our community development practice contributing to the sustainability of rural communities. Some of the work we have been involved in includes:

- Delivering Peace I & Peace II funding through a specific small grant programme for rural communities.
- Equality Diversity and Interdependence programme.
- Capacity Building towards Rural Reconciliation (funded by Peace II), delivering training on community development and good relations to grass roots rural groups; including a small grant element allowing groups to develop a project which addressed reconciliation and peace building in rural areas.
- Community Halls Advisory Service to facilitate groups to develop shared space in their communities.
- 'More than a Familiar Stranger' research into the perceptions and attitudes of migrant workers and rural host communities; highlighting the challenges of working and living together.
- Research report on the 'Experience of Protestant Communities in Border Areas'.
- Research report on 'Experiences of Catholic Minority Communities in Counties Antrim and Down'.
- Research report on 'Experience of Ethnic Minority Communities in Co Fermanagh'.
- 'Sharing over Separation' research report a precursor to the Rural Enablers programme.
- Rural Enablers programme, a Peace III funded regional programme. The Programme placed a staff member in each of the 6 Northern counties and 6

Border counties, to develop work with community organisations and rural institutions to address sectarianism, segregation and racism.

- Research report 'Beyond Belfast' examining issues of segregation and division in rural communities. A steering group of rural practitioners, voluntary/community organisations and statutory bodies regularly meet to discuss issues of rural contested space on a regional basis. This paper submitted to the inquiry is on behalf of representatives of that steering group, representing the rural sector across Northern Ireland.
- Facilitated development plan for the Confederation of Ulster Bands and subsequent action plan for the way forward.
- Currently delivering a substantial core funded programme (Community Relations Council) across rural Northern Ireland. This programme offers a wide range of initiatives to support community cohesion and peace building in rural areas.
- Currently delivering "Breaking the Silence" programme, funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs. This programme offers rural communities the opportunity to engage in dialogue on hard and soft issues affecting their communities.

RCN Response to the Committee Inquiry

RCN's response is informed by our work over the past twenty years in rural communities addressing issues of community relations, good relations and reconciliation. Whilst this paper is a response to the inquiry by RCN we would like it noted that these issues are recurring themes raised at the Beyond Belfast steering group. For further information on the terms of reference of the Beyond Belfast steering group see Appendix 1.

The most important issue to address from our perspective is the need to recognise that sectarianism, segregation and racism, whilst less visible in rural communities compared to their urban counterparts are still prevalent:

"There is no question that in a rural context, issues of attachment to area, locality and in some cases the very land itself, are emotive. Such emotion, in conjunction with sectarianism, makes issues around division, which permeates through housing, schools, sport and leisure, basic services and community and cultural activities, challenging to address. This is particularly true when the lines of division can be much more subtle than in many urban areas and are not characterised by obvious physical structures and separation, but rather are based upon subjective perceptions of where is, and subsequently where is not, suitably safe and 'neutral'. The cost of such division both financially, in terms of duplication of services, and socially, in terms of the impact on people, continues to have detrimental consequences to the sustainability of rural communities both now and in the future. Black and minority ethnic communities also face distinct issues due to often increased isolation, visibility and distance from sources of support, information and services."

(RCN Rural Manifesto 2010)

In many rural communities, whilst physical interface barriers do not exist as they do in some urban areas, segregation is still widespread but can be harder for those living outside the area to perceive. Indicators of where sectarianism and segregation may be an issue in rural

areas include:

- Communities where flags, emblems and memorials are perceived as “marking territory”.
- Communities where land and property is sold only to members of the same community thereby maintaining segregation.
- Communities where contentious marches take place.
- Communities where attacks on symbolic buildings e.g. Orange halls and GAA premises have taken place.

The Beyond Belfast report commissioned by Rural Community Network and the Community Relations Council in 2009 highlighted the issue of rural contested space whereby whilst physical interface barriers did not exist, rural communities were still segregated. This concept of rural contested space was developed and formulated through this research and in recent years, has become accepted within a number of key strategic government policies, in particular “Together Building a United Community.”

The Beyond Belfast report identified a number of typologies which characterise contested space across Northern Ireland¹

“Our research suggests that a number of key factors are necessary for segregated spaces in small towns and rural areas to become contested spaces. These include:

- *Demographic factors that impact upon a sense of control or dominance over space;*
- *The emergence of a degree of contest over space, resources and or services;*
- *The quality of relationships between members of the local Protestant unionist and Catholic nationalist communities, including the quality of political and community leadership;*
- *The presence of trigger events and activities;*
- *The existence of temporal triggers;*
- *The availability of target sites; and*
- *The experience of acts of sectarian violence.”²*

The Rural Enabler Programme and the Cohesion Sharing and Integration programme, through RCN have undertaken a number of initiatives to try and break down those invisible barriers that still exist in rural areas. An example of this was the work carried out with Portavogie Cultural and Heritage Project. Participants in this project wished to engage with their Catholic neighbours in nearby Portaferry. There was some communication between

¹ Click on this link to access a copy of the Beyond Belfast report
http://www.ruralcommunitynetwork.co.uk/DatabaseDocs/doc_3480212.pdf

² Beyond Belfast pp4

the villagers and through a local storytelling and heritage project which developed dialogue and relationships and witnessed more positive relationships between the two villages allowing for more open channels of communication. The out workings of the programme were joint training with both communities, a family fun evening and a local historical publication. RCN has many other examples of the work it has undertaken in rural contested spaces.

What works in tackling good relations and sectarianism at community level?

Without an agreed definition of good relations and sectarianism, Rural Community Network work towards the principles and definitions used by the Community Relations Council , as an expert organisation in the field. *“Challenging sectarianism and racism, promoting equality, developing respect for diversity, and raising awareness of interdependence of the people and institutions within Northern Ireland.”*

RCN is of the view that the TBUC policy should have presented a definition of good relations and sectarianism. The absence of definition of these terms is a weakness of the TBUC policy.

Clear identification and articulation of the issues and feelings at local level is also a crucial element to dealing with good relations and sectarianism. Having the ability to relate to community issues, working at the pace of the community, clearly identifying community need and working towards addressing those needs are all key components to addressing good relations. Relationship building and trust at a local level are crucial, alongside working in partnership with those in the locality.

There is a recognition that effective community development work at local level must address issues of community/good relations. Taking a community development approach to building good relations is essential.

RCN is also acutely aware that there needs to be an acknowledgment of the impact of the Troubles and the trauma that still exists amongst victims and survivors in the community. RCN staff are trained in recognising and dealing with trauma, with two members of staff trained in positive encounter dialogue and storytelling. This approach allows rural communities to begin to open up and discuss the hurts of the past in a safe and non-judgemental way. Linking in with expert organisations in the field, RCN have worked with many rural communities to begin this process of recovery, with an excellent track record. This is highly sensitive work and is a long term process and there needs to be a clear recognition that there are many rural dwellers that were significantly impacted by the conflict who still have not engaged in any process of recovery.

Independent and skilled facilitation is a key feature of tackling and working on good relations and sectarianism within Northern Ireland. Having an independent organisation dealing with the issues means that people can feel safer and freer to discuss issues

important to them without political or institutional influence. RCN also values the importance of a skilled workforce and regularly trains staff in skills necessary for this type of sensitive work, ranging from basic good relations training to anti sectarianism training, cultural diversity, mediation skills, negotiation skills, recognising trauma and dealing with contentious issues.

Empowering local communities to begin to engage in good relations at a pace that is suitable to their situation and community is essential. There must be a willingness to engage in this type of work and communities must feel empowered to engage in this type of work. Communities also need a “hand up” when it comes to this type of work, in that a rural expert to support, advise and guide them towards good relations is very important. Many communities do not have the skills or resources to engage in this type of work, even if the willingness is there.

It is also important to note that in terms of breaking down barriers and building relationships, short term interventions do not have the same impact as the development of longer term initiatives, therefore good relations programmes must be viewed in terms of at least a five year programme.

Given the clear linkages between racism and sectarianism the Community Relations Council recently facilitated a number of discussions with a wide range of stakeholders to discuss and reflect on OFMDFM’s draft Racial Equality Strategy, *A Sense of Belonging*. Emerging from this discourse was the desire to find common ground on a number of issues that concerned those working for and with people from a BME and minority faith background living and working in Northern Ireland. Subsequently, a unified response was developed and launched in the form of a ‘Common Platform’ paper³ which highlighted an agreed twelve common themes and principles critical to the successful implementation of a strategy.

Recommendations

RCN welcomes the specific references within the Together Building a United Community strategy to the challenges of tackling sectarianism, segregation and racism in rural communities. We also welcome the recognition of the existence of rural contested space and the need for adopting different approaches in rural communities. However, to date, we have seen little evidence that Together Building a United Community will be rural proofed – delivered in a different way to meet the particular needs of rural communities.

We recommend:

- That OFMDFM ensures that programmes and policies that are emerging from TBUC meet the needs of communities in rural areas through a robust rural-proofing process.

³<http://www.community-relations.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/CommonPlatform.pdf>

- That OFMDFM and the wider Executive continue to engage with the breadth of civic society groups including community and voluntary sector, trade unions, churches, sporting organisations, loyal orders etc to develop further actions that will deliver on the ambitious objectives within the TBUC policy. The action plans themselves must also be accompanied with sufficient resourcing and funds to sustain interventions and programmes both in the short, medium and long term. We believe the example of the co-production of the United Youth programme which is being developed in partnership with stakeholders by the Department of Employment and Learning is an example of how the development of good relations programmes should take place.
- That OFMDFM and the wider Executive analyses how sectarianism, segregation and racism manifest differently in rural communities and that specific actions are developed to address these issues in rural areas.
- That OFMDFM and the wider Executive further investigates how these issues manifest in border communities, and how both governments North and South, can adopt a cross border approach to tackling sectarianism, racism and segregation where appropriate.
- That the programme clearly affirms the cross departmental nature of the programme and sets out how government departments will be expected to address these issues across their remit. The strategy should require government departments to set out SMART objectives which will realise the vision of TBUC strategy.
- RCN is concerned that the headline actions have come to dominate the delivery of TBUC to date. We recommend that OFMDFM give equal attention to the four priority areas.
- That the Community Relations Council is retained as an independent, critical voice that can offer advice and promote debate and understanding on these issues.
- That OFMDFM and other government departments ensure that issues of sectarianism, segregation and racism are taken seriously as key issues to be addressed by local councils through action plans developed by the community planning process and in the broader reform of local government process.
- That there needs to be an agreed definition in law of sectarianism and good relations and these definitions are communicated to all government departments, intermediary bodies and grass roots development organisations to ensure there is a common approach to this type of work.
- That there needs to be an agreement that equality and good relations are interrelated and that for a more sustainable cohesive community, we cannot have one without the other.

- TBUC must also address the racism faced by migrant communities as well as addressing how it will support host communities to respond to the challenges of diversity.

The effectiveness of the Good Relations indicators –

With regards to the effectiveness of the Good Relations indicators RCN, independently, responded to the OFMDFM consultation earlier in 2014. Some of the issues we raised were:

- How will the indicators be used to monitor good relations in rural areas – there are no interfaces as they are understood in towns and cities although rural communities can be just as segregated? There does not appear to be any question posed in the OFMDFM Good Relations surveys that specifically asks people in rural areas about their experiences of contested space as opposed to interfaces.
- With regard to the use of indicators from the NI the Life and Times survey it may be possible that more extreme views are not disclosed to researchers. Most of the NILT survey is administered face-to-face although there is a self completion element – under these conditions there is a risk that people do not express their true attitudes thereby under-estimating the extent of sectarian attitudes within the population.

Conclusion

RCN welcomes the opportunity to respond to this inquiry. We welcome the opportunity to meet with the OFMDFM committee either as an individual organisation or as part of a delegation from the broader Beyond Belfast group to explore these issues further.

Appendix 1

Beyond Belfast Steering Group

Terms of Reference

Vision

A peaceful, inclusive, prosperous, stable and fair society free of contested spaces and interfaces and founded on tolerance, partnership, equality and mutual respect as a basis of good relationships.

Mission

To assist government, community and voluntary and others in working to transform and remove contested spaces and interfaces beyond Belfast.

Strategic Aims

The Beyond Belfast Steering Group (BBSG) was set up in 2009. It aims to:

- Influence Government policy and practice in relation to contested spaces and interfaces beyond Belfast (POLICY)
- Initiate or support peace-building initiatives in interface or contested spaces outside of Belfast. (PRACTICE)

Strategic Objectives

With these in mind, BBSG will:

- Support existing or new work that helps create the conditions for contested spaces to become non contentious and for the removal of all interface barriers beyond Belfast. (PRACTICE)
- Initiate work which will address contested space issues and supports where this is possible the removal of interface barriers as part of an inclusive, community centred approach towards building a shared society. (POLICY AND PRACTICE)
- Gather together information on interfaces and contested spaces beyond Belfast. (POLICY)

Indicative Strategic Actions

- Bring together key policy-makers and experienced practitioners working in the field of good relations, conflict transformation and community regeneration (POLICY and PRACTICE)
- Stimulate debate on contested space and interface areas beyond Belfast, through delivering a series of seminars, workshops, conference and research aimed at mainstreaming ideas and policy proposals and highlight challenges which need to be addressed to achieve transformation. (POLICY)
- Engage with and advise Government Departments on potential and existing Government interventions that are relevant to contested spaces and interfaces outside Belfast. (POLICY)
- Develop a programme with specific outcomes in partnership with other key organisations that pilots possible approaches to addressing contested spaces and interfaces outside Belfast (PRACTICE)
- Disseminate any learning from BBSG work (POLICY)
- Create opportunities for policy makers and practitioners to share experience and good practice. (PRACTICE)

Approach

The BBSG approach is based on 3 key elements:

- It must be inclusive and prioritise the needs of the local communities
- Strategies must be developed to meet the specific local context
- It will build upon existing good practice and address any gaps in provision

Membership

The membership will initially focus on representation from any statutory/community and voluntary organisation across the region with a remit for addressing contested spaces outside Belfast. Members will participate as names individual representatives of organisations, to try and promote consistency of attendance. Organisations may opt in and out of the process if and when they desire but no group will have the authority to disrupt the process.

Principles

This will require members of the BBSG to:

- Be influential within their agencies
- To encourage a flexible approach to practices which may be beneficial to enabling or sustaining good relations approaches which takes full account of the problems and opportunities for local areas.
- To share relevant information and best practice

- To ensure that all responses to the legacy of physical segregation the safety and security of the people living near to contested spaces and physical interfaces must be a priority.

Values

- The work of the Steering group will be carried out through promoting
- Mutual understanding
- The acquisition and dissemination of new knowledge
- Respect and tolerance
- Shared ownership of common issues, concerns, resources and opportunities
- Creativity and innovation, equality and accountability
- Self help and mutual support

Subgroups

Subgroups of members with particular expertise may be established for specific pieces of work

Partnership working

All partners within the process will be values participants, who are committed to the process and principles, which seek to meet the above aims and objectives. Individuals will take responsibility for their own actions and for regular communication to their agencies and organisations.

Meeting schedule

Meetings will be scheduled annually and will take place on a quarterly basis

Speedwell Trust



Northern Ireland Assembly Committee for the Office of the First Minister and the deputy First Minister

Inquiry into Building a United Community

Submission from the Speedwell Trust October 2014

Executive Summary

We believe that schools have a central role to play in improving community relations and in building a united community in Northern Ireland. The need for all schools to facilitate cross-community contact for their pupils on a regular basis is clear. The evidence suggests that nearly a quarter (24%) of young people in Northern Ireland who consider themselves either 'Protestant' or 'Catholic' have no friends from the 'other' main religious community. Moreover, 45% of 16 year olds report having nowhere in their area where they could meet young people from a different religious background. There is also robust evidence that cross-community friendships and social activity are more likely among young people who have been given opportunities at school or in youth groups to mix with their counterparts on a cross-community basis.

The current level of participation by schools in cross-community shared education and community relations programmes is disappointing; of the 568 schools which responded to a recent survey on 'shared education' by the Department of Education, only 306 (54%) had been involved in shared education on a cross-community basis.

In our view, there are three principal barriers to participation in cross-community collaboration by schools. The first and most important is undoubtedly that schools are not required to facilitate cross-community engagement for their pupils. Related to this is the lack of any statutory definition of shared education which defines it as cross-community activity. The third barrier is a lack of funding.

Our recommendations to the Committee are as follows:

- OFMdFM should produce an annual progress report, published in a timely fashion, with regard to the good relations indicators which it monitors.

- OFMdfM's 'Good Relations Indicators' reports should provide more analysis and should present recommendations for policy changes which might enhance progress towards improved community relations.
- OFMdfM should clarify the term 'community relations participation' by schools in its good relations indicators reports, and should introduce the following additional indicators:
 - The extent to which schools are providing opportunities for meaningful and sustained cross-community contact for pupils
 - The extent of cross-community friendships among children and young people
 - Whether children and young people have anywhere to meet their counterparts from the other main community
- The Committee should investigate the extent of and reasons for any delays by OFMdfM in making and communicating decisions on applications to its Central Good Relations Fund 2014/2015.
- The Education Minister should bring forward, at the earliest possible opportunity, a statutory definition of shared education which makes explicit that it must involve meaningful cross-community interaction by pupils on a sustained basis.
- Using this definition, the Department of Education must make it a statutory obligation for schools to ensure that all their pupils are provided with the opportunity to participate in shared education on a regular basis.
- The Department must also make available sufficient funding to ensure that all schools can ensure that their pupils have the opportunity to participate in meaningful cross-community shared education and Community Relations, Equality and Diversity (CRED) programmes on a regular basis.
- The Department must institute a robust system of monitoring which enables it to evaluate, on a regular basis, whether and how each individual school is implementing shared education and CRED, including the extent and quality of cross-community engagement which is offered by each school.
- The Department should introduce an award scheme for schools which provide outstanding examples of good practice in shared education and CRED.

In addition, we believe that consideration should be given to synthesising the Department's shared education and CRED policies as there is clearly a considerable degree of overlap between them. However, if this is done, it is vital that the definition of shared education remains one which gives a central role to the importance of cross-community contact between Protestant and Catholic schoolchildren. Clearly, religious division is only one form of division in Northern Ireland, and we welcome the fact that CRED is also designed to address other divisions and stereotypes. At the same time, Northern Ireland will be unable to move forward into a truly harmonious and peaceful society if its most fundamental division is not addressed in schools.

Introduction

The Trust greatly welcomes the decision by the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister to hold an inquiry into an issue which is of fundamental importance to the future stability and prosperity of Northern Ireland, and to the quality of life of its people. The Trust's own experience lies in its work in assisting schools to collaborate together in shared education and other cross-community programmes. The Trust is dedicated, in particular, to bringing together children from the two main religious communities in Northern Ireland.

For this reason, our submission focuses on the role of schools in facilitating cross-community interaction. We also consider the role of parents in this regard. However, we have not looked at the many other elements and issues involved in building greater cross-community activity and understanding, as these lie outside our direct experience. Although we believe that there are many very important ways in which we can develop a more peaceful and united community, we do believe that schools have a central role to play in progressing such work.

The Speedwell Trust

The Speedwell Trust is a charity which has 23 years' experience of delivering educational programmes designed to facilitate constructive contact and greater understanding between children from different religious and cultural backgrounds. It is based near Dungannon, but works with schools and youth groups across Northern Ireland and, on occasion, in border areas in the Republic of Ireland. To date, the Trust has provided services to more than 200 schools. Within the last financial year alone (2013/14), Speedwell delivered programmes in partnership with more than 100 schools.

Perspectives on sectarianism, division and good relations

Theory and practice with regard to good relations, shared space and shared services

The benefit of cross-community programmes for young people

One of the main reasons that cross-community contact between children and young people is so crucial is that the evidence suggests that a significant minority – just under a quarter – of young people in Northern Ireland who would consider themselves either 'Protestant' or 'Catholic' have no friends from the main religious community in which they did not grow up. In 2012, the annual Northern Ireland Young Life and Times (YLT) survey found that 24% of 16 year olds from the Protestant or Catholic religious community reported having no friends in the other main religious community.¹ Moreover, a previous YLT survey, carried out in 2011, found that such friendships were more likely among those who had previously participated in a cross-community scheme, or who had attended a planned integrated school.² Those who fall into these categories were also more likely to socialise or play sport with people from a different religious community.³

Furthermore, 45% of respondents to the 2012 YLT survey said that there were no facilities in their area where they could meet young people of a different religion, and 77% thought that cross-community relations would improve if there were more cross-community projects.⁴

Thus, there is a clear need for all children and young people who regard themselves as belonging to either the Protestant or Catholic community to be provided with opportunities to participate in cross-community programmes – both because these facilitate cross-community friendships and social activity, and because such a high proportion of young people cannot easily meet their counterparts from the ‘other’ community.

In addition, there is specific evidence that children and young people benefit from experiencing such contact on a sustained basis within an educational setting. A research team at Queens University, Belfast, found that children at schools which had participated in a shared education programme run by the University were less worried and more positive about the ‘other’ community than children at schools which did not participate in such a scheme.⁵ This finding applied even when the team confined its comparison to schools which were located in areas viewed as having greater divisions.

The importance of parental attitudes

However, the evidence also suggests that parents have a major influence on the attitudes and friendship patterns of their children. A study which was published in 2010, involving 1,700 children in Northern Ireland and 880 of their parents, found that parental social attitudes were the most powerful factor influencing the social and political attitudes of their children.⁶ This certainly suggests that, if we are to encourage children to have open and positive attitudes towards those from different cultural and religious traditions, it is vital to engage with parents as well.

Schools’ participation in shared education and community relations programmes

The current level of participation by schools in cross-community shared education and community relations programmes is disappointing; of the 568 schools which responded to a recent survey on ‘shared education’ by the Department of Education, only 306 (54%) had been involved in shared education on a cross-community basis. In other words, nearly half (262 or 46%) had not participated in cross-community shared education.⁷

Moreover, the survey also found that only 15% of schools which had participated in shared education had done so in a way which involved the whole school.⁸ We believe it is essential that all children from either the Protestant or Catholic tradition in Northern Ireland are given the opportunity to engage in a sustained and meaningful way with children from the other main community on a regular basis. This can only happen if each class in every relevant school is provided with such an opportunity. It is also the only way in which the Programme for Government target, referred to previously, can be achieved.

Furthermore, the 2012 Northern Ireland Kids’ Life and Times Survey, which surveyed children in P7, found that only 58% reported having taken part in an activity with a child from another school.⁹

Although the YLT survey in the same year found that a much larger proportion - 82% - of 16 year olds reported having taken part in such activity, only 72% of those who had participated in shared education (i.e. 59% of the whole sample) said that some of the pupils from other schools had been from a different religious background.¹⁰ It would seem, therefore, that substantial proportions of both primary and post-primary pupils are not being given any opportunity by their own school for cross-community engagement with children from another school.

In addition to shared education, a further route through which schools can facilitate cross-community engagement by their pupils is provided by the Department of Education. In 2011, the Department of Education published *Community Relations, Equality and Diversity in Education* (CRED), a new policy which was designed to encourage all schools to foster mutual understanding and good community relations.¹¹ The Department now provides some funding on an annual basis to schools and youth groups to help implement CRED.

The 2011 YLT survey found that 70% of their 16-year old respondents reported having engaged, at some stage, in activity which would fall under the umbrella of the CRED policy, either in school, in a youth group, or in both types of setting. Most of these respondents (60% of the whole sample) had taken part in such activity at school. Conversely, 30% of respondents said they had not participated in such activity.¹² However, this survey did not examine how many of these young people met members of the other main religious community as part of this activity.

We are also very concerned about the level of funding which is made available to schools and youth groups for the implementation of CRED. The Department of Education has significantly reduced the resources which it allocates for the support of community relations in schools. Up to March 2010, it allocated some £3.6m annually for such support in both formal and informal educational settings. It now allocates only £1.2m approx. annually.¹³

Only 15% of schools (181) took part in projects which were allocated funding by the Department through this programme in 2013/14.¹⁴

We further note, from data in OFMdfM's most recent 'Good Relations Indicators' report, that the proportion of schools engaging in community relations activity fell drastically between 2006/07, when it stood at 43%, to 2011/12, when it stood at 21%.¹⁵ It is not clear, from the report, how the OFMdfM data is compiled. It may refer only to schools which have been allocated funding for community relations programmes. Obviously, some schools may participate in community relations activities without recourse to external funding. However, the figures are undoubtedly a cause for concern. Moreover, they mirror informal feedback which we have received from schools which suggests that far fewer schools are now participating in such activity than was the case previously.

Barriers to cross-community collaboration by schools

In our view, there are three principal barriers to participation in cross-community collaboration by schools. The first and most important is undoubtedly that schools are not required to facilitate cross-community engagement for their pupils. Related to this is the lack of any statutory definition of shared education which defines it as cross-community activity. The third barrier is a lack of funding.

As the Committee will be aware, the Northern Ireland Executive's current *Programme for Government 2011–2015* contains a commitment to ensure that all children have the opportunity to participate in shared education programmes by 2015.¹⁶ In addition, the OFMdFM policy document, *Together: Building a United Community* (TBUC), contains a commitment to deliver ten 'shared education' campuses.¹⁷ The Education Minister subsequently made a pledge, in January 2014, to deliver on this promise.

However, if shared education is to form a central element of the Executive's approach to cross-community relations, as we believe it most certainly should, it is essential that all involved are using the same clear definition of 'shared education', and that any 'shared education' will facilitate sustained and meaningful contact between children from the two main religious traditions in Northern Ireland.

We have been disappointed, therefore, to discover that there is no clear statutory definition of 'shared education', and that the Executive seems to be using a definition which appears to allow collaboration between Catholic grammar and non-grammar schools, on the one hand, and between predominantly Protestant controlled or voluntary grammar and non-grammar schools, on the other, to be viewed as 'shared education'. It also appears to allow for collaboration between a Catholic primary and Catholic post-primary school, or a predominantly Protestant controlled primary school and a predominantly Protestant controlled or voluntary post-primary school.

The definition in question was drawn up by the Ministerial Advisory Group on Shared Education. This Group was tasked by the Executive with providing a set of recommendations on how best to take forward shared education. It reported in March 2013. It defined shared education as follows:

Shared education involves two or more schools or other educational institutions from different sectors working in collaboration with the aim of delivering educational benefits to learners, promoting the efficient and effective use of resources, and promoting equality of opportunity, good relations, equality of identity, respect for diversity and community cohesion.¹⁸

Crucially, however, the report further clarifies that: "By 'different sectors', the definition refers to schools and other education providers of differing ownership, sectoral identity and ethos, management type or governance."¹⁹ Such a definition seems to allow the 'single community' interpretations referred to above.

Moreover, the impression that something close to the Group's definition is being used by the Department of Education and by schools is reinforced by the fact that, in the "shared education" section of the schools' survey carried out by the Department of Education, referred to earlier, the Department lists a number of types of 'shared education' collaboration in which each school might have participated and includes, as an option, collaboration with a school "from the same sector (e.g. controlled, maintained, integrated, Irish medium)". Thus, although the Department has a different definition of the term 'sector' from the Ministerial Advisory Group, it appears to share the view that 'shared education' does not have to involve cross-community collaboration.²⁰

Any such 'single community' collaboration, while it may bring many other benefits, is not going to facilitate the type of cross-community contact which the evidence shows is so important in helping

to increase cross-community understanding and foster good cross-community relationships in Northern Ireland.

We appreciate that the Education Minister has since committed to bringing forward a definition of shared education and appreciate that the final statutory definition may differ from the above.²¹ However, we are concerned that, in the absence of any official definition, the broad definition recommended by the Working Group will be used, in the meantime, by the Department of Education, education boards and schools in working towards the Executive's current policy objectives concerning shared education. Moreover, until a firm statutory definition is produced, it will be impossible for either OFMdFM or the Department of Education to monitor robustly the degree and quality of shared education which is taking place, as it will not be clear what it is monitoring.

In addition, the Department of Education's CRED policy document stipulates only that schools should provide opportunities for their pupils to interact with others from different backgrounds "within the resources available"; in other words, where a school feels it cannot afford to initiate such cross-community engagement, that engagement does not have to take place.²²

Moreover, at present, there is no dedicated funding stream to assist schools in collaborating on a shared education basis. As noted above, there has also been a significant reduction in the amount of funding which the Department of Education provides for schools' community relations programmes. Perhaps not surprisingly, survey evidence suggests that lack of funding is the major barrier which schools face when it comes to initiating shared education and cross-community schemes.

Lack of resources was the obstacle cited most commonly by the schools which took part in a survey on shared education carried out by a team from Queen's University; 83% of schools which responded selected this factor as a barrier to delivering shared education.²³ The issue was also identified by 53% of respondents to a survey which the Speedwell Trust carried out with schools with which it has worked (See Table 1). This survey asked schools to identify which factors they felt created potential obstacles for schools in participating in cross-community programmes.²⁴ Moreover, the barrier most commonly identified by the respondents to our survey was transport costs, cited by 85% of respondents.

Accessing Central Good Relations funding: the Trust's experience

In this regard, we wish to highlight our disappointing experience with regard to the fund established by OFMdFM to help achieve the Executive's good relations targets and to deliver its TBUC strategy. OFMdFM published an invitation to apply for the 2014-15 Central Good Relations fund in November 2013. The deadline for applications was 10th February 2014, and the Department's guidance note for applications specifically stated that projects which received funding must be delivered during the 2014-15 financial year.²⁵ However, the Department did not provide any information on the total amount of funding which would be available under this scheme.

The Trust duly applied for funding for a proposed project which would contribute towards the first of the four Ministerial priorities outlined in TBUC - 'our children and young people'. TBUC states that

the shared aim of Ministers is “to continue to improve attitudes amongst our young people and to build a community where they can play a full and active role in building good relations”²⁶.

Our proposed project would also have assisted in delivering two of the key actions outlined in TBUC under this Ministerial priority, namely:

- Roll out a “buddy scheme” in publicly run nursery and primary schools
- Develop, in partnership with the relevant agencies and Departments, age-appropriate primary and post-primary anti-sectarianism resources, and ensure that teachers are trained, equipped and supported to deliver an effective anti-sectarianism module²⁷

To date, seven months on from submitting our application, we have not received a decision with regard to funding from OFMdfM, despite following up with the Department on a number of occasions. We have received just two emails during this time, one in March and one in May, both of which stated that staff were assessing the applications, that demand for funding had been very high, and that OFMdfM would let applicants know the outcome of their application as soon as possible. Our last contact with the Department was in August when we were given the same message verbally. We believe the delay in reaching and communicating to us a decision on our application is unacceptable.

It would now be impossible for us to deliver the whole of our proposed project within the 2014-15 financial year. We assume many other organisations which applied for funding are in the same position as ourselves. We would urge the Committee to investigate what proportion of applicants have received funding to date and how much of the funding originally allocated for the Central Good Relations Fund 2014-15 has been awarded and distributed. Where funding has not been allocated and where there have been lengthy delays in notifying applications of the outcome of their application, we would urge the Committee to examine the reasons for this to try to ensure that the situation is not repeated again in future years.

Parental concerns

It might well be assumed that one of the factors which might deter many schools from engaging in cross-community initiatives would be the possibility that parents might object. In general, however, we have not found parental attitudes to present any barrier to the work that we carry out. At the same time, we appreciate that some schools may be reticent about engaging in cross-community programmes because they fear the reaction which they may receive from some parents. Indeed, while most of the schools which responded to our survey did not see lack of support from parents as a barrier to shared education, 11% of respondents did feel it was an obstacle (see Table 1). Thus, the risk of upsetting some parents clearly is a deterrent factor for some schools.

Best practice in bringing together divided communities, and in developing shared space and shared services

We are not providing any comment on international best practice in the field of cross-community work in schools, as we have no direct experience of such work. However, we do have considerable relevant experience in Northern Ireland and, on occasion, in border areas of the Republic of Ireland. Below we highlight two of our most successful cross-community schools' programmes which we believe provide models of good practice which could be rolled out more widely.

Diversity and Drums

The success of our Diversity and Drums programme illustrates the value of facilitating children in directly addressing cultural difference and potentially contentious issues, and encouraging them to understand, respect and appreciate cultural diversity. For the children, the highlight of the programme is generally the opportunity which it provides them to have a go at playing a variety of different types of drum, including both the bodhran and the Lambeg drum. Participating in an activity which most children find hugely enjoyable is a great means of breaking down barriers and reducing any anxieties which the children may feel. However, the programme, through an educational thematic unit, also enables children to find out how drums have been used in different periods of history and in different parts of the world. As part of the programme, children also discuss sensitive issues such as bullying, sectarianism and racism, including the ways in which discriminatory and aggressive behaviour and attitudes impact on people, and on what can be done to address these issues.

The Diversity and Drums thematic unit, which is aimed at children in Key Stage 2, consists of 12 inter-related activities which are designed for use across one or two school terms by two schools whose pupils are each from predominantly different religious traditions. Schools are encouraged to deliver this module to joint groups of pupils from each of the partner schools. To date 30 schools have taken part in this programme and the feedback from them has been overwhelmingly positive.

Connecting Communities

The Connecting Communities programme is also aimed at children in Key Stage 2 and has been very successful. As with Diversity and Drums, Connecting Communities does not shy away from contentious issues, but rather encourages children to think about cultural difference. In this instance, the module explores how our concept of community is formed, the differences within a community, and how we come to think of some people as being 'inside' or 'outside' our community. Participants are also asked to imagine what it would be like to be a newcomer to their own community and how they might feel.

The Connecting Communities thematic unit consists of 14 inter-related activities which are designed for use across one or two school terms by two schools whose pupils are each from predominantly different religious traditions. To date, 15 schools have taken part in the practical workshops and, once more, feedback has been very positive.

What good relations means/how sectarianism and division can be addressed

Challenges at interface areas

We note that, in examining how sectarianism and division can be addressed, the Committee intends to investigate the specific challenges involved in tackling these issues in interface areas. However, we would caution against the assumption that the most entrenched divisions and negative attitudes exist only in interface areas. In our experience, profound distrust of the 'other' community can exist in areas which are not viewed as interface districts.

Nevertheless, the evidence clearly indicates that shared education can have a positive impact, even in sharply divided communities. We noted previously that the Queen's University research, to which we referred earlier, found that children at schools in more divided areas which had participated in a shared education programme were less worried and more positive about the 'other' community than children at schools in such areas which did not participate in such a scheme.²⁸

One potential challenge in bringing together children from different schools on a cross-community basis can be that parents and/or their children may view with apprehension the idea of travelling to a school located in an area associated with the 'other' community. In our own experience, there has only been one instance where a large number of parents objected to their children visiting such a school. This was almost certainly because the school was located in an area which they viewed as being associated with paramilitaries from the 'other' community. This particular instance is the only occasion in our 23 years of running such programmes in which a school has had to withdraw from the scheme, due to objections from a large number of parents.

Where such concerns do exist, however, it can be very helpful to deliver some or all of the programme activities at a neutral venue. Indeed, some rural schools don't have the space to accommodate large numbers of additional pupils, and so welcome the opportunity to use an external venue. Speedwell offers such a facility at our headquarters in Parkanaur Forest near Dungannon, where children have the opportunity to experience a range of outdoor activities in the forest setting, and to make use of indoor accommodation which is designed to accommodate large groups of children. The facility has proved very popular with schools.

Our own experience suggests that one of the most effective ways to engage with parents is to ensure that our cross-community programmes include a performance by the children involved to which parents are invited. Where this opportunity is offered, it is generally taken up by most parents who respond positively. Such opportunities enable parents to have a better understanding of our programmes and to engage with each other on a cross-community basis.

In addition, on those rare occasions where there is real opposition from parents, we have also found that it can be very helpful to engage directly with such parents in an open and constructive way prior to commencing a cross-community programme. Moreover, where there is any parental mistrust, it has never arisen from the cross-community contact per se, nor from the actual content of the programmes. Parental objections have only been raised on very infrequent occasions due to the location of a particular school, as mentioned above, or due to the involvement of an institution which has a negative symbolic significance for the parent(s) concerned e.g. a particular church or the PSNI.

Role of communities

We note that the Inquiry's terms of reference include an examination of "the role of communities in policy and decision making in relation to community integration and particularly, the removal of interface barriers". We would urge the Committee not to ignore the vital role of schools in this regard. Indeed, for nearly all children and young people of school age, their school is the community in which they spend most of their time. The evidence which we have already cited on the impact of shared education and cross-community schools' programmes demonstrates the compelling need for schools to play a central role in helping to integrate our communities.

Moreover, many children are being taught in schools which have a pupil composition which is almost entirely Protestant or Catholic. In 2012, The Detail website obtained data from the Department of Education which, according to The Detail's website, showed that nearly half of all schoolchildren in Northern Ireland were being educated in schools which were 95% or more Protestant or Catholic in pupil composition.²⁹ Of the 1,070 schools in Northern Ireland in 2011-12:

- 46% of schools (493) had a pupil composition which was 95% or more Protestant or Catholic
- 27% of schools (291) had either no Protestant or no Catholic children on their rolls

While we acknowledge that there are now significantly fewer schools than hitherto which are very largely Catholic or Protestant in pupil composition, it still remains the case that a very large minority of schoolchildren are being educated in a school which is largely or entirely Protestant or Catholic in its make-up. It is especially vital that children in these schools should be provided with the opportunity for sustained interaction on a regular basis with pupils from the main religious tradition other than their own.

Effectiveness of Good Relations indicators in monitoring and measuring progress of government interventions

We welcome the fact that OFMdFM monitors, on a regular basis, a wide range of 'good relations' indicators. However, we are disappointed that the last progress report in this regard was published in 2012.³⁰ If progress is to be monitored effectively, it should be carried out and reported on in a timely fashion on an annual basis. Moreover, we are further disappointed that the most recent monitoring report is presented in a largely descriptive manner with little attempt at analysis and no recommendations for any policy changes which might enhance progress towards improved community relations. If the monitoring is to be of value, it is essential that it feeds into a regular process of policy analysis and review.

We have a specific concern regarding the report's lack of clarity as to how the 'community relations participation by schools' indicator was compiled. We believe that the quoted statistics may relate to schools which receive funding for such activity, but this is not clear. In addition, we believe there is an urgent need for indicators which help to measure the following:

- The extent to which schools are providing opportunities for meaningful and sustained cross-community contact for pupils
- The extent of cross-community friendships among children and young people
- Whether children and young people have anywhere to meet their counterparts from the other main community

The first of these proposed indicators is particularly important because, as already highlighted, neither shared education nor the Department of Education's current community relations policy, CRED, require schools to ensure that any such activity provides opportunities for meaningful and sustained cross-community contact for pupils. The other two proposed indicators have been selected because they are vital in helping to ascertain the degree to which children and young people develop friendships on a cross-community basis, and the extent to which children and young people are prevented from developing such friendships should they so wish.

Recommendations

In summary, our recommendations to the Committee are as follows:

- OFMdfM should produce an annual progress report, published in a timely fashion, with regard to the good relations indicators which it monitors.
- OFMdfM's 'Good Relations Indicators' reports should provide more analysis and should present recommendations for policy changes which might enhance progress towards improved community relations.
- OFMdfM should clarify the term 'community relations participation' by schools in its good relations indicators reports, and should introduce the following additional indicators:
 - The extent to which schools are providing opportunities for meaningful and sustained cross-community contact for pupils
 - The extent of cross-community friendships among children and young people
 - Whether children and young people have anywhere to meet their counterparts from the other main community
- The Committee should investigate the extent of and reasons for any delays by OFMdfM in making and communicating decisions on applications to its Central Good Relations Fund 2014/2015.
- The Education Minister should bring forward, at the earliest possible opportunity, a statutory definition of shared education which makes explicit that it must involve meaningful cross-community interaction by pupils on a sustained basis.

- Using this definition, the Department of Education must make it a statutory obligation for schools to ensure that all their pupils are provided with the opportunity to participate in shared education on a regular basis.
- The Department must also make available sufficient funding to ensure that all schools can ensure that their pupils have the opportunity to participate in meaningful cross-community shared education and CRED programmes on a regular basis.
- The Department must institute a robust system of monitoring which enables it to evaluate, on a regular basis, whether and how each individual school is implementing shared education and CRED, including the extent and quality of cross-community engagement which is offered by each school.
- The Department should introduce an award scheme for schools which provide outstanding examples of good practice in shared education and CRED.

In addition, we believe that consideration should be given to synthesising the Department's shared education and CRED policies as there is clearly a considerable degree of overlap between them. However, if this is done, it is vital that the definition of shared education remains one which gives a central role to the importance of cross-community contact between Protestant and Catholic schoolchildren. Clearly, religious division is only one form of division in Northern Ireland, and we welcome the fact that CRED is also designed to address other divisions and stereotypes. At the same time, Northern Ireland will be unable to move forward into a truly harmonious and peaceful society if its most fundamental division is not addressed in schools.

Table 1: Speedwell Trust survey responses to “What are the main obstacles to shared education activities with schools from a different education sector?” (N = 65. Respondents could tick more than one option.)

	Agree–	Don't know–	Disagree–	Number of respondents responding to option
– cost of transport	85.25% 52	1.64% 1	13.11% 8	61
– lack of training for staff	38.60% 22	19.30% 11	42.11% 24	57
– lack of support from parents	10.91% 6	9.09% 5	80.00% 44	55
– local community tensions	17.54% 10	19.30% 11	63.16% 36	57
– no suitable facilities	22.22% 12	11.11% 6	66.67% 36	54
– lack of resources	53.45% 31	15.52% 9	31.03% 18	58
– curriculum pressures	63.16% 36	5.26% 3	31.58% 18	57
– lack of willingness from staff	5.36% 3	16.07% 9	78.57% 44	56
– poor relationship with partner school	5.45% 3	7.27% 4	87.27% 48	55
– lack of partner school	16.36% 9	10.91% 6	72.73% 40	55

¹ Devine, Paula (2013) *Research Update No. 83: Into the mix*. ARK Northern Ireland.

² Devine, Paula and Robinson, Gillian (2012) *Research Update No. 79: No more 'us and them' for 16 year olds*. ARK Northern Ireland.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Devine, Paula (2013), op. cit.

⁵ Hughes, Joanne et al. (2010) *School Partnerships and Reconciliation: An Evaluation of School Collaboration in Northern Ireland*. Queen's University, Belfast, p. 40.

⁶ Stringer, Maurice et al., 'Parental and school effects on children's political attitudes in Northern Ireland' in *British Journal of Educational Psychology* (2010), 80, 223–240.

⁷ Department of Education, *Omnibus Survey: Shared Education*, October 2013, Tables 5 and 10. Table 10 gives a percentage for involvement in cross-community shared education which excludes those schools which did not participate in any shared education. It is important, therefore, to read both these tables in conjunction with each other to discern the actual level of cross-community engagement.

⁸ Department of Education, op. cit., Table 8.

⁹ Kids' Life and Times 2012 Survey results. Available at:
http://www.ark.ac.uk/kltr/results/Shared_Education.html

¹⁰ Young Life and Times Survey 2012 Survey results. Available at:
http://www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/2012/Shared_Education/

¹¹ See Department of Education (2011) *Community Relations, Equality and Diversity in Education*. Available at:
<http://www.credni.org/contents/what-is-cred/>

¹² Devine, Paula (2013) *Community Relations, Equality and Diversity in Education (CRED): Findings from the 2012 Young Life and Times Survey* ARK Northern Ireland

¹³ The previous figure is cited in Department of Education, 2011, op. cit., p.8, para. 2.4. In Assembly Written Answer AQW29095/11-15, the Education Minister stated that his Department provided £1.163m in 2012/13 to fund the delivery of CRED.

¹⁴ The figures quoted are drawn from statistics supplied by the Education Minister in Assembly Written Answer AQW 29626/11-15.

¹⁵ OFMdfM (2012) *Good Relations Indicators – 2012 Update*, 4.11. Available at:
<http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality-and-strategy/pfg-economics-statistics/equalityresearch/research-publications/gr-pubs.htm>

¹⁶ Northern Ireland Executive *Programme for Government 2011 – 15*, p. 51.

¹⁷ See: <http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/together-building-a-united-community>

¹⁸ Ministerial Advisory Group on Shared Education (2013) *Advancing Shared Education*, p. xiii. Available at:
<http://www.qub.ac.uk/schools/SchoolofEducation/MinisterialAdvisoryGroup/Filestore/Fileupload.382123.en.pdf>

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Department of Education, October 2013, op. cit., Table 10.

²¹ Education Minister. *Advancing Shared Education*. Ministerial Statement to Assembly, 22nd October, 2013. Available at: http://www.deni.gov.uk/advancing_shared_education_-_22_october_2013_docx.pdf

²² Department of Education, 2011, op. cit., para. 6.5.

²³ Hughes, Joanne et al. (2010) *School Partnerships and Reconciliation: An Evaluation of School Collaboration in Northern Ireland*. Queen's University, Belfast, p. 23.

²⁴ The survey was carried out online in June 2014. An invitation to take part in the survey was issued by email to 130 schools. 65 (50%) responded.

²⁵ OFMdfM, *Guidance Notes. Central Good Relations Funding Programme 2014/2015*, November 2013.

²⁶ OFMdfM (2013) *Together: Building a United Community*, p.4.

²⁷ op. cit., p.5.

²⁸ Hughes, Joanne et al., op. cit., p. 40.

²⁹ See: <http://www.thedetail.tv/issues/150/religioninschools/how-integrated-are-schools-where-you-live>

³⁰ OFMdfM, 2012, op. cit.

Start 360



Inquiry into Building a United Community

Zoë Anderson

09/10/2014

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Here

Start360 is Northern Ireland's leading provider of support services to young people, adult offenders and families in the community.

We provide a range of services and interventions in the areas of health, justice and employability. Good relations is at the core of everything we do and has been at the heart of our organisation throughout our 21 years.

Our mission statement is '**Change Starts Here**'.

General comments

Start360 welcomes the opportunity to respond to this inquiry. Our main interaction to date with the strategy has been through the development of the United Youth Programme and working relationships with the officials in DEL who are responsible for it.

Across government, there needs to be more recognition of the work that voluntary sector organisations do in the good relations arena and the added value that this brings.

What good relations means and how sectarianism and division can be addressed

Start360 believes that there is something of a general opinion that sectarianism has dissolved over the past few years, yet sadly the reality is that it is everywhere we look within NI. While people generally have become a little more PC, if you scratch the surface it is there just as it was before. Government has done a good job rebranding and repackaging it, but it is still the same monster it always was.

In our own experience, sectarianism and division do not immediately manifest with the young people we work with - they work alongside each other in all our services and their community or other background is rarely an issue. However, when they return to their lives outside of the Start360 experience, the language, influences and prejudices also return. Even the youngest of children can present with less tolerance and understanding of sectarianism.

Start360 delivered two cohorts of the YouthWorks programme (DE initiative funded through IFI) in the North West area in 2013. Sadly, the funding for this has been discontinued. However, what YouthWorks proved, as a pilot intervention, is that with the right supports and environment sectarianism can be tackled and addressed in a manner which is sustained when a young person returns to their own community and life.

For example, an analysis of the young people who completed the last cohort of YouthWorks in 2013 showed that 92% of young people reported a raised awareness of and respect for other cultures and communities within their city.

Inquiry into Building a United Community

3

Make recommendations in order to support and enhance policy and decision-making with regard to building a united community.

Our recommendations would be:

- 1) Funding for the YouthWorks programme is reinstated;
- 2) The United Youth Programme ensures that it meets Good Relations needs among its participants;
- 3) The learning from both is carried into other Good Relations programmes, not just aimed at young people but at their families and communities.

Contact

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Strabane District Council

Response to Inquiry into Together Building a United Community from Strabane District Council's Good Relations Partnership

1. Introduction

The Good Relations Partnership is an interagency group that oversees the work of the Good Relations Section of Strabane District Council. The purpose of the Partnership is to provide a forum for local civic, commercial, statutory and community representatives to discuss how to progress the development of local communities in an environment where religious, political, racial and cultural expression and differences are understood and expressed in a way that is sensitive to others.

The partnership consists of elected members, community representatives, a BME representative and a representative from the LGBT sector. The following agencies are also represented: PSNI, NIHE, Western Health and Social Care Trust, Western Education and Library Board and DOE Roads Service.

2. General Response

At the last meeting of the Partnership (9/9/14) the Inquiry into TBUC was discussed and the following observations made:

- Generally Terms of Reference viewed as vague
- Little reference made to hard issues such as flags, emblems and parading which some perceived as a step backwards with regard to A Shared Future
- Timing: TBUC has yet to be delivered on as Letters of Offer have only just been received by Councils from OFMDFM in respect of delivering the Council's Good Relations Programme.
- General concern that many areas of work are being targeted under TBUC, however no additional funding is being made available. In fact the opposite is happening with budget cuts across all Departments
- A lot of evidence already exists re good practice in Good Relations work, gathered by a number of agencies including the Department of OFMDFM via GR quarterly and annual reports
- LGBT issues have no mention in the strategy, yet are vital in promoting and accepting diversity and identity

3. Examples of Good Practice

Members of the Good Relations Partnership highlighted the following examples of good practice locally in bringing divided communities together:

- Fleadh in Castleterg: A genuine cross community event in a divided community
- Annual LGBT festival: a series of events over a three day period to enhance awareness and visibility of the LGBT community
- Community Relations Week: A series of events involving a range of different communities to highlight and showcase good practice in good relations
- Sports and Arts initiatives that promote Good Relations
- Attitudinal surveys that assess perceptions re Good Relations, particularly on hard issues such as parading, flags and emblems
- Capacity Building work with West Ulster Bands Forum to develop a strategy for engagement

- Mentoring with groups to develop awareness and engagement on a cross community basis
- Awareness raising events to promote all aspects of Good Relations & Equality, particularly inclusion of all groups including LGBT
- Intergenerational activities: For example a photographic exhibition developed by local groups to highlight the differences and commonalities between young and old and to build relationships
- Strabane Ethnic Community Association ten year celebrations and opening of a Town Centre premises, associated celebrations and festivals e.g. Diwali, Intercultural Food and Entertainment Night

On behalf of Strabane District Council's Good Relations Partnership I hope that you find the above comments/observations useful.

Amanda Biega

Good Relations Officer, on behalf of Strabane District Council's Good Relations Partnership

Suffolk Community Pocket Plots

SUFFOLK COMMUNITY FORUM

'INTERFACE POCKET PLOTS' (family size shared allotments)

and a

'FISHING AND LEISURE PARK AND HORTICULTURAL TRAINING CENTRE'

- The site or the shared family allotments is .8 acre buffer zone on the interface between the Suffolk Estate and the Suffolk Crescent/Park/Willowvale and Brooke areas off Black's Road.
- The buffer zone runs adjacent to a large tract of land called Malinmore where houses were demolished twenty years ago and in the intervening years became one of the most contested areas in West Belfast.
- Suffolk Community Forum has been working with the support of the NIHE since 2009 to transform both pieces of land ultimately for shared use.
- Through the following years we have developed a community garden in partnership with Belfast City Council, won the Queen's Award for Voluntary Service and introduced accredited horticultural training as a pilot.
- The pocket plots will constitute Phase 1 of the wider development and after almost a year of negotiations with all stakeholders an agreement has been reached for pedestrian access for plot holders from both sides of the interface.
- The amount of funding is for £350,000 and we will be actively seeking some matching funding to assist completion.
- The overall project has been designed as a social enterprise where underpinning features as noted beneath will be crucial to economic viability:

- A Horticultural Training Centre also running Government Programmes – responding to the low qualification and high unemployment levels in the wider area.
- The creation of an Interface Market selling produce from the community garden and surplus from the allotments where an Allotment Association will run the facility and assist in the development of an outdoor classroom for visiting schools. We also plan to sell value-added wild foods foraged locally and in conjunction with the community garden, run health and well-being programmes.
- The fishing ponds will be managed by local Angling Clubs and the park will be marketed for local events and festivals together with daily usage by local people on a shared basis.

The Bytes Project

Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM) Consultations

Inquiry into Building a United Community



Response from the Young People who use the services of The Bytes Project

Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM) Consultations

Inquiry into Building a United Community

1.0 Overview

OFMDFM committee is currently carrying out an inquiry into building a united community. "The purpose of this inquiry is to inform the Executive's approach in the actions it takes to tackle sectarianism, racism and other forms of intolerance; and to make recommendations in order to support and enhance policy in uniting communities and community integration, including how communities are involved in decision making. The Inquiry will also seek to make recommendations based on the evidence gathered".

In order to feed into this inquiry The Bytes Project has consulted widely with the young people who avail of Bytes services. This consultation involved approximately 60 young people who are not in employment education or training (NEET). The consultation was carried out across a range of geographical locations during August and September 2014.

2.0 Consultation process

The consultation process was carried out by three members of Bytes staff, (2 youth workers and a youth mentor). It was agreed that the consultation process would be informal thus allowing participants to engage openly and honestly with the process. In order to ensure that the voices of all participants were heard consultations were carried out using small focus groups. Within the focus group settings young people were presented with a number of exercises/activities aimed at opening discussions and debate and as a prompt to enable further exploration of the topic presented.

In order to understand how young people perceived the structures, power bases and decision makers within the communities in which they lived they were presented with flash cards. Each flash card contained one from the following list and young people were asked to rate the following (from highest to lowest) according to which held the most power:

- **Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs)**
- **Community Workers**
- **Shop Keepers**
- **Church**
- **Older people**

- **Young people**
- **Ethnic Minorities**
- **Paramilitaries**
- **PSNI**
- **Media**

They were they asked to discuss what they knew and how they viewed the history of the conflict, the peace process and the growing diversity within current society and finally were asked their opinion on the removal of interface barriers as outlined in Government's Together: Building a United Community strategy.

The consultation involved young people from the following Bytes centres and outreach locations;

- **Woodlands JJC**
- **Derry Bytes**
- **Enagh Youth Forum (Strathfoyle)**
- **Short Strand Bytes**
- **Flax Foyer in Ardoyne**
- **Tullycarnet Bytes**
- **Belfast Foyer**

In order to tailor this process to the needs of the groups involved the facilitators adapted their approach based on the following;

- **Size of the group**
- **Ability of group**
- **Age range of group**
- **Location of group**
- **Time with group**

3.0 Consultation results

3.1 Group: Short Strand, Bytes Centre, Belfast.

Date: 2nd September 2014

There has been a Bytes centre in the Short Strand area for 15 years, its current location is within Short Strand Community centre and the young people who attend this centre come from the Short Strand area and fall within the NEET category. As core NEET they display many of the characteristics associated with deprivation i.e. risk taking behaviour, educational under achievement poor employment prospects and high levels of drug usage etc. Given that this centre is in close proximity to a number of interfaces the area is insular and the young people who live in this community have yet to benefit from the opportunities arising from peace.

How young people from Short Strand rated power (highest to lowest) within their community

- 1 Media
- 2 MLA's
- 3 Community workers
- 4 Shop Keepers – PSNI
- 6 Paramilitaries
- 7 Church – Older people
- 9 Young people
- 10 Ethnic Minorities

The young people in Short Strand felt that the media had the most power within their area and in particular when reporting about the 12th July and issues concerning young people. They felt that young people were always given a bad name in the press and any time the young people engaged in a positive programme/scheme etc the press showed little or no interest. They agreed that paramilitaries had little say today within Short Strand with MLA's and community workers to the fore when dealing with young people. The group agreed that young people as well as ethnic minorities had the least power although young people were listened to when standing together.

The young people showed a lack of interest in what had occurred over the years and seemed baffled when it was explained to them that individuals were searched when entering the city centre! They had little or no knowledge of their history or the history of Northern Ireland.

Regarding the peace walls, the young people said that at present there was no way the walls could be taken down as trouble would occur which would eventually lead to serious outbreaks of violence and death. Once again the 12th July and other flashpoint dates were mentioned in order to highlight the dangers if this happened.

3.2 Group: Derry Bytes Centre, Derry.

Date: 3rd September 2014

Derry Bytes centre is located within Strand Foyer, a homeless support centre and caters primarily for the Foyer residents who are 16-25 years-old. These residents are NEET young people with many complex needs and issues.

How young people from Derry Bytes rated power (highest to lowest) within their community:

- 1 Media
- 2 Paramilitaries – PSNI – MLA’s
- 5 Community workers
- 6 Shop Keepers – Church – Older people
- 8 Young people
- 9 Homeless – Ethnic Minorities

The media were seen to be in a position of ‘manipulating’ the truth to suit themselves, to sell papers. The PSNI, paramilitaries and local MLA’s were regarded as having equal power with MLA’s being seen as one time members of paramilitary groups. Martin Mc Guinness was given as an example here. The young people said that the PSNI had power because they can put you in Gaol! Paramilitaries or dissidents have no respect but do have power in certain areas within Derry.

Community workers are well thought of as they are seen as trying to improve conditions for the young people and in particular trying to keep them out of trouble.

Shop keepers, Church and older people were seen as holding power but only with certain people, these people are of an older generation who look down on the young people but at the same time not really understanding them. The church is slowly losing its grip on power, on having a say and young people in this group have no interest in the church today.

Young people have a sense of worthlessness today; of 'lacking in confidence' one young person said that they are living with legacy of the troubles.

The homeless and ethnic minorities are regarded as having no power within the community. The young people we spoke with have no issues with minority groups as they themselves are seen as being part of a minority group as having 'no hope no voice'. Ethnic minorities were seen as having 'no voice' in the area and the young people acknowledge their hard work ethic. The group agreed on the ongoing problem with drug and alcohol misuse in their area, stating that it was at crisis point.

Can the peacewalls come down?

Derry walls seen as tourist attraction as different to peace walls in Belfast and other areas. The Diamond in Derry was talked about as being fenced in within the greater Derry area. The young people did not believe the walls could come down as trouble would occur and lives put at risk. They did however put forward ideas to change the walls:

- Cut holes in walls
- Make features of walls
- Nice murals on walls
- Keep murals relevant to area

3.3 Group: Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre Bangor

Date: September 2014

Woodlands JJC is situated on the Rathgael Road in Bangor and was built to house young offenders ranging in age from 10 to 18. Young people are held in houses there are a total of six houses each accommodating up to six young people.

How young people from Woodlands House 6 rated power (highest to lowest) within their community:

1. PSNI – Local MLA's
- 3 Paramilitaries

- 4 Older People, Church
- 6 Community Workers
- 7 Ethnic Minorities
- 8 Young People
- 9 Shop Keepers

The young people who engaged with Bytes in House 6 are from areas that include Shankill, Turf Lodge, Enniskillen and Newtownabbey. Whilst it was difficult to get a definite 'ladder' of who holds the power within their area a general consensus was reached on who was the strongest and weakest within 'their' communities. In both the Shankill and Turf Lodge community workers were regarded as paramilitaries or ex paramilitaries and were not trusted. Indeed the young people said that if they could they would 'do away' with MLA's, paramilitaries and community workers such was their dislike of them.

The most powerful part of the discussion centred on the young people and how they themselves felt they were seen by the community in which they lived. There was a sense of hopelessness of depression felt by these young people with one in particular talking about spending his days taking drugs and nothing else. There is a widely held view by the young people that they do not have a voice 'outside' that they are not listened to.

There is a feeling amongst this group of being labelled in their communities; one young person gave the example of not being allowed into local youth club by the youth leader. He went on to say that if he was allowed into the centre he would not get involved in anti social behaviour.

Shop keepers, older people and ethnic minorities were seen as having little or no power within the community. This group as with others within Woodlands give a unique perspective on behalf of young people today because they are existing 'on the edge', they are to a large extent looked down upon by the police, the community and in some cases their families.

Can the peacewalls come down?

There was a general consensus that the walls could not come down as this would lead to trouble particularly around certain flashpoints, i.e. the twelfth and internment. Lanark Way was given as an example of where trouble could occur if the walls/gates were removed. One young person made the point that it should be up to those who live at the interfaces to decide if and when the walls should come down.

3.4 Group: Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre Bangor

Date: September 2014

How young people from Woodlands House 5 rated power (highest to lowest) within their community:

1. PSNI – Local MLA's
- 3 Paramilitaries
- 4 Community Workers
- 5 Older People, Church
- 7 Young people
- 8 Ethnic Minorities
- 9 Shop Keepers

As with house 6 the young people in house 5 had a very negative view of paramilitaries/MLA's and the PSNI. Whilst one or two within the group talked more positively of community workers there was still a doubt as to their real motives, i.e. were they a front for Sinn Fein etc? When talking about MLA's the young people talked about certain MLA's 'keeping it going' in order to gain out of it. The keeping it going was the political process and gaining was in financial terms. Whilst not as vocal as house 6 the young people in house 5 were of the view that young people as well as ethnic minorities and shop keepers had the least 'say' regarding what went on in their communities. One young person stated that it was important to highlight what rights young people had and the discussion that followed concluded that a 'programme' highlighting the rights of young people should be run in Woodlands some time soon.

Can the peace walls come down?

The overall consensus was that it was up to those people living on the interfaces to decide when it was appropriate for the walls to come down. One young person mentioned that the peace walls did not matter to young people and that it was the media who kept bringing up the issue of peace walls in order to 'grab headlines'.

Houses 1,2 and 3 in Woodlands JJC

The young people in each of these houses come from a wide range of locations and so a lot of comparative debate and discussion was generated during these sessions. Areas included; Shankill (Upper and Lower), Antrim Road, Enniskillen, Lisburn, Derry, Downpatrick, Newtownards, Ardoyne, Lurgan, Ballymena and Bangor.

One young person pointed out that the LGBT community was missing from the flashcards and this was added for that particular session. The young people felt that the Government, PSNI and Paramilitaries had the most power within communities and that they all worked together to some extent. Young people from areas within Belfast such as Shankill and Antrim road feel paramilitaries have huge control over the area “they have their own laws and can just walk about with guns.” “They hide behind their masks but we all know who they are” “young people can’t speak out against them or you’d get a bullet in the head” These young people also associated community workers with paramilitaries and don’t feel there is anyone within their community that they can trust. The young people from Enniskillen, Lisburn and Downpatrick feel that paramilitaries don’t have that level of power over their communities and that MLA’s and PSNI have most of the control. The overall feeling from the young people is that they themselves feel powerless within their communities, they don’t feel safe and they don’t think there is anyone (apart from certain youth workers) that they can talk to about either individual issues or issues affecting communities as a whole like drug addiction and mental health. The PSNI are despised by the young people, some of whom talked about experiences of getting beat and mistreated, constantly being harassed by police for things like wearing a hoodie and Nike Air Max. The young people believe that we do need a police service but that the PSNI should be abolished and a new service put in place. They feel that nobody listens to them and that nothing is ever changes. Some stated that they would like to learn more about their rights and others felt that they would like the opportunity to speak to MLA’s at Stormont regarding issues that were discussed.

Can the peace walls come down?

Opinion was split on the issue of peacewalls with those from predominantly loyalist communities stating that they should not come down as the troubles would restart. Those from predominantly nationalist communities felt that they could and should come down and people should be more integrated and not divided as it is usually the older people in the community keeping the troubles going and trying to involve the young people.

In terms of ethnic minorities the majority felt that they are ‘ok’ and that they don’t mind if they live in the community but others felt that they “steal our jobs and houses”. Almost all

felt that they had little or no power within the community and were often victimised or discriminated against.

Ideas for building a United Community:

- Give young people a voice
- Integrated education
- A new flag – get rid of all the other ones
- Northern Ireland to be its own country (not part of Ireland or Britain)
- A new police service
- Challenge the paramilitaries – remove them

3.5 Group: Strathfoyle (Enagh Youth Forum)

Date: September 2014

The Enagh Youth Forum is a youth/community provision situated within the Strathfoyle estate in Derry. Approximately 40 – 50 young people use the centre on a regular basis and they range in age from 5 – 25. The Bytes Project has been providing project work in Enagh for the past 3 years and over 40 young people have successfully completed qualifications delivered by Bytes staff during that time.

How young people from Enagh Youth Forum rated power (highest to lowest) within their community:

- 1 Media
- 2 MLA's - media
- 4 PSNI
- 5 Community workers
- 6 Church - Older people
- 8 Ethnic Minorities
- 9 Paramilitaries
- 10 Shop keepers



The young people in Strathfoyle talked about the issues concerning them and they are as follows;

- Cliques, if you are not related you are kept out
- Discrimination against young people
- Crime, break ins, sex offenders
- Housing lack of social housing in areas
- No good sports facilities in our areas
- Health, high incidents of cancer, mental health
- Drugs, speed, coke, meths and grass
- Integration, minority groups don't want to integrate, Romanians, Polish, Chinese, Travellers etc.
- Lack of jobs, opportunities

One young Polish person give an example of young people being nice/friendly to her in a group situation but when alone she is taunted because she is 'not from Strathfoyle'.

Regarding the issue with the peace walls the young people in Strathfoyle felt that the walls should come down when the people living closest to the walls feel it is time. This process maybe accelerated through integrated schooling, cross community projects etc.

3.6 Group: Tullycarnet Bytes Centre Tullycarnet Estate**Date:** September 2014

There has been a Bytes centre in Tullycarnet for a number of years now and it is currently based in the Tullycarnet Community Resource Centre. The young people who use the centre fall within the NEET category.

How young people from Tullycarnet Bytes Centre rated power (highest to lowest) within their community:

- 1 Paramilitaries
- 2 Media
- 3 PSNI - MLA's
- 5 Older people - Community workers
- 7 Shop Keepers
- 8 Church
- 9 Young people
- 10 Ethnic Minorities

The discussion in the Tullycarnet centre concentrated on the power the paramilitaries have in the area. The young people provided examples of how the paramilitaries 'run' the area in which he lives. The paramilitaries he feels have 'the final say' on what happens within the area. They have the power to put people out if they so decide. The media, PSNI as well as community workers had to a lesser extent power within that area and it was mentioned that some community workers had at one time been members of paramilitary organisations. The young people acknowledged that the media did have power because they can manipulate a story to suit themselves but usually to put a negative slant on what young people are doing. Not surprisingly young people and ethnic minorities were regarded as having the least amount of power within the community. The young person stated that ethnic minorities usually kept themselves to themselves, that there was no interaction with the community as a whole.

What is good relations?

The young people felt that good relations consisted of a community helping each other out and welcoming people into their own communities.

What are the main issues concerning you in your community?

The young people struggled to come up with any issues in their own area even when prompted. They felt that their area was quite good but if they could change anything they

would have more practical activity things alongside the 3G pitch like a BMX track. They felt that the youth club was a positive thing for the younger ones but older ones 16+ had nowhere to go when they were bored but they felt there was enough provided in their community and that is up to the person to choose whether to take part. They also would like to see more job opportunities in their area and places where they can do proper paid apprenticeships etc

What are your views on the peacewalls?

The young people felt that they had to be there to stop other people fighting each other and it lowered rioting happening as much. They did not feel they were ready for them to come down as it was escalate troubles in their area.

What are your views on those from a different religion in your area?

The young people consulted felt that both communities have no respect for each other. Although they felt that they had no issue with other religions there were certain people were they lived that hated the "other" side and that then gave the estate a bad name.

What are your views of ethnic minorities living together in your community?

The young people consulted again felt that they had no issue with ethnic minorities but certain people in their area who were set in their ways did and that it would be hard to change. They talked about certain incidents in their area involving ethnic minorities that they didn't think was fair on the ethnic minority how they were being treated.

Have you any ideas on how we can work together to build a united community?

The young people personally felt that the main issue was people judging others and that they didn't give people different from them a chance. They mentioned the same minority of people who are set in their ways and expressed frustration towards this as they wanted this changed but didn't know how to go about this.

3.7 Group: Belfast Foyer Bytes Centre**Date:** 20th August 2014

The Belfast Foyer Bytes Centre is situated on the Malone Road in Belfast. The Belfast Foyer is a supported housing unit for vulnerable young homeless people, residents within Belfast Foyer have multiple and complex needs including alcohol/drug dependency, mental health issues lack of support networks essential skills needs with the result that they tend to have poor health, education and employment outcomes.

How young people from Belfast Foyer Bytes Centre rated power (highest to lowest) within their community:

- 1 Media
- 2 PSNI
- 3 Paramilitaries
- 4 Community Workers
- 5 MLA's
- 6 Church
- 7 Shop Keepers
- 8 Young people
- 9 Ethnic Minorities
- 10 Older people

A number of issues came to the fore when consulting with the young people in Belfast Foyer, these include;

- Suicide
- Drugs
- (poor quality drugs)
- Lack of proper jobs
- Boredom
- Car crime
- Paramilitaries

The young people said that if they could they would 'make paramilitaries and PSNI go away'. They later admitted that there was a need for proper policing and that they needed to be there to keep paramilitary power under control. The young people when talking about friends who had lost their lives through misuse of drugs/alcohol said that they were not afraid of death that it was inevitable.

The young people did not really have an issue with ethnic minorities and two of the group said that they were nice people once you got to know them. One of the groups did state that they (ethnic minorities) should not be allowed to stand in the town selling Big issue. There was no issue with people from a different religion as the young people living in Belfast Foyer are a mix of all religions.



3.8
Foyer Bytes
Date:
2014



Group: Flax
Centre
19th August

Flax Foyer is a supported housing unit for vulnerable young homeless people, residents within Flax Foyer have multiple and complex needs including alcohol/drug dependency, mental health issues lack of support networks essential skills needs with the result that they tend to have poor health, education and employment outcomes.

The Bytes Project have been engaging with Flax Foyer for approximately 5 years and despite the many issues these young people face once engaged they tend to be highly motivated. The age range of the young people who participated was 18 – 25 years of age.

How young people from Flax Foyer Centre rated power (highest to lowest) within their community:

- 1 MI5
- 2 PSNI – Media -Paramilitaries
- 5 MLA's
- 6 Community workers - Shop Keepers
- 8 Church – Older people
- 10 Young people
- 11 Homeless – Ethnic Minorities

The group in Flax Foyer insisted on 'new' headings being introduced into the discussion, these included MI5 and homelessness. There is at present within Flax Foyer an awareness of the political situation within Northern Ireland at present. The group placed MI5/paramilitaries and PSNI at the top and put forward examples as to why they had done so. As it was a large group we decided to break them into three separate smaller groups in order to let the quieter ones have a say. The overall consensus was that MI5 controlled all that went on within the Ardoyne area. There was an acknowledgement that the media manipulated what went on in areas such as Ardoyne in order to sell papers with no concern for the impact this left within the communities themselves. The church and older people were seen as very much a diminishing power with young people having little or no regard for them, the church in particular.

1. What is 'good relations'?

Two parties on good terms and who can make joint decisions for the better of the community.

2. What are the main issues concerning you in your community?

A large Police presence. They follow you and pass you slowly up to 4 times in a short period of time. They stop and question you for no reason, taking your details. This can cause

problems in your area as other people in the community start asking why you were stopped and what have you been telling them.

Drugs, lack of housing, discrimination against Catholics, police intimidation.

3. What are your views on the peace walls? Do you think they could come down?

We can walk round them anyway. There's no need for them. We don't take much notice of them because they've always been there. Young people don't care about them as our attitudes have changed from our parents' time. Catholics don't care about Protestants coming into our areas but they have issues with us coming into their areas.

If they are sound they are already. 'I used to think it was ok but I lived in a Protestant area and I had an awful experience'.

4. What are your views of those from a different religion/culture living in your area?

It makes the community better with having different cultures, different faces and different people with different views.

5. What are your views of ethnic minorities living in your community?

It can only be a good thing to have the community mixed.

'I don't like ethnic minorities and don't want them in my community'.

6. Have you any ideas on how we can work together to build a united community?

Have more cross community events, exercises or residential. We all get on when were away from our communities together.

More cross community groups that would include a cross community party and cross community youth groups.

A new flag for Northern Ireland.

Other main points of concern;

- Surveillance camera's

- Dog dirt
- Lack of real jobs
- Political policing in community
- Lack of housing
- Weather (I'm trying to sort this!)

The Peace Walls Programme



Creating Change The Peace Walls Programme

10 October 2014

Submission to the Inquiry into Building a United Community

The Peace Walls Programme is an IFI funded project which is managed by St Columb's Park House Activity & Reconciliation Trust. The Trust was set up in 1994 to establish a centre for reconciliation and a safe venue. The centre seeks to contribute to peace-building and social inclusion through a range of programmes promoting civic participation, human rights, and democratic pluralism. In addition, the Trust manages St Columb's Park House as an income generating community business offering conference and residential facilities.

The Peace Walls Programme is based in the four interface areas in the Waterside in Derry-Londonderry and our main aim is to facilitate the removal of interface barriers. These barriers are both physical and psychological and so the founding principles on which we operate are contact, dialogue and reconciliation. This works hand in hand with the goals of physical regeneration and economic and social advance.

Our sister project is based in the Fountain and Bishop Street area in the Cityside and is managed by Triax. Together we are in the process of developing a body of research which aims to create a learning tool that can be used in interface areas. Along with an in-depth attitudinal survey, we will gather all our knowledge and experience on the ground to assess what has worked and what hasn't. We hope this will influence policy on a wider level and lead to a successful interface strategy.

We have contributed to the Submission by the Holywell Trust and would now like to add a few points which are particular to the Peace Walls element of the TBUC strategy.



The Peace Walls Programme, St Columb's Park House, 4 Limavady Road, Waterside, Derry-Londonderry, BT47 6JY. TEL: 07807275122, EMAIL: kirstein@stcolumbsparkhouse.org



Creating Change The Peace Walls Programme

1. From our perspective the matter of Peace Walls should fall into two categories: Shared Space and Safe Community. At the minute it is seen as a Safe Community Aim, and while this is an important element, it is by no means the only component to the problem. The issue of community safety is ultimately why physical barriers are created in the first place but the notion of shared space runs deep into the heart of why communities are divided and why residents feel they can't use amenities in a neighbouring estate. A large amount of time by our Outreach Workers is spent dealing with anti-social behaviour in the individual estates. This is extremely important as this behaviour can spill over to the interface. This mainly involves young people so the starting point for any good relations work should always be Single Identity training and instilling respect for your own community. Gradual interaction can then build up into true friendships across the divide, as we have seen in our work with Tullyally and Currynierin. With regards to crime prevention in the areas, there is a need for work on interfaces to reduce crime as part of an informed strategy, guided by proven theory. There is a need to start where people are at and work on an agenda informed by the local community. The interface communities are by nature, the most fragmented. In time of heightened tension any adverse scenario is played out in these areas. Neighbours who rub along nicely (albeit with no contact) suddenly find themselves on the frontline. These residents bear the brunt of violence and anti-social behaviour and as such deserve special consideration.

2. What would an Interface Barrier Support Package look like? We need to know what resources would be available and what areas would fall into its remit. We need to know how our good relations work is supported by this package. Building bridges between communities takes time, money, effort and a coordinated approach. We need a long-term strategy that incorporates the physical regeneration of areas with capacity building and good relations. There needs to be recognition that the work on the physical sites is important but should be combined with a person centred approach that builds relationships of trust and helps build capacity in the area. We feel there is a lack of long term vision, strategy and funding for interface areas. This endangers the sustainability of work and jeopardises the relationships that have been formed both between the communities and with the Peace Walls workers. What has happen when the funding ends? Does the capacity programme and work disappear? If short-term funding ends then all relationships that have been built up with communities dissolve and the communities lose faith that anything will change in the long-term. The present fragmented approach to work in interface areas needs to be replaced with a proper coordinated approach. Measuring impact and effectiveness of existing work is key to developing this work and gaining credibility and funding for it.

3. Our IFI project is focused on improving the physical environment as well as encouraging reconciliation. To this end we work with all the Statutory Agencies to make sure regeneration work is carried out successfully. This is an important element to any future package. Our Programme operates with each agency working together and coordinated by us through Reference Groups and follow up work. It is clear that a prerogative must be to build community capacity, but the residents on either side of structures also need to see physical change. Whether that will be regeneration of derelict buildings or developing waste land into a vibrant shared space, all done with substantial community consultation.



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Creating Change

The Peace Walls Programme

This approach has proved to be extremely successful in our interface areas. Estates that have been essentially 'forgotten' now recognise the work of the Peace Walls Programme in issues of dereliction. These physical achievements serve the dual purpose of instilling a renewed respect within communities and also instilling a trust in the Peace Walls workers that they will get concrete results.

4. It must be said that 16 years after the Belfast Agreement good relations work should still be a priority for any government. We are seeing young people growing up who have no knowledge of the conflict yet still hate their neighbours. This cannot go unchallenged or we will be picking up the pieces for many generations to come. In Derry-Londonderry we are now seen as the 'model' for peacebuilding. This is a worrisome title as it implies that we have succeeded, when in fact reconciliation is still an ongoing labour. There is a piecemeal approach to good relations work that relies on organisations to constantly seek funding with the OFMDFM and the Council offering little in the way of proper support. To this end, we welcome this 'Interface Barrier Support Package' and hope the OFMDFM have the good sense to take their lead from work that has been done on the ground.

Kirstein Arbuckle
Project Coordinator
Peace Walls programme



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UNISON Northern Ireland



**Evidence to the Committee for the Office of
the First Minister and deputy First Minister
inquiry into 'Building a United Community'**

October 2014

UNISON represents nearly 40,000 workers delivering essential public services in areas such as health; social services; education; local government; private companies providing public services; and the community and voluntary sector.

Alongside the Committee on the Administration of Justice we are a Co-Convenor of the Equality Coalition and Board member of the Human Rights Consortium. Our extensive work to promote equality of opportunity and human rights and in support of the peace process is a matter of public record. As a trade union operating across the public, private and community and voluntary sectors our membership is a significant reflection of the diversity of NI society. Our membership also reflects all categories of groups designated under Section 75 of the NI Act 1998.

As part of our contribution to the discussion on Together, Building a United Community, we recently sponsored the two expert briefing papers written by Dr Robbie McVeigh on potential definitions for sectarianism and good relations. We also chaired round-table discussions on both papers. Those discussions were attended by researchers, academics, trade unionists, public bodies, anti-sectarianism practitioners, Equality Coalition members, the Community Relations Council, the Equality Commission and the Human Rights Commission. At both events there was strong agreement on the need for definition in both areas.

UNISON endorses the submission to the T:BUC Committee prepared by the Committee on the Administration of Justice. UNISON is clear that:

- **the proposals to turn the Equality Commission into an ‘Equality and Good Relations Commission’ endanger the Commission’s primary function in respect of the anti-discrimination legislation and the statutory duty to promote equality of opportunity;**
- **the proposals to add a good relations section to Equality Impact Assessments risk undermining the equality duty, and**
- **definitions of ‘sectarianism’ and ‘good relations’ which draw on international equality and human rights instruments and good practice are essential.**

For ease of reference we append the CAJ submission and Dr McVeigh’s final papers on definitions.

**For further information contact Thomas Mahaffy, UNISON,
Galway House, 165 York Street, Belfast BT15 1AL. T. 028 90270190;**

University of Ulster

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER'S RESPONSE

'BUILDING A UNITED COMMUNITY'

The University of Ulster welcomes this opportunity to respond to the Inquiry launched by the OFMDFM Committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly into 'Building a United Community'. The University of Ulster is the largest Higher Educational Institution in Northern Ireland with a long history of direct and indirect engagement with the issues of promoting peace, resolving conflict, division and diversity.

The University of Ulster was established in 1984 by bringing together a number of previously existing institutions of higher education. On its four campuses, the University and its predecessors have successfully educated more than half a million students and employed thousands of academic and other staff drawn from all backgrounds across the community at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, through access courses and lifelong learning and using a variety of technologies including distance and digital learning. The University of Ulster has always been at the forefront of efforts within the higher education sector to ensure the widest possible access to and participation. We are very proud of our record in attracting students from across Northern Ireland and beyond, reflecting the full range of attitudes, experiences and background of the community as a whole.

In contrast to primary and secondary education, the vast majority of Higher Education in Northern Ireland has been delivered through integrated institutions with a diverse staff and student population. Indeed, universities in Northern Ireland have been one of the most sustained examples of shared space and shared services, with few parallels elsewhere. The commitment of the University of Ulster to a safe, plural and tolerant educational environment was maintained during periods of extreme tension in the community and despite incidents of violence affecting both staff and students. Moreover, in recent years we have pro-actively addressed issues of good relations, most recently through a thorough revision and modernisation of the Student Union's good relations policy.

The University's active commitment to pluralism and open access is evidenced in our long record of direct engagement with, and impact on, the issues arising from division, sectarianism and conflict through research, teaching and enterprise. This has been reflected in the teaching curricula of many faculties and schools including Politics, Social Policy, Criminology, Public Administration, History, English, Languages, Theatre, Media Studies, Peace and Conflict Studies, Art and Design, Law, Education, Planning, Social Work, Community Development, Community Youth Work, Business Studies and Sport. In addition, the University has been a centre of research excellence in issues relating to conflict and diversity, establishing highly regarded institutes such as INCORE, the Transitional Justice Institute, the UNESCO Centre and the Centre for Study of Conflict as well as important academic initiatives such as ARK, CAIN website and archive, Future Ways Project and initiatives in Restorative Practices. The University's particular commitment to professional education is reflected in the wide portfolios of educational opportunities offered to professionals charged with working in and addressing issues of political and social conflict including police officers, community workers, teachers, planners and government officials. University staff members have made important contributions to public life through

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER'S RESPONSE

'BUILDING A UNITED COMMUNITY'

their research and through direct participation in key areas of public policy such as human rights, community relations, policing and criminal justice, investigations into the past, public administration, education, housing, interfaces and community and youth work.

The University of Ulster may therefore be considered:

- A unique and unusually successful model of good practice in the provision of shared space and shared services across our four campuses in Northern Ireland,
- a leader in relation to the management of diversity and pluralism in a divided society,
- a centre of excellence in research and teaching in all areas relating to conflict, division and peace-building in Northern Ireland and beyond and
- a centre of academic and practical expertise with considerable impact on wider society.

Far from avoiding this issue, the University of Ulster has a strong record of constructive academic and practical engagement with Building a United Community. The University of Ulster therefore look forward to a long and consistent engagement with the Assembly and Executive in the development, delivery and evaluation of this policy and its goals of extending shared services and shared space.

Theory and Practice of sectarianism and peace building

Among the many contributions of staff and students in the University of Ulster to this important area of work, have been significant contributions to the theory of peace-building and reconciliation adopted by every policy initiative since 1985. The Centre for the Study of Conflict produced much of the research which supported the early development of community relations policy in the 1980s and 90s, work continued today through INCORE. In 1997, academics in the University identified the contests over Equity, Diversity and Interdependence as the core elements defining efforts to promote reconciliation in Northern Ireland. This was subsequently adopted by the Harbison Report (2002) and A Shared Future (2005) to define the scope of community relations policy and had a measurable impact on youth work, local government and the values of the Community Relations Council. In 2002, other academics at the University of Ulster worked closely with all stakeholders to produce a framework to define and measure reconciliation which had five inter-related elements:

- Developing a shared vision of an interdependent and fair society:
- Acknowledging and dealing with the past:
- Building positive relationships:
- Significant cultural and attitudinal change:
- Substantial social, economic and political change.

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This was adopted to assess all applications for financial support under the EU PEACE II programme and endorsed by the Executive in 2007 through the operational plan for PEACE III.

Both the consultation on Cohesion, Sharing and Integration (2010) and the current policy (Together: Building a United Community (TBUC)) drew heavily on the work of the Life and Times Survey which has been conducted and analysed by the Universities through the ARK programme.

In addition to providing an important platform for thorough consideration of ideas and policy, the University has a long history of supporting academic engagement with practical policy- and community-focussed interventions. In many areas, such as education, peace and conflict studies, politics, community youth work, social policy and criminology, the University has been a partner of community and government in developing methods and interventions for change, evaluating and sharing best practice, establishing key networks for the delivery of policy and comparing international best practice.

The University believes that these and other intellectual and academic contributions must continue to play an important role in defining the terms of a policy to address sectarianism and racism and producing frameworks for measuring progress. Together with the detailed studies on a wide variety of aspects of conflict and peace making in Northern Ireland they constitute a considerable body of knowledge which has not yet been fully translated into policy ideas. The University looks forward to ongoing co-operation in research, teaching and professional development in this area and looks forward to practical opportunities to contribute to the development of policy in coming years.

Best practice, both locally and internationally, in bringing divided communities together, and in developing shared space and shared services;

The opportunity to heal and repair the divisions of a society which has been so deeply divided by violent conflict as Northern Ireland is, in many ways, highly unusual. Many societies which experience this kind of enmity do not recover, but instead dissolve into tyranny or recrimination which makes co-operation impossible.

For many years, the University of Ulster has been a repository of knowledge and teaching of both local and international best practice. Over three decades, the University has been the leading centre for teaching Peace and Conflict Studies in Northern Ireland, developing courses at both undergraduate and postgraduate level and attracting students, holding an annual summer school for practitioners from Northern Ireland and beyond and attracting students, teachers and guests from across the world. The archives maintained by the University, the research conducted by the University and the teaching offered in the University have been at the cutting edge of developing answers to the most intractable questions. University

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staff have initiated important community interventions, including evidencing problems with investigations under the Historical Enquiries Team, supporting the Department of Justice in advancing plans to remove interface barriers and facilitating talks between Police officers and political leaders held in Cardiff in 2013. Studies in housing, local government, education, policing, planning and community, important investigations into justice, human rights and equality issues and consistent professional development support for people working in complex and challenging situations have made a consistent difference to communities. University staff are also asked to contribute to policy and practice development across the globe.

Through the Knowledge Exchange Seminar Series, the universities and the Assembly have begun to develop more systematic efforts to ensure that policy and practice are informed by the most recent research. These could be extended to ensure that the important focus of transformation from a divided society is given particular attention. Furthermore, University academics will continue to pioneer new practical approaches and theoretical approaches to sharing communities and societies.

In addition to a consistent academic and intellectual output, the University has important experience of developing shared space and shared services. The University was established during the most difficult years of violence in Northern Ireland and has always been dedicated to universal and open education. As a result, all of our campuses are acknowledged as shared space.

This shared physical realm has grown from a consistent corporate commitment to an open, tolerant and plural culture. Universities are founded on the pursuit of knowledge and learning based on rules of inquiry and evidence and a commitment to consider all relevant information. The University of Ulster is guided by principles of fair access, diverse participation and membership, and a commitment to pluralism and dialogue in recognition that a university depends on the organic inter-relationship of many parts.

Staff and students share an experience that the University is open to all, and that all aspects of the University are open without discrimination. This applies to the classrooms, where all classes proceed on the basis that every student is to be treated on a fair and equal basis, to the curriculum where all students are encouraged to consider, analyse and evaluate arguments and evidence from every theoretical and social angle and to the public spaces of the University which are welcoming, accessible, of good quality and safe. The University's commitment to widening access ensures that we are constantly focussed on extending participation. Graduates of the University of Ulster are to be found in every corner of the political, professional and community leadership of Northern Ireland. Every political party and every significant social group has had direct access to the University on a fair and equal basis.

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'BUILDING A UNITED COMMUNITY'

While the University of Ulster is strongly committed to promoting a harmonious working environment, we are also, and perhaps unusually, committed to fostering healthy, diverse and open debate about the most complex and difficult of topics.

The University is actively engaged with both Universities UK and Universities Ireland. Our students participate actively in both the National Union of Students and the Union of Students in Ireland. Perhaps most importantly of all, our commitment to pluralism extends far beyond the binary polarity of Northern Ireland to include students and staff from across the world. Indeed it may be no exaggeration to claim that universities in Northern Ireland represent the most important single mechanism to establish an outward and forward looking region.

The commitment of the University of Ulster to civic engagement, widening access and participation and shared space is now being extended through our most recent plans to open our new campus on one of the most important strategic interfaces in Belfast by 2018 and by our important plans to expand the number of student places at Magee. The scale of these investments and their location demonstrates the importance placed by the University on close relationship with the whole community in Northern Ireland and evidence of our determination to optimise our contribution to social, economic and cultural life. The University has already established active mechanisms for liaison with government and the local communities to ensure that the benefits of its innovative shared space has maximum benefits for those in the immediate surroundings.

The University of Ulster recognises that some of this experience is restricted to the specific context of higher education. However the clarity of purpose and values, the determination to manage and protect tolerance and the establishment of a normative culture that presumes sharing over segregation represents a body of experience which could be examined for wider lessons.

Addressing Sectarianism

The University is committed to tackling sectarianism and racism in all of its activities. While the University has no corporate policy on tackling interfaces, the skills, knowledge and capacity of many of staff in this area can be of significant value to policy development, implementation and evaluation. The University of Ulster would be keen to co-operate with those responsible for the policy to develop a significant research agenda and to ensure maximum impact on policy, especially through the Institute of Research in Social Sciences (IRISS).

Action to remove interfaces

Three members of staff in the University recently won the support of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) to support the Department of Justice in developing a firm research base in their goal of removing interface barriers by 2023.

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER'S RESPONSE**'BUILDING A UNITED COMMUNITY'**

This builds on previous work in the University and represents a clear vote of confidence in the intellectual, policy and practical expertise of academic staff. This and other proposals will enable to make evidence-based contributions to the development of policy in coming years.

Conclusion

Finding ways to move practically from division and conflict towards sustainable good relations remains a continuing commitment for the Northern Ireland Assembly. This makes the development of a peaceful and shared society a programme in which the University of Ulster continues to play a leading role based on decades of proven commitment. We look forward to further co-operation in the practical aspects of this work in coming years. Representatives of the University would welcome the opportunity to meet with the enquiry team or to provide further detail.

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ToR of the Inquiry

The Inquiry will:

- Explore perspectives on sectarianism, division and good relations including:
 - an examination of theory and practice with regard to good relations, shared space and shared services;
 - consideration of best practice, both locally and internationally, in bringing divided communities together, and in developing shared space and shared services;
- Seek views on what good relations means and how sectarianism and division can be addressed, with a particular focus on the challenges at interface areas, both urban and rural. This might include:
 - seeking views on what issues need to be addressed in order for interface barriers to be removed;
 - examining the role of communities in policy and decision making in relation to community integration and particularly, the removal of interface barriers; and
 - consideration of the effectiveness of the Good Relations Indicators in monitoring and measuring the progress of government interventions.
- Make recommendations in order to support and enhance policy and decision-making with regard to building a united community, including on actions to tackle sectarianism, racism and other forms of intolerance, and to help deliver the Executive's commitment on removing interface barriers.

Women's Resource and Development Agency

Women's Resource and Development Agency

Dear Committee Clerk

The Women's Resource and Development Agency (WRDA) is a regional organisation whose mission is to 'to advance women's equality and participation in society by working to transform political, economic, social, and cultural conditions'. The organisation was established in 1983 and works with women's groups from all traditions in the most severely disadvantaged communities, and from urban and rural areas of Northern Ireland.

WRDA's Strategic Aims 2014-2020 are to:

- Empowerment
- Policy & Advocacy
- Tackling Inequalities
- Leadership & Infrastructure support
- Organisational Development

Our commitment to women's empowerment is most evident in our Community Facilitator training programme, which enables grass roots women to gain a Level 3 Certificate in Learning and Development, thereafter obtaining employment with our social enterprise, delivering our health programmes.

WRDA is a partner of the Women's consortium which is a regional infrastructure support programme supported through DSD and we manage the Big lottery funded Live & Learn Partnership of 14 women's centres across NI, now in its sixth year.

We work from the grass roots to the highest levels of policymaking and politics, providing advocacy and lobbying support. WRDA is a membership organisation with over 500 members comprised of women's groups, organisations, and individual members. We engage in lobbying and advocacy work, putting women's issues onto the political agenda. We manage Womenslink, the e-list for the sector (180+ subscribers) and the Women's Policy Group e-list (61 subscribers) & NI Women's Budget Group e-lists.

Over the last 2 and a ½ years the Women's Resource and Development Agency (WRDA), the National Women's Council of Ireland (NWC) and the Community Foundation for Northern Ireland have been partners in a Peace 3 project that aims to capture the experiences of women living through conflict and through the subsequent period of conflict resolution and peace building.

The aim has been to learn from the experience of women who have lived through these processes and to try to identify ways in which to make a positive impact. Over 1,000 women have been brought together on a cross community and a cross border basis and they have had an opportunity to exchange learning with women from other conflict areas through the Foundations for Peace Network.

Key issues were highlighted in different workshops which took place throughout Northern Ireland and in border county areas. These were:

- Violence, safety and security
- Decision making and representation
- Women's rights are human rights – women and social justice
- Women and the legacies of the past
- Women and institutional change
- Women making a difference

Reports were produced from the different workshops/conference & disseminated on our/partners websites & shared through social media.

- Following the conference held last October on Women-Dealing with the Past, the views expressed were discussed & relayed to Megan O' Sullivan re: Haass/O'Sullivan talks.
- The conference held in March this year titled Haass/O'Sullivan; What women think, copies of this report was sent to British/Irish govts, & OFMDFM and so far replies have only been received from the Brit/Irish govts, disappointing that our First Ministers haven't replied.
- These views were feed into & influenced the development of the Strategic guide & Toolkit which was launched at our final event 'No Peace without Women' was held in Crumlin Road Gaol on 27th June.

This guide will assist the public sector to enhance the protection of women's human rights & advance gender equality as central to building peace & development.

The Guide will also assist the realisation of the peace commitments & benefits of the Belfast/GFA by women & society generally, through the effective application of the SPIRIT & principles of UNSCR1325 on Women, Peace & Security. It is a unique guide that translates the international women, peace & security framework into a domestic application in NI/Ireland. A copy of the Strategic Policy Guide & Toolkit and briefing papers are attached.

I look forward to hearing from you and if the committee require any additional information I would be able to present some of this information in person to the committee.

Yours sincerely

Anne

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Supporting women's groups and networks across Northern Ireland

Women's Resource and Development Agency is a limited company registered in Northern Ireland. Registered number: NI22541. Registered office: 6 Mount Charles, Belfast, BT7 1NZ.



Women's Resource and Development Agency – further information

Women's Resource and Development Agency also provided a number of additional reports from workshops and conferences as listed below

- Women: Dealing with the Past Workshop - Belfast, 8th October 2013
- Women: Legacies of the Past - Clones, 3rd October 2013
- Women: Making a Difference (Cross Border Shared Learning Workshop) - Limavady, 19th June 2013.
- Women: Making a Difference – Letterkenny 12th June 2013
- Women: Making a Difference - Coleraine, 6th June 2013.
- Women: Community and Political Participation (Cross Border Workshop) - Enniskillen, 16th May 2013.
- Women: Community and Political Participation - Sligo 2nd May 2013.
- Women: Community and Political Participation - Enniskillen, 18th April 2013.
- Women: Your Community, Your Role Cross Border Workshop – Armagh 6th December 2012.
- Women: Violence, Community Safety and Feelings of Security Cross-Border Workshop - Newry, 21st June 2012
- Women: Your Community - Your Role - Monaghan 15th November 2012.
- Women: Your Community - Your Role - Rathcoole 8th November 2012.
- Women: Domestic and Sexual Violence - Newry, 12th June 2012.
- Women: Violence, Community Safety and Security - Dundalk 8th June 2012.
- Women: Violence, Community Safety and feelings of security - Derry/Londonderry 29th March 2012.

These documents can be accessed on the Agency's webpage at

<http://www.wrda.net/Women-and-Peace-Building.aspx>

Youth Council for Northern Ireland

YCNI Response to TBUC enquiry, October 2014.

Youth Council for Northern Ireland (YCNI) wish to take this opportunity to thank the Committee for OFMDFM for the opportunity to submit written evidence to the current Inquiry into Building a United Community.

In May 2013, when OFMDFM launched the 'Together: Building a United Community' (TBUC) Strategy, although not directly involved in its development, YCNI very much welcomed its intent to 'reflect the Executive's commitment to improving community relations and continuing the journey towards a more united and shared society', and in particular its key priority to children and young people.

Youth Council for Northern Ireland (YCNI) was established in 1990, with a key function to encourage and develop community relations. Over the years a number of initiatives and review processes have highlighted the important contribution of Youth Service to the creation, development and maintenance of a peaceful society (see for example 1999; DENI, A Model for Effective Practice, 1987 (*updated 2003*); DENI, A Youth Service for a New Millennium; DENI, CRED Policy Guidance notes, 2011).

Potentially the most significant piece of work in terms of policy direction for youth service in recent times, Priorities for Youth, launched by the Education Minister in 2013, reflected the central role that youth work has to play, noting that 'equipping children and young people with the skills, attitudes and behaviours needed to recognise, understand and respect difference... is particularly important as we continue to deal with the legacy of the conflict and move towards a shared and inclusive society'. Within this context the Community Relations, Equality and Diversity (CRED) Policy plays a vital role in supporting youth service providers (and schools) to deliver on this area. However, the task of embedding CRED within all youth and school settings is large, and resources limited; thus any desire to draw on the skills and expertise within youth work to contribute to the wider aims of TBUC will require additional, long term resourcing.

The YCNI wishes to highlight that youth work practitioners, particularly those with many years commitment to peace and reconciliation work, want to make a direct contribution to the implementation and delivery of a strategy aimed at improving community relations and continuing the journey towards a more united and shared society.

The YCNI recognises and welcomes the commitment under the TBUC children and young people priority to develop a United Youth programme, and related efforts taken forward by DEL to promote co-design between those involved in the delivery of community relations based work within youth work, with those who are re-engaging young people who are not in education, training or employment (NEET). YCNI views this as an important development aimed at equipping young people who are not in education, training or employment with the skills, attitudes and behaviours needed to recognise, understand and respect difference as part of a wider package of support aimed at enhancing employability; and endorse the view that there is a complementarity between youth work outcomes and the key competencies and qualities identified by employers as important to employability.

The YCNI also welcomes developments aimed at enhancing the shared experience of our young people through formal education and the vital role this work has to play in continuing the journey towards a more united and shared society. Voluntary sector organisations, particularly those from the youth sector, have played a key role in supporting schools to embrace this work, and have a range of skills and expertise which should be effectively utilised to achieve this aim.

The United Youth programme targets young people not in education, training or employment. This cohort make up an estimated 14% of the total population aged 16-24 (DFP, LFS Quarterly Supplement: April – June 2014, published 27 August 2014). Youth Service aims to provide services for young people aged 4-25. An estimated 29% of the total population falls into this age bracket (NISRA, Population Estimates, 2013). Whilst NEET young people are an important and vulnerable group of young people, it is notable that both peace building theory and local practice experience would point to the need for participation of all young people in efforts aimed at securing an inclusive and shared society and early intervention as modeling good practice.

YCNI also wishes to draw attention to the importance of engaging with the wider civic society in order to bring forward a peace-building strategy that not only matches the vision and aspirations of both the Belfast and St Andrew's Agreements, but the aspiration and hopes within and across local communities.

Relationship building across divided communities remains central to the process of maintaining lasting reconciliation and must underpin OFMDFM's commitment to improving community relations and continuing the journey towards a more united and shared society. Robust community consultation and transparent decision making processes will also greatly enhance confidence.

Peace-building should be positioned within a strong legislative framework, with international obligations and standards. However, tasks such as defining sectarianism or racism must draw from existing bodies of work in this area in order to avoid protracted and costly exercises which may distract from the key task in hand; which is to ensure there is on-going work to address sectarianism and racism and the outworkings of these manifestations at grass roots level.

OFMDFM's commitment to improving community relations and continuing the journey towards a more united and shared society (including the list of practical outcomes outlined within TBUC) will benefit from a sustainable, well-resourced package and accompanying operational plan outlining the breadth and range of underpinning activity required to make each of these proposed outcomes a reality. Prioritisation of financial investment would reflect the stated political commitment to this area. Existing models of good practice should be built upon (including whole organisational approaches to embedding this work such as that modelled by the JEDI initiative (see: www.jedini.com). In addition, a regional body, at arm's length to Government, would be beneficial to securing co-ordination and ongoing challenge for peacebuilding work.

Youth Councils of Newry and Mourne, Armagh, Dungannon

Building Communities Consultation Saturday 20th September 2014 Newry Youth Resource Centre

Groups who participated :

Newry & Mourne Youth Council
Dungannon Youth Council
Armagh Youth Council
Newry CRED Peacebuilders Group
St. John Bosco Youth Club Extended Provision

Funded by

SELB Youth Service

Southern Peace III Partnership via (*Newry and Mourne District Council staff*)

Dungannon Police & Community Safety Partnership

We at the S.E.L.B. Youth Service received notice of the inquiry into Building a United Community during the early period of September 2014.

Part of my role as a Senior Youth Worker is to support the overall development and collective action of S.E.L.B. sponsored Youth Councils in the Newry & Mourne, Armagh and Dungannon Division of the Youth Service.

All the local groups had at some time over the past couple of years spent some time exploring and debating issues of exclusion and inclusion often related to specific areas of prejudice such as Racism, Sectarianism, homophobia, and mental health stigma. Participants in our groups have quite strong feelings around these issues and a good awareness as a result of the workshops and programmes they have attended through the Youth Service.

Despite the short turnaround time, there was unanimous support across the Youth Councils that we try to react as quickly as possible and take the opportunity to have the voice of young people placed within this debate.

The Youth Councils are very much about representing the views of young people and making that voice heard as well as creating opportunities for young people to be actively involved in social action for and within their communities. What better place, than in helping to guide the future development towards the creation of a happier, more stable and healthier environment for the future of Northern Ireland.

The following notes are a collection of the ideas that emerged from a full day's discussion for the assembled groups as listed on the cover. In all thirty two young people gave of their time to attend voluntarily for a Saturday's discussion in the Newry Youth Resource Centre. Within that group were young people from new national backgrounds, GLBT people, representatives of both main-tradition and indeed those who would not claim to represent either. There were people with learning difficulties and people from all levels of education. In common, they were passionate, fifteen to twenty year olds and keen to have a say.

Our thanks to the S.E.L.B. Youth Work Staff for helping facilitate the day; Emma Devlin, Wayne Morris and Liza Hackett, but especially to everyone who turned out to speak passionately about their experiences, to share their learning, and to offer ideas for the consideration of the inquiry.

The day was made possible by the S.E.L.B.'s wonderful new Resource Centre in Newry which was given over for the day, but a special thanks goes to those other agencies who came up with funding at short notice to make it possible, Newry & Mourne staff administering the Southern Partnership Peace III fund and the Dungannon Police and safety Partnership.

All the comments made by individuals are recorded here as they came from the flip charts in each of the various work shop groups. We have attempted to draw together a summary of some main points which relate to the priorities that we asked each group to prepare during the final session of the day.

Building a United Community

One Day Consultation with S.E.L.B. Youth Representatives

Agenda for Saturday 20th September 2014

Within Stormont, a committee for the Office of the First and Deputy First Minister has set up an inquiry to advise the Assembly and MLAs as to the best way to support and encourage the development of a truly United Community across Northern Ireland.

The inquiry is seeking submissions from interested groups and individuals that will help with this process.

Given that all forms of prejudice and discrimination have been expressed concerns of our Youth Councils and other representative youth groups, it seems important for us to take this opportunity to share our ideas and thoughts about the future development of a peaceful and inclusive Northern Ireland.

The day has been set out so that we will spend the morning sessions looking at and discussing our understanding, perception and awareness of the situation in Northern Ireland, sharing our experiences, (good and bad), and exploring what we see as the root causes for this intolerance.

Lunch is provided courtesy of Dolce Vita, including vegetarian options.

The afternoon will focus on the way forward, looking at the possible solution, the people and organisations that need to take a lead in this, and even the role we as Youth Representatives can take in delivering a better future.

During the workshops, participants will be asked to ensure all thoughts and ideas are fully recorded and priorities for each group selected and highlighted. A final report will be typed from the notes of the day to be submitted to the OFM & DFM by the 26th September deadline.

Agenda

10.00 a.m.	Bus picks up at Perry St. Car Park Dungannon	
10.30 a.m.	Pickup at Armagh Bus Station	
11.00 a.m.	Arrive at Newry Youth Resource Centre	
11.15 a.m.	Introduction to today's agenda and the Open Space Concept	
11.30 a.m.	Select Workshops	
11.50 a.m.	1st Round of workshops	"Experiences & Sharing"
12.30 p.m.	2nd Round Workshops	"Understanding and Causes."
1.00pm	Lunch	
1.45 p.m.	3rd Round of Workshops	"Solutions and Approaches"
2.30 p.m.	Youth Service/Youth Council actions	
3.00 p.m.	Final feedback and priorities for recommendations	
3.30 p.m.	Bus	

Education/Section7..... ISMs

Schools need to have a mandatory and permanent commitment to educating around and dealing effectively with the issues of all...isms (Racism, Sectarianism, Feminism, Homophobia etc.)

Schools should teach awareness of isms through LLW and sex education.

They don't address gender issues

Only cover things in a text book way, avoid seeking and offering opinions

Some Youth Groups do offer a chance to discuss and explore issues like this.

Schools should give more time to these issues and seek to create a safe environment for all.

Better use of small group workshops and discussion for this type of teaching.

Integrated schools should be talking more about these issues rather they don't have a set religion like where a Catholic school has to stick to the catholic perspective.

Causes.

No "other Nationalities" represented in School Councils

More unpopular

Nothing to do with exams and grades so schools not interested will not make time.

Schools have set religious instruction to follow

Grammar schools should be open to everyone, be more mixed

What happens to people with mental illness or learning difficulties?

In School they are segregated, made to feel stupid and are seen as less capable.

International teaching looking to overcome language barriers

Should be more sex education and support in schools

LLW. Should be changed to other things, "Let's talk about sex..." (Depending on the teachers)

Based on youth service (Voluntary) isms programmes

Pupils could be involved in the educating....running programmes in school

In RE can teach what they want in terms of topics

At Stran. Teachers have to be taught how to deal with isms and for it to be more a compulsory part of the curriculum; make it compulsory to talk to students about certain issues.

Catholic schools, "No sex before marriage" yet there are teen mums there and they still don't talk about it as its against their religion.

Some teachers just don't have the skills to facilitate certain group activities and issues.

Can't due to education board

Teachers are not the sole blame.

Some teachers are not taught to deal with specific issues and can't meet the needs of kids.

Classroom assistants could be a source of a second opinion when appropriate.

Certain questions you just can't ask in the school environment.

Why don't parents teach kids sex education?

Sexism isn't addressed enough

Women earn less than men do.

Sexism, eg; on a date the man should pay but we feel it should be equal.

Women used to be dependent on men

Trousers for girls in schools

Teach women to see themselves as equals, do things for themselves.

Expectations of men and women in schools

Gender binary....how girls treat girls and boys treat boys.

Exploring lack of Tolerance/Education

Tolerance is a learned thing, growing up in the right atmosphere.

Integration is the key to ensuring this happens and how are thinking and learning is shaped.

Schools are not as diverse as they should be. They should be giving information on the problems in our community and how that affects us.

We need to create events that bring about integration and mixing things like Music events.

Having a one Ireland team instead of a southern one and a northern one.

Segregation "Causes"/Educating"

Lack of experience ie; exposure to religious diversity due to the area you come from influences how sectarian you can be.

Your upbringing also plays a huge part in this

Older generations had no need or will to educate, had no diversity leading to generally more closed minds.

Sectarianism is passed down to children, especially within paramilitary relations "hero/Victim"

Lag Workshops etc. Young people in Youth councils and such organisations get a better education than the majority.

Football also sectarianism brought into people attitudes through the chants.

How do we combat it?

Schools shouldn't be segregated

LLW;- learn about cultures the beliefs and thinking of other peoples.

Integrated schools, cycle developed where the lower grades are associated.

That's why people go to schools with certain religions.

RE classes;- Should they be compulsory? Religious views are not rigid

Sectarianism.

Mix with other cultures from an early age

Might be are afraid of mixing because we don't know about our own culture.

Gay Pride parade Newry was more exclusive and less focussed on religious roots

Flags intimidate people

People jump to conclusions when they see loads of flags such as on an estate.

Schools shouldn't be all Protestant or all Catholic.

Boys and Girls should be going to school with each other (No single sex schools)

SELB doesn't have enough protestant reps for how many there should be.

See people for Who they are and not What they are!

Integrated Schools.

Racism/Immigrants and why people are angry about benefits entitlement.

A lot has to do with your upbringing.

Some black people are taught by their parents to be polite and courteous around white people and to be themselves only in black company.

We really need to challenge our own prejudices.

We shouldn't avoid the issues and we should talk about it....schools should provide workshops and there should be workshops for the parents too.

Even immigrants who have qualifications and doing jobs in N Ireland that people from NI don't want to do.

People should be allowed to speak in their native tongues in school. Some people have been given detention if they are caught not speaking English at school.

Need to challenge stereotypes.

Living with Disabilities

We feel there is a lack of understanding for people with physical disabilities

Better Job opportunities for those with disabilities

More accessible work areas

Better transport, ramps, chair and stair lifts.

Schools should provide more opportunities for students to do GCSEs or equivalent to

Education should be more open minded

Schools should also provide more opportunities (even for those without disabilities)

Eg; tech Courses as opposed to just stay for A levels

Learn about life

Young children etc should be educated to stop bullying people with disabilities

People can make insensitive and intolerant jokes about disabled people.

Lack of education- make people think twice and make people less ignorant by facilitating workshops

Need personal advice like living with disabilities, support with bullying, support for parents to help them.

More Support and inform children everyone is different so accept everyone.

Even families who are trying to help might not understand how best to help.

School staff need more training in understanding learning disabilities and speech impediments and how best to work with and help people.

Education and support hand in hand

Opportunities for special education students to pursue GCSEs and A levels or the next best equivalent.

Racism and Immigration.

Saying people only come to this country for the benefits and the NHS is racism.

Benefits aren't evenly distributed.

Everyone has different reasons for coming here to N Ireland. Some may come for benefits but others come because they heard about work but it wasn't available when they got here so had to settle on benefits.

Some people feel that immigrants are a threat.....Northern Ireland people are very territorial.

Other Parts of Europe are more multi cultural and have been for lang periods...they are more accepting as a result and we should aim to be like this too.

NI People feel that immigrants are “ Stealing the Jobs” but in reality the immigrant people are just more willing to do any work even the staff we don’t want to do.

Need to give people education over time about racism and we have to challenge racism around us.

Look at America for example.

Mental Health and Hidden Disabilities. Stigma and exclusion.

Really common....much more than people think or aware.

Men won’t admit when anything is wrong with them....it looks weak or they might be seen as weak.

Afraid to go to seek counselling support in school

Hidden disabilities eg ; Scared to go and be diagnosed, or not immediately obvious.

Is Narcissism a Mental health issue?

First impression are very important and you never really see who the real person is because you don’t know what they are thinking.

Afraid of being treated differently

Have to report on Mental Disabilities and be reassessed.....but it is to help you in the future, but not done correctly

People tip toe around it or judge others as “attention Seekers”

People exclude themselves like to not put their problems on others or they may have a disability.

Bullied for sub-conscious self-expression e.g. using hands to talk

Incorrect use of the term OCD and the word Crazy.

People often only have one disorder but are viewed ,(or it is assumed), as probably having more.

People don’t know how to approach or how to talk about the subject....even within families.

People don’t show how stressed they are around the issue.

Feel you can only really talk to certain people who are in a similar situation.

Fear of the unknown then leads to bullying

Media sometimes give dramatic statistics or it is over dramatized as a condition.

Derogatory terms are offensive but it does depend who says it and how..

If you are asexual people assume you are autistic.

More education needed, it has to be spoken about openly “Workshops” schools don’t get it

Is there enough about feeling stressed?

Brains a Margareta Pizza before the diagnosis, “Mental disorder adds to the person....like added flavouring!”

Homophobia...How accepting are our communities to those people who are LGBT?

Media highlights how Homophobia is still an issue.

Certain TV Shows are making steps to portray LGBT community but audience backlash (usually parents ,etc)

Less representation of bi sexuals and transgender, what representation there is of gay men and lesbian women are often stereotypical.

Bad light often shown on transgender people at times.

Local communities, more accepting than it was, however homophobia is still very present.

Sometimes it is more about a person being "different" rather than specifically homophobia.

Lack of support for young LGBT

Schools, religious schools teaching on marriage and homosexuality make it very difficult, if not impossible, for young people to approach teachers for help and support.

Attitudes of teachers as well as other pupils needs to change.

Formals....still an issue for in terms of taking same sex dates.

People still see the stereotype of gays

If you are not interested in dating than you will be seen as gay by other people.

Exclusion and Schools

Integrated primary schools then moving to Catholic High school....big difference

Protestants only come in in lower sixth

Difficulty finding out lower 6ths religions, we are afraid to ask.

Religion is a big deal in schools especially in Northern Ireland.

You are left to worry....never discuss issues in schools.....no workshops.

Newry High School does cross community stuff with other schools but we are still called names because of our uniform. Protestant related abuse.

Job Search.....didn't get a job because we went to Newry HS all the jobs went to the Our Ladies girls Grammar School/Catholics obviously "nice" girls not like "High" school lot.

Newry HS Stigma, effects jobs, uni why? Because it wouldn't be highly regarded as a school like the grammar schools. Not thought to be for "Smart" people (prejudice)

In fact the results show the High school does just as well as many grammar schools.

Not Catholic and Protestant schools in N Ireland

Catholics have their own schools

Everyone else goes to the State School

Prejudice towards the Grammar and "Royal" schools...seen as POSH- Doing 3 A levels seen as stupid, only care about grades, being made to feel less.

Point systems between schools differ

You have a drop a class in you look likely to fail (Grammar & Royal)

Teachers both put in effort for grades

Unpopular people (Cliques) treated differently

Can't fix that....unenforceable

Don't include themselves.

Prefects. Choose only the popular people, doesn't involve themselves

Unfair, school doesn't see what goes on outside.

Newry HS mixed prefects up.

Formal- choose their friends for awards everyone else left out

Sacred heart Sch. ...Head girl always from one class and area (Burren/Warrenpoint). Others put in hard work and get nothing to show for it

Romania trip- all HHS Students (School didn't even acknowledge it)

Elitism

Sectarianism, Should Parades be allowed, Why are so many youth clubs religiously divided?

Even though you are protestant...you can still be excluded by the church you go to.

Housing and schools are all segregated here.

Communities don't interlink

No protestant Grammar Schools in Newry

Grammar schools are almost all catholic students

Names label you to a certain religion

Fear then of going into the other area or the different community. Ie a Catholic going into a protestant area or vice versa.

Even people new to Northern Ireland as new nationals find the need to learn quickly to identify people's religion by their names and surnames.

Parades.....do we really need so many??

Parades can happen so that people can embrace their cultures and identities but there is no need for so many.

It costs so much money to the government and taxpayers to police these parades.

Less flags and emblems flown as these scare people.Fear is instilled in people because of these over the years.

Many people don't understand the parades or the difference between the religions.

Families play a major part in sectarianism....Parents telling their children not to go out with, or be friends with, the "other" religion.

Schools do not do enough to challenge this or to try to re-educate students.

Foreign nationals don't want to understand the troubles as they think it is silly.....as they can't relate.

Even collaborated lessons in schools would rather have one religion.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the age group of those present, it is not surprising that the school environment came in for significant criticism. The schools were seen as often unresponsive to exclusion issues.

The failure to react effectively was sometimes down to the religious background of single religion schools, but also down to lack of training for the teachers themselves in dealing with complex social issues.

Schools themselves were caught up in a rivalry that has led to elitism between schools, particularly between Grammar Schools and High Schools. Unfortunately this has left some people experiencing stigma as a result of how their school was perceived by the wider public rather than the individual as a person.

The Youth Service gets reference in a positive way as the methodology of group work and the associated workshops and experiential learning does seem, to those who have experienced it, as being more effective than formal teaching methods of school when addressing exclusion issues and fostering atmospheres of inclusions. They do recognise that fewer young people will experience the youth work programmes where as everyone receives formal education.

Sectarianism remains a big issue and much emphasis is placed on the fact that the community of Northern Ireland remains very segregated, not just in Schools but in housing, Youth Clubs and socialising. Repeatedly the fact that tolerance is a learned thing and something learned from experience of growing up in mixed and tolerant environments, throws the spotlight back on communities.

Parents and other relatives have a big impact on the lives and attitudes of young people. Is it enough to focus on educating young people? Is there a need for parents and wider community to understand the impact they have in retaining old ideas of segregation and instilling prejudice?

We note with interest that new Nationals learning to live in our communities have realised the need to understand how to identify people religious and community background from their names and surnames.

The flags issue remains current and, interesting to note in reference to the flags, it is always seen as a threat, an indication of danger, a way of marking divides, keeping communities apart. None saw it as a right or something to be defended or even a cultural symbol.

Homophobia has moved on a pace and people welcomed the greater acceptance experienced within the communities and a wider awareness. There is still a long way to go but Pride Marches and greater public awareness have eased the Northern Ireland experience for many GLBT young people if to a lesser degree in bisexuals and transgender people. It is interesting to note the reference to asexual young people who also experience intense peer pressure to conform to 'social norms'.

Disability remains with lesser understanding and the confusion or lack of understanding that means where someone has one disability many others assumed is a big frustration. Greater understanding is needed and the role of disabled people as educators has merit in further exploration.

Mental disability and illness has probably the greatest misunderstanding and remains the great unspoken prejudice. Even attempts to address the needs of people with mental issues often are misdirected and end up creating further stigma. It was great to hear young people communicating this experience during the day and in a way that only someone who has really experienced it can articulate.

With all the emphasis on equality and fairness, acceptance and mutual understanding, the issue of gender basis is still very real. The continuance of single sex schools, dress codes and education differences serves to perpetuate old myths and biases.

It is not all outward pointing criticism, the groups were all aware of the need to remain self-critical and challenge those reactions within ourselves and those of your peers.

Most importantly is the learning of tolerance through experience. It will never be enough to change the young people ... the next generation. They go to school and to Youth Clubs, but they will always come back to their communities and streets and families. Our communities have to want to be part of the change and to strive to create within themselves the sort of community they want our young people to enjoy in the future.

For further information

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Youthnet



SUBMISSION to the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First
Minister for the:

Inquiry into 'Together: Building a United Community'

10 Oct 2014



1. About Youthnet

- 1.1. Youthnet is the voluntary youth network for Northern Ireland, an umbrella body that advocates for and supports voluntary youth organisations across Northern Ireland.
- 1.2. Our member organisations cover a broad range of activity for young people including: front line delivery of youth work in communities; work in rural and urban interfaces; outreach and inclusion projects; youth work programmes with young people described as NEET; and youth programmes supporting peace building.
- 1.3. Youthnet has been involved in the delivery of EU Peace Funds and was a Sectoral Partner for non-formal education in the Youth Education Social Inclusion Partnership (YESIP) in the distribution of PEACE III funding.
- 1.4. Our vision is of an equitable society where all children and young people are valued, respected and supported to flourish.

2. About youth work

- 2.1. The key purpose of youth work is to enable young people to develop holistically, working with them to facilitate their personal, social and educational development, to enable them to develop their voice, influence and place in society and to reach their full potential.
- 2.2. Youth work contributes to a young person's personal and social development by offering them meaningful activities that are based on young people's needs and interests, for example:
 - leisure and non-formal educational experiences open to all young people;
 - personal development or issue based programmes (e.g. health promotion, citizenship);
 - outreach and detached work that engages with young people in their space;
 - developmental group work in schools;

- work with excluded or at risk young people (e.g. work with young people not in employment, education or training or involved in the youth justice system); and
- one to one support on health matters and well-being.

3. Relationship building is critical for long-lasting reconciliation

3.1. Youth work supports young people to build positive relationships with others across difference

3.2. The research literature identifies the building of positive relationships as a key outcome for youth work. Evidence suggests that in a youth work context this is very often with others from different religious, cultural, or political backgrounds (see appendix).

3.3. In the context of Northern Ireland youth work has played a key role in peace-building, often during times of significant tension and violence between communities. The youth sector continues to support young people to engage in positive relationships with others across different backgrounds and to create safe spaces for where all young people can engage in non-formal education.

4. Youth work, over the years, has made a significant contribution to peace-building across Northern Ireland

4.1. A review into the community relations work carried out by the education sector (formal and non-formal) acknowledged the contribution of voluntary and community sector organisations, over the period of the troubles and beyond. The report notes that often workers were required to push boundaries and take risks that had a significant positive impact on the young people involved (DENI CRED Policy 2011).

4.2. A number of other localised reports provide evidence of youth works contribution to peace building and the building of positive community relations.

- An Evaluation of the Youth Works Pilot Programme (2014) set out to enhance respect for difference and improve understanding of young people from different

community backgrounds. The greatest positive impact reported by respondents included the fact that they were, 'more willing to co-operate with or better able to get on with others'.

- In a review of the Department of Education's Community Relations, Equality and Diversity (CRED) Policy using the Young Life and Times Survey (2012) at least two thirds of respondents felt that CRED activities resulted in more positive feelings among participants. This applied to both school and youth settings. However, the perceived level of changing attitudes among participants in youth settings was generally higher than participants in school.
- A report on the distinctive contribution of youth education projects to addressing the legacy of the conflict in NI published by Youthnet (2006) found that out of the 140 projects surveyed upon completion:
 - 89% of projects indicated that participants were had a better or greater understanding of 'other' communities in Northern Ireland, than at the beginning of the project.
 - 91% of projects indicated that beneficiaries were more willing to meet with members of 'other' communities, than at the beginning of the project.
- A report on the YMCA Connect programme (a youth work programme in east Belfast) found that young people who participated felt more optimistic about community relations and were more likely to see religious diversity as a good thing.

5. Youth work plays a key role in challenging prejudice and promoting positive attitudes towards difference

- 5.1. A systematic review of the research literature on youth work (2013), commissioned by the Department for Children and Youth Affairs (ROI), identified 30 studies that showed the contribution of youth work to developing positive diversity attitudes.

- 5.2. Youth work across Northern Ireland is underpinned by the principles of Equity, Diversity and Interdependence and seeks to provide a safe environment where young people can receive positive challenge on attitudes.

“Northern Ireland has a strong tradition of youth and community organisations with the skills, capacity, expertise, vision and will to dismantle barriers for young people to have the opportunity to embrace diversity, practice inclusion and enter into intercultural and intercommunity dialogue.” (Grattan & McMullan, 2010)

- 5.3. A report on the impact of youth work commissioned by the Department of Education (UK) found that almost three out of five young people that they talked to reported that youth work had helped them better understand people who were different from themselves (p 7).

- 5.4. Devlin and Gunning (2009), in a report on the outcomes of youth work, describe examples of how young people from different areas, neighbourhoods or social classes were coming together in youth settings in a way that did not (and would not) have happened otherwise (p 22).

6. Youthnet support the statement for a shared intent produced by the Community Relations Council NI.

7. Youthnet suggests the following elements are crucial to an effective peace building plan:

- 7.1. Building on current youth sector infrastructure to deliver quality inclusive youth work
- 7.2. Integrate good relations and community relations across programmes and initiatives
- 7.3. Develop an outcomes framework and implement good impact practice to ensure organisations can demonstrate the value of their work

8. Youthnet emphasises the importance of maintaining a focus on equality, diversity and inclusion as key elements to building

sustainable peace.

- 8.1. Peace building, good relations, tackling racism, homophobia and other forms of discrimination should all be integrated into the content of programmes and not treated as an 'add on'.

9. Youthnet would like to see 'Together: Building a United Community' act as an overarching policy framework for sustainable peace.

- 9.1. There are clear links between TBUC and other government policy documents. There are also European Funding Programmes (PEACE IV and ESF) and other funding initiatives that complement the work of Government in supporting the building of peace. It is vital that there is OFMDFM as part of the *Together: Building a United Community (TBUC) strategy* produces an overarching action plan and an outcomes framework that enables all of the work carried out under these different initiatives to work towards the same aims and objectives. This must move beyond 'strategic funded programmes' and to encompass the full breadth and depth of peace building work.



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Appendix

Overview of the research literature on youth work outcomes contributing to the building of positive relationships with others.

Working with young people: the value of youth work (2014) published by the European Commission – provides evidence of the importance of positive relationships built through youth work. The report shows how the building of positive relationships contributes to young people’s well-being as well as helping to prevent anti-social behaviour (p 139).

Youth work: A systematic review of the literature (2013) commissioned by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs in the Republic of Ireland – examined 175 studies that provided evidence on the outcomes of youth work. Of these 66 research studies were categorised as being about young people’s relationship with others. They examined the impact of youth work on positive peer relationships, positive relationships with adults, pro-social skills, leadership skills, decision making skills and empowerment.

A framework of outcomes for young people (2012) commissioned by the Catalyst Consortium and written by the Young Foundation – examines the importance of social and emotional capabilities to the achievement of all other outcomes for young people. The report identifies *relationships and leadership* as one of the key capabilities to which youth work contributes. The report provides a good evidence base which examines local and international research linking these capabilities to longer term outcomes such as educational achievement, employment and improved health.

The purpose and outcomes of youth work (2009) written by Maurice Devlin and Anna Gunning identifies the following outcomes for youth work at the social level:

- opportunities for association with others in a positive context
- strengthening bonds with existing friends and making new ones (often from diverse backgrounds)

- enhanced positive and pro-social behaviour and diminishing negative and anti-social behaviour

An evaluation of the impact of youth work in England (2004) Merton et al. – identified 'new friends' as a key outcome of young people's participation in youth work



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Appendix 4

OFMDFM Papers and Correspondence

OFMDFM request For Committee Report

Karen Jardine
Senior Assistant Assembly Clerk
Committee for OFMDFM
Room 285
Parliament Buildings
Ballymiscaw
Stormont
Belfast
BT4 3XX

31 July 2014

Dear Karen

Inquiry into Building a United Community

At its meeting on 2 July 2014, the OFMDFM Committee agreed the Terms of Reference for an Inquiry into Building a United Community.

The First Minister and deputy First Minister have noted the Committee's intentions, the Terms of Reference and the deadline for submission of responses. They wish to advise the Committee that they would like the opportunity to comment on the draft report before it is finalised.

I should be grateful therefore if you would forward a copy of the draft report to me as soon as it is available.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr

Colette Kerr

Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer

Committee response to request for Report

Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister
Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer
Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister
Room G50
Stormont Castle
Belfast

11 September 2014

Dear Colette,

Inquiry into Building a United Community

At its meeting of 10 September 2014, the Committee considered the Department's request for the opportunity to comment on the draft Report on its Inquiry into Building a United Community before it is finalised.

The Committee agreed to write to the Department to advise that the Committee would welcome any input to its Inquiry, and also advise that it will have 8 weeks to formally respond to the report once it has been finalised.

Yours sincerely

Kathy O'Hanlon
Clerk to the Committee

OFMDFM T:BUC Briefing

Kathy O'Hanlon
Assembly Clerk
Committee for OFMDFM
Room 285
Parliament Buildings
Ballymiscaw
Stormont
Belfast
BT4 3XX

21 October 2014

Dear Kathy

Briefing – Progress with Implementating Together: Building a United Community

The OFMDFM Committee has invited officials to provide an update on the implementation of Together: Building a United Community at its meeting on 22 October.

The officials who will be attending the Committee meeting are Linsey Farrell (Director, United Community Division), Michael McGinley (Head of United Community Secretariat) and Donna Blaney (Head of United Community Policy Team).

Briefing for the Committee in respect of implementation of Together: Building a United Community is attached at Annex A.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer

Briefing Paper – OFMDFM Committee - Update on Together: Building a United Community

Headline Actions

1. **United Youth Programme**

- The Department for Employment and Learning is leading on the development and implementation of the United Youth Programme and has established a design team to take this forward.
- Significant progress has been made on the co-design and implementation of the United Youth Programme.
- To date there has been comprehensive and detailed engagement with youth related organisations and young people themselves to ensure the programme has maximum buy-in and consensus which culminated in a United Youth Programme Design Day on 23 January 2014 in the Waterfront Hall. Almost 300 participants attended the event.
- Pilot projects will be selected to roll out in January 2015.

2. **10 Shared Campuses**

- The Department of Education received 16 expressions of interest from schools.
- The Minister of Education announced the first three successful projects on 2 July 2014, a shared STEM and sixth form facilities in Limavady and two shared education campuses, one in Moy and one in Ballycastle.
- A second call for applications opened on 1st October 2014 with the deadline for submissions of proposals by 30 January 2015.
- An announcement of the second tranche of shared education campuses is expected in June 2015.
- The programme will complement work already underway and will be focussed on improving or facilitating sharing initiatives within local schools.
- A core element will be the potential for these campuses to bring together a range of schools and aid shared participation across a range of activities

3. **4 Urban Villages**

- The Department for Social Development is currently working on the final design for the development of the Four Urban Villages.
- A high level design specification has been developed, the core aspects of which have been identified as:
 - o Creating community space;
 - o Improving the area and its aesthetics;
 - o Providing a range of uses within the area; and
 - o Community focus.
- The Urban Villages Strategic Board has been set up to meet on a monthly basis. It is chaired by OFMDFM Junior Ministers, and its membership includes representatives from DSD, OFMDFM, SIB and Belfast City Council.

-
- 4. 10 Shared Neighbourhoods**
- The Department for Social Development is leading on this work and is developing proposals and a funding package.
 - Initial scoping has identified potential sites, an indicative budget and associated timeline. To date three themes have been proposed:
 - New shared social housing, (Headline action);
 - Sustaining existing shared community estates; and
 - Development of shared community sites for mixed use.
 - The Programme will aim to create a minimum of ten new shared neighbourhoods which provide greater choices for those who wish to live in a shared community area and support existing communities that wish to become shared.
 - Presently eleven potential sites have been identified which could deliver over 600 social homes.
 - The department is currently exploring major missed tenure developments through joint ventures between housing associations and private developers.
 - The first social housing development at Ravenhill Road is scheduled to open in the near future.
- 5. Interface Barrier Removal**
- The Department of Justice has assumed the role of coordinator for the Programme.
 - At the outset there were a total of 59 interface barriers, 22 of which were owned by the Housing Executive. Work to date has reduced this number to 53 and engagement is currently ongoing with 40 of the 53 remaining areas.
- 6. 100 Summer School/Camps**
- A number of summer schools and camps have already taken place during the summer of 2014 and further schemes are scheduled for the Halloween mid-term break.
 - An evaluation of these schemes will be used to develop 100 summer schools and camps for the summer of 2015.
 - The project will involve children and young people aged 11-19, will have cross community participation and will have a significant good relations element.
 - OFMDFM secured £300k in June monitoring to fund additional summer camps/schools interventions.
 - Co-design workshops will be held in late Autumn with stakeholders that will test existing information gathered to date.
- 7. Cross Community Sports Programme**
- DCAL has been appointed as the lead Department to take forward this headline action and is developing proposals for the design and delivery of a programme which will meet Together: Building a United Community's strategic priorities.
 - The purpose of the programme is to use sport in a central role to break down divisions in society.
-

Progress with Other Strategic Commitments

Equality and Good Relations Commission

- Officials have commenced work on the development of policy and legislation that will enable the establishment of the Equality and Good Relations Commission.
- A Transition Board has been established to oversee the change management process relating to the establishment of the commission. The membership of the Transition Board includes the Chairs of ECNI and CRC, officials and representatives from DSO along with an independent member. The objective of the Board is to ensure that the T:BUC objectives relating to the establishment of an Equality and Good Relations Commission are successfully delivered.
- Members of the Transition Board are currently concentrating on exploring approaches to delivering the relevant objectives of Together: Building a United Community in advance of the new primary legislation being enacted.

Delivery & Implementation Architecture

Ministerial Panel

- The establishment of a Ministerial Panel is a central commitment given within the Together: Building a United Community Strategy.
- The formation of the Panel is critical to providing political leadership and collaborative approaches on the range of actions and commitments needed to effect change across four key areas:
 - Our children and young people
 - Our shared community
 - Our safe community; and
 - Our cultural expression.

The Ministerial Panel has met twice to date, with the intention of a third meeting being held in December.

- Terms of Reference for the Ministerial Panel have been agreed and membership has been widened to include Local Government, the Voluntary and Community Sector and key statutory organisations.
- Compositely, these sectors represent important vehicles for delivery of the strategy's actions and commitments and it should be recognised the benefits of bringing additional perspectives and experiences to considerations as the implementation phase develops.
- Representatives from NICVA, NIHE and SOLACE NI have nominated representation onto the Ministerial Panel.

Good Relations Programme Board

- Together: Building a United Community provided for the establishment of a Good Relations Programme Board comprising senior officials from relevant Government Departments who act as senior responsible owners for the various aspects of the Strategy's delivery. Programme Board meetings take place in advance of Ministerial Panel meetings and occur on a bi-monthly basis.
- The programme board has met on 6 occasions with the next meeting scheduled for 12 November.

Thematic Subgroups

- As Committed to within the Strategy, a range of thematic subgroups will be established under the auspices of the Ministerial Panel to reflect the strategic priorities arising from Together: Building a United Community.
- The key role of the Thematic Subgroups is to support the Ministerial Panel in the delivery and implementation of the Strategy's actions and commitments.
- Work is at an advanced stage to establish the Housing, Community Tensions and Children and Young People Subgroups.
- Additional subgroups may be required to those outlined in the strategy and these will be established by the Ministerial Panel if considered necessary in response to emerging need.

Review of Good Relations Funding Delivery

- Together: Building a United Community gives the following commitments:
 - a. OFMDFM will commission a comprehensive review of the structure, delivery and impact of existing funding delivery mechanisms. The findings from this review will be used to determine and shape the future funding delivery model.
 - b. Ensure that funding is directed in a way that secures sustainability of the infrastructure that has been established at a local level and that continues to develop the capacity of individuals and organisations working to build good relations across our society
 - c. We will work to map out the trends and patterns that have emerged as a result of investment in community relations activity from sources such as Peace funding and the International Fund for Ireland. This will also help to identify the gaps in provision and to highlight where further investment is required.
 - d. We will review practice across all strands of good relations activity, including those projects particular to young people.
- The Department engaged the Strategic Investment Board to take forward the funding review in two phases. (a) Phase 1: Review of current funding schemes and delivery and (b) Phase 2: Development of funding delivery model
- The focus of phase one of the review, which was completed at the end of March 2014, drew upon existing evaluations and reviews to identify:
 - emerging themes across the range of funding mechanisms and programmes;
 - the key issues;
 - potential gaps in knowledge; and
 - key learning points and recommendations.
- Building on this information, phase two involved substantial stakeholder engagement.
- The second phase of the review also explored how good relations funding could be aligned with the strategic priorities of Together: Building a United Community.

The second phase was completed at the end of June 2014. Officials are now working with SIB to finalise the report which will make recommendations on a future funding delivery model and enhanced management of existing programmes. Further engagement with stakeholders will take place following Ministers' consideration of the report.

OFMDFM response re T:BUC



**Kathy O’Hanlon
Clerk
Committee for OFMDFM
Room 285
Parliament Buildings
Ballymiscaw
Stormont
BELFAST
BT4 3XX**

19 November 2014

Dear Kathy

**TOGETHER: BUILDING A UNITED COMMUNITY - FOLLOW-UP TO OFMDFM
COMMITTEE BRIEFING ON 22 OCTOBER 2014**

The Committee for OFMDFM had requested further information on a range of issues following the appearance of officials before the Committee on 22 October 2014, to provide an update on progress with the implementation of Together: Building a United Community.

Clarification on those issues has been provided below:

Evidence Papers to the Committee

There is a range of internal departmental processes through which officials have to go before papers can be issued to the Committee. Together: Building a United Community is a particularly wide-reaching area which requires inputs from a range of departments. All of these factors can impact on the timing of issue of papers.

Shared Campuses Programme

There is no agreed **specific budget for the 10 Shared Education Campuses Programme**. All figures provided in response to requests for financial profiling for expenditure are indicative. Potential costs for the whole Programme will be dependent on the complexity and size of proposals submitted and successfully selected. Even then exact costs for each individual project cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy until these projects have completed their technical feasibility studies and business cases. It is estimated that around

£30k of resource funding, which will be met from the Department of Education's existing budget, will be required in the 2014/15 financial year to cover these costs.

The resource costs of developing Economical Appraisals for projects approved from the Second Call will commence in the 2015/16 financial year and could be in the region of £200k, assuming 7 projects are successful in the second Call.

The 13 **applications not successful in the First Tranche** were provided with feedback. They were advised that the Department would be launching a second Call for Expressions of Interest in the new academic year and, if the applicants felt that they could address the issues raised as part of the assessment process, they could resubmit a revised proposal at that time.

A number of the schools whose projects were not selected in the First Tranche have been working with and receiving support from their respective Education and Library Boards (ELBs) and the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS) in the development of a possible application to the Second Call.

The first three shared campus projects are now in the early stages of planning. Each scheme will require the completion of a Feasibility Study and an Economic Appraisal. Only after approval of the Economic Appraisal, and subject to available capital funds, will the project proceed to tender and construction.

- **St Mary's High School, Limavady and Limavady High School** - this project will provide 2 new shared facilities – a shared sixth form centre on the St Mary's school site and a shared Stem (Science, Technology, Engineering & Maths) centre on the Limavady High School site. The two shared centres may be joined by a bridge, using Peace IV funding secured by the local district Council.

The Western Education & Library Board is currently working on the Feasibility Study for this project and along with the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS), the other school Managing Authority, will use this information to inform the preparation of the Economic Appraisal.

- **Moy Regional Controlled Primary School and St John's Primary School, Moy** - the proposal is to build a single school on a new site to accommodate both Moy Regional PS and St John's PS. Whilst each school will retain its own distinct ethos and identity, it is envisaged that the two schools will share facilities such as the multi-purpose hall, play areas, library and ancillary accommodation.

Land & Property Services is currently undertaking a site search for the new campus which is expected to be completed soon. The Southern Education & Library Board will then undertake the technical feasibility work for the sites identified and working with both the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS) and the Department of Education and will use this information to inform the preparation of the Economic Appraisal.

- **Ballycastle High School and Cross and Passion College, Ballycastle.** The proposal is for 2 new core schools and 2 shared centres, one for STEM (Science Technology, Engineering and Maths) subjects and one for Performance and Creative Arts at Key Stages 4 & 5. Consideration is being given to the possibility of an enclosed 'walkway' or bridge joining the two shared centres.

Given that this proposal is for major works (ie 2 new core schools as well as the two new shared facilities), the project requires detailed consideration and planning. Department of Education officials are actively engaging with the North-Eastern Education & Library Board and the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS) who are the two Managing Authorities involved.

Urban Villages Programme

Ongoing stakeholder engagement will help to inform the final decision on the geographical area to be included within the boundaries of the Newtownards Road urban village.

Shared Neighbourhoods Programme

The following 11 schemes were shared with OFMDFM officials as 'markers' for the creation of 10 shared neighbourhoods. The final list of 10 delivered schemes may look somewhat different.

New Social Housing Shared Neighbourhoods	Estimated Units
Ravenhill Road (Phase 1), Belfast	67
Felden Mill, Newtownabbey	97
Ravenhill Road (Phase 2), Belfast	86
Harmony Hill, Lisburn	12
Former PSNI Station, Crossgar Road, Saintfield	23
Sunnyside Street, Belfast	27
Lanyon Plaza, Belfast City Centre	49
Killard, Newtownards	79
Ashgrove Avenue, Newry	64
Downpatrick Road, Killyleagh	14
Former Dunmurry High School, Dunmurry	90

The Department continues to work with NIHE and the Housing Associations to identify further sites which may be suitable for this programme. Identifying an over commitment of sites allows the Department to manage delivery risks should some schemes fail to come to fruition due to issues such as land purchase, planning permission or community consultation which are often barriers to building projects.

Summer Schools/Camps Programme

OFMDFM initially provided funding totalling £400k for summer interventions in 2014, delivered by Belfast City Council - £100k (BCC) and the Department of Education - £300k (DE), through the Education and Library Boards (ELBs). 124 summer intervention schemes were delivered during the summer of 2014, 82 by ELBs and 42 by Belfast City Council. These are listed separately at **Annex A**.

Following additional budget allocation from June Monitoring, a further £180k was allocated to DE, £70k to BCC and £55k to other local Councils. This will allow them to run further schemes/pilots before the end of the year.

An ongoing independent evaluation of all these interventions will identify those which may have key features of a summer school/camp and the findings of that evaluation along with a series of co-design workshops will be used to inform the final design of the 2015 programme of summer schools/camps programme.

Delivery Plans

We are currently working with Departments to finalise financial information and implementation plans and will share these with the Committee when we are in a position to do so.

Review of Funding

As advised at the briefing on 22 October, officials are working with the Strategic Investment Board to finalise the report on the delivery of funding. Following Ministers' consideration of the report, further engagement with stakeholders will take place and we will arrange to forward a copy of the final report to Committee members at that stage.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer

ANNEX A

Education & Library Board Summer Intervention Schemes 2014

ELB	Youth Group	Allocation	Summary
SEFLB	Peninsula Healthy Living	£2,000	To offer diversionary activities to young people who have been identified by partner agencies as being involved in or at risk of sectarian, racist or civil unrest activities.
	Dreamscheme NI	£2,000	To divert young people from sectarian behaviour, civil unrest and crime (especially violence and drug related crime).
	East End Residents Association	£1,285	To promote good relations and work to decrease anti-social behaviour with young people from East End Estate.
	Tonagh Neighbourhood Initiative	£1,400	To engage young people in positive activities and direct them from anti-social behaviour or criminal activities.
	Logic Café	£2,000	To reduce the risk of young people becoming involved in sectarian activities, civil disorders and other crimes.
	Dunmurry Community Association	£2,000	To work with young people deemed to be at risk and engage them in arts and photography project.
	North Down YMCA	£2,000	To enable young people from a range of backgrounds and who are at risk of offending, to engage and participate together in positive and developmental activity.
	Millisle Youth Forum	£2,000	To provide the young people of Millisle with alternative Saturday night activities that will reduce the opportunity to become involved in underage drinking and anti-social behaviour.
	Seymour Hill & Conway Youth Council	£2,000	To engage young people who have been identified by community representatives and the PSNI as being vulnerable to sectarian and anti-social behaviour via a range of activities.

BELB	Ballymac Friendship Trust	£3,900	4 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August.
	Inner East	£2,000	6 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Participation in a residential removing young people from local area.
	Ledley Hall Youth Club	£5,900	6 week centre based YIP activity and out-centre diversionary programme during July. Participation in a residential removing young people from local area.
	Doyle Youth Club	£5,900	6 week centre based YIP activity and out-centre diversionary programme during July. Participation in a residential removing young people from local area
	Finaghy Youth Club	£3,100	4 week centre based YIP activity and out-centre diversionary programme during July
	Nubia Youth Club	£5,900	3 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July. Participation in a Cross Community residential to Corrymeela
	Charter Youth Club	£5,900	6 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Outreach work at bonfire sites. Some joint activity with St Malachy's YC.
	Suffolk Youth Club	£3,900	3 week centre based YIP activity and out-centre diversionary programme during July/August. Cross Community work with Interface Group
	Donegall Pass Youth Club	£3,900	Engagement with Lower Ormeau and Markets on joint planning. Diversionary programmes during July and August.
	St Malachy's Youth Club	£5,900	4 week centre based YIP activity and out-centre diversionary programme during July. Participation in a residential removing young people from local area
	St John Vianney Youth Club	£5,900	4 week centre based YIP activity and out-centre diversionary programme during July. Participation in a residential removing young people from local area.

	Hammer Youth Club	£5,900	6 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Cross Community residential to take young people from local area.
	Fortwilliam Youth Club	£5,900	6 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Cross Community residential to take young people from local area.
	Mountcollyer YC	£5,900	5 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Residential to take young people from local area.
	Ardoyne Youth Club	£5,900	6 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Cross Community residential to take young people from local area.
	John Paul II Youth Club	£5,900	5 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Cross Community residential to take young people from local area.
	Holy Family Youth Centre	£5,900	6 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Residential work to take young people from local area during August.
	New Lodge Youth Club	£5,900	5 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Cross Community residential to take young people from local area.
	Willowbank Youth Club	£3,900	4 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August.
	St John's Youth Club	£3,900	4 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August.
	Clonard Youth Centre	£5,900	Outreach work with young people. Cross Community programmes, residential at Delamont and 4 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August.
	St Peter's Youth Club	£5,900	5 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Residentials in Castlewellan and Newcastle

	Divis Youth Project	£3,900	6 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Residential to take young people from local area.
	Forth Spring Inter Community Group	£3,000	4 week centre based YIP activity and diversionary programme during July and August. Residential to Ballintoy.

	New Mossley YC	£1,600	<p>A total of 16 YP participated in a sporting initiative looking at Racism and Sectarianism in football. The group engaged with the PSNI to facilitate workshops around the theme of anti-social behaviour and the impact of Racism and Sectarianism in the community. The group were also involved in a residential to Manchester with the Cubs For Young People.</p>
	Larne YMCA	5296.12 inc staff	<p>Targeted group on YP who come from areas of disadvantage in the Larne area. There are 2 strands to the project. Involves a group of Peer Leaders engaging in Community Relations training over 2 evenings in July. The group will then engage with 30 additional YP in the community looking at the impact of good community relations. They will also be planning a residential in Aug for the YP to attend.</p>
	The Grange Comm YC	5368.7 inc staff	<p>Grange Community YC is working with a total of 47 YP aged 12 to 18 yrs. On a number of accredited training courses which include Choices Programme and the 'Bout Ya' Project including a Level 1 Sports Leaders award. Then project will be delivered over afternoons and evenings. Opportunities will also be provided to engage with The Peace Players Basketball initiative and the WOMAD programme on the theme of community relations. The YP will also participate in a 5 day residential programme to the Benone Complex to engage in the Surf Academy.</p>
	Whitehead YC	3000 inc staff	<p>A total of 40 are targeted to get involved in a series of workshops with the support of the PSNI addressing sectarianism, racism, and anti-social behaviour on a Sat evening. They will also get involved in community projects to help change the perception of YP in the wider community. Employment skills training will also be offered to those YP likely to be leaving school with little or no qualifications. The YP will also attend a 3 day Inclusion Residential in Tollymore Forest Park with the NEELB SYW for Inclusion.</p>
	Waveney YC	£5,218.09	<p>This programme was aimed at both regular attenders and those that did not engage with the unit. The unit is located in the Ballymena North area of Ballymena and the Doury Road Estate that forms the main route through it is one of only six projects being developed under DSD's 'Building Successful Communities' Tensions high throughout the 12th period between the local population and main population in surrounding Ballymena area. The programme ran from the 30th June to the 14th July, including the 12th, 13th (normally Stat holidays) and provided activities during the day and in the evenings up to 10pm</p>

Trekking	5200	<p>This project targeted YP in the Glengormley Area to engage in a 6 day residential experience to Bushmills leading up to the 12th July as there is normally trouble around the Town Centre during this period. A total of 31 YP attended the team building trip which also looked at the impact of anti- social behaviour of YP on their community.</p>
Bridge YC/Church of the Nazarene	750	<p>Is located in an area of high deprivation in Carrickfergus linked to a local Church Premises. Targeted mainly at the younger age group, the purpose is mainly diversionary and involves the delivery of an activity programme over 3 weeks in the summer</p>
Rathcoole YC	2948	<p>This project is being delivered over 3 evening a week during July and Aug for 35 YP. The project is to develop a 6 week Identity Project which aims to challenge YPs prejudice and labelling of others from a different background. YP will also be involved in a number of trips taking them out of their comfort zone.</p>
1 st Carrick Presb YC	1734	<p>Located in the heart of Carrick and has been impacted badly by the recent flag protests in the town. The Group engaged with over 100 YP during 1 full week from 11am to 11pm. The programme is primary diversionary with one off site trip.</p>
Millgreen YC	916.8	<p>Many of the YP who attend the club feel isolated and hemmed in as the only Catholic Area in a mainly protestant location. Tensions are heightened at this time of year. The club hopes to target 20yp up to age of 18 and deliver practice around the themes of identity and difference. They will be visiting key historical sites to explore N Irelands history as part of the off- site programme.</p>
Sunlea Youth Centre	€5,989	<p>Unit is situated in the Cross Glebe Area in Coleraine. Ranked 53 on the Multiple Deprivation scale. High levels of 'single parent' families, low level qualifications and high unemployment. Strong Paramilitary influence in the area, tensions high due to recent punishment attacks and run up to 12th celebrations. The programme targets a group of 25 young people aged 14 -18, over a weeklong residential leading up to the 12th. The programme will focus on: Consequences of poor decision making, Building Positive relationships, dealing with peer pressure, socialising safely over the 12th and using outdoor activities to help team building and leadership skills,</p>
Antville Community Group	1960	<p>Is situated in an area of disadvantage in the Larne area. The programme is mainly diversionary in nature targeting 33 YP. The programme is predominantly activity based with a number of off-site trips.</p>

[Redacted]	Millbrook YC	1970	The club is situated in an area which has very little other provision for YP and lies on the outskirts of Larne town. The programme is mainly activity bases with the YC being available to YP over 3 evenings in July and Aug.
[Redacted]	Ballykeel YC	£3,205.45	Programme engaged a group of young girls at risk of involvement in antisocial behaviour and had them participate in a 4 day residential experience. The focus was on encouraging tolerance and diversity. The group created 'mural boards' for display outside the local youth centre based on their experiences.
[Redacted]	Crumlin CIG	£5,631.61	The programme will combine diversionary and developmental elements i.e some of the programme will consist of evening activities in the area which aims to redirect the young people to more positive social experiences in their own area. And then some of the activities will be outside of the area to encourage the participants widen their horizons and engage in positive experiences which we hope will spark an interest in more positive social outlets.

WELB				
Ballymagroarty Hazelbank CP	£2,615.00	Unit is delivering a programme with 20 young people in the a 7 week programme with a range of diversionary activities and a residential on days of potential community tension.		
Ballymagroarty Youth Club	£2,840.40	Delivering a programme with 20 young people during July and August with diversionary activities and a residential.		
Bishops Street	£2,700.00	Unit are targeting young people at high risk of being involved in community tension on interface. Unit spend time at interfaces at encourage young people to participate in diversionary activities rather than engage in criminal activity.		
Cathedral Youth Club	£2,960.00	A range of summer activities within the Fountain area to promote peace at the interface. Programme also removing young people from the area during key times of potential unrest.		
Creggan Neighbourhood P/Ship	£2,781.32	Unit delivering a developmental programme, diversionary activities and a residential at key times of community tension.		
Curryneirn Senior Members	£2,646.25	Unit delivering a programme focusing on drugs and alcohol, diversionary activities and a residential at key times of community tension.		
Dove House	£2,877.10	Programme is highlighting the history of bonfires, and providing a range of diversionary activities, including a residential at times of potential unrest.		
Irish Street	£860.00	The Programme plans to improve community safety matters through active participation in activities and delivery of educational workshops looking at issues relating to anti social and risk taking.		
Long Tower	£3,000.00	Unit will engage 38 young people in diversionary activities and a range of group work sessions highlighting dangers of involvement in anti social behaviour and sectarian violence.		
Pilots Row YIP	£2,677.88	Delivering a programme with 26 young people highlighting impact of rioting on young people and residents in local community with residentials during the two main marches.		
Rosemount Youth Club	£2,571.08	Unit will engage 40 young people in an Anti social behaviour programme to include drop in sessions, groupwork and trips away.		
St Mary's	£2,781.32	Unit will engage 50 young people tackling issues such as the culture of rioting and reducing tension by diversionary outdoor activities, interactive workshops, role plays and a residential at a key time.		

	St Mary's Matchbox	£2,781.32	Unit will engage 40 young people tackling issues such as the culture of rioting and reducing tension by diversionary outdoor activities, interactive workshops, role plays and a residential at a key time.
	Whistle Project	£3,000.00	The programme aims to enhance knowledge and develop attitudinal change towards cultures and traditions using workshops and a residential
CAW		£2,989.60	The programme will engage 35 young people in a personal development programme encompassing themes such as cultural identity, sectarianism, paramilitaries and anti social behaviour to include a residential and educational visits.
Limavady NRA		£2,998.78	Unit will engage 40 young people in diversionary activities and a range of developmental activities during times of potential unrest.
Londonderry YMCA EP		£2,273.67	Delivering a programme with 20 young people for two weeks in July known for heightened anti social behaviour with active workshops and activities.

SELB		Spring		
Newry, Carnagat Area Youth Worker	£2,150.00	Workshops and residential for targeted young people		
Coalisland South Area Youth Worker	£2,983.00	Reaction to work with Local policing partnership		
Cabin Club	£1,204.13	Diversionary work with targeted young people		
	£3,000.00	Planned diversionary activities at time of heightened social unrest		
Clann Eireann	£2,955.26	Disengaged yp on-site and off-site activities and residential		
Drop Inn Ministries Youth	£2,957.71	Diversionary work, day trips, workshops and residential		
Drumgor Youth Centre	£1,462.74	Workshops, activities and residential		
Fuse Youth Ministry	£3,000.00	Diversionary activities and residential		
Links Youth Work Project	£2,993.49	Detached work, workshops, diversionary activities and residential		
Lurgan YMCA	£2,990.42	Diversionary activities, camping and outdoor education		
Craigavon Intercultural Programme	£3,000.00	Diversionary activities and workshops		
St Mary's Youth Centre	£2,993.95	Diversionary activities and residential		
Taghnevan Youth Club	£2,920.00	Workshops and residential		
Tullygally Youth Centre	£2,414.86	Workshops and residential		
Portadown YMCA	£1,997.91	Diversionary activities, workshops and residential		
Drumbeg North & South Residents' Association	£3,000.00	Diversionary activities, workshops and residential		
Meadowbrook Residents' Association	£3,000.00	Diversionary activities		

Belfast City Council Summer Intervention Schemes 2014

Ref No	Name of Group	Project Name	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended	Description
3782	Blackie River Community Group	Summer for all	£5,000.00	£5,000.00	The summer intervention programme which we aim to run will be at times of highest tension within the Greater Falls Area and the surrounding interface areas (such as Broadway). The summer programme will have educational, social and recreational activities attached to ensure young people build their capacity and also have a fun experience.
3798	Clonard Neighbourhood Development Partnership	Clonard Neighbourhood Development Partnership	£4,700.00	£3,000.00	We aim to roll out a bonfire reduction programme that will work with a group of 40 young people from the Clonard area over the summer to reduce the potential for an August bonfire. As a result there would be a big reduction in interface tensions and ASB in the Clonard area.
3732	Colin Glen Trust	Colin Youth Summer Programme	£4,960.00	£2,500.00	This project aims to engage with young people at risk of becoming involved in conflict in the areas surrounding Colin Glen Forest Park. The programme will bring young people from these areas together to participate in activities over a 6 week programme including the Colin Glen Youth Summer Scheme.
3942	Concerned Residents Upper Ardoyne	Youth and Community Programme	£4,060.00	£1,500.00	This project will provide a week long programme of fun, productive and safe activities during the month of August 2014 for young people between the ages of 18-25 from the Upper Ardoyne area. The project is key for the diversion of local youth from the Ardoyne interface.
3777	Crosscollyer St Evangelical Presbyterian Church Sunday School	Crosscollyer Church Summer Scheme	£1,700.00	£1,000.00	To divert kids from interfaces through provision of a summer activities week and a range of residential camps at peak times of unrest and potential trouble.
3808	Crusaders Youth Academy	Crossing the Line: Diversionary Football Programme	£4,416.00	£4,116.00	An interactive sports initiative promoting good relations and smart life choices amongst young people. It includes a cross community football training programme (with good relations training) and a football tournament. It offers diversionary activities to young people at a time of heightened tensions to reduce anti-social behaviour and promote good relations.
3869	Dean Clarke Foundation	Youth Intervention Project	£3,274.00	£2,000.00	The Dean Clarke Foundation Youth Intervention programme will engage with young people at risk of getting involved in violence at the interfaces, with a view to reducing tensions in the area.

3584	Fairhill Community Association	Summer Festival	£4,020.00	£500.00	Our aim is to keep our local youth in the area to divert them from anti social behaviour in and around the marching season. Due to the lack of infrastructure this programme will be for both sides of the community. There will be team building activities throughout the day.
3857	Falls Youth Providers	Safer Community through Youth Diversion	£5,250.00	£3,000.00	The project will provide a wide range of diversionary activities for young people to attend during times of heightened tensions in the local community and surrounding interfaces.
3618	Fortwilliam & Macrory	Fortwilliam and Macrory Presbyterian Youth Diversion Project 2014	£3,742.00	£1,771.00	A project that will offer young people living in interface areas an alternative to engaging with conflict and anti-social behaviour. Through providing diversionary programmes, our aim is to give young people opportunities to develop confidence, build resilience and reach their full potential.
3954	Gleann ABC	Bringing communities together through boxing	£5,000.00	£2,000.00	We will provide 10 underprivileged youths (aged 12-16) from both Gleann ABC and Cairn Lodge ABC with a training and development programme over the marching season, which will also include a residential trip to take people out of the local environment at a fructious time of the year.
3834	Glen Community Parent and Youth	Lenadoon Neighbourhood Summer Intervention scheme	£4,900.00	£3,400.00	An 8 week scheme programme running over the months of July and August offering young people from the Lenadoon/Suffolk interface educational and recreational activities and structured trips and activities.
3772	Gort na Mona Sports Association	Gort na Mona Summer Camp	£3,600.00	£2,000.00	5-11 yr olds and 12-17 yr olds in the Upper Springfield Ward will participate in a mixture of indoor and outdoor activities that will last for 2 weeks, split over the Twelfth week and the Bonfire week.
3894	Greater New Lodge Youth Forum	New Lodge Youth Diversionary Programme	£1,686.00	£1,500.00	The project will provide diversionary programmes and activities for young people from the Greater New Lodge community at times when there is heightened tension in areas where interface violence is most likely to take place.
3691	Greater Shankill Prop Dev Co	Mutual Understanding through Murals	£4,830.00	£4,830.00	This is a pilot project initially engaging Protestant young people in interface areas in a 2 week arts workshop producing mobile murals which focus on social history, industry, school years and families and not on sectarian imagery/text.
4008	Greater Village Regeneration Trust	Zit2Fit	£5,000.00	£2,500.00	The delivery of a physical activity programme for the young men and women of the Village and Sandy Row area, in the afternoons and evenings. Specifically designed to create awareness of local community based facilities and resources that youths may not be aware of or utilise because of local tensions.

3538	Interaction Belfast	Interaction Belfast	£3,927.00	£2,827.00	Interaction Belfast is a community development project. We were established in 1988 by 2 former combatants (a republican and a loyalist) who recognised that if we were ever to break the cycle of violence then the Shankill/Falls/Springfield Roads, communities would need to start communicating with each other. We promote, encourage, enable and facilitate the building of positive relationships through dialogue, on a cross community and intra community basis. We will run a week long programme aimed at approx 640 young people from all sections of the local community to participate in a football and physical activity related programme during a time of heightened tension. The project will also include education through workshops on key issues in the area.
3640	Loughside FC	Loughside FC - Youth diversionary and education programme	£4,592.00	£4,592.00	LCAP forum will work with 120 young people during the summer months. Steering the participants away from negative interface activity and ASB. We will be working with Fortwilliam Youth Club and the Basement Youth Club to deliver a range of intervention/diversionary programmes at a time of heightened tension.
3895	Loughview Community Action Partnership	LCAP Summer Intervention Programme	£5,020.00	£4,020.00	"Have your say" will build on the CHASM Intervention Programme by bringing young people from the Unionist Lower Shankill and Nationalist Ardoyne areas of North Belfast together to participate in diversionary and relationship building activities and explore those common issues which affect their everyday lives.
3621	Lower Shankill Community Association	Have your SAY (Shankill and Ardoyne Youth)	£3,817.00	£3,551.00	The Markets summer intervention project is aimed at reducing interface violence and antisocial behaviour during contentious periods throughout July and August. This project, which is a continuation of previous years, intervenes with interface violence by reducing the opportunity for it to occur by providing positive alternative activities.
3760	Markets Development Association	Markets Summer Intervention Project 2014	£4,695.00	£2,500.00	The project will provide a range of activities for different age groups of young people (9-11 yrs, 12- 17 yrs) from the Greater New Lodge through targeted intervention from 10th - 15th July - a week when the temptation for young people to participate in sectarian violence at interfaces is at its highest.
3689	New Lodge Arts	Don't duck and run	£5,000.00	£4,556.00	

3965	Newington Youth FC	Newington Summer Diversionary Residential and Soccer programme	£5,000.00	£2,500.00	Young people linked to the club and from the local area in North Belfast will engage in a Good Relations based residential programme over the 11th-12th July which aims to improve future relations in the area. They will also take part in a 2 wk fun summer soccer programme. No Limat will deliver a project throughout the duration of the Summer (8 weeks in total). The project will centre on providing diversionary activities for at risk young people during times of heightened tension and interface violence. The theme of Urban Sport and Urban Life will act as a hook to engage participants.
3972	No Limat	Summer Jump	£4,990.00	£2,000.00	The project is a 7 week summer scheme running through July and August when the young people are off school. This will involve a number of different sports being taught and outside activities.
3581	Norman Whiteside Sports Facility	NWSF Summer Scheme and Sports camp	£3,900.00	£2,500.00	To create a series of strategic diversionary activities during the most contentious dates over the summer months to engage young people most at risk from or affected by interface tensions, contentious parades and risk behaviour. This programme reflects a key element of an over-arching summer intervention strategy. This coordinated effort has identified key dates and put in place diversionary activities providing positive alternatives for young people.
3882	North Belfast Interface Network	Summer Intervention Programme	£4,105.00	£3,500.00	The NBPF Summer Intervention programme is twofold, a 5 week community summer programme for young people aged 6-21 yrs. For 3hrs per day activities will take place in the Waterworks facility for young people of all ages. Interaction sessions and diversionary work over the summer will direct young people away from the interfaces. Also included in the programme is a diversionary fun-day on 12th July to detour young people from flashpoints and interfaces. This will be held at the Waterworks sports facility in conjunction with over 12 local community groups.
3806	North Belfast Play Forum	A Safer North Belfast this summer	£2,610.00	£2,500.00	NBWISP will provide a summer residential programme for young people aged between 12 and 18 at the start of August to take them out of Upper Ardoyne. The residential will take place from Friday to Sunday catering for 20 youths and 4 staff members.
3960	North Belfast Womens Initiative & Support Project	The Share Centre Residential	£3,600.00	£1,750.00	
3748	Rivers Community Project	STREETREACH	£2,250.00	£1,550.00	

3646	Roden Street Community Development Group	Future Youth	£5,000.00	£3,000.00	Future youth is led by young people in the Grosvenor/Roden street area enabling genuine buy in to society over the vulnerable summer period. Future youth is direct and diversionary but will enhance development of longer term youth management capacity. Engages acutely excluded young men and women and generate positive profile of the area via youth organised weekend events.
3979	Seaview Enterprises	Seaview Enterprises 'Four weeks of fun'	£5,000.00	£2,500.00	Four weeks of fun will provide an important diversionary programme for young people from divided communities in North Belfast. The programme will unite residents from areas such as new lodge and tigers bay in activities which they share common interests within, and which distract them from interfaces during hostile periods.
3783	Shankill United FC	Summer Youth Diversion	£5,000.00	£1,500.00	We would like to recruit 128 young adults aged 16-21 into a 6 week project that will be held Mon- Thur during July and August. We will use the sport of football as a tool to capture their interest and deliver educational workshops to reduce risk.
3856	Short Strand Community Forum	Leading the Way	£5,280.00	£2,500.00	We,as in the previous 2 years, wish to provide an innovative programme which will have young youth leaders providing leadership to the young people who are engaging in disorder at the interfaces. This has now become an annual programme of activities.
3709	Southcity Resource and Development Agency	Summer Intervention Programme Youth	£5,000.00	£3,640.00	Southcity wish to promote an intervention and diversionary programme including outreach work to involve young people not engaged in regular youth provision and who could be at risk of becoming involved in conflict.
3658	Springfield Star Blackmountain	Springfield Star Blackmountain Summer Street Soccer Programme	£4,935.00	£2,000.00	Summer street soccer is an intervention programme aimed at 10-15 yr olds to take place in the Springfield/Highfield areas of West Belfast over each Friday evening of July, with a culture evening and street party to take place on 11th July. The venue for the programme will be the new 3G mini soccer pitch in the Blackmountain Community. We plan to invite all local youths to take part in a soccer excellence programme which consists of 4 evenings of tournament style football games, with a trophy presentation and also refreshments, to be held in the local community centre. We plan to run this project between the hours of 7-10pm every Friday.
3693	St James' Forum	July/August Respite	£4,000.00	£3,000.00	To take 50 youth away from the area at times of heightened tensions. A residential from 10th-13th July, and camping trip 8th-10th Aug.

3961	St John Bosco	Summer boxing is an alternative to violence programme	£5,860.00	£1,400.00	A cross community programme designed to provide 16 underprivileged local youths (aged 16-18) with regular training and development programme over the summer months. The programme will focus on instilling discipline, teamwork values and also establishing inter and cross community relations.
3852	St Matthew Sports and Social Club	CREATE	£4,935.00	£2,000.00	A personal development programme, incorporating a midnight soccer tournament and residential delivered throughout July and August.
3889	Star ABC	Summer Knockout	£1,081.00	£750.00	The project will provide taster training sessions and the opportunity to attend sporting events in sports that participants wouldn't normally associate with. The club will also open in August, a time when most youth/sport provision is normally closed.
3829	The HUBB Community Resource Centre	Summer Rap - Shore Road Kids	£3,187.00	£2,750.00	To deliver a set of activities for a group of 45 teenagers drawn from the lower North Belfast area thereby taking them away from interfaces and antisocial behaviour related to July and August
3941	Wheelworks	ArtCart Summer Intervention	£1,440.00	£1,000.00	60 young people aged 5-18 from 3 interface areas/areas at risk of potential disorder will take part in digital and arts workshops on that Artcart mobile arts vehicle (featuring darkroom, sound recording studio, digital music/photography workstations, all the latest software, and stage facilities) exploring cultural diversity themes.
3917	Youth Initiatives	Summer Life East	£5,150.00	£3,000.00	Summer Life East is a 2 month summer outreach project to divert, challenge and encourage at-risk young people (11-18) in key East Belfast Areas during July-August 2014. Young people will create their own local youth community assisted by Summer Life through street outreach, cultural identity workshops, volunteering and practical community service.
			£175,512.00	£108,003.00	



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer
Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister
Room G50
Stormont Castle
Belfast

23 October 2014

Dear Colette,

Together: Building a United Community

At its meeting of 22 October 2014, the Committee received a briefing from Departmental officials on the progress of Together: Building a United Community Strategy.

During the briefing officials agreed to provide further information on a range of issues as follows:

- The date that the briefing paper for the evidence session was forwarded to Ministers for approval;
- The specific budget for the 10 shared campuses project;
- Whether those projects not selected in the first tranche of shared campuses are provided with assistance to develop future proposals;
- Information on the progress of the first three shared campuses;
- Clarification on whether the Lower Newtownards Road urban village includes the Short Strand interface area;
- A list of the 11 shared neighbourhood sites that have been identified;
- A list of the 125 summer schools / camps, how much funding was allocated to the scheme and how many of the schemes would have happened anyway;
- If copies of the Delivery Plans for the 7 headline actions can be shared with the Committee; and



Northern Ireland
Assembly

- A copy of the report on the review of the structure, delivery and impact of the existing funding delivery mechanisms.

The Committee is aware that the cross-cutting nature of these queries will require liaison with other Departments, which may require a longer timeframe than normal. A response would therefore be welcomed by 13 November. A partial response should be provided should a full response not be completed by that date.

Yours sincerely

Kathy O'Hanlon
Clerk to the Committee

OFMDFM Invitation – Summer Camp Co-Design Workshop

Together: Building a United Community was launched on 23 May 2013 by First Minister and deputy First Minister, it is the Northern Ireland Executive's strategic framework for improving good relations. One of the four key priorities set out in the strategy is 'Our Children and Young People' with several headline actions one of which is; to develop a summer schools/camps pilot programme with a focus on sport and development activities initially consisting of 100 summer school/camp projects to be run throughout summer 2015.

We are hosting three co-design workshops to help inform the development and design of the programme of these 100 summer schools/camps for implementation in the summer of 2015 and we are inviting key stakeholders who will be able to input into this process. The design and development of the summer schools/camps will run in parallel to the development of a wider strategic interventions programme but will also be an integral part of that programme.

The workshops will be half day morning event (9.45am – 12.30pm) and will take place on:

- 1 December 2014 – Derry City Hotel
- 4 December 2014 – Belfast
- 10 December 2014 – Armagh City Hotel

As spaces are limited at the co-design workshops, I would be grateful if you could complete and return the attached registration form to policy.unitedcommunity@ofmdfmi.gov.uk. Places will be allocated on a first come first served basis.

Please return completed registration forms to policy.unitedcommunity@ofmdfmi.gov.uk by 21 November 2014

Papers for the workshop will issue in advance to participants that have registered. If you are unable to attend the workshop but would be interested in submitting comments on the development and design of the workshop please let me know.

Please circulate this email to relevant groups that you may feel have an interest in the development and design of the Summer Schools/Camps Programme.

Regards

Maria

Maria Hannon

Good Relations - Funding and Delivery Branch

Good Relations and Financial Governance Division
Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister
Room E3.19 Castle Buildings Belfast BT4 3SR
Tel: 028 9052 3182 Ext 23182



Co - Design Workshops – Summer Camps/Summer Scheme

Registration Form

Name:	
Organisation:	
Position in Organisation:	
Postal Address:	
Email Address:	
Telephone No:	
Workshop will finish with Lunch Please confirm if you will be staying for Lunch.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Please note any Dietary/special requirements:	

**Which of the following upcoming dates do you wish to attend?
Spaces are limited for each venue.**

1 December 2014 at 9.45am – Derry/Londonderry

4 December 2014 at 9.45am – Belfast

10 December 2014 9.45 am– Armagh

Please return completed registration forms to

policy.unitedcommunity@ofmdfmi.gov.uk by 21 November 2014.

OFMDFM Summer Camps update

Director
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20 March 2015

UPDATE FOR STAKEHOLDERS WHO ATTENDED SUMMER CAMP CO-DESIGN WORKSHOPS

Thank you for participating in one of the Summer Camp co-design workshops that we held in December 2014 and January 2015. We gathered a wealth of information and extremely useful views and ideas which have helped us to move forward with the design of the 2015 Summer Camps Pilot Programme. At the workshops we promised to write to you in early Spring with;

- (i) a summary of the feedback gathered at the workshops and the youth engagement sessions we ran in parallel to the workshops
- (ii) an update on the progress we have made.

Please see the attached document which is a summary of the feedback we received as a result of all the sessions.

In terms of the design of the 2015 Summer Camps Pilot Programme, I am pleased to advise that we have made significant progress. Following on from the workshops and youth engagement sessions we established a Co-Design Team which included a number of key stakeholders including representatives from local Councils, Education and Library Boards, Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister, Department of Culture Arts and Leisure, Department of Education, Community Relations Council, Youthnet and the Youth Council.

The team was tasked with drafting a design proposal for the Summer Camp Pilot Programme, recommending draft outcomes and considering options for how the programme could be delivered in 2015. Running in parallel to this we also had a Youth Co-Design Forum and their input fed directly into the deliberations of the Co-Design Team. The Co-Design Team has now made its recommendations in respect of the design, outcomes and delivery of the Programme and those recommendations are now with Ministers for their consideration.

Funding in the region of £1m has been secured to implement the Summer Camp Pilot Programme in 2015. When Ministers have approved the final Programme design, and all the necessary arrangements are in place, it will be opened for applications and we will advise you accordingly.



May I take this opportunity to thank you again for your interest in the Summer Camps Programme and for all your input to date, which has been extremely valuable to the process.

If you have any further queries please send them to policy.unitedcommunity@ofmdfmi.gov.uk

Yours sincerely

LINSEY FARRELL
DIRECTOR OF GOOD RELATIONS AND FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE DIVISION



OFMDFM Summer Camps Pilot Programme Summary of Feedback

During December 2014 and January 2015 OFMDFM organised several Summer Camp co-design workshops and youth engagement sessions. Through discussion at the workshops and engagement sessions, around a number of key themes, we obtained input and views from stakeholders which has helped inform the development and design of the programme of 100 summer camps for implementation in the summer 2015. This document is a summary of the feedback received.

1. Youth Engagement – Feedback

Around 118 young people were involved in the youth engagement sessions.

1.1 Young People's Role in a United Community

Most young people stated that they ***felt distanced from their parents and other adults often "outdated" views regarding difference, mobility and personal safety***. Whilst sectarianism and racism continue to be societal issues, drugs and alcohol, unemployment and mental health issues are believed to be more relevant youth issues. They feel disengaged with divisive political squabbles as these issues appear irrelevant and trivial to them.

Those consulted reflected that in some areas, paramilitaries continue to influence young people's behaviour, especially during the summer months and therefore seasonal programmes need to target young people who may be vulnerable to making the wrong choices.

Those involved in structured youth work programmes felt that they brought both personal and community benefits. Some commented that ***young people can be stereotyped and left out of wider community decisions and actions***. Therefore there was a need to support young people to become involved in positive projects, given options that they can progress through and a platform to demonstrate their worth.

1.2 Summer Camp Design

There was strong support for the Summer Camps, particularly from young people who had experience of attending similar programmes. Those consulted welcomed the ***cross-community and inter-cultural approach***, although there was a slight reticence in one group with regards to including people with physical and learning disabilities. However it was agreed that there should not be separate Summer Camps for ***young people with disabilities***, rather they should be included in all the programmes. It was suggested that people who don't attend integrated schools, or live in areas where there are existing problems should be specifically targeted. It was recommended that camps should reflect a mix of cultural and religious backgrounds, as well as taking into account gender, sexual orientation, rurality and socio-economic classes.

Conversations indicated that potential attendees would ***need preparation*** to help them cope with different situations before attending and perhaps get a chance to meet other groups socially in advance. They also felt it was important participants should be aware of the importance of ***respecting and showing understanding*** towards others views, as only then would people feel comfortable to discuss and engage in good relations work on the camps. It was suggested that groups should prepare for the camps in advance by discussing the topics to be explored (e.g. sectarianism, culture, diversity, respect, rights vs responsibilities, 'post conflict' and peace process). The depth in which they were discussed should be age dependent.

They felt that if issues arose at camp they should be initially given the space to address issues themselves. Although youth workers and leaders would need to be

OFMDFM Summer Camps Pilot Programme Summary of Feedback

equipped to deal with problems if they were likely to escalate. They felt that those delivering the camps should reflect a range of voluntary, community and statutory organisations. However leaders should have experience and qualifications in youth work and should have had diversity training, or similar.

Although they were focused on **meeting new people**, they felt that peer groups should be recruited as they wouldn't want to go alone. However, they stressed the need to ensure that people were assigned to mixed groups and that there should be efforts to spend free time together. It was clear that the camps needed to create "an experience" for people and all of those consulted felt that it should ideally be held on a **residential** basis.

Young people wanted an **informal atmosphere at the camp**. They believed that parents should be informed of activities and attend showcases, but not the actual camps. There was also a reluctance to involve schools amongst some young people. Those consulted requested a high degree of interaction in terms of the activities which spanned drama, study visits, music, team sports to include paintballing/airsoft, water sports, working with animals, outdoor pursuits such as assault courses, orienteering, bouldering, hiking. However, they also recognised the need for a **balanced programme** which would benefit their knowledge and skills (e.g. motivational speakers, first aid, UCAS points, OCN). There was additionally a preference towards the **use of young adults as staff and volunteers whom young people could relate to**. Some felt that participants could be given specific **responsibilities that contribute to the group**. The aim would be to challenge, push boundaries and inspire young people to keep involved in personal development.

Older teens didn't want to attend camps with younger teens and suggested splitting the age groups into two or three year age bands. However, there was **strong interest in older age groups being trained to deliver some of the activities** to or mentor the younger participants. They felt that not only would this be beneficial for those who would be peer leaders, but it would also enhance the summer camp experience for participants.

Initially many young people felt that the camps should be free of charge to the end user. However, after explanation of the potential costs related to accommodation, catering, activities, they felt that voluntary contributions, a reduced percentage of the cost or a small charge of £5-£20 per person would be acceptable and affordable to most. Some felt that those attending should be **involved in participatory budgeting**, in order that they understand the financial value of the experience.

The branding of the Summer Camps was deemed extremely important and if done properly, it would be the sort of activity that every young person from Northern Ireland would want to participate in. To these ends, young people felt that a **cohesive branding** across Northern Ireland was needed. It was recommended that promotion should be undertaken via established youth groups and Forums, radio, social media, posters and leaflets in schools and youth clubs. It was noted that young people usually only hear about what is going on within their local estate and that it would be better if they could choose from a wider list of options and feel confident that they would be welcomed in other areas. Those consulted also felt that there needed to be supports in place to **enable relationships to continue post-camp**.

OFMDFM Summer Camps Pilot Programme Summary of Feedback

2. Co-Design Workshops – Stakeholder Feedback

Around 200 stakeholders were involved in the co-design workshops.

2.1 Embedding Good Relations

The use of Summer Camps as a vehicle to deliver good relations outcomes was supported by a range of stakeholders. However there was concern regarding the potential for tokenistic activities, the potential for funding motivated partnership development and contrived high level contact. It was suggested that the camps shouldn't be focused on the past, rather they should be aspirational and motivate young people to make a difference and to set and achieve goals. The consensus was that learning should be experiential rather than overly structured and co-design attendees highlighted that good relations can be a natural by-product of teambuilding, sports, volunteering and/or employability focused activities.

The type and depth of the issues addressed will depend on the particular groups' needs and age, but camps should ultimately focus on creating the right environment to enable trust, common interests and relationships to develop. It was recommended that existing good practice within the youth sector should be explored in order to inform the structure and ethos of the Summer Camp programme.

One attendee commented that there should be good relations training for all youth leaders in general, in order to encourage positive attitudes across the board. The groups and staff involved in Summer Camps should be signed up to good relations principles.

2.2 Camp Design

There was strong support for youth designed and led Summer Camps, ensuring that participants decide what issues the camp will explore and how it is delivered. In order to work strategically, it was recommended that **existing peer leadership models are used to ensure skills development, empowerment, legacy and a clear progression route (with accreditation)**. It was suggested that youth volunteers could initially be sought from existing groups. However, subsequently those who had attended camps could be trained to be future mentors, volunteers and leaders. It was also suggested that links could be forged between the United Youth Programme and the Summer Camp programmes with young people who had completed the former, serving as volunteers on the camps. A number of those consulted recommended the need to identify relevant participant outcomes and to use those developed for the United Youth Programme as a reference.

It was suggested that the criteria should be flexible enough to allow providers to determine the most appropriate age splits with the 11-19 year old target group (e.g. 11-13, 14-16, 17-19 years) and the types of activities used to deliver the desired outcomes (e.g. digital technology, music, drama, crafts, sports, outdoor pursuits, dance). **Some felt that day camps might be more appropriate for younger age groups and that a less-intense five day camp may be better for some groups than a packed three day format.** It was recommended that the Summer Camps should not be defined and limited by their geographical location. Rather, they should reflect specific specialities, with individuals and groups choice of camp reflecting their interests as opposed to its proximity.

Overall, **residential activities were preferable** – both for young people and service providers. These give people the opportunity to leave their usual environment and help facilitate the introduction of new experiences and the forming of a group

OFMDFM Summer Camps Pilot Programme Summary of Feedback

identity. However, as it may be difficult to hold the attention of older age groups over a prolonged period, there was a suggestion that two weekends might be better than consecutive days. Ultimately stakeholders agreed that the structure of the camps depended on the young people involved and it should be the responsibility of the groups to choose the most appropriate options. With younger age groups, there would likely need to be more emphasis on leisure activities, whereas older groups could be challenged on a deeper level.

However, innovation, creativity and fun were deemed essential partners to learning. The inclusion of free time to allow mixing during residential was thought to be necessary to friendship development and to enable people to relax after a full-day of activities. Evenings should include smaller group debrief/reflection sessions as well as wider youth led entertainment.

It was highlighted that there is a degree of (controlled) risk involved in working with young people on good relations and that funders and partners should recognise this and step out of their comfort zone. A number of those consulted reported that they didn't put any restrictions on clothing such as football tops etc. as young people are accepted in the way they usually present themselves, with any issues dealt with as they arise. Summer Camps should offer an atmosphere and experience not otherwise available in order to make the greatest impact.

It was generally agreed that a charge should be placed on the camps. However, there should be flexibility to ensure that young people are not excluded as a result. Charges of between ten-forty pounds were recommended, with discounts for more than one child.

2.3 Pre - and Post - Camp Engagement

Issues relating to confidence, communication and social skills should be addressed prior to moving onto good relations issues and cross-community activities. ***It was agreed that Summer Camps cannot exist in isolation, rather they must link to a process of long-term engagement, ideally where young people have had a degree of contact prior to the camp.*** Those consulted reported an increasing number of groups already undertaking cross-community activities, with young people already at a stage whereby they can mix freely with people from different backgrounds. Individuals thought that some assessment of readiness was needed and this should be the responsibility of local providers who know the young person and the basic skills required for camp participation.

It was recommended that pre-camp preparation should link in with existing infrastructure and programmes. A range of ongoing work was cited, to include accredited and non-accredited programmes in good relations, peacebuilding, cultural diversity. However, the underlying objective was to increase knowledge, understanding and empathy of difference. ***It was suggested that schools could further reinforce themes through Live Life Work (LLW) and Personal Development and Mutual Understanding (PDMU).*** Attendees suggested that the most powerful impact of the camp experience will likely occur from getting to know each other and testing out cultural stereotypes and myths in a safe and controlled environment. ***It was highlighted that localised summer schemes could act as a starting point for the Summer Camps.***

Some individuals suggested setting up a private Summer Camps Facebook Forum in order to showcase local partnerships and keep interest and contact maintained post-camp. However, there was consensus that although social media is a good way to keep relationships going, there is no substitute for regular face to face interaction. Localised long-term partnerships between schools, community and youth groups was believed to be most beneficial, as would be is easier for young people to stay in

OFMDFM Summer Camps Pilot Programme Summary of Feedback

contact. Opportunities to identify shared interests and signposting to local groups and activities should be promoted. ***The concept of an associated development fund to work on localised joint projects was also supported.*** It was also suggested that an annual Summer Camp conference could be held to showcase good practice and help plan for future activities and funding.

2.4 Parental Involvement

Most of those consulted stated that parental involvement can be difficult to achieve and isn't necessarily a prerequisite for success. It was pointed out that information sessions can provide parents with information about the camp aims and activities. Parents could also volunteer at the camps, however teenagers are unlikely to want this and the ***Summer Camps should be geared towards the young people.*** It was deemed to be an opportunity for participants to transfer learning into the home environment and that parents could be invited to the last day of camp or a celebration event in order to understand achievements. The production of a DVD for each participant to take home and share was also recommended.

A few individuals suggested linking with community groups and family hubs which are delivering good relations programmes to parents and to work in tandem to identify young people who might benefit from attending a camp along the same themes. A minority also suggested that the use of older volunteers/mentors could bring an intergenerational element and mutual learning. However, the general consensus was that the Summer Camps should be focused on young people.

2.5 Targeting and Recruitment

Whilst those consulted recognised the need to target young people living in areas in which there is heightened tension, it was felt that the ***camp should recruit more widely.*** It was reported that young people living outside Belfast and in rural areas also have little social contact with people from different backgrounds and would benefit from Summer Camp participation. Some suggested that over-emphasis upon interface communities would serve only to stigmatise those living there. It was also highlighted that existing Summer Intervention funding criteria prioritises interfaces and hotspot areas. Therefore the Summer Camp programme must be careful that it does not duplicate resources.

A rural/urban and social class mix was welcomed, as was the integration of minority ethnic groups (to include Travellers) and people with disabilities. Other suggestions for inclusion were young people in care, those in alternative education, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT), or experiencing homelessness. On the other hand, individuals stressed that some degree of targeting is needed in order to avoid duplicating open access summer scheme provision.

It was also noted that young people can be reluctant to engage in youth interventions during the parading season and other community celebrations. Therefore it is important that providers have adequate lead in time to build strong relationships. A core pre-requisite should be successful completion of a relevant programme of work.

It was recommended that existing local expertise is used to identify and engage potential participants. Agencies such as Youth Justice Agency, PSNI, PCSPs, social services, voluntary and community organisations, schools, sports clubs, faith based and youth groups should work in partnership to identify participants. It was recommended that existing structures are used rather than establish new groups. Word of mouth and detached youth work were deemed to be powerful recruitment tools. The use of Summer Camp Advocates could also be explored with previous participants helping to prepare young people and promoting the experience.

OFMDFM Summer Camps Pilot Programme Summary of Feedback

2.6 Promotion

It was recommended that the Summer Camps should be promoted as a leadership programme linked to peacebuilding and good citizenship. However, the activities must provide a unique experience, skills development and progression. It was deemed necessary to explain the overarching purpose of the Summer Camps to ensure that young people are fully aware.

The Summer Camp “brand” needs to tap into youth culture. Information sessions and colourful advertising and merchandise (e.g. hoodies, t-shirts, water bottles) should be used and packaged attractively to ensure get young people’s attention (not as “good relations”). There was a suggestion that the different camps or activity strands could have their own identity under the Summer Camp brand in order to make it more personable. Although some people didn’t like the Summer Camps terminology, it was preferable over “Summer Schools”.

It was additionally **recommended that young people, leaders and volunteers could sign up to a set of universal Summer Camp values and behaviour** in order to illustrate their commitment. OFMDFM was challenged to “think big” and show their commitment by investing long-term and creating and promoting Northern Ireland based Centres of Excellence in this area.

2.7 Required Experience and Skills

Stakeholders stated that those delivering the camps must have the appropriate governance structures, clearances, risk assessment and child protection policies and procedures in place. It was also stressed that they should have a strong track record of delivering similar youth interventions, community connections and partnership working.

Relevant qualifications and experience were thought to be very important to ensure that the camps deliver quality youth work outcomes. However, individuals did not want to exclude experienced arts, community and sports organisations from service delivery. It was also suggested that there should be options for NI wide, regional and local delivery. There were differences in opinion with regards to the suitability of faith-based organisations’ to deliver Summer Camps. Overall, it was felt that focus should be good relations and not the promotion of religion. Ultimately, those consulted believed that providers need to be able to effectively deal with the complete range of issues that young people experience and will likely present at the camps.

It was recommended that consideration should be given to developing specific resources and training to support the Summer Camp Programme (for camp leaders and volunteers). There was concern that local groups would not be able to compete for funding against more heavily resourced regional organisations. Whilst some organisations did not want to use external facilitation, others recognised the need to fill specific skills gaps and suggested the development of a facilitator list to help low capacity organisations. It was also suggested that local politicians should be involved in some way in order to learn from the approach and show support.

The co-design session facilitated in partnership with RCN indicated that **many youth workers in rural areas lack in confidence in good relations delivery and would often call in other organisations to deliver these elements.** Attendees highlighted the need to develop this skill in rural communities and particularly to support churches to become involved in delivery – perhaps collaborating to deliver a programme across their facilities.

OFMDFM Summer Camps Pilot Programme Summary of Feedback

2.8 Camp Location

There were contradictions in terms of the location of the camps. Many reported that local partnerships, skills, contacts, transport and facilities should be used for the camps – to include schools and leisure facilities. However, most of those consulted stressed the benefits of taking young people outside their usual environment into a residential setting as school premises may not be attractive to young people. Potential residential locations were identified to include ELB Activity Centres, Castlewellan Forest Park, Tollymore Forest Park, Corrymeela, Greenhill YMCA. A small minority believed that the camps shouldn't be restricted to Northern Ireland only.

2.9 Challenges

There was general **confusion regarding where the Summer Camps will fit within the wider funding arena**. Youth sector representatives reflected that the initiative had outcomes in common with both CRED and Summer Intervention funding. Indeed, some camp organisers stated that they would usually use a mix of these programmes to deliver their activities. All of those consulted were in favour of a simplified application process, rather than the need to service different funders with the same objectives and there was a consensus that awards for Summer Camps should be made in April in order to facilitate planning. Strategic level consultees were also frustrated by the disparity of central government funding streams and lack of regional coherence. The budgetary constraints were believed to provide the impetus to ensure value for money, administrative streamlining and more collaborative working practices. **The need for stringent eligibility criteria which emphasises cross-community partnership, commitment and progression was recommended. Long-term commitment to the Summer Camp Programme from OFMDFM (3-5 years) and adequate resource allocation was requested.**

Concern was raised regarding whether or not OFMDFM intends to replace existing Summer Intervention funding with the camps programme. Those involved in interface work felt that this would not be viable as a proportion of young people will need in-depth support and diversion during heightened community tensions. **During the discussions a few individuals also made reference to a potential reduction in CRED funding which could be "plugged" by this model.** Others felt that greater consideration needs to be given to issues of targeting within the criteria. Whilst many believed that attendees from varied backgrounds were desirable, youth work resources should be primarily targeted at those areas and people most in need. A number of additional challenges were also highlighted. These include:

- Low capacity of groups may mean buying in costly external expertise;
- Vulnerability of the community and voluntary sector in the current economic climate and loss of staff has left skills gaps and uncertainty;
- Adequate lead in time to enable groups to prepare (e.g. application deadlines, communication of award by April) – as applicants may not be able to name specific external contractors to be used, there may need to be a two stage process that could then be developed for operation in June post-consultation with young people;
- Potential to displace existing summer schemes/camps;
- Lack of availability of appropriate facilities;
- Potential high transport costs, particularly in rural areas;
- Suitability and breadth of activities offered;
- Difficulties in motivating young people to participate in organised activities;
- Necessary skills to know when a group is "ready" to participate;
- Agreeing a fair selection criteria and balancing the mix of participants to ensure success;
- Making sure good relations outcomes are achieved via the activities in a natural way;

OFMDFM Summer Camps Pilot Programme Summary of Feedback

- Provision of a level playing field in terms of class and ability (a camp uniform such as a hoodie may overcome this);
- Appropriate and consistent branding and merchandise (and naming of the programme) to be designed by young people;
- Bedding down of new Council structures if they are to be administrators and/or delivery agents;
- Making sure that positive youth messages are disseminated;
- Equipping young people to make safe decisions regarding meeting-up post-camp and dealing with negative community attitudes;
- Combatting negative attitudes and gatekeepers within communities - a holistic approach with friendship groups and parents could help;
- Ensuring that contact and relationships are sustained post-camp; and
- Taking a realistic and long-term view with regards to evaluation.

2.10 Other Discussion

Those who had prior experience of camp delivery felt that the minimum target of 20 attendees was too low. The young people consulted also stated a preference for larger numbers as it would lead to a more unique experience. Many reported that they were already used to working in small groups on cross-community residentials, courses and projects and would like the camps to provide opportunities to meet people from different areas. The need for high adrenalin, innovative delivery models was identified along with related training programmes for volunteers and youth leaders/mentors. Although the issue caused debate, those with experience of camp delivery strongly recommended charging young people a set fee to attend, in order to promote buy-in and reduce drop-out rates.

Extract – OFMDFM response regarding PfG Briefing, 8 January 2015

Details of the membership of the Ministerial Panel for T:BUC

As a means of harnessing the collective commitment across Government, the Ministerial Panel comprises all Ministers from the Executive in addition to senior representatives from a range of statutory agencies and community partners.

Thematic subgroups will also be established under the auspices of the Ministerial Panel to reflect the key priorities of this Strategy. The Chairs of these subgroups, once established, will also attend the Ministerial Panel meetings.

The current additional members to the Panel are:

- Mags Lightbody, Interim Chief Executive of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE);
- Seamus McAleavey, Chief Executive, Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action (NICVA); and
- Jacqui Dixon, Chief Executive, Antrim and Newtownabbey District Council, representing the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers (SOLACE)
- Jennifer Hawthorne, Chair of the Housing Thematic Subgroup
- Dr Neil Jarman, Chair of the Community Tensions Subgroup

Further information, including membership details, on the CRED Inter Board

This enquiry should be directed to Department of Education.

Communication with CRIS regarding the future rollout of the Buddy Scheme.

On 12 August OFMDFM officials facilitated a meeting between the Department of Education Early Years Team, who are leading on the rollout of the Buddy scheme, and representatives from Community Relations in Schools (CRIS).

On 31 October, following a request from CRIS, a further meeting was arranged by OFMDFM to allow the group to meet the new Director of Good Relations and Financial

Governance and provide details of the work they had delivered through the OFMDFM/Atlantic Philanthropies funded Contested Spaces Programme.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer



Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer
Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister
Room G50
Stormont Castle
Belfast

4 December 2014

Dear Colette,

Programme for Government

At its meeting of 3 December 2014, the Committee received a briefing from officials on the progress of a number of the Department's Programme for Government commitments.

During the briefing officials offered to provide further information on a number of issues including:

- Further information on the breakdown of Delivering Social Change funding;
- Details of the membership of the Ministerial Panel for T:BUC;
- Further information, including membership details, on the CRED Inter Board;
- Detail on what communication there has been with CRIS regarding the future rollout of the Buddy Scheme.

A response by 18 December 2014 would be appreciated. Should a response within this timeframe not be possible the Committee wishes to be advised of the reason why a longer period is required and the expected date of response.

Yours sincerely

Kathy O'Hanlon
Clerk to the Committee

OFMDFM response regarding Street Games UK



**Kathy O’Hanlon
Clerk
Committee for OFMDFM
Room 285
Parliament Buildings
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11 March 2015

Dear Kathy

TACKLING AWARENESS OF MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Thank you for your letter of 19th February, on behalf of the Committee, regarding correspondence from Mr Joe Donnelly, Manager of Tackling Awareness of Mental Health Issues (TAMHI) and his proposal that “Street Games UK” be considered as a model for the summer schools/camps programme.

Mr Donnelly had also written to Ministers and I enclose a copy of the response that was issued to him on 25 February 2015.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr

**Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer**



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Our Ref: COR/754/14

Mr Joe Donnelly

25 February 2015

Dear Mr Donnelly

Thank you for your recent correspondence to the First Minister and deputy First Minister regarding the Summer Schools element of the Together: Building a United Community Strategy. We have been asked to reply on their behalf.

Ministers are pleased to hear about TAMHI's intention to run a street games project in the New Lodge and Tigers Bay areas. The cross community nature of your aims are very much in line with the objectives of the Together: Building a United Community Strategy.

Ministers are also very grateful to you for your attendance and participation at the design process of the Summer Schools project. They are keen that all contributions are incorporated in this process, and would like to advise you that your suggestion in terms of the Street Games model will be included as part of this.

Given that your letter references the role that sport can have in building friendships and improving community relations, you may be interested in the proposed Play and Leisure Signature Programme. In October 2013, Junior Ministers announced a 7th Delivering Social Change (DSC) signature programme with the focus being promotion, play and leisure opportunities for children and young people.

Play is a powerful medium for teaching values to children and young people of all ages and has the potential to contribute to the realisation of a healthier, more creative, more tolerant and more cohesive society. It also has the power to improve community relations and allows children to express their identity and culture. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child explains that all children and young people have the right to play, however, there are many barriers that prevent them from enjoying this right.

The Play and Leisure Signature Programme is tasked with developing new sustainable opportunities for play, raising awareness of the benefits of play and ensuring that play is considered when policy is developed and new services are provided. Its aim is to support the realisation of every child playing more, every adult encouraging and valuing play more and every community supporting play more. The programme is currently in the development and design stage. If you would like further information on the Play and Leisure Signature Programme, please contact peter.hutchinson@ofmdfmi.gov.uk.

You may also be aware that the policy remit for sports on the whole resides with the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure. Ministers would advise you to make DCAL aware of your proposal, if you have not already done so. In addition, we will copy your correspondence to DCAL Minister, Cará Ní Chuilín for her information.

We trust you will find this response helpful and we wish you well with your efforts.

Yours sincerely

JUDITH WALLWIN
PS/First Minister

GAIL McKIBBIN
PS/deputy First Minister



Northern Ireland
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Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer
Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister
Room G50
Stormont Castle
Belfast

19 February 2015

Dear Colette,

Inquiry into Building a United Community

At its meeting of 18 February 2015, the Committee noted correspondence from Joe Donnelly, Manager of TAMHI (Tackling Awareness of Mental health Issues) who suggests the 'Street Games UK' concept as an appropriate model of engagement with regard to the proposed summers camps under the auspices of the Together: Building a United Community

The Committee agreed to forward the correspondence to the Department and ask that consideration is given to Street Games in the design of the summer camps for 2015.

A response by 5 March 2015 would be appreciated. Should a response within this timeframe not be possible the Committee wishes to be advised of the reason why a longer period is required and the expected date of response.

Yours sincerely

Kathy O'Hanlon
Clerk to the Committee

Enc.

OFMDFM response regarding District Council Good Relations Programme



**Kathy O’Hanlon
Clerk
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19 March 2015

Dear Kathy

2012 NISRA Evaluation of the District Council Good Relations Programme

Thank you for the letter from the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister regarding the recommendations of the NISRA evaluation into the District Council Good Relations Programme (DCGRP) that was undertaken in 2012.

The Department has accepted the recommendations of the NISRA evaluation and the majority of these have been implemented, primarily as the result of the DCGRP being fully aligned with the Together: Building a United Community strategy. Further work to implement an outcomes based approach to delivery is being implemented in 2015/16. Councils produce annual action plans for Departmental approval that set out a programme of work against each of the four key priorities of the Together: Building a United Community strategy underpinned by specific issues identified through local good relations audits. The Together: Building a United Community strategy has provided a strong overarching structure for the DCGRP which the Department regards as an important means of delivering the objectives of the strategy at a local level.

The Department recognises that more needs to be done to ensure letters of offer that issue to councils are not subject to undue delay. We will endeavour to ensure that letters of offer in 2015/16 are issued as quickly as possible.

We also recognise that more work is required to share best practice across the DCGRP. This was also recommended in the NISRA evaluation. With the implementation of the new 11 Council model in April, we will be exploring with councils the best way to take forward a

new shared learning initiative. This will enable councils and the Department to learn more of the many of the innovative and effective approaches to delivering good relations locally.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer



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Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer
Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister
Room G50
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5 February 2015

Dear Colette,

Inquiry into Building a United Community

At its meeting of 4 February 2015, the Committee received a briefing from Northern Ireland Local Government Association (NILGA) representatives regarding its Inquiry into Building a United Community and the District Council Good Relations Programme.

Following the briefing Members agreed to write to OFMDFM to ask if the Department has accepted the recommendations contained within the NISRA evaluation of the District Council Good Relations Programme which was completed in 2012, and to ask when those recommendations will be implemented.

A response by 19 February 2015 would be appreciated. Should a response within this timeframe not be possible the Committee wishes to be advised of the reason why a longer period is required and the expected date of response.

Yours sincerely

Kathy O'Hanlon
Clerk to the Committee

OFMDFM response regarding Urban Villages



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14 April 2015

Dear Kathy

URBAN VILLAGES

The Committee for OFMDFM had requested further information on the Urban Villages Programme following a briefing on Wednesday 18 March 2015 from the Landscape Institute and the Northern Ireland Environmental Link as part of its Inquiry into Building a United Community.

Urban Villages is an initiative, under the Together: Building a United Community (T:BUC) Strategy, to support good relations and a more united and shared community through neighbourhood based regeneration, sustainable social and economic change and better outcomes for people living in areas of deprivation. It includes a focus on maximising the potential of social assets within communities and aims to deliver an integrated and coordinated approach to good relations; community development; and physical regeneration.

Underpinning the approach is a commitment to 'co-design' with local residents to identify and agree local priorities and work together to shape ways to improve social cohesion and enhance the built and natural environment and quality of life for everyone in these areas - making Urban Villages better places in which to live, work, socialise, visit, invest and do business in.

Co-design stimulates community engagement and provides local residents with a meaningful and key role in how social, economic and environmental challenges are identified and tackled. The intention is to support development and delivery of innovative approaches to

these challenges, including the use of creative and cultural activities and reimagining the use of under-utilised public space in order to build momentum behind a more confident, connected and cohesive local community.

The Strategic Investment Board is supporting delivery and, in partnership with the Department for Social Development as lead co-ordinating department for Urban Villages, will develop strategic links and collaborative opportunities across departments, local government, statutory agencies, Arms-Length Bodies and with other stakeholders across education, business and the community and voluntary sectors. This can include professional organisations and representative bodies such as the Landscape Institute and the Northern Ireland Environmental Link.

The Colin and Lower Newtownards Road areas of Belfast were named as Urban Villages in March 2014. Three further Urban Villages were announced in early 2015: the Markets, Sandy Row and Donegall Pass areas (Belfast); Ardoyne and Ballysillan (Belfast); and the Bogside and Fountain areas (Derry~Londonderry).

Parallel work-streams are being progressed to build collaborative opportunities and networks across community and voluntary sector providers and support more joined-up approaches across government Departments.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer

OFMDFM response regarding Budget Profile for T:BUC



**Kathy O’Hanlon
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23 April 2015

Dear Kathy

LETTER FROM OFMDFM COMMITTEE – INQUIRY INTO BUILDING A UNITED COMMUNITY – BUDGET PROFILE

The Committee for OFMDFM has written to the Department seeking further information on the budget profiles for initiatives under Together: Building a United Community following consideration at its meeting on Wednesday 25 March 2015 of an update on the summer schools/camps co-design workshops held during December/January.

Budget profiles for progressing the headline actions for 2015/16 are laid out below. As the full costs of all actions are not yet known, we are not in a position to provide a full budget profile beyond 2015/16.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| • United Youth Programme | £3m |
| • 100 Summer Schools/Camps | £1.2m |
| • 10 Shared Educational Campuses | £0.2m |
| • 10 Shared Neighbourhoods | £0.29m |
| • Cross Community Sporting Programme | £0.545m |
| • Urban Villages Programme | £2.46m |
| • Removal of Interface Barriers | £0.77m |

The above costs relate to revenue expenditure. Presently, there is no dedicated capital allocation to help deliver Together: Building a United Community. However capital costs across the headline actions are being assessed.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr
Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer



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Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer
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26 March 2015

Dear Colette,

Inquiry into Building a United Community – Budget Profile

At its meeting of 25 March 2015, the Committee noted an update on the summer camps co-design workshops which were held in December and January and that £1 million had been secured to implement the Summer camp Programme in 2015.

The Committee agreed to write to the Department to seek a budget profile for all Together: Building United Community initiatives over the lifetime of the strategy.

A response by 13 April 2015 would be appreciated. Should a response within this timeframe not be possible the Committee wishes to be advised of the reason why a longer period is required and the expected date of response

Yours sincerely

Kathy O'Hanlon
Clerk to the Committee

T:BUC OFMDFM briefing paper



Kathy O'Hanlon
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13 May 2015

Dear Kathy

Committee's Inquiry into Building a United Community

Linsey Farrell, Director of Good Relations & Financial Governance Division will attend the Committee on Wednesday 13 May to provide a Departmental response to the Committee's Inquiry, Building a United Community. Linsey will be supported by Donna Blaney, Michael McGinley and Peter Robinson. Please see briefing paper below for the information of Members.

Yours sincerely

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer

Briefing Paper – OFMDFM Committee
Response to issues raised in the T:BUC Inquiry

Background

In Autumn 2014 the Committee for Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister opened a call for written evidence to the Committee in respect of an inquiry into Together: Building a United Community. A total of 70 written responses were received and a number of those who responded also gave oral evidence.

From an analysis of the responses received the following common themes have been identified and Departmental comment is provided accordingly:

Engagement/involvement with the sector (including co-design)

- In the development of Together: Building a United Community we have listened carefully to the wide range of detailed views provided, within the context of the consultation on the draft Programme for Cohesion, Sharing and Integration (CSI), in these responses on our approach to good relations and the cross-party working group on CSI used the consultation analysis as the basis for its considerations.
- The interest shown throughout the 2010 consultation process indicates the commitment of individuals and groups from across our society towards building a united community.
- Since we launched the Together: Building United Community Strategy, we have harnessed this commitment and continued to engage with a broad spectrum of stakeholders as part of the detailed design of the many actions being delivered.
- We greatly value the role played by the wide range of community groups, public authorities and interested individuals that willingly engage with us in the design of good relations work. There is a wealth of knowledge in this sector and we will continue to draw on this expertise in shaping and implementing our policies, actions and commitments.
- We have also had extensive engagement/involvement with the sector through a process of co-design. For example in respect of the United Youth programme there has been comprehensive and detailed engagement with youth related

organisations and young people themselves to ensure the programme has maximum buy-in and consensus.

- The co-design process begun, by OFMDFM, is being continued by the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) and is being supported by a Design Team which includes representation from DEL, OFMDFM, the Department for Social Development, the Department of Education, Community Relations Council, Youthnet, Youth Council, International Fund for Ireland, Public Health Agency and Education and Library Boards.
- The establishment of the thematic subgroups, under the auspices of the Ministerial are key vehicles for engaging with stakeholders within the sector. It ensures that their input is obtained to help inform the way in which action and commitments are being delivered but also inform recommendations that are going to Ministers for approval
- Co-design has provided a massive opportunity to engage with the sector and the people directly impacted upon by the implementation of the headline actions. There has been extensive co design for headline actions such as the summer schools and camps and the United Youth programme. This engagement has been instrumental in shaping the way forward for both headline actions and has involved a wide range of stakeholders, in particular those young people directly impacted upon by both actions.

Cross Departmental Engagement

The Department is involved in a wide varied range of cross departmental engagement in respect of activities, actions and commitments related to T:BUC, these include:

- The Ministerial Panel, which is responsible for overseeing the delivery and implementation of the actions and commitments given within the T:BUC Strategy. The Panel reflects the collaborative leadership essential to achieving the vision of this Strategy. The Panel is chaired by Ministers from the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister and comprises all Ministers from the Executive in addition to senior representatives from a range of statutory agencies and community partners. The Panel facilitates discussion and sharing of views, experience and knowledge all of which helps to inform plans and the way forward in respect of T:BUC delivery;
- The Good Relations Programme Board, which meets bi-monthly, includes senior officials from all Departments covering a wide range issues aligned to T:BUC. The Board also holds meetings focusing on issues of special interest and recently these have included race hate and interfaces, both of which have involved wide ranging engagement between Departments, Statutory Agencies, Academia and the sector; and
- There are a range of other fora that OFMDFM is directly involved in. These allow the Department to highlight good practice and learning to Departments and the sector these include:
 - Interface Interagency Group;
 - Interface Community Partnership; and
 - Peacewalls Partnerships

Communications

- To enhance the current arrangements for engaging with stakeholders, in respect of T:BUC, the Department is putting in place a range of actions to enhance and build on its communication with stakeholders.
- A newsletter has been designed which will provide information to stakeholders, media and wider society on progress of different strands of the strategy as well

as using it to highlighting the positive differences the strategy is making. The newsletter will be produced periodically and will demonstrate the continuing progress that is being made.

- The Department also plans to make maximum use of the media opportunities that present themselves to highlight the positives and benefits with T:BUC and get the information into the public arena. Departments, with responsibility for headline actions, provide information on a bimonthly basis on events/launches in respect of TBUC commitments. This is in order to ensure all opportunities to update and inform our society of the progress being made in implementing T:BUC are availed of.
- In addition the Department will, in association with its partners such as the Community Relations Council, use existing fora as a means for engaging directly with Good Relations practitioners. This is key in order to address any disconnect that may exist with Good Relations activists/practitioners. It will also allow the positives of T:BUC to be re-enforced whilst highlighting the progress to date which in turn will help address negative perceptions that presently exist.
- A celebration event is planned for this year to recognize the successes under the T:BUC strategy and all of the work which has been taken forward in the area of Good Relations over the years.

Funding T:BUC

- The Stormont House agreement reaffirms the Executives commitment to full implementation of Together: Building a United Community Strategy.
***Commitment 72** - The Northern Ireland Executive will ensure full implementation of the Together: Building a United Community strategy, and beyond that will commit to a continuing effort to eradicate sectarianism in all its forms.*
- Following on from this commitment and the subsequent agreement of the 2015/16 budget, resource funding totalling £13 million has been made available from the 2015/16 budget to progress Together: Building a United Community activities. The final budget settlement makes a £10 million allocation for T:BUC - to be held centrally by OFMDFM and allocated as part of the monitoring round process, once Department's requirements for 15/16 are known/become clear. In

addition to this DEL has received a £3m allocation for its United Youth Programme Pilot Phase in 2015-16 within the Change Fund.

- Almost £9m was distributed for good relations projects through OFMDFM in 2014/15. This is broken down as follows:
 - £1.7m through the Community Relations Council;
 - £3.27m through the District Councils Good Relations Programme;
 - £1.71m through the Central Good Relations Fund;
 - £750k through the North Belfast Strategic Good Relations Programme;
 - £92K to North Belfast City Learning;
 - £700k through Summer Interventions; and
 - £747k through Contested Spaces.
- For 2015/16 steps have been taken to ensure that funding is released as early as possible in the financial year. This has been supported by the Executive's commitment in the Stormont House Agreement to ensure full implementation of the Together: Building a United Community Strategy and the subsequent agreement to allocate £10 million funding towards the delivery of Together: Building a United Community in 2015/16.

Plans

- OFMDFM has been working with the other departments responsible for the delivery of the headline actions to finalise information and implementation plans.

Sharing of best practice

- The Department is fully aware of the importance of sharing best practice and this is something that it does on a continual basis with Departments, Statutory Agencies and Good Relations sector. That said it is something that we are always striving to improve upon. For example the annual Good Relations Officer conference is a key means by which the Department conveys its priorities for the District Council Good Relations Programme (DCGRP).
- The conference provides a forum for setting the strategic direction of the programme. For instance in 2013 the focus was on aligning the programme with the four key priorities of the Together: Building a United Community strategy,

while last year's conference focused on the importance of taking an outcomes based accountability approach.

- It is accepted that more needs to be done to facilitate sharing the good work being taken forward by our councils. The Department has engaged a Development officer for the DCGRP with a remit to identify and share best practice across the District Councils. Since September 2014, the Development officer has been based at the Community Relations Council and is now fully focused on programme development and ensures that the learning/best practice is integrated into programme development rather than the administration of the DCGRP.
- Following the implementation of the 11 Council model in April 2015 it our intention to launch a new shared learning initiative, to replace the existing regional clusters, and we will be speaking with GROs to examine the best ways of taking this forward.
- Through fora led by the Department such as the Good Relations Programme Board, learning and best practice is shared across all Departments. At these meetings presentations are given by groups, academics and others on a range of issues all of which are aimed at enhancing knowledge and understanding of the successes achieved, the challenges and difficulties faced and how these have been overcome. The aim being to learn and gain knowledge for inclusion in plans, projects and programmes within other Departments
- The Department is engaged with a wide range of other fora organised by the Community Relations Council and others.

Community planning

- As part of the local government reform, a significant number of functions will devolve to local government including planning and community planning functions. The changes are likely to have significant implications for the DCGRP from April 2015. Officials will engage further with Councils at Chief Executive and Director level and are particularly keen to ensure that Good Relations forms a key element of Councils' Community Planning obligations.

- Discussions have also taken place with colleagues in the Department of the Environment (DOE) on how best to take this forward. DOE held four public consultation events on the draft Statutory guidance for the operation of Community Planning.
- An OFMDFM official has been involved at each of these events to deliver a short presentation on the need to embed good relations in the Community Planning process. DOE's consultation period concluded on 9 March 2015.
- Training will be provided by CRC/ECNI for staff and elected members within the new councils to outline their responsibilities in relation to all aspects of good relations including race hate, in their role in implementing T:BUC.

Outcomes

- It is proposed that the performance monitoring framework for all programmes and projects related to T:BUC, including the Headline Actions will utilise an Outcomes Based approach.
- An Outcomes Based Approach is a disciplined way of embedding outcome-based decision making into planning, delivery and reporting for projects, partnerships and communities. It provides a focus on impact and not quantity, and to having fewer, but better performance measures.
- This approach will include the production of departmental guidance based on Outcomes Based methodology to monitor and evaluate actions/activities arising from Together: Building a United Community . This guidance is currently being drafted.
- The Department has already commenced work with other departments responsible for Headline Actions within the Strategy as well as District Councils and the Community Relations Council to take forward this approach, and training has been provided to all of these organizations.

Equality Impact Assessments

- Building a united, shared and reconciled community is the core aim of Together: Building a United Community – the Executive's Strategic framework for building good relations. The strategy outlines 7 headline actions essential to make this happen.

- Responsibility for each of the 7 headline actions rests with individual Departments. This responsibility extends to ensuring that all of the necessary equality proofing and screening work, and any subsequent equality impact assessment, in relation to the implementation and delivery of each of the headline actions, is undertaken in line with Section 75 legislative requirements.
- As OFMDFM has overarching responsibility for TBUC and has an interest, therefore, in ensuring that all work relating to TBUC complies fully with Section 75 all Departments have given an assurance that they are fulfilling their statutory obligation in the implementation and delivery of their headline actions. This forms part of departments' reporting to the Good Relations Programme Board on a bi-monthly basis.

Progress to date on headline actions**United Youth Programme**

- One of the seven core headline actions committed to within Together: Building a United Community is the development of the United Youth Programme. This Programme is designed to offer structured employment, work experience, volunteer and leisure opportunities and is open to young people from both rural and urban areas who are not in education, employment or training.
- To date there has been comprehensive and detailed engagement with youth related organisations and young people themselves to ensure the programme has maximum buy-in and consensus.
- The co-design process, begun by OFMDFM, is being continued by the Department for Employment and Learning and is being supported by a Design Team.
- A call for concept proposals, to deliver pilot projects, was issued in early September. Following a development phase in the Autumn, over 150 pilot applications from a wide range of sectors were submitted in December. An assessment of these proposals was completed with assistance from the programme's Design Team.
- As a result, 50 successful organisations (57 proposals) have been selected to proceed to a further development stage, following which around 10 pilot schemes will be taken forward to move into delivery mode later in 2015, prior to the anticipated full roll-out of the programme in 2016.

100 Summer Schools/Camps

- A call for applications for Summer Schools and Camps was launched on 15th April 2015. The closing date for applications to be submitted to the Education Authority is 8 May 2015.
- The programme will build on the many existing examples of good practice that are currently operating in the community across our society.
- We held four summer school/camp co-design workshops and 5 youth engagement sessions during December 2014 and January 2015, to inform the design/criteria, outcomes and delivery model for the summer schools/camps

programme for implementation in the summer of 2015. These events were attended by over 200 stakeholders.

- The summer schools/camps programme will involve children and young people aged 11-19 taking part in 100 schools/camps. The schools/camps will have cross community participation, offer a range of activities (for example, art, sport, adventure, drama, education and music) and will have a significant good relations element.
- The programme aims to build positive relationships across a divided community. The summer schools and camps will be about challenging historic positions, encouraging debate and discussion and providing a mechanism where people can re-engage with one another, leading to sustained contact and friendship.
- £1.2 million funding has been allocated to summer schools/camps from the 2015/2016 budget.

10 Shared Education Campuses

- The Department of Education received 16 expressions of interest under the Shared Education Campuses Programme. The Minister of Education announced the first three successful projects on 2 July 2014, a shared STEM and sixth form facilities in Limavady and two shared education campuses, one in Moy and one in Ballycastle.
- A second call for applications opened on 1st October 2014 with the deadline for submissions of proposals by 30 January 2015. Six proposals were submitted under the second call, covering over 20 schools. It is hoped to announce the successful projects under this second tranche in June 2015.
- £0.2 million funding has been allocated to the establishment of ten new shared education campuses from the 2015/2016 budget.

Cross-Community Sports Programme

- The purpose of the programme is to use sport in a central role to break down divisions in society and will deliver a detailed good relations programme through the medium of sport with the emphasis on tackling sectarianism, racism and improving good relations.

- The Department of Culture and Leisure launched a pilot project on 5 January 2015 which ended on 31 March 2015. This pilot involved young people engaging in a range of sporting and creative activity with a strong good relations focus. The areas of Lower Falls and the Greater Village have been identified as the two Action Zones for the pilot project.

Urban Villages

- The Department for Social Development is responsible for this headline action. The first two locations were announced in March 2014 as Colin and Lower Newtownards Road. A further three locations have recently been announced - Markets/Donegall Pass/Sandy Row and Bogside/Fountain on 21 January; Ardoyne/Ballysillan on 16 February.
- A subgroup to the Urban Villages Programme Board has been established to develop a Good Relations Benefit Plan for each Urban Village.
- Stakeholder engagement is progressing regarding development of the first two locations. Plans are progressing to develop a coherent town centre for the Colin area of west Belfast which includes inputs from a range of departments including DRD, DE, DOE, DHSSPS and DCAL. Community engagement commenced in the Lower Newtownards Road Urban Village in October 2014 and is ongoing. Options are being considered in conjunction with stakeholders on developing concepts to deliver a sustainable Urban Village.
- The next step in the process will be to establish a project team for each of the new Urban Village areas to engage and work with the community in these areas to determine the boundaries of the urban villages, assess what is needed and develop priorities for each of the areas.
- The Urban Villages Strategy Board has been set up to meet on a monthly basis. It is chaired by OFMDFM Junior Ministers, and its membership includes representatives from DSD, OFMDFM, SIB and Belfast City Council.
- The Urban Villages Programme Board, chaired by DSD, has met on a number of occasions.

10 Shared Neighbourhoods

- The Department for Social Development is leading on this work.

- Presently 11 potential sites have been identified which could deliver over 600 social homes.
- The new homes at the first social housing development at Ravenhill Road have been allocated and a community cohesion plan is presently being developed. Construction works have commenced on the second Ravenhill site (Ravenhill Avenue), Felden, Netownabbey and the former PSNI Station at Crossgar Road, Saintfield. It is planned that the following sites will go on-site in the 2015-16 financial year – Killard in Newtownards, the Former Dunmurry High School, Burn Road in Cookstown, Ashgrove Avenue in Newry and Sunnyside Street in Belfast.

Interface Barrier Removal

- The Department of Justice is responsible for this headline action.
- At the outset there were a total of 59 interface barriers, 22 of which were owned by the Housing Executive. Work to date has reduced this number to 52 and engagement is currently ongoing in around 40 of the 52 remaining areas.

Ministerial Panel

- The establishment of a Ministerial Panel is a central commitment given within the Together: Building a United Community Strategy.
- The Ministerial Panel has met twice to date, with work underway to arrange a third in the near future.
- The formation of the Panel is critical to providing political leadership and collaborative approaches on the range of actions and commitments needed to effect change across four key areas:
 - Our children and young people
 - Our shared community
 - Our safe community; and
 - Our cultural expression.
- Terms of Reference for the Ministerial Panel have been agreed and membership has been widened to include Local Government, the Voluntary and Community Sector and key statutory organisations.
- Compositely, these sectors represent important vehicles for delivery of the strategy's actions and commitments and it should be recognised the benefits of

bringing additional perspectives and experiences to considerations as the implementation phase develops.

- Representatives from NICVA, NIHE and SOLACE NI have nominated representation onto the Ministerial Panel.

Good Relations Programme Board

- A Good Relations Programme Board comprising senior officials from relevant Government Departments who act as senior responsible owners for the various aspects of the Strategy's delivery has been established. Programme Board meetings take place in advance of Ministerial Panel meetings and occur on a bi-monthly basis.
- The Board will also meet to discuss specific issues in more detail including Race Hate and Interfaces.
- The programme board has met on 9 occasions with the next meeting scheduled for 13 May 2015.

Funders' Advisory Group

- Together: Building a United Community commits to the establishment of a Funders' Advisory Group that will sit alongside the Ministerial Panel within the delivery and implementation architecture of the strategy. The purpose of the group will be to work with the Ministerial Panel to ensure the strategic allocation of good relations funding in line with strategic objectives; and contribute to discussions on good relations funding and any future funding delivery model.
- A similar group has been established in respect of Delivering Social Change and the Social Investment Fund.
- So as to avoid duplication and ensure more co-ordinated work across the department's responsibilities, we are actively considering the implications of a group that encompasses all three funding areas.

Other Subgroups

- As committed to within the Strategy, a range of thematic subgroups will be established under the auspices of the Ministerial Panel to reflect the strategic priorities arising from Together: Building a United Community.

- The key role of the Thematic Subgroups is to support the Ministerial Panel in the delivery and implementation of the Strategy's actions and commitments.
- The Housing Subgroup and Community Tensions Subgroups have been established and have already met; work is at an advanced stage to establish the Children and Young People Subgroup.
- The Department of Justice (DOJ) is leading on the interfaces subgroup as responsibility for the removal of interface barriers sits with DOJ.
- Additional subgroups may be required to those outlined in the strategy and these will be established by the Ministerial Panel if considered necessary in response to emerging need.
- The thematic subgroups will be vital in ensuring representation and participation from a wide range of sectors. The chairs of the subgroups will be represented on the Ministerial Panel and will have the opportunity to feed through views and ideas emanating from discussions at subgroup meetings.

Review of Community Relations Funding and Practice

- T:BUC gave a commitment to commission a comprehensive review of the structure, delivery and impact of existing funding delivery mechanisms.
- The T:BUC strategy acknowledges that adequately resourcing good relations activity is critical to the effective implementation of its objectives. It also recognises the need to ensure that funding is directed in a way that secures sustainability of the infrastructure that has been established at local level and that continues to develop capacity of individuals and organisations working to build good relations across our society.

Creation of Equality and Good Relations Commission

- Together: Building a United Community includes a commitment to establish an Equality and Good Relations Commission that will act as an independent, statutorily-based organisation to provide policy advice and a challenge to Government.
- The draft Bill is under active consideration within the department. Once the draft Bill is agreed, we intend to initiate a 12 week public consultation on the draft Bill and its associated documentation.

- In advance of the enactment of legislation, departmental officials are working with both the Equality Commission and the Community Relations Council to consider the extent to which the aims and objectives of the T:BUC strategy can be delivered by these respective organisations within their existing remits.

OFMDFM response following T:BUC briefing



**Kathy O'Hanlon
Clerk
Committee for OFMDFM
Room 285
Parliament Buildings
Ballymiscaw
Stormont
BELFAST
BT4 3XX**

11 June 2015

Dear Kathy

TOGETHER: BUILDING A UNITED COMMUNITY

The Committee for OFMDFM has written to the Department seeking clarification on a range of issues following a briefing from OFMDFM officials on the progress of Together: Building a United Community at its meeting of 13 May 2015. The information requested is laid out below.

Funding for Good Relations activity in 2013/14 and 2014/15

The table shows figures regarding funding provided by OFMDFM for good relations activity in 2013/14 and 2014/15, including identification of additional spend allocated in year 2014/15 following successful bids for delivery of priorities of Together: Building a United Community.

Programme	2013/14 £	2014/15 Opening Position (£)	2014/15 Final Position (£)	Additional expenditure 2014/15 (£)
District Councils Good Relations Programme	3,400,000	2,590,000	3,268,975	678,975
North Belfast Strategic Good Relations	770,000	670,000	750,000	80,000
Contested Spaces Programme	1,505,207	535,000	747,899	212,899
Central and Other Good Relations	1,100,000	576,000	1,756,247	1,180,247
Summer Intervention Programme	500,000	400,000	500,000	100,000
Summer Camps/Schools	nil	nil	200,000	200,000
Urban Villages	nil	nil	350,000	350,000
North Belfast City Learning Centre	92,000	92,000	92,000	Nil
Total Direct Funding	7,275,207	4,863,000	7,665,121	2,802,121

Figures in the table do not include expenditure by Community Relations Council (£3.256M) or other Departments in respect of the T:BUC headline actions for which they have lead responsibility. Some Departments were successful in receiving in-year bids in 2014/15 to support delivery against Together: Building a United Community. It should also be noted that the Contested Spaces Programme, jointly funded with Atlantic Philanthropies, was a fixed budget programme of £4M which ended in 2014/15.

Good Relations Indicators

The Good Relations Outcome and Indicator Framework has now been finalised and approved by the First Minister and deputy First Minister, following consultation. Work is currently underway to develop the first report detailing the baseline and historic statistics for the indicators.

Buddy Scheme

The Department of Education (DE) has advised that it had initially engaged with the Education and Library Boards' CRED (Community Relations Equality and Diversity) Interboard Panel, which it had hoped would be in a position to deliver and monitor the proposed buddying scheme. DE officials have had several meetings with representatives of CRIS (Community Relations in Schools) to discuss CRIS's 'Buddy Up' programme. The most recent meeting with CRIS representatives was in February 2015 following a meeting between DE officials and Chris Lyttle MLA (held at the DE Minister's request) to discuss the buddying action. A draft business case and monitoring arrangements for a pilot buddy scheme have been progressed. In the current funding context, however, the scheme cannot be moved forward. However, OFMDFM, through the Community Relations Council is supporting CRIS by way of core funding for 2015/16.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer



**Kathy O’Hanlon
Clerk
Committee for OFMDFM
Room 285
Parliament Buildings
Ballymiscaw
Stormont
BELFAST
BT4 3XX**

11 June 2015

Dear Kathy

FINAL VERSION OF GOOD RELATIONS INDICATORS

At its meeting of 13 May 2015, the Committee received a briefing from Departmental officials on the progress of Together: Building a United Community Strategy.

During the briefing officials agreed to provide an update on the progress of finalising the Good Relations indicators.

An update has since been provided to the Committee. The indicators were finalised on 22nd April 2015 and a copy of the final set of indicators is attached at Annex A.

Yours sincerely

Signed Colette Kerr

**Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer**

ANNEX A

REVISED GOOD RELATIONS INDICATORS

APRIL 2015

KEY PRIORITY 1: OUR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Shared Aim: to continue to improve attitudes amongst our young people and to build a community where they can play a full and active role in building good relations.

Outcome 1.1

Improving attitudes between young people from different backgrounds.

- a. % of children (age 16) who think relations between Protestants and Catholics are better than they were five years ago.
% of children (age 16) who think relations between Protestants and Catholics will be better in 5 years time.
Source: Young Life and Times
- b. % who are favourable towards people from the Catholic community.
% who are favourable towards people from the Protestant community.
% who are favourable towards people from the Minority Ethnic Community.
Source: Young Life and Times

Outcome 1.2

Young people engaging in bringing the community together.

- a. % of young people who regularly socialise or play sport with people from a different religious community.
Source: Young Life and Times
- b. % of young people who have: done projects with pupils from other schools; had classes with pupils from other schools; used or shared sports facilities or equipment, like computers.
Of those who have done projects, shared classes, facilities, etc. % who think sharing is a good idea.
Source: Young Life and Times

KEY PRIORITY 2: OUR SHARED COMMUNITY

Shared Aim: to create a community where division does not restrict the life opportunities of individuals and where all areas are open and accessible to everyone.

Outcome 2.1

Increased use of shared space and services (e.g. leisure centres, shopping centres, education, housing)

- a. % who think that Protestants and Catholics tend to go to different local shops or use different GP surgeries and other services in their area.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times
- b. % who think that leisure centres, parks, libraries and shopping centres in their area are 'shared and open' to both Protestants and Catholics.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times
- c. % of those who have children at school who think that their child's school is a shared space.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times
- d. % whose school has been involved in shared education with another school in the last academic year, broken down by type of activity.
Source: School Omnibus Survey
- e. % of people who see the area they live in as segregated.
Source: Northern Ireland House Condition Survey

Outcome 2.2

Shared Space is accessible to all.

- a. % who would define the neighbourhood where they live as a shared space.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times
- b. % who would prefer to live in a neighbourhood with people of only their own religion, or in a mixed-religion neighbourhood.
% who would prefer a workplace with people of only their own religion, or a mixed religion workplace.
% who would prefer to send their children to a school with children of only their own religion, or a mixed-religion school.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times
- c. Number (and %) of first preference applications to post-primary integrated schools that do not result in admissions to integrated schools.
% of those pupils enrolled at grant-aided schools, the proportion enrolled in integration education.

KEY PRIORITY 3: OUR SAFE COMMUNITY

Shared Aim: to create a community where everyone feels safe in moving around and where life choices are not inhibited by fears around safety.

Outcome 3.1

Reduce the prevalence of hate crime and intimidation.

- a. Number of racial incidents and crimes recorded.
Number of homophobic incidents and crimes recorded.
Number of sectarian incidents and crimes recorded.
Number of religion incidents and crimes recorded.
Number of disability incidents and crimes recorded.
Source: PSNI Statistics
- b. The number of people presenting as homeless as a result of intimidation.
Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive homeless presentation figures.
- c. % of people who felt annoyed/intimidated by republican/loyalist murals, kerb-paintings or flags in the last year.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times
(This may be amended to reflect the outcome of work being progressed, following the Stormont House Agreement, on Flags, Identity, Culture and Tradition).

Outcome 3.2

A community where places and spaces are safe for all.

- a. % of people who see town centres as safe and welcoming places for people of all walks of life.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times
- b. % who would feel safe going to events held in, for example, an Orange hall, a GAA club, a protestant secondary school, a catholic secondary school.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times
- c. % who would like to see peace walls come down now or in the near future (residents and general).
Source: Attitudes to Peace Walls survey

KEY PRIORITY 4: OUR CULTURAL EXPRESSION

Shared Aim: to create a community which promotes mutual respect and understanding, is strengthened by its diversity and where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced.

Outcome 4.1

Increase sense of community belonging (widens contribution beyond community background)

- a. % who feel a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood.
% who feel a sense of belonging to Northern Ireland as a whole.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times

- b. % who feels they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in their neighbourhood.
% who feel they have an influence when it comes to any of the local decisions made in Northern Ireland.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times

Outcome 4.2

Cultural diversity is celebrated

- a. % who think that the culture and traditions of the Catholic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland society.
% who think that the culture and traditions of the Protestant community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland society.
% who think that the culture and traditions of the Minority Ethnic community add to the richness and diversity of Northern Ireland society.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times

- b. % of Protestants who think that their cultural identity is respected by society.
% of Catholics who think that their cultural identity is respected by society.
Source: Northern Ireland Life and Times
(This may be amended to reflect the outcome of work being progressed, following the Stormont House Agreement, on Flags, Identity, Culture and Tradition).



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister

Colette Kerr
Departmental Assembly Liaison Officer
Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister
Room G50
Stormont Castle
Belfast

14 May 2015

Dear Colette,

Together: Building a United Community

At its meeting of 13 May 2015, the Committee received a briefing from Departmental officials on the progress of Together: Building a United Community Strategy.

During the briefing officials agreed to provide further information on a range of issues as follows:

- Comparative figures regarding funding for good relations activity in 2013/14 and 2014/15, including identification of additional spend due to Together: Building a United Community;
- An update on the progress of finalising the Good Relations indicators;
- An update on the Buddy Scheme, administered by the Department of Education.

A response by 29 May 2015 would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely

Kathy O'Hanlon
Clerk to the Committee



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Appendix 5

Research Papers



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Research and Information Service Briefing Paper

Paper 000/00

4 April 2014

NIAR 264-14

Michael Potter

Peace Building Initiatives: Examples Outside Northern Ireland

1 Introduction

This paper has been written in relation to an inquiry by the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister (OFMdfM) into the current strategy for good relations and reconciliation in Northern Ireland, *Together: Building a United Community*¹ (TBUC). The 'Shared Future' strategy was published in 2005, following an extensive consultation process, to set out a framework for good relations in Northern Ireland². A successor strategy, 'Cohesion, Sharing and Integration', was launched for public consultation in July 2010³. The consultation closed in October 2010 and an OFMdfM response stated that a revised strategy would be published⁴. The TBUC strategy was published on 23 May 2013.

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- 1 OFMdfM (2013), *Together: Building a United Community*, Belfast: OFMdfM: <http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality-and-strategy/good-relations/together-building-a-united-community.htm>.
 - 2 Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister (2005), *A Shared Future - Policy and Strategic Framework for Good Relations in Northern Ireland*, Belfast: OPFMDfM: <http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality/community-relations/a-shared-future-strategy.htm>.
 - 3 'Ministers launch consultation for Cohesion, Sharing and Integration', Northern Ireland Executive press release 27 July 2010: <http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/news/news-ofmdfm/news-ofmdfm-july-2010/news-ofmdfm-270710-ministers-launch-consultation.htm>.
 - 4 Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister (2011), *Response to the consultation on the draft Programme for Cohesion, Sharing and Integration*, Belfast: OFMdfM: http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/ofmdfm_response_to_csi_consultation.

At the most recent Departmental briefing to the Committee for OFMDFM on 5 February 2014, the strategy was summarised as follows⁵:

[T]he strategy sets out a range of actions and commitments for Departments, communities and individuals, who will work together to build a united community and achieve change against four key strategic priorities: our children and young people, our shared community, our safe community and our cultural expression. The headline actions range across the fields of education, housing, regeneration, sports, community interaction and interfaces. However, the range of commitments and actions extends well beyond the seven headline actions.

A range of models for peacebuilding projects have been developed in Northern Ireland. This paper looks at examples of good relations and reconciliation projects outside Northern Ireland.

2 Good Relations and Reconciliation in Europe

This section summarises some examples of projects in Europe which seek to bring together diverse communities, particularly in contexts of inter-communal conflict.

United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations has supported a range of projects aimed at promoting social cohesion. A recent report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) summarises some of these initiatives⁶. The following are examples of such projects in Europe⁷.

5 Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister meeting 5 February 2014, *Together: Building a United Community Strategy: Update from OFMDFM Officials*: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Assembly-Business/Official-Report/Committee-Minutes-of-Evidence/Session-2013-2014/February-2014/Together-Bilding-a-United-COMmunity-Strategy-Update-from-OFMDFM-Officials/>.

6 United Nations Development Programme (2009), *Community Security and Social Cohesion: Towards a UNDP Approach*, Geneva: UNDP: <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/thailand/docs/CommSecandSocialCohesion.pdf>.

7 *Ibid.*, pp.26, 39.

Employment for Young Former Combatants

Providing rapid employment for young men in post-conflict Serbia

Following the conflict, UNDP established a programme in South Serbia designed to provide rapid employment to ex-combatants and youth. South Serbia is the poorest part of the country with the highest level of unemployment. Six thousand temporary jobs were created, many of them working to repair and improve public infrastructure in the community. This helped to prevent key risk groups from re-engaging in violence and demonstrated a peace dividend to them and to the wider community.

Shared Spaces for Young People

Developing public spaces in Croatia

One of the pilot communities in the Safer Communities Project in Croatia identified the lack of recreational facilities for youth as a factor contributing to insecurity. An old playground was refurbished as a meeting place for youth, including a skateboard park and activity ground. In a highly divided post-conflict community of Croatians and Serbs, this has become a meeting place for youth from both sides.

Monitoring Progress

Participatory monitoring and evaluation in Macedonia

The Safer Community Development Project in Macedonia has used assessments both to measure progress and to increase participation. An initial perception survey and focus group assessment was used to create community profiles and establish a baseline for the project. Follow-on assessments were then undertaken every six months to assess progress. Smaller assessments were also carried out at the end of each activity – both to measure if the desired output had been achieved and to see how the different stakeholders and community members perceived progress. The project developed an M&E booklet and a manual to facilitate this process. An end of term review was then undertaken by a consultant as the project was completed. According to Macedonian Government figures, armed violence dropped by 70 percent during the project period and a project survey found that 90 percent of community members were aware of the project. The heavy emphasis on assessment contributed to the project's success by ensuring regular engagement with stakeholders and communities.

Council of Europe

An influential document on intercultural dialogue was produced by the Council of Europe in 2008. This states that social cohesion⁸:

...denotes the capacity of a society to ensure the welfare of all its members, minimising disparities and avoiding polarisation. A cohesive society is a mutually supportive community of free individuals pursuing these goals by democratic means.

Building on this:

Integration is understood as a two-sided process and as the capacity of people to live together with full respect for the dignity of each individual, the common good, pluralism and diversity, non-violence and solidarity, as well as their ability to participate in social, cultural, economic and political life.

8

Council of Europe (2008), *White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue: Living Together as Equals in Dignity*, Strasbourg: CoE, p.11: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/intercultural/source/white%20paper_final_revised_en.pdf.

The Intercultural Cities project showcases a range of models aimed at building community cohesion⁹. The following are examples of good practice from the project¹⁰.

Education

- Rainbow school, Tilburg, Netherlands¹¹: This is an example of a school with a majority minority ethnic school which maintains a high standard of education through a high teacher-pupil ratio (sustained through a subsidy), but also strong leadership and staff commitment. Plans were developed to incorporate a Muslim school with shared curricular activity, but, this not being agreed, the intention is to have two schools side by side with shared facilities.
- Whole family approach, Geneva, Switzerland¹²: This places an emphasis on teachers building closer links with families in order to form a better understanding of influences on learning from the home environment. Swiss federal law requires schools to make their facilities available to the community, which provides opportunities for activities for minority ethnic cultural development.
- Breaking down sectarian divides, Subotica, Serbia¹³: Schools in Subotica are being encouraged to use a common history curriculum which brings together Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian perspectives, on which historians from all three communities have collaborated. Other initiatives include an inter-school quiz competition in which teams have to answer questions on cultures other than their own.

Public Space

- Meeting places, Tilburg, Netherlands: Addressing a lack of public spaces where people can meet, a variety of local initiatives have been developed to encourage cross-cultural engagement, for example:
 - House of the World, an experimental garden for multi-cultural meetings, education, exhibitions and creative activities¹⁴
 - Round Table House, which is an inter-religious centre for meetings of all faiths¹⁵
 - Social Sofas, to encourage residents to sit down and talk to each other, planned to number 1000 (around 200 in place in 2013¹⁶)
- City centre redesign, Neukölln Berlin, Germany: This urban regeneration programme for the main street of Neukölln, Karx Marx Straße, is to be transformed in a way that acknowledges cultural diversity¹⁷.

9 Council of Europe Intercultural Cities project: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/culture/Cities/Default_en.asp.

10 Council of Europe (2011), *Guidance for city policy-makers with good practice examples*, Strasbourg: CoE: <http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/culture/Cities/guidance/General.pdf>.

11 'Education - Rainbow school in Tilburg: "colorful and excellent"', Intercultural Cities project: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/culture/Cities/guidance/Education/tilburg_en.asp.

12 'Education - 'Whole family' approach', Intercultural Cities project: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/culture/Cities/guidance/Education/geneva_en.asp.

13 'Education - Breaking down the sectarian divides in society', Intercultural Cities project: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/culture/Cities/guidance/Education/subotica_en.asp.

14 Huis van de Wereld: <http://www.huisvandewereld.nl/>.

15 Ronde Tafelhuis: <http://www.rondetafelhuistilburg.nl/>.

16 'SocialSofa zoekt Social sofas' [SocialSofa seeks social sofas], Tilburg.com, 31 October 2013: <http://tilburg.com/nieuws/socialsofa-zoekt-social-sofas/>.

17 Aktion! Karl-Marx-Straße: <http://www.aktion-kms.de/>.

Projects in Areas of Conflict

Youth Initiative for Human Rights

Youth Initiative for Human Rights (YIHR) was formed in 2003 to bring together young people across the former Yugoslavia. The foundation of the Initiative is explained in the following terms¹⁸:

The Initiative was formed by young people from these countries in order to enhance youth participation in the democratization of the society and empowerment of the rule of law through the process of facing the past and establishing new, progressive connections in the post-conflict region of former Yugoslavia.

The Initiative has facilitated a number of projects, including the 'Visiting Programme', which consisted of structured encounters between young people from Serbia and Kosovo to explore perceptions and experiences of young people of the recent conflict¹⁹.

Žene Ženama

The empowerment of women is a key area of post-conflict peacebuilding. Žene Ženama (Women to Women) is a cross-community women's centre in Sarajevo, which has run a number of specific programmes for developing the capacity of women and women's groups in and beyond the city, including the following:

- Capacity building - Žene i ženske organizacije u BiH²⁰: Funded through a Swedish NGO, this project has used seminars, workshops and roundtables to develop the capacity of women's organisations in the areas of:
 - Raising awareness in local communities about discrimination
 - Improving knowledge in local communities about women's organisations
 - Improving communication channels between women's organisations and political institutions
 - Developing knowledge and capacity within organisations
- Women and peacebuilding - Žene u Izgradnji Mira – Pomirenje u Lokalnoj Zajednici²¹: This project consists of a series of workshops through which women explore the development of myths and ideology associated with national identity and a building of civic awareness. Engagement and dialogue between women of different identities creates a context for mutual understanding of conflict forces which affect them collectively as women.
- Labour market participation - Percepcija rodne (ne)jednakosti na tržištu rada u Bosni i Hercegovini²²: Recognising societal assumptions that women will revert to 'traditional' roles following conflict, this research study examines the situation of women in employment and how women have been integrated into new patterns of employment in the post-conflict context.

18 'About YIHR', Youth Initiative for Human Rights: <http://www.yihr.org/en/webpage/1>.

19 Orli Friedman (2013), 'Structured Encounters in Post-Conflict/ Post-Yugoslav Days: Visiting Belgrade and Prishtina' in Olivera Simi and Zala Voli (eds.) *Transitional Justice and Civil Society in the Balkans*, New York: Springer, 143-162.

20 'Žene i ženske organizacije u BiH' [Women and women's organisations in BiH]: http://www.zenezenama.org/zene/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54%3Aene-i-enske-organizacije-u-bih&catid=35%3Aosnazivanje-zena&Itemid=100&lang=en.

21 'Žene u Izgradnji Mira – Pomirenje u Lokalnoj Zajednici' [Women in peacebuilding – reconciliation in the local community]: http://www.zenezenama.org/zene/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=55%3Aene-u-izgradnji-mira-pomirenje-u-lokalnoj-zajednici&catid=35%3Aosnazivanje-zena&Itemid=100&lang=en.

22 'Percepcija rodne (ne)jednakosti na tržištu rada u Bosni i Hercegovini' [Perceptions of labour (in)equality in the labour market in BiH]: http://www.zenezenama.org/zene/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=56%3Apercepcija-rodne-nejednakosti-na-tristu-rada-u-bosni-i-hercegovini&catid=35%3Aosnazivanje-zena&Itemid=100&lang=en.

- Dealing with the past - Ženski sud Balkana²³: This project creates a network across the Balkans as a space for women to discuss the violent past, exploring aspects such as justice, truth, the rule of law, guilt and humiliation.

3 Community Cohesion

Much of the momentum for action and theorising around community cohesion in the UK has been driven by the legacy of racial tensions in northern England²⁴:

The community cohesion agenda that emerged in the immediate aftermath of the street disturbances in Bradford, Burnley and Oldham in 2001 represents the most unequivocal application of the new policy agenda that seeks to address social problems through the idea of community.

While interest in cohesion has been a constant in mixed societies, this policy direction has given added impetus to defining social and community cohesion and identifying measures to encourage it.

Social cohesion is a psychological state of a sense of belonging. According to Wilkinson, social cohesion is²⁵:

- A sense of community – people feel connected
- Neighbouring – people help each other and have relationships
- Attraction – people feel a preference for a place

Looking deeper, the picture of social cohesion is complex and fluctuates, but has been said to have the following features, or ‘domains’²⁶:

- Common values and a civic culture
- Social order and social control
- Social solidarity and a reduction in wealth disparities
- Social networks and social capital
- Place attachment and identity

This view does not consider ethnicity in isolation as a cause of a breakdown in community cohesion, but looks in the abstract at what underpins community, of which identity may be only one facet.

Ted Cattle also pursues this point in his independent review of the 2001 disturbances in Britain, that integration and segregation are often posed as alternatives, which hinders the debate that should be identifying the many different layers of community cohesion that need to be separated and considered. Differences are more apparent when they are multi-faceted, which “appears to allow ignorance about each community to develop into fear”²⁷.

23 Ženski sud Balkana [women’s court of the Balkans]: http://www.zenezenama.org/zene/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=83%3Azenski-sud-balkana&catid=35%3Aosnazivanje-jena&Itemid=100&lang=en.

24 John Flint and David Robinson (2008), *Community Cohesion in Crisis? New Dimensions of Diversity and Difference*, Bristol: Policy Press, p.2.

25 Derek Wilkinson (2007), ‘The Multidimensional Nature of Social Cohesion: Psychological Sense of Community, Attraction and Neighbouring’ in *American Journal of Community Psychology* 40, 214-229.

26 Ray Forrest and Ade Kearns (2001), ‘Social Cohesion, Social Capital and the Neighbourhood’ in *Urban Studies* 38(12), p.2129.

27 Ted Cattle (2001), *Community Cohesion: A Report of the Independent Review Team*, London: Home Office, p.28: <http://resources.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Publications/Documents/Document/Default.aspx?recordId=96>.

Projects have been developed throughout the UK in response to these concerns around integration and community cohesion, leading to a variety of models that may have some applicability to other contexts. For example, the Pathfinder Programme was established in 2002 to fund fourteen partnerships to develop community cohesion initiatives in their local areas. Examples of projects supported under this programme are as follows²⁸:

- Reaching out to groups that are not engaged or represented in mainstream structures (Charnwood Borough Council)²⁹
- Development of a charter for all local agencies to sign up to community cohesion principles (Stoke on Trent City Council)
- Commission of research to discover what works at community level (West London Alliance)³⁰
- Healing History project to explore the local area's lost culture (in this case, mining), intergenerational conflict and the effect of a predominantly white, male culture on race relations (Mansfield District Council)
- Development of mechanism to involve young people in policy and practice (Southwark Borough Council)³¹

Community cohesion projects have been developed at the local level at a range of locations in the UK, each developing models of practice that suit their own localities. Indeed, at the time of writing, for example, the Centre for Social Relations at Coventry University has a database of 311 case studies of good practice for community cohesion projects³².

4 Summary of Approaches

This brief and very general overview illustrates a variety of approaches to working with diversity and conflict across Europe. It is acknowledged that conflating peacebuilding and community cohesion brings together two areas of social and political development, but, without prejudice to the significant differences, certain common attributes can be of use in both areas.

In broad terms, good practice in peacebuilding has been the subject of guidance at the United Nations and the Council of Europe, and also there are Europe-based peace organisations³³ and networks of organisations³⁴ that have developed expertise in the area.

Some themes have that can be discerned from this brief survey of projects that may be of relevance to the Together: Building a United Community are as follows:

- Scoping of existing expertise:
 - Research to determine what is already taking place in the community (W London, GB)

28 Projects taken from Vantage Point (2003), *Community Cohesion Pathfinder Programme: The First Six Months*, London: Home Office: <http://resources.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Publications/Documents/Document/Default.aspx?recordId=92>.

29 The report from the Pathfinder project informed current community cohesion policy in Charnwood: <http://www.charnwood.gov.uk/pages/communitycohesion>.

30 The West London Alliance is a partnership of six West London councils: <http://www.westlondonalliance.org/WLA/wla.nsf/Pages/WLA-2>.

31 Southwark has a Youth Council and there are also local community youth councils: http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200167/southwark_youth_council/821/southwark_youth_council_structure/1.

32 'Good Practice Resource', Centre for Social Relations (formerly the Institute for Community Cohesion), University of Coventry (accessed 10 March 2014): <http://www.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Resources/GoodPractice>.

33 For example, the Berghof Foundation in Berlin and Tübingen: <http://www.berghof-foundation.org/en/>.

34 For example, the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office in Brussels: <http://www.eplo.org/>.

- Ensuring everyone is involved:
 - Mapping ‘under the radar’ groups (Charnwood, GB)
- Establishing common principles:
 - Community charter (Stoke on Trent, GB)
- Working with children:
 - Shared schools (Netherlands)
 - Shared curriculum (Serbia)
 - Community engagement in schools (Switzerland)
- Working with young people:
 - Recreational spaces for young people (Croatia)
 - Cross-community engagement for young people (Kosovo-Serbia)
 - Employment programmes for young people involved in conflict (Serbia)
 - Young people’s involvement in decision-making (Southwark, GB)
- Community involvement:
 - Exploring local histories (Mansfield, GB)
 - Shared public spaces (Netherlands; Germany)
- Gender dimensions:
 - Women and peacebuilding projects (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Measuring success:
 - Monitoring and evaluation models (Macedonia)

5 Case Studies: Serbia and Croatia

Rather than looking at general models, this section looks specifically at two locations: Vukovar in Croatia and Subotica in Serbia. Vukovar was extensively destroyed during the war of 1991 primarily between Serbs and Croats after the disintegration of Yugoslavia, has a Serb minority in a Croat majority town and deals with extensive legacies of the conflict. Subotica in Serbia was largely unaffected by the war, but has been working to accommodate significant minorities, primarily Hungarians and Croats.

Participants on the Leadership and Learning Programme, funded through the CAN Peace Partnership³⁵, visited Vukovar and Subotica in March 2013, where they noted the contrasts in approaches to reconciliation and community cohesion in both locations³⁶. An example from Subotica, referred to in Section 2 above, is cited as a model of good practice by the Council Europe. This section draws briefly on some of the reconciliation and community cohesion processes in both Vukovar and Subotica.

35 The CAN Partnership was supported in the Carrickfergus, Antrim and Newtownabbey borough areas through the Peace III Programme: <http://www.canpeace3.org/>.

36 Reflections of a participant in the study visit are available on the CAN Partnership website – ‘Leadership & Learning Participants Visit Serbia and Croatia’, News 16 April 2013: <http://www.canpeace3.org/about/news/2013/04/Leadership-and-Learning-Participants-Visit-Serbia-and-Croatia.php>. See also ‘COUNCIL OFFICERS UNDERTAKE FACT FINDING MISSION TO SERBIA & CROATIA’, Antrim Borough Council press release 5 March 2013: <http://www.antrim.gov.uk/Utility/News/2013/COUNCIL-OFFICERS-UNDERTAKE-FACT-FINDING-MISSION-TO?feed=news>.

Vukovar

Vukovar is a town and municipality in Croatia³⁷, separated from adjacent Serbia by the Danube. The declaration of independence by Croatia in July 1991 led to Yugoslav Army and Serb paramilitary intervention in Eastern Slavonia, including Vukovar, where there was a significant Serb population. The town was devastated during a three month siege, but following the capture of the town, some 300 individuals sheltering in a hospital were removed to nearby Ovčara farm and most of them executed³⁸. Sentences of five to twenty years were handed down in 2009 to individuals accused of killing 200 Croats in the incident³⁹, although further cases continue to emerge⁴⁰.

A memorial centre to the Ovčara massacre was opened in 2006⁴¹. Vukovar was used by the Croatian government as a symbol of suffering during the war, as a 'victim-hero' image, due to its resistance before the town was captured and the atrocities carried out there after its fall⁴². Since the war, studies have indicated that the town still struggles to overcome multiple dimensions of trauma⁴³ and recovery is seriously hampered by demographic loss⁴⁴.

A number of NGOs have been operating in Vukovar to foster reconciliation and promote recovery. For example, the Centre for Peace, Legal Advice and Psychosocial Assistance with aims to⁴⁵:

1. development of human freedoms,
2. protection and development of human rights,
3. building a culture of peace and nonviolence as a life's quality,
4. development of interethnic, inter-religious and inter-cultural tolerance and cooperation,
5. development of feeling of safety and feeling of membership, self-esteem and respect of others

The Coalition for Work with Psychotrauma and Peace (CWWPP), with its headquarters in Vukovar, works for *'the empowerment of people during or after armed conflict or with the potential for such conflict to take control of their own lives, particularly at grassroots level'*.⁴⁶ However, an assessment of learning from the organisation's work found that provision for the extent of trauma in the region has been under-resourced⁴⁷.

37 Vukovar municipal website: <http://www.vukovar.hr/>.

38 'Vukovar massacre: What happened', *BBC News* 13 June 2014: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/2988304.stm>.

39 '20 years prison for Ovčara first-accused', *B92* 12 March 2009: http://www.b92.net/eng/news/crimes.php?yyyy=2009&mm=03&dd=12&nav_id=57776.

40 For example, 'Not Guilty Plea For Ovčara Massacre', *Balkan Insight* 15 November 2012: <http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/not-guilty-plea-for-ovcara-massacre>.

41 Spomen Dom Ovčara: <http://www.hdskl.hr/spomendom/>.

42 Tamara Benjaglav (2012), 'Conflicting Memories, Competing Narratives and Contested Histories in Croatia's Post-war Commemorative Practices' in *Politička Misao*, 49(5), p.13.

43 Dinka Čorcalo-Biruški and Dean Ajduković (2009), 'Od dekonstrukcije do rekonstrukcije traumatizirane zajednice: primjer Vukovara' in *Revija za Socijalnu Politiku*, 16(1), 1-24.

44 Dražen Živić (2012), 'Izazovi i mogućnosti poslijeratne revitalizacije Grada Vukovara' in *Croatian Geographical Bulletin* 74(1), 75-90.

45 'About us', Centre for Peace, Legal Advice and Psychosocial Assistance website, accessed 31 March 2014: <http://www.center4peace.org/index.php/en/about-us>.

46 Coalition for Work With Psychotrauma and Peace website, accessed 31 March 2014: <https://sites.google.com/site/cfwwpp/>.

47 Stichting Coalition for Work with Psychotrauma and Peace (2010), *The CWWPP/GRP Social Reconstruction and Health Toward the Future Lessons Learned from Eastern Croatia 1995-2010*, Vukovar: CWWPP: <http://www.cwwpp.org/Documents/2010/Lessons%20Learned%20Very%20Very%20Definitive%20Version%202010%2011%2005.pdf>.

While certain progress – not without its challenges – has taken place in the reintegration of essential services, such as Vukovar General Hospital⁴⁸, there are still significant areas where division is still pronounced. Serb and Croat pupils attend different classes at school⁴⁹, ex-combatants have not entered into any process of reconciliation⁵⁰ and the re-introduction of Cyrillic on public buildings alongside the Latin script, in accordance with Croatian equality laws, was met with violent resistance from Croats in the town⁵¹. Consequently, Vukovar has been described by observers as remaining very divided⁵².

Subotica

Subotica is a city in Serbia on the border with Hungary and has a mixed ethnic population, with Hungarians, Serbs, Croats and the largest concentration of the minority Bunjevci⁵³. In addition, there are significant numbers of other minorities, such as Roma, many of whom have gravitated to Subotica from other parts of Serbia, but also there are significant numbers displaced by the war in Kosovo⁵⁴.

In contrast to Vukovar, Subotica did not suffer wholesale destruction during the conflict or bear witness to any notorious atrocities. The key focus has been the accommodation of a diverse population, rather than a traumatised one divided by conflict.

Examples of initiatives in Subotica to manage community diversity are as follows:

- The city has developed the capacity for the development of all three official languages - Serbian, Hungarian and Croatian - which are used on official documents and regulations, Serbian and Hungarian are spoken in the courts and municipal translators are employed⁵⁵. Bunjevac is not an official language, but there are radio and television programmes and newspapers in the language⁵⁶.
- The National Theatre was constructed in 2007-11 as a shared intercultural space in the city. The Theatre is home to two ensembles, one Serbian and one Hungarian⁵⁷.
- Moonlight Clubs were established to provide alternatives for young people (aged 14-18) gathering on the streets at night and operate from 8pm to midnight, with structured activities and supportive supervision. There are currently eight operating in the city⁵⁸.
- The Interetno Festival hosts folk dance performances from the three main communities in Subotica – Serbian, Hungarian and Croatian – as well as from elsewhere in Vojvodina and from Hungary⁵⁹. Similarly, Etnofest draws artistes from all over the world in a world culture

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- 48 Joshua Bloom and Egbert Sondorp (2006), 'Relations Between Ethnic Croats and Ethnic Serbs at Vukovar General Hospital in Wartime and Peacetime' in *Medicine, Conflict and Survival* 22(2), 110-131.
- 49 'Children 'Less Tolerant Than Adults' in Croatia's Vukovar' in *Balkan Insight* 25 February 2013: <http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/vukovar-adults-more-tolerant-than-youngsters>.
- 50 Janine Clark (2013), 'Giving Peace a Chance: Croatia's Branitelji and the Imperative of Reintegration' in *Europe-Asia Studies* 65(10), 1931-1953.
- 51 'Vukovar: divided by an alphabet', *Euronews* 8 November 2013: <http://www.euronews.com/2013/11/08/vukovar-divided-by-an-alphabet/>.
- 52 'Vukovar Still Imprisoned by its Bloody Past', *Balkan Insight* 21 February 2012: <http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/vukovar-still-imprisoned-by-its-bloody-past>.
- 53 Subotica municipal website: <http://www.subotica.rs/>.
- 54 'Subotica: 12,000 Roma citizens to arrive after readmission', *Roma Transitions* 2 August 2011: <http://www.romatransitions.org/subotica-12-000-roma-citizens-to-arrive-after-readmission/>.
- 55 Goran Basić and Ljubica Djordjević (2010), *EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO OFFICIAL USE OF LANGUAGES AND SCRIPTS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA*, Belgrade: Republic of Serbia Protector of Citizens, pp.50, 54, 58-8, 61: http://www.ombudsman.org.rs/attachments/077_Report%20on%20the%20Official%20Use%20of%20the%20Languages%20and%20Scripts%20of%20National%20Minorities.DOC.
- 56 *Ibid.*, p.30.
- 57 National Theatre Subotica website: <http://www.suteatar.org/>.
- 58 Moonlight Programme web page: <http://www.mesecina.subotica.net/program/01eng.htm>.
- 59 Interetno Festival website: <http://interetno.net/>.
-

festival held annually⁶⁰, as do the International Festival of Children's Theatres⁶¹ and the Palić European Film Festival⁶².

In addition, there are NGOs working to provide services for minority groups in Subotica, for example:

- Local Democracy Agency – founded in 1993 to promote democracy and human rights development⁶³ affiliated to a network of similar agencies in Europe, the Association of Local Democracy Agencies (ALDA)⁶⁴.
- Roma Education Centre – founded in 2005 for the *'inclusion of Roma in the local environment on the territory of the Republic of Serbia'*⁶⁵.

Cultural diversity work in Subotica does not exist in a vacuum. The city is the second largest in the autonomous region of Vojvodina, which has a significant Hungarian minority. The National Council for the Hungarian Ethnic Minority (Magyar Nemzeti Tanács) is located in Subotica (Szabadka in Hungarian)⁶⁶, as is the The Scientific Association for Hungarology Research (Magyarságkutató Tudományos Társaság)⁶⁷.

The regional government of Vojvodina, located in Novi Sad, runs a programme called 'Promotion of Multiculturalism and Tolerance in Vojvodina', begun in 2005. Projects include⁶⁸:

- "Cup of Tolerance" sport competition for young people
- Television quiz "How Well Do We Know Each Other" for secondary school students
- Museum exhibition "Homeland on the Danube – cohabitation of Germans and Serbs in Vojvodina"
- Museum exhibition "Living together" on coexistence of Serbs and Hungarians
- "Richness of Diversity" competition for the best amateur photography on the topics of multiculturalism of Vojvodina
- "Together" documentary series that, in an original manner, analyses and represents Vojvodina's diversity, as well as the common living and customs of its inhabitants
- Media Campaign – "Multiculturalism in Vojvodina"
- "Ethno Day" series of presentations of the national communities that live in Vojvodina, with their folklore, cultural, historical, culinary and other characteristics, facilitated by Vojvodina primary school pupils

Efforts towards building community cohesion in Subotica are therefore located in a context of a diverse city with strong intercultural traditions within a wider region that is engaged in working with diversity.

60 Etnofest, Subotica municipal website, accessed 1 April 2014: <http://www.subotica.rs/sr/1387/etnofest>.

61 Subotica International Festival of Children's Theatres website: <http://www.lutfestsubotica.net/Joomla/>.

62 European Film Festival website: <http://www.palicfilmfestival.com/>.

63 Local democracy Agency Subotica website: <http://www.lda-subotica.org/eng/>.

64 Association of Local Democracy Agencies website: <http://www.alda-europe.eu/newSite/>.

65 Roma Educational Centre website: <http://ec-roma.org.rs/en/>.

66 Magyar Nemzeti Tanács website: <http://www.mnt.org.rs/>.

67 Magyarságkutató Tudományos Társaság website: <http://www.mtt.org.rs/>.

68 Promotion of Multiculturalism and Tolerance project web pages, Vojvodina Autonomous Region, accessed 1 April 2014: http://www.puma.vojvodina.gov.rs/etext.php?ID_mat=1373&PHPSESSID=1gelmoion8sfn7a1od6c9cit43.



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Peacebuilding in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Mostar and Brčko

1 Introduction

This Briefing Note supplements the Briefing Paper *Peace Building Initiatives: Examples Outside Northern Ireland*, 4 April 2014, prepared for the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister in the context of scrutinising community relations policy in Northern Ireland.

The Note briefly summarises approaches to post-conflict peacebuilding in two towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Mostar in the South-West and Brčko in the North-East. The two towns have been compared due to the different approaches to peacebuilding within one country in the transition from conflict.

2 Context: A Brief Summary of the Post-Conflict Arrangements in Bosnia and Herzegovina

During the process of the break-up of Yugoslavia, the war commenced in Bosnia and Herzegovina, one of the constituent republics in the federation, following a declaration of independence in 1992. In broad terms, the conflict was generally depicted as one between the three main ethnic communities in the republic: Serbs, Croats and Muslims (later to be

referred to as 'Bosniaks'), although the actual conflict processes were more complex than this. The Washington Agreement in 1994 united Croat and Bosniak forces against the Serbs and the Dayton Agreement in 1995 resulted in a cessation of hostilities, with a framework for new political arrangements for the country.

Bosnia and Herzegovina comprises a complex consociational system, existing at four levels:

- A power-sharing national structure comprising the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- The power-sharing Bosniak-Croat Federation¹ and the Republika Srpska² entities
- Cantons within the Federation
- Municipalities in both entities

There is a significant amount of power devolved from the national government to the Federation and to the Republika Srpska.

Mostar is the main city in the Herzegovina region and a municipality with a power-sharing arrangement between the primarily Bosniak and Croat populations. Historically, Bosnian Croats have regarded Mostar as the capital of the short-lived Herceg-Bosna, a self-declared Bosnian Croat entity during the conflict, but denied the status given to the Republika Srpska at the Dayton Agreement.

Brčko is a town and district in northern Bosnia. It was given separate status within Bosnia and Herzegovina as an autonomous region, primarily due to its strategic location in the narrow strip of land (known as the Posavina Corridor) between the two parts of Republika Srpska (see the map at Appendix 1).

Both places suffered severely during the conflict.

3 Models of Peacebuilding in Mostar and Brčko

Mostar and Brčko have been compared due to their differing approaches to peacebuilding following the conflict and Brčko has drawn particular attention due to its special status within Bosnia and Herzegovina. In general terms, Brčko has been hailed a relative success for peacebuilding, while Mostar has been compared as a relative failure³.

A range of factors have been suggested to account for the two different trajectories for areas which have had similar experiences during the conflict. Some of these can be summarised as follows:

- Institutional structures As with the country as a whole, Mostar has 'rigid consociationalism with territorial decentralisation', whereas Brčko has a form of 'flexible power-sharing'⁴. Briefly put, the arrangements in Mostar institutionalise ethnic difference in political engagement and the allocation of space, whereas power-sharing Brčko is less formal with a lack of parallel structures along ethnic lines.
- Sequencing of transformation The international community encouraged early elections and economic liberalisation in Mostar, whereas these were delayed in Brčko. The impact of this was that conflict elites were in the best position to organise for elections and to have the

1 Vlada Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine website: <http://www.fbihvlada.gov.ba/bosanski/index.php>.

2 Vlada Republike Srpske website: <http://www.vladars.net/sr-SP-Cyrl/Pages/Default.aspx>.

3 For example, Florian Bieber (2005), 'Local Institutional Engineering: A Tale of Two Cities, Mostar and Brčko', *International Peacekeeping* 12(3), 420-433.

4 Florian Bieber (2006), 'Local Institutional Engineering: A Tale of Two Cities. Mostar and Brčko' in David Chandler (ed.), *Peace Without Politics? Ten Years of International State-Building in Bosnia*, London: Routledge, p.115.

resources to exploit privatisation in Mostar, leading to political and economic domination along ethnic lines, but the delay in Brčko gave other forces time to develop⁵.

- International supervision The international community has used a ‘soft’ protectorate role in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole, whereas in Brčko, there has been a ‘hard’ protectorate approach⁶. This has had the effect that, while contradictory in democratic terms, the international community has had more of an opportunity to design and develop systems in Brčko with less interference from ethno-national interests.
- Shared space The strategic importance of Brčko led to it not being allocated to either the Republika Srpska or to the Federation, creating a geopolitical ‘third space’⁷. This has the effect that, while ethno-national interests are still pursued in the District to a certain extent, the two entities do not have direct control over political development in Brčko.
- Integrated education Most education in Bosnia and Herzegovina is through separate schools for the three main ethnic groups in the country. In some areas of significant refugee return, various degrees of ‘two schools under one roof’ systems have developed, but children are still educated separately within the same building. An integrated system was introduced in Brčko in 2001-2, where now 80 percent of classroom time is mixed⁸.

It should be stressed, however, that these are suggested factors for comparative progress in terms of peacebuilding in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Brčko is by no means in an ideal position. There have also been significant critiques of developments in Brčko. Some of these are summarised below:

- The situation in Brčko has been created through international supervision and there are questions as to the sustainability of the systems there in the longer term⁹.
- Rather than acting as spheres of alternative political action or communal participation, NGOs have forged close links with international organisations or nationalist political parties to secure funding and legitimacy¹⁰.
- The political arrangements do not seem to have significantly altered how communities regard one another: Survey data suggest that people in Brčko are no more likely to spend time with people from other ethnic identities or even to trust them than anywhere else in Bosnia and Herzegovina¹¹.

5 Adam Moore (2013), *Peacebuilding in Practice: Local Experience in Two Bosnian Towns*, Ithaca: Cornell University Press, p.4.

6 Valery Perry (2009), ‘At Cross Purposes? Democratisation and Peace Implementation Strategies in Bosnia and Herzegovina’s Frozen Conflict’ in *Human Rights Review* 10, 35-54.

7 Carl Dahlman and Gearóid Ó Tuathail (2006), ‘Bosnia’s Third Space? Nationalist Separatism and International Supervision in Bosnia’ Brčko District’ in *Geopolitics* 11, 651-675.

8 Janine Clark (2010), ‘Education in Bosnia-Herzegovina: The Case for Root-and-Branch Reform’ in *Journal of Human Rights* 9, 344-362.

9 Alex Jeffrey (2006), ‘Building State Capacity in Post-Conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina: The Case of Brčko District’, *Political Geography* 25(2), 203-227.

10 Alex Jeffrey (2007), ‘Geopolitical Framing of Localised Struggles: NGOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina’, *Development and Change* 38(2), 251-274.

11 United Nations Development Programme (2009), *The Ties that Bind: Social Capital in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Sarajevo: UNDP pp.38, 42.

Appendix 1: Map of Bosnia and Herzegovina





Northern Ireland
Assembly

Research and Information Service Briefing Paper

Paper 000/00

9 October 2014

NIAR 586-14

Michael Potter and Anne Campbell

Community Relations Funding in Northern Ireland

1 Introduction

This paper briefly outlines the community relations¹ funding framework for Northern Ireland in the context of the inquiry by the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister into the Together: Building a United Community strategy².

The Together: Building a United Community strategy comprises seven headline actions³, listed here with departmental responsibilities as allocated⁴:

1. Establishing ten new shared education campuses (Department of Education);

1 It is not within the scope of this paper to discuss terminology in relation to this area. The term 'community relations' has tended to be replaced by 'good relations' in many areas, although both terms are still in use in various contexts. 'Community relations' is used here for simplicity and does not infer preference.

2 'Inquiry into Building a United Community', Committee for OFMDFM web pages, accessed 2 October 2014: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Assembly-Business/Committees/Office-of-the-First-Minister-and-deputy-First-Minister/Inquiries/Building-a-United-Community/>.

3 Northern Ireland Executive (2013), Together: Building a United Community, Belfast: NI Executive, p.9: <http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/together-building-a-united-community-strategy.pdf>.

4 Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister: Together: Building a United Community Strategy: Update from OFMDFM Officials, 5 February 2014: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Assembly-Business/Official-Report/Committee-Minutes-of-Evidence/Session-2013-2014/February-2014/Together-Bilding-a-United-Community-Strategy-Update-from-OFMDFM-Officials/>.

2. Getting 10,000 young people, not in education, employment or training, a place on the new United Youth volunteering programme (The Department for Employment and Learning);
3. Establishing ten new shared housing schemes (Department for Social Development);
4. Developing four urban village schemes (Department for Social Development);
5. Developing a significant programme of cross-community sporting events (Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure);
6. Removing interface barriers by 2023 (Department of Justice); and
7. Pilot 100 shared summer schools by 2015 (OFMdFM).

Beyond the headline actions, government departments already have a statutory obligation to '*have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group*'⁵. In addition, individual departments may have specific programmes to promote good relations, for example, the Department of Education has allocated some £1.2 million in community relations funding annually since 2011⁶.

This paper briefly summarises the allocation of community relations funding by the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister (OFMdFM) and provides an overview of the funding of groups for community relations activities.

5 Section 75(2) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1998/47/contents>.

6 AQW 35043/11-15 answered 9 July 2014.

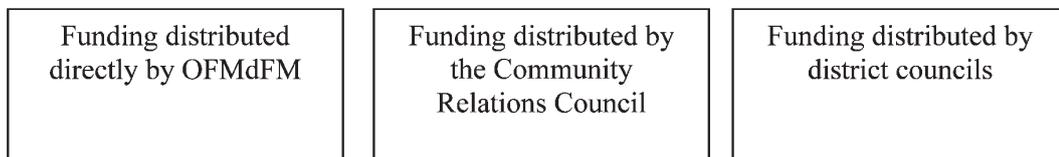
2 Community Relations Funding from the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister

The Community Relations Unit at OFMdfM is responsible for community relations functions as follows⁷:

- Overseeing the development of a finalised community relations strategy;
- Managing the Contested Spaces Programme (jointly funded with Atlantic Philanthropies)⁸;
- Managing the District Council Good Relations Programme;
- Managing the Central Good Relations Funding Programme⁹;
- Delivery of summer intervention funding to support diversionary activities at key times of community tension;
- Overseeing the delivery of the North Belfast Strategic Good Relations Programme;
- Providing secretariat to the Flags Protocol Working Group;
- Providing secretariat to the Ex-Prisoners Working Group; and
- Providing support to and through the Community Relations Council (CRC)¹⁰

In broad terms, community relations funding originating from OFMdfM is distributed through the three main routes shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Overview of OFMdfM Community Relations Funding



7 Community Relations Unit, OFMdfM website, accessed 2 October 2014: <http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality-and-strategy/good-relations/community-relations.htm>.

8 Contested Spaces Programme web page: <http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality-and-strategy/good-relations/community-relations/contested-spaces-programme.htm>.

9 Central Good Relations Funding Programme: <http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/index/equality-and-strategy/good-relations/community-relations/central-good-relations-funding-programme.htm>.

10 Community Relations Council website: <http://www.community-relations.org.uk/>.

Table 1 sets out the allocation of funding through the various programmes administered by OFMdfM.

Table 1: Community Relations Programmes Administered by OFMdfM¹¹

Programme	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
District Councils Good Relations ¹²	£3,150,000.00	£3,300,000.00	£3,400,000.00	£2,800,000.00
North Belfast Strategic Good Relations	£750,785.00	£770,000.00	£770,000.00	£670,000.00
Contested Spaces Programme ¹³	£617,770.00	£1,109,791.00	£1,509,567.00	£710,000.00
Central and Other Good Relations	£234,768.00	£472,000.00	£1,100,000.00	£1,321,000.00
Summer Intervention Programme ¹⁴	£400,000.00	£536,000.00	£500,000.00	£700,000.00
Total Direct Funding	£5,153,323.00	£6,187,791.00	£7,279,567.00	£6,201,000.00
CRC Allocation	£3,588,000.00	£4,360,000.00	£3,510,000.00	£3,476,000.00
Total OFMdfM Funding	£8,741,323.00	£10,547,791.00	£10,789,567.00	£9,677,000.00

The allocation to the Community Relations Council includes funding for grants to groups for community relations activities, for community relations activities carried out directly by the Council and for organisational running costs. Grants have been distributed through the following programmes¹⁵:

- Community Relations and Cultural Diversity
- Research
- Core Funding
- Media
- Publications
- Pathfinder¹⁶

The distribution of funding to groups by district council area is shown in Table 2.

11 Information provided by OFMdfM 2 October 2014.

12 This figure is matched by district councils at 25%, therefore the figures shown here are 75% of the total programme.

13 This includes 50% match funding from Atlantic Philanthropies.

14 The Summer Intervention Programme includes annual technical transfer to the Department of Education.

15 Community Relations Council website, Funding Schemes, accessed 6 October 2014: <http://www.community-relations.org.uk/funding-schemes/>

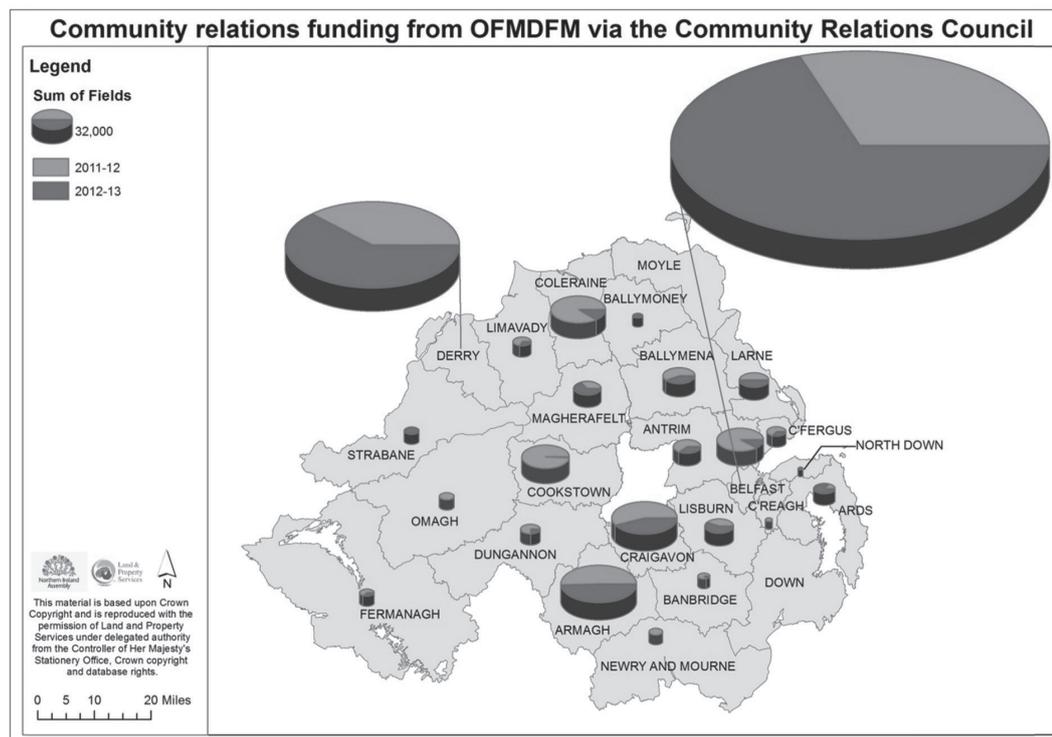
16 Pathfinder is no longer available.

Table 2: Grants Distributed by the Community Relations Council by District Council Area

	CRC 2011-12	CRC 2012-13	Total
Antrim	£9,271.44	£5,730.00	£15,001.44
Ards	£1,361.51	£7,704.66	£9,066.17
Armagh	£56,990.83	£55,814.84	£112,805.67
Ballymena	£11,606.00	£8,676.61	£20,282.61
Ballymoney		£2,000.00	£2,000.00
Banbridge	£2,480.00	£465.98	£2,945.98
Belfast	£900,010.47	£1,908,314.07	£2,808,324.54
Carrickfergus	£4,543.50	£2,500.00	£7,043.50
Castlereagh	£1,000.00		£1,000.00
Coleraine	£52,631.54	£6,510.00	£59,141.54
Cookstown	£44,134.97	£500.00	£44,634.97
Craigavon	£46,429.44	£37,461.29	£83,890.73
Derry	£237,194.23	£357,181.37	£594,375.60
Down			
Dungannon	£5,631.43	£1,800.00	£7,431.43
Fermanagh	£2,685.00	£1,522.80	£4,207.80
Larne	£8,500.00	£8,500.00	£17,000.00
Limavady	£4,500.00	£2,000.00	£6,500.00
Lisburn	£6,965.55	£9,141.25	£16,106.80
Magherafelt	£5,296.40	£9,742.00	£15,038.40
Moyle			
Newry and Mourne	£3,565.92		£3,565.92
Newtownabbey	£38,678.69	£4,234.13	£42,912.82
North Down		£500.00	£500.00
Omagh	£4,418.00		£4,418.00
Strabane		£4,250.00	£4,250.00
Multiple Councils	£637,606.20	£351,663.57	£989,269.77
All Councils	£74,115.00	£41,766.30	£115,881.30
Total	£2,159,616.12	£2,827,978.87	£4,987,594.99

This information is represented in the following map. Distribution is uneven across district councils, with some council areas seeing no funding to groups for one or both of the years for which figures are available. There are also substantial differences between the council areas for sums drawn down as grants. It should be noted that there are also projects funded across all councils and across more than one council which have not been attributed to the council areas on the map.

Appendices 1 and 2 detail community relations grants to groups, broken down by district council area¹⁷.



The District Council Good Relations Programme is allocated at 75% and match funded 25% by the councils themselves. A proportion of the money funds one or more Good Relations Officer posts and of the programme costs, some is allocated in grants to groups and the rest is used by the council directly.

Grants are distributed differently by the various councils, some issuing large numbers of small grants and others fewer but larger grants. For example, in the years 2011/12 to 2013/14 Antrim Borough Council issued six grants to five organisations, reflecting low uptake, so most projects are delivered through partnership arrangements¹⁸. The six grant amounted to £11,566.99 over three years of a programme worth £134,032.80¹⁹, representing a very small proportion of the overall programme (9%). By contrast Ballymoney Borough Council has issued £37,010.00 in mostly smaller grants to 63 different organisations during the same period²⁰ from a programme worth £199,657.50²¹ (19%). On average, councils tend to spend a relatively small part of their community relations funding on grants.

17 The appendices are taken from the last two published annual reports: 2011-12 and 2012-13.

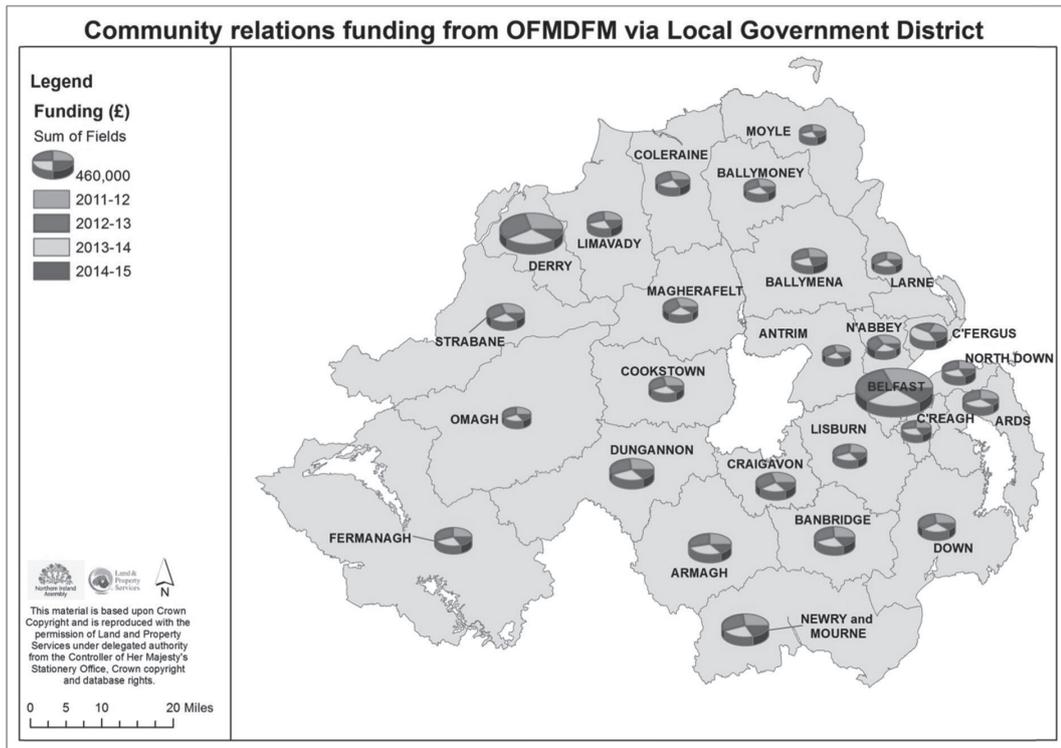
18 Information from Antrim Borough Council 22 September 2014.

19 Calculated from 75% programme costs (see Appendix 3).

20 Information from Ballymoney Borough Council 22 September 2014.

21 Calculated from 75% programme costs (see Appendix 3).

The following map shows the distribution of community relations funding from OFMDFM to local councils for the years 2011/12 to 2014/15.



In comparison with funds distributed by the Community Relations Council, there is significantly more uniformity across district council areas, although it is important to note that funding via the Community Relations Council route is by open application, whereas only a small proportion of district council funding is distributed by this method.

Appendix 3 details allocations to each council under the Programme since 2011, showing salary and programme costs.

Appendix 1: Community Relations Grant Awards from the Community Relations Council 2012– 2013²²

Belfast			
111113	Upper Ardoyne Youth Club	Single-identity CR residential programme.	1,160.00
111302	Healing Through Remembering	Expand participation in the Day of Reflection and raise further awareness in community and media spheres.	2,000.00
111386	1st North Belfast Historical and Cultural Society	Grant awarded to increase understanding of Irish History through a series of discussions between Republican and Loyalist participants.	600.00
111390	LiDS	A project working with 13 young people from all parts of Belfast over a 8 month period looking at cultural diversity within Belfast.	62.93
111414	Ullans Academy Ltd	Grant awarded to support a St Patrick's Celebratory Breakfast to support a greater understanding of Ulster Scots/Ulster Gaelic heritage and culture.	375.00
111415	Irish Congress of Trade Unions	Cross-community Laganside women's event to coincide with the ICTU Women's Conference at the Waterfront Hall.	750.00
111506	174 Trust	Community relations development programme for senior staff and board members.	875.00
121508	Shankill Women's Centre	Research project into local attitudes to Peace Lines at Lower Shankill and Lower Falls to enable the development of a CR plan for 2012 and fully shared space at the interface.	8,513.75
121509	Concerned Residents of Upper Ardoyne	Residential culture workshops and historical site visits exploring both NI traditions with a group of Protestant men from Upper Ardoyne.	1,982.50
121510	Belfast Unemployed Resource Centre	Education and Training Programme for 10 young people from interface areas on the shared history of Belfast.	5,000.00
121512	Culturlann McAdam O Fiaich	Good relations workshop and CR Audit.	1,500.00
121525	di-Verse (Poets Against Racism)	Inclusion Festival event 'Celebrating Diversity' through music, poetry and the spoken word.	550.00
121526	Belfast Media Group	Conference promoting excellence, raising awareness of cultural diversity, encouraging tourism and investment and building international relationships.	5,000.00
121527	Bothar Ard	An exploration of the history of Belfast from 1912-2012 across all communities through an Irish Language documentary with English subtitles.	4,000.00
121528	North Belfast Women's Initiative and Support Group (NBWISP)	Project aims to build skills and capacity of volunteers and management Committee of NBWISP to help address issues that are divisive within the surrounding communities.	875.00

121537	West Kirk Community Project	Cross-community project focused on encouraging marginalised young men to embrace positive changes to their lifestyle choices.	1,524.15
121556	Queen's Film Theatre	Film Festival designed, programmed and run by a team of young people from different backgrounds addressing youth and cultural diversity.	2,500.00
121567	Irish Congress of Trade Unions	May Day Festival raising awareness on sectarian and racist issues.	2,065.00
121572	The Bytes Project	Pilot programme aimed at addressing interface violence and related issues between divided communities.	2,250.00
121580	Success Dragon and Lion Dance Association	Cultural festival which gives local ethnic minority groups the opportunity to introduce their culture to a wider audience through the medium of dance and music.	3,600.00
121585	Cathedral Quarter Arts Festival	Grant awarded for Arts festival showcasing multi-cultural events and promoting Belfast City Centre as a shared space.	3,765.93
121588	Unionist Centenary	Project aiming to commemorate the historic event of The Balmoral Review.	3,800.00
121590	Open Hands	Project aiming to raise awareness of good relations work between interface communities.	925.00
121608	Giving Life Opportunities to Women (GLOW)	Multi-cultural project bringing together women from interface communities, different faiths and cultures.	1,500.00
121612	Belfast Metropolitan College	CR training residential.	1,482.70
121615	Cinematic Ltd	Project promoting the exploration of cultural awareness and dialogue through the medium of film making.	2,700.00
121616	Festival of Fools Ltd	International Street Theatre Festival exploring themes of diversity.	2,500.00
121617	Middle Andersonstown Festival	Single identity educational programme exploring Irish History.	1,072.00
121618	Irish Congress of Trade Unions	Women from both main communities and migrant women chart their experiences of living at the Lagan and look at the changing shape of community, education and work.	701.00
121619	Summer Madness	Inter-church youth event aimed at promoting community relations through engagement with local communities across Belfast.	3,000.00
121620	Belfast Metropolitan College	Grant awarded for CR week community relations event to enable local people and the ethnic minority community to learn more about each others' culture.	350.00

121623	Northern Ireland Children's Enterprise	CR training programme for volunteers.	1,780.00
121624	Women's Information Northern Ireland	Joint project between women's groups from Belfast, South Armagh and ethnic communities sharing personal stories of the conflict in NI.	2,979.45
121625	Women's Information Northern Ireland	Residential/conference for women's groups from urban/rural communities to come together to share personal stories of the conflict in NI and give peace-building ideas.	5,000.00
121634	Women In Faith	Run a series of CR events aimed at promoting understanding and debate between women from different backgrounds.	1,590.00
121642	ArtsEkta	Belfast Mela 2012 - Multi-cultural festival promoting diversity and engagement.	7,060.00
121648	1st North Belfast Historical and Cultural Society	Promote greater understanding of the World Wars between divided communities and learn about the sacrifice of both traditions.	2,680.00
121653	Anti-Racism World Cup	Inter-cultural football tournament.	1,736.74
121655	Place of Victory for All Nations	Exhibitions and performances of the various cultures represented in Belfast.	4,303.42
121661	Pobal	Engaging Irish Speakers in a showcase event marking the anniversary of the Ulster Hall and highlighting the excellence of the Irish language, Gaidhlig arts and cultural diversity.	3,775.00
121664	One World Creative	An event that aims to display, celebrate and share Chinese culture.	2,000.00
121669	Northern Ireland Council for Refugees and Asylum Seekers	Residential programme aimed at building good relations between members of different communities.	3,000.00
121670	Ugandan Community in N.I.	A multi-cultural celebration to mark Ugandan Independence Day.	970.00
121677	All Nations Ministries	Community picnic enabling group members to develop opportunities to extend their knowledge and understanding of other cultures, beliefs and traditions in order to increase their acceptance and respect diversity.	725.00
121679	East Belfast Mission	Project aiming to examine areas of common heritage between both main traditions in Northern Ireland.	1,500.00
121681	The Fellowship of Messines Association	Loyalist and Republican participants engaging in two one night residential seminars exploring the theme of Questions of Citizenship and Identity in a Shared Society and Future.	4,261.10

121688	Ballynafeigh Community Development Association	Event aiming to promote Shared Neighbourhood Week.	3,148.23
121691	Tides Training	Residential aiming to promote dialogue and understanding of cultural traditions.	4,110.00
121695	Contemporary Christianity NI Ltd	Project aiming to encourage public debate and improve understanding of key historical events in Irish history.	4,900.00
121706	An Droichead	Music and cultural festival which aims to promote tolerance and respect between South Belfast's different cultural communities.	1,250.00
121713	North Belfast Interface Network	Interface project aimed at bringing communities together as part of arts programme.	1,400.00
121714	Feile An Phobail	Drama performance examining the prominent dates in Northern Ireland's history.	4,373.47
121720	Prime Cut Productions	Theatre Production exploring the impact of the Peace Walls in Belfast.	5,000.00
121741	Women's Common Paths Network	Research project exploring identity in Northern Ireland.	4,610.89
121742	Culture Night Belfast	A series of cultural and arts events in Belfast.	4,570.00
121746	Women's Tec	A series of events to celebrate International Women's Day.	7,500.00
121747	Charter for Northern Ireland	Multi-ethnic football event addressing sectarianism/racism.	4,000.00
121758	Arts for All	To bring together individuals from different backgrounds through facilitated art workshops and dialogue.	1,704.40
121772	Peace and Reconciliation Group	Let's Talk Politics and Talk Back Events with CR focus for young people.	3,742.50
121776	Belfast Women's Interface Network	Joint project between three women's groups from interface communities exploring female historical figures.	4,851.86
121781	Upper Ardoyne Women's Group (UAWG)	Cultural Diversity and Awareness Programme.	2,500.00
121785	Irish Association for Social Cultural and Economic Relations	Event examining key historical events and their impact on community relations.	717.50
121792	Belfast International Comedy Festival	To hold a seminar: Laughing away our troubles? examining comedy and conflict in Northern Ireland.	1,320.00

121794	Upper Ardoyne Youth centre	Diversionsary programme aiming to reduce the potential for young people getting involved in community conflict.	1,250.00
121801	Markets Development Association	Cross-community event exploring the history of the Irish language.	1,795.00
121802	Arts for All	Study visits/workshops for diverse communities aiming to explore local contested history.	2,500.00
121803	Unionist Centenary	Project aiming to commemorate the historic event of the Signing of the Ulster Covenant.	1,750.00
121807	Belfast Reconciliation Network	A series of events exploring the history of the Ulster Covenant and its meaning today.	1,597.50
121809	Ballynafeigh Community Development Association	Project aiming to develop cross-community networks within a shared community.	2,000.00
121810	Ballynafeigh Community Development Association	Project aiming to develop cross-community networks within a shared community.	4,600.00
121816	South Belfast Malecare	Cultural identity course.	2,783.65
121822	Adullam Christian Ministries	Conference aimed at promoting dialogue and understanding between women from different community and ethnic backgrounds.	3,634.00
121823	St Oliver Plunkett Parish	Inter-church project seeking to develop dialogue between members of different faith communities.	80.00
121839	Northern Ireland Tolerance Educational and Cultural Association (NI-TECA)	Intercultural and Interfaith Dinner - bringing people from different religions together to discuss issues of identity and culture.	1,500.00
121843	Carrick Hill Resident's Association	Programme aimed at providing community activity programmes that assist in reducing interface tensions and promote good relations.	2,017.00
121862	Suffolk/Lenadoun Interface Group (SLIG)	Strategic planning residential.	1,060.00
121873	Belfast Cleaning Society	To provide in-depth training that will provide deeper knowledge and broader practical skills in creating a strong anti-sectarian ethos and practice based on a range of peace and reconciliation themes.	2,475.00
121875	Belfast City Vineyard	Exploring the history of the Book of Kells to educate people about their shared heritage, engaging people in discussion about unity in faith and creativity.	1,000.00

121876	Asian 50 Plus Club	To host a social event for members of Catholic and Protestant Seniors on 27th March 2013.	429.00
121878	Aisling Ghear Theatre Co	Play - examining key historical figures from both traditions that have impacted on the development of the Irish Language.	2,180.00
121883	The Spectrum Centre (Greater Shankill Partnership)	Community play exploring events in Northern Ireland's history.	3,500.00
121884	Ligoniel Family Centre	Democracy programme aiming to address CR issues within interface communities.	1,905.00
121886	Inner East Belfast Local Area Network	Shared communities residential for local community activists.	2,180.00
121894	ArtsEkta	An Inter-cultural arts event showcasing Indian culture and celebrating cultural diversity.	1,000.00
121895	Forthspring Inter Community Group	Strategic planning residential.	2,495.10
121901	Etcetera Theatre Company	To prepare a short business/development plan for the theatre company and hold a script development day.	1,200.00
121906	NI Civil Service Sports Association	Sports based CR programme bringing together participants from different communities.	1,075.40
121909	di-Verse (Poets Against Racism)	A one day multicultural music and spoken word event for young people.	800.00
121911	Love Music Hate Racism	A one day community conference and music workshop for people from different communities to come together and challenge racism.	2,000.00
121915	Indian Community Centre	Workshop and festival exploring the links between Indian and other cultures.	600.00
121918	Belfast South Community Resources	Community relations workshops and cultural trips.	790.00
Total for Belfast			220,236.17
Carrickfergus			
121515	Carrickfergus Somme Society	Cross-border single identity educational programme to explore shared history and linkages between the North and South of Ireland.	2,500.00
Total for Carrickfergus			2,500.00
Coleraine			
121607	UNESCO Centre	Project aiming to develop teaching resources to enable critical reflection of key historical events commemorated from 2012-2022.	2,500.00

121611	Big Telly Theatre Company	Arts based community relations programme aiming to promote dialogue and understanding between differing communities.	4,010.00
Total for Coleraine			6,510.00
Cookstown			
121591	Loup Women's Group	Cross-community event to build relationships (Part of CR week).	500.00
Total for Cookstown			500.00
Craigavon			
121560	St Vincent De Paul	CR residential for a range of families from the Craigavon area.	4,000.00
121745	ECF Links	Project aiming to find new ways to engage with groups of adults from Protestant and Catholic backgrounds in Lurgan/Craigavon.	1,514.28
121760	Richmount Rural Community Association	Multi-cultural festival.	1,208.00
121767	Community Outreach Group	A series of events addressing Irish History accompanied with site visits to places of historical interest.	1,250.00
121867	Craigavon Intercultural Programme	To create a DVD focusing on the integration experience of minority-ethnic females.	2,412.37
Total for Craigavon			10,384.65
Derry			
111266	Teach Na Failte	Single-identity youth work residential for ex-combatants and young people.	5.00
121513	INCORE	Political Studies Association Conference in April 2012 for policymakers, practitioners and wider sections of the public.	1,000.00
121517	Belfast Exposed Photography	To use photography as a tool to engage communities in discussions around identity, ethnicity and social life.	2,495.08
121554	Children in Crossfire	Cross-community educational project for 20 young adults in developing as global citizens within a divided society.	4,688.00
121573	INCORE	INCORE 2012 Summer School addressing issues of peace building and conflict resolution.	4,949.13
121586	Greater Shantallow Community Arts	CR Week event seeking to promote positive cultural expression and awareness	3,300.00
121587	Stravaganza Production Company	Project bringing divided communities together to reduce sectarianism, racism and intolerance through facilitated workshops and exhibition.	3,486.88

121600	Christ Church Parish	To produce theatre workshops addressing the legacy of the movement of Protestants from the west bank of Derry.	4,000.00
121603	Cathedral Youth Club	A series of events to mark Community Relations Week.	1,913.16
121610	The Junction	Project aiming to develop a City of Sanctuary in the City of Derry leading up to the UK City Culture 2013.	3,700.00
121644	Fountain Dance Association	Workshops exploring cultural dance.	504.00
121660	In Your Space	International Street Theatre Festival.	2,500.00
121667	Peace and Reconciliation Group	Organisational review process examining the group's strategic direction in relation to their community relations programmes.	2,240.30
121678	Eglinton Community Limited	Project aiming to recruit 20 young men to complete two - 2 hour facilitated workshops at the Nerve Centre on sport, diversity, symbols and flags.	450.00
121689	Inter-Faith Northwest	To run a series of events which promote dialogue and greater understanding between the faith traditions in Northern Ireland.	398.98
121711	APAC (Associated Photography for Art and Culture)	A Citizens Wallpaper to gather and disseminate information and appreciate the different cultures living in the NW area of Derry.	3,750.00
121715	Gasyard Wall Feile	Community Festival aimed at promoting cultural diversity and community engagement.	3,548.57
121717	Churches In Co-Operation	Project aiming to develop relationships between different faith communities in the North-West.	2,432.55
121775	The Junction Community Relations Resource and Peace Building Centre	Series of inter-community dialogues examining the themes of the Decade of Commemorations.	2,385.00
121780	Peace and Reconciliation Group	Let's Talk Politics with CR focus for young people.	2,500.00
121800	Punjabi Cultural Association	Diwali celebration.	1,781.05
121841	North West Play Resource Centre	Theatre performance exploring the impact of the conflict on victims and survivors.	1,292.50
121871	Gasyard Wall Feile	Programme aiming to provide CR awareness training for group volunteers.	923.00
Total for Derry			54,243.20

Dungannon and South Tyrone			
121601	Cunningham's Lane Residents Association	A series of activities building relationships between the wider communities.	1,800.00
Total for Dungannon and South Tyrone			1,800.00
Fermanagh			
121609	Fermanagh Churches Forum	A series of events aimed at improving community relations between faith-based communities in the Fermanagh area.	1,522.80
Total for Fermanagh			1,522.80
Larne			
121597	Cairncastle LOL 692 Community and Cultural Group	Ulster Scots Folk Festival promoting Ulster Scots, multi-culturalism and community cohesion through music.	3,500.00
121640	Dalriada Festival Committee	Festival aiming to bring together members of differing communities living in the Glenarm area.	5,000.00
Total for Larne			8,500.00
Limavady			
121559	North West Tongues Tones and Tapping	A series of cultural diversity events taking place in CR week.	2,000.00
Total for Limavady			2,000.00
Lisburn			
111440	Greater Dunmurry Positive Relations Partnership	Project aiming to promote good relations and dialogue with ex-combatants.	570.00
111441	Greater Dunmurry Positive Relations Partnership	Project aiming to improve relations and community involvement of ethnic minority communities living in Greater Dunmurry area.	55.00
111442	Greater Dunmurry Positive Relations Partnership	Project aiming to run a series of community relations events involving a range of young adults and senior citizens.	884.25
121532	Atlas Women's Centre	To produce educational material researching and exploring the history and meanings behind traditional, well known songs and music loved or loathed.	2,470.00
121716	Hillsborough International Oyster Festival	Multi-cultural parade through Hillsborough village as part of the International Oyster Festival to improve understanding and acceptance of other cultures by the local community.	3,612.00

121764	Dunmurry Community Association	Community event aimed at bringing together members of diverse communities to promote better understanding and relationships.	1,550.00
Total for Lisburn			9,141.25
Magherafelt			
121582	Church Street Community Association	A 4 day community festival aimed at bridging cultural diversity within the area.	700.00
121704	Lower Castledawson Community Association	Community Leadership Training Programme.	4,992.00
121743	Bellaghy Women's Group	A 10 week programme aimed at encouraging discussion around CR issues.	1,005.00
121753	Curragh Hall Development Association	Community festival featuring a range of activities promoting cultural diversity.	1,500.00
121890	Desertmartin AOH	To host the annual AOH celebration for St Patrick's day in Magherafelt.	1,545.00
Total for Magherafelt			9,742.00
Multiple Areas			
121558	School of Law	Prison Officer Oral History Pilot Project.	4,969.83
121565	Healing Through Remembering	Grant awarded for Day of Reflection evaluation.	2,500.00
121568	Rural Community Network	CR Week event aiming to hold a facilitated community dialogue examining the issues of flags and emblems.	1,341.50
121575	Charter for Northern Ireland	Sports festival aiming to promote anti-racism and anti-hate crime.	3,841.00
121576	Disabled Police Officers Association NI	Residential to Donegal and Daytrip to Bessbrook/Newry and Banbridge to explore Irish History and Culture.	5,000.00
121577	Artlinks	Cross-cultural collaboration to encourage links between the Polish and indigenous communities.	1,500.00
121578	Rural Community Network	A short scoping study examining the key issues on policing and young people in rural communities.	2,400.00
121594	Farsset Youth and Community Development Ltd	Project aiming to develop dialogue between Loyalists and Republicans through a political Think Tank initiative.	5,000.00
121606	LINC Resource Centre	To run a developmental programme working with women from urban and rural settings.	1,250.00
121614	Gig'n The Bann Festival Committee	Community festival aiming to promote Irish and Ulster Scots tradition through music and dance.	3,000.00
121635	Community Dialogue	Delivery of a range of user-friendly dialogue techniques designed to attract previously unreachable communities and individuals.	2,142.13

121641	LINC Resource Centre	Run a community relations training programme for community activists.	2,017.25
121658	NIACRO	Residential at Corrymeela to bring people from different cultures together to break down prejudice and build positive relationships with the families of prisoners.	2,250.00
121686	Green Shoot Productions	The presentation of the play which explores the current state of Ulster Unionism and Loyalism through the prism of Ian Paisley's Life with accompanying outreach programme.	4,200.00
121701	Mindwise Banbridge and Lurgan	Cultural diversity training to build the capacity of participants to work with culturally diverse members.	2,855.00
121752	Tinderbox Theatre Company	Outreach programme to accompany a new play exploring issues within contemporary Northern Ireland Society.	2,500.00
121783	Spanner in the Works Theatre Company	To create a play focusing on human trafficking in Northern Ireland and explore associated issues and cultural awareness with communities and schools.	1,977.00
121799	Farset Youth and Community Development Ltd	Project aiming to develop dialogue between Loyalists, Republicans and other groups through a political Think Tank initiative.	5,000.00
121805	Dialogue for Diversity	Residential to encourage dialogue between divided communities.	3,233.60
121814	Sliabh Beagh Cross Border Partnership	Community Leadership Programme aiming to develop better community relations.	3,198.00
121846	LINC Resource Centre	Fortnightly meetings with community, voluntary, statutory and political representatives to examine a number of key issues important to local communities.	1,143.65
121888	Londonderry YMCA	To produce a joint leaflet between the Londonderry YMCA and Sports clubs in the North West region that will encourage everyone, regardless of perceived background to become involved in local sports clubs.	1,620.00
121892	D U Dance	A peer leadership programme to deliver dance and related activities across diverse cultures.	2,230.00
121913	Irish School of Ecumenics	Conference themed - "Faith and Politics: New Questions for the 21st Century".	722.75
Total for Multiple			65,891.71
Newtownabbey			
111337	Naomh Eanna CLG	Project aiming to engage community participation in gaelic sports, language and cultural activities in the Newtownabbey area, leading to a shared space project.	2,300.00

121786	Queenspark Women's Group	Strategic planning residential.	3,710.00
Total for Newtownabbey			6,010.00
North Down			
121910	Hollywood Shared Town	Multi-cultural day.	500.00
Total for North Down			500.00
Strabane			
121685	Border Arts 2000	Showcase concert and exhibition illustrating the role of propaganda, literature and music in conflict.	4,250.00
Total for Strabane			4,250.00
Overall Total			443,313.52

Research Grant Awards 2012 – 2013

Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
All Areas			
111507	Institute for Conflict Research	An examination of the connections between Human Rights, Equality and Community Relations.	12,500.00
Total for All			12,500.00
Belfast			
121961	Institute for Conflict Research	Research into New Media and young people in Interface areas.	7,250.00
Total for Belfast			7,250.00
Derry			
121960	Rev Earl Storey	Research into what role commemorations play in promoting Good Relations.	6,000.00
Total for Derry			6,000.00
Overall Total			25,750.00

Core Funding Grant Scheme Awards 2012-2013

Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
Armagh			
121308	REACT	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	38,374.82
Total for Armagh			38,374.82
Belfast			
121306	Irish School of Ecumenics	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	26,759.00
121309	Belfast Interface Project	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	68,873.72
121310	Workers Educational Association	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	56,978.02
121311	174 Trust	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	24,939.51
121312	Interaction Belfast	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	56,026.32
121314	Intercomm	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	23,838.82
121315	North Belfast Interface Network	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	62,266.43
121316	Groundwork NI	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	26,847.17
121317	LINC Resource Centre	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	88,634.91
121356	Suffolk/Lenadoon Interface Group (SLIG)	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	28,909.38
121370	Lower Shankill Community Association	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	31,661.97
121371	Community Dialogue	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	76,938.97
121375	Training for Women Network	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	32,897.90
121729	Ballynafeigh Community Development Association	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	38,908.97
121730	Partisan Productions	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	26,636.30
121755	Mediation Northern Ireland	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	64,196.80
Total for Belfast			735,314.19
Craigavon			
121359	ECF Links	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	26,032.64
Total for Craigavon			26,032.64

Derry			
121305	Rural Community Network	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	42,313.98
121727	Peace & Reconciliation Group	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	87,452.69
121731	The Junction/Holywell Trust	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	84,004.06
121732	The Nerve Centre	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	18,404.07
Total for Derry			232,174.80
Multiple			
121726	Trademark	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	59,686.86
121733	Corrymeela Community	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	135,119.00
121738	Institute for Conflict Research	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	31,701.00
121751	Tides Training	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	42,400.00
Total for Multiple			268,906.86
Newtownabbey			
121313	Community Relations Forum	Grant for core funding costs to support community relations activity.	33,374.51
Total for Newtownabbey			33,374.51
Overall Total			1,334,177.82

Media Grant Awards 2012 – 2013

Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
Antrim			
121929	Goldsmith Broadcast	A short feature film on the life of one of the most integrated estates in NI - Springfarm.	4,770.00
Total for Antrim			4,770.00
Derry			
121932	Besom Productions Ltd	Develop a book of evidence and materials for the Trial of Lundy website.	13,800.00
Total for Derry			13,800.00
Multiple Areas			
121927	Diversity Challenges	To adapt the film "Life as an Interface" and develop an interactive web based training resource together with some written materials.	5,750.00
121930	Disruptive Media	In partnership with Healing Through Remembering -make 30 - 40 short films based on 4Thought.TV (Ch4) - involving an object to tell personal experiences of the conflict with dissemination via the web.	7490.00
121931	Queens University	Prison Memory Archive - create interactive access using a series of themes to explore 30 representative and inclusive recordings of walk and talk interviews at the Armagh, Maze and Longkesh prisons involving prison officers, staff and ex-prisoners.	3,625.00
Total for Multiple			16,865.00
Overall Total			35,435

Publications Grant Awards 2012-2013

Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
All Areas			
121592	Belfast Interface Project	Publication of 'Belfast Interfaces: Security Barriers and Defensive Use of Space'.	2,730.00
121595	Yes! Publications	Publication of 'Signing Up to the Covenant - But Which One?'	3,290.00
121598	Ulster Historical Foundation	Publication of 'Dissenting Voices'- Rediscovering the Irish Progressive Presbyterian Tradition	3,000.00
121599	Ulster Historical Foundation	Publication of 'Friends in High Places: Ulster's Resistance to Irish Home Rule 1912-14'.	4,000.00
121675	Four Courts Press	Publication of 'Alice Milligan and the Irish Cultural Revival'.	2,500.00
121676	Minority Focus	Publication of 'Minority Focus' magazine (3 issues).	4,735.00
121790	The Ulster Folk	Publication of the Ulster Folk Newspaper (3 issues).	3,000.00
121847	Island Publication	Publication of 'Towards a Shared Future' booklets - 'The Difficult Questions' and 'Confronting Sectarianism'.	890.00
121924	Gaslight Productions	Publication of new edition of 'Epilogues' workbook.	2,988.00
Total for All			27,133.00
Overall Total			27,133.00

Pathfinder Grant Awards 2012-2013

Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
Armagh			
121650	REACT	Grant awarded for project aiming to reduce community tensions and promote positive cultural expression.	2,377.75
Total for Armagh			2,377.75
Ballymena			
111229	Mediation Northern Ireland	Grant awarded for mediation project aiming to reduce the potential for community conflict during the summer period.	3,421.08
Total for Ballymena			3,421.08
Belfast			
111134	Upper Ardoyne Youth Centre	Summer Intervention Programme aimed at producing diversionary activities.	775.00
111407	Falls Community Council	Salary costs over a fixed period of time for a worker to further develop an inter-community project previously supported by IFI Community Bridges.	8,750.00
111409	Intercomm	Project aiming to design a peace building framework to provide safe neighbourhoods and peaceful interfaces.	13,850.47
121511	Ligoniel Improvement Association	A three month diversionary programme tackling issues of sectarianism and anti-social behaviour in interface areas.	2,283.00
121593	Suffolk/Lenadoon Interface Group (SLIG)	A summer soccer event involving young adults from different interface communities.	860.00
121629	Basement Youth Club	Cross-community 5 day residential for young people from interface areas.	1,250.00
121633	Interaction Belfast	To run a mobile phone network involving community volunteers representing interface communities.	2,620.00
121637	Markets Development Association	Project aiming to reduce the potential for interface conflict during the summer period.	3,153.80
121643	Belfast Orangefest	Support towards carnival based activities to encourage people from all sections of the community to experience events surrounding the 12th celebrations in Belfast City Centre.	3,500.00
121668	Tar Isteach	Community event aimed at promoting positive community relations and reducing community tensions during the summer period.	4,000.00

121708	Woodvale and Cambria Youth and Community Association	Grant awarded for project aimed at addressing interface conflict and promoting a positive alternative to contentious cultural expression.	7,945.00
121721	North Belfast Interface Network	Interface mobile phone network aimed at reducing tensions within interface areas at key times of the year.	2,860.08
121722	St John Bosco Boxing Club	Summer intervention programme aimed at providing diversionary activities for young adults.	1,760.00
121725	South West Action Group	Support towards two interface workers' posts.	33,175.41
121734	Community Foundation for Northern Ireland	Support towards the "Prisoners 2 Peace" and "Conflict Transformation from the Bottom Up" programmes.	786,500.00
121740	Marrowbone Community Association	Project aiming to reduce the potential for interface conflict during the summer period.	3,800.00
121754	Ballynaveigh Community Development Association	Support towards completion of community interdependence programme.	36,197.00
121798	Ardoyne Fleadh Project	Diversionary event aiming to reduce the potential of community conflict.	5,000.00
121804	Cliftonville Community Regeneration Forum	Youth programme aimed at engaging young people living in interface areas.	16,271.00
121806	New Lodge Youth Centre (Ashton Community Trust)	Intervention programme aiming to reduce the potential for community conflict during a key period of heightened community tension.	1,716.95
121808	Markets Development Association	Intervention programme aiming to reduce the potential of interface conflict.	2,746.00
121819	Black Mountain Shared Space	Project aiming to assist with the development of a shared space programme involving a range of interface communities.	6,500.00
Total for Belfast			945,513.71
Craigavon			
121605	Epworth Methodist Church Bonfire Group	Grant awarded for event aimed at reducing community tensions during a key summer period.	1,044.00
Total for Craigavon			1,044.00
Derry			
121656	St Columb's Park House	Support towards ongoing development of CR programmes.	39,364.37

121712	Maiden City Festival Committee	Project aiming to develop cross-community understanding and dialogue.	5,000.00
121739	Creggan Neighbourhood Partnership	Summer Diversionary Programme aimed at reducing community tensions.	4,600.00
Total for Derry			48,964.37
Magherafelt			
121583	Maghera Sons Of William Flute Band	Grant awarded for diversionary community event aimed at reducing community tensions.	500.00
Total for Magherafelt			500.00
Multiple Areas			
121680	Northern Ireland Alternatives	Support towards Action for Community Transformation project.	16,000.00
Total for Multiple			16,000.00
Newtownabbey			
121602	Hydepark Historical And Cultural Society	Project aiming to encourage a greater knowledge of history and culture within the group and improve ability to connect with other communities.	560.00
121665	Rathcoole Churches Community Group	Summer intervention programme aimed at reducing the potential for inter-community conflict.	2,396.62
Total for Newtownabbey			2,956.62
Overall Total			1,020,777.53

Appendix 2: Community Relations Grant Awards from the Community Relations Council 2011-2012²³

Community Relations and Cultural Diversity Grant Scheme 2011-2012			
Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
All Councils			
111158	Irish Congress of Trade Unions	Cultural Diversity training and outreach programme on education pack - 'I came here for!'	2,500.00
111252	Charter for Northern Ireland	Sports festival aiming to promote anti-racism and anti-hate crime.	3,551.00
111378	Farset Youth and Community Development Ltd	Project aiming to develop dialogue between differing communities through political Think Tank.	5,000.00
Total for All Councils			11,051.00
Antrim Borough Council			
111244	Carrickfergus Community Forum	Cultural awareness programme including range of visits to sites of historical importance.	2,521.44
111301	Glebeside Community Association	Positive engagement programme aimed at developing ownership of shared history culture and identity.	4,500.00
111336	Randalstown Cultural Aware	Residential to focus on exploring challenging issues in relation to cultural and historical engagement.	1,000.00
111347	Springfarm and District Community Association	Cross-community Leadership training programme.	1,250.00
Total for Antrim			9,271.44
Ards Borough Council			
111269	North Down Community Assistance	Capacity building project aiming to enable communities to engage with wider community through cultural project.	1,361.51
Total for Ards			1,361.51
Armagh City and District Council			
110987	The John Hewitt Society	Summer school aiming to use the arts, culture and discussion to promote understanding and respect between participants from various backgrounds.	5,000.00
111048	Redrock Development Partnership (Tuesday Club)	Trip to Clontibrett to build cross-border/cross-community relations.	426.00

111094	Dialogue for Diversity	Community Chaplaincy Programme for newly released prisoners.	1,441.69
111111	The Charles Wood Summer School	Summer School event aimed at promoting community relations through the medium of music.	3,000.00
111256	Tommy Makem Festival of Traditional and Folk Song	Festival aiming to promote cross-community cultural diversity.	3,990.00
111287	REACT	Single identity project to increase knowledge of Irish History including upcoming centenary events with workshops and study trips to Dublin and Stormont.	2,310.00
Total for Armagh			16,167.69
Ballymena Borough Council			
110991	Gig'n The Bann Festival Committee	Community festival aiming to promote Irish and Ulster Scots traditions through music and dance.	3,000.00
110995	Glenravel Young at Heart	Healing and reconciliation project looking at the impact of the conflict in Glenravel.	1,200.00
111045	Dunclug Partnership Group	Event aimed at promoting community relations during summer period.	2,000.00
111055	Ballymena Inter-Ethnic Forum	Grant awarded for community partners in Ballymena to work together to create an art piece to be displayed in Braid Arts Centre as part of CR Week.	700.00
111264	Ballymena Inter-Ethnic Forum	Event aiming to bring together communities to celebrate and engage with a range of minority ethnic communities in the Ballymena area.	1,150.00
111272	Ballymena Borough Church Forum	Six week course addressing community relations issues .	1,556.00
111418	Ballymena Inter-Ethnic Forum	Project to enable community partners to work together to create an art piece through diversity training workshops to reduce tensions in Ballykeel.	2,000.00
Total for Ballymena			11,606.00
Banbridge District Council			
111262	Rathfriland and District Regeneration Co Ltd	Cultural day exploring diversity and good relations issues.	2,480.00
Total for Banbridge			2,480.00

Belfast City Council			
100525	Belfast Islamic Centre	Project aiming to develop capacity and leadership for women from the Muslim community.	497.39
100662	Indian Community Centre	Festival aiming to promote cultural awareness and understanding between differing communities.	2,100.00
110980	Tar Isteach	Community event aimed at diversionary activities during a particular period of interface tension.	4,000.00
110982	Ligoniel Family Centre	Development and delivery of cross-community education and training programmes.	2,845.00
110997	Greater Shankill Partnership	A series of events to mark the 70th anniversary of Belfast Blitz and its impact on the whole community.	2,267.00
110999	Open Hands	Good relations arts project.	3,975.00
111000	Festival of Fools Ltd	International street theatre festival aiming to encourage greater use of shared public space.	5,000.00
111006	Conflict in Cities and the Contested State	Grant awarded for conference examining international perspectives on urban conflicts.	4,990.00
111007	Groundwork NI	Development of a mapping toolkit for use in good relations work.	4,180.00
111011	Community Relations in Schools	Residential for parents - 'Building a Shared Future'.	4,390.00
111012	Women In Faith	CR Week event seeking to explore faith and cultural traditions.	630.00
111014	Cathedral Quarter Arts Festival	Arts festival showcasing multi-cultural events and promoting Belfast City Centre as a shared space.	4,500.00
111015	Belfast Metropolitan College	CR training residential.	2,750.00
111025	Irish Congress of Trade Unions	Project exploring issues around racism and the promotion of racial equality (DVD and educational pack).	2,500.00
111032	Belfast Metropolitan College	CR Week community relations event.	350.00
111034	Queen's Film Theatre	Film Festival addressing youth and cultural diversity issues.	3,000.00
111041	Tides Training	Residential aiming to promote dialogue and understanding of cultural traditions.	5,000.00
111044	APAC (Associated Photography for Art and Culture)	Grant awarded for promotion of cultural diversity through the use of La Tene and Dimension project.	3,040.00
111050	Youth Works	A series of CR events working towards "Bringing down the walls".	5,000.00

111052	Corpus Christi Youth Centre	'Understanding Prejudice and Discrimination' - Training the trainers - course for staff and volunteers.	1,925.00
111053	Disabled Police Officers Association NI	Residential to Wexford and daytrip in NI to explore Irish history and culture.	5,000.00
111056	Cinemagic Ltd	Media training with a group of young adults from interface areas followed by the creation of a short film.	2,480.00
111058	Irish Football Association	Grant awarded for Football For All Match Delegates to monitor sectarianism and racism in the NI Boys FA League.	1,500.00
111085	Markets Development Association	Summer diversionary programme aiming to reduce community tensions.	4,500.00
111086	Summer Madness	Inter-church youth event aimed at promoting community relations through engagement with local communities across Belfast.	3,000.00
111087	Women's Information Northern Ireland	Residential exploring the conflict in NI with particular reference to the urban/rural experience.	5,000.00
111090	North Belfast Community Development and Transition Group	Provision of youth peer mentoring programme to youth from Tigers Bay/Newlodge communities.	4,000.00
111091	Success Dragon and Lion Dance Association	Cultural festival aiming to promote cultural diversity and better community understanding.	3,600.00
111092	Holy Family Youth Centre	Cultural Celebrations Programme aiming to promote cultural awareness.	1,806.00
111096	Ransom Productions	Forum theatre with associated outreach sessions exploring community relations issues in Northern Ireland post-conflict.	4,125.00
111097	LINC Resource Centre	CR residential programme for range of women's groups.	2,737.50
111100	APAC (Associated Photography for Art and Culture)	A Citizens Wallpaper to gather and disseminate information and appreciate the different cultures living in Belfast.	2,704.00
111101	Corpus Christi Youth Centre	Summer programme aiming to develop community relations opportunities for young adults.	4,872.67
111102	An NASC Teo	Grant awarded for launch of art piece promoting Irish as a language for all.	2,500.00
111105	Ardoyne Women's Group	Summer programme for young people in interface areas.	3,307.41
111112	1st North Belfast Historical and Cultural Society	Project promoting greater understanding of the world wars and learning about the sacrifice of both traditions.	1,350.00

111113	Upper Ardoyne Youth Club	Single-identity CR residential programme.	1,170.00
111125	Place of Victory for All Nations	Exhibitions and performances of the various cultures represented in Belfast.	2,828.49
111126	An Droichead	Music and Cultural Festival aiming to explore common heritage between communities in South Belfast.	4,500.00
111129	Anti-Racism World Cup	Inter-Cultural football tournament with CR workshops.	1,500.00
111130	ArtsEkta	Belfast Mela 2011- a multi-cultural community celebration event.	5,000.00
111135	Women's Information Northern Ireland	Four information days to raise cultural awareness among a broad range of women's groups from different communities.	3,560.00
111136	The Talent Tribe Circle	Arts based programme seeking to explore community relations themes with young people living in interface areas.	4,830.00
111137	Culture Night Belfast	A series of cultural and arts events in Belfast involving a range of different communities.	4,500.00
111154	Crosswires	Residential exploring cultural identity.	1,160.00
111155	South Belfast Roundtable	Project looking to provide a new shared cultural space for incoming communities.	3,900.00
111156	South Belfast Roundtable	Grant awarded for Belfast Friendship Club Evaluation and Write Up.	3,500.00
111157	NI-TECA	Interfaith and Intercultural Panel Discussion Series.	1,800.00
111161	Dance United Northern Ireland	Project aiming to address community relations issues through the medium of dance.	4,800.00
111168	Northern Ireland Council for Refugees and Asylum Seekers	Residential programme aimed at promoting relationships between a range of cultural diversity groups.	4,465.00
111169	Stadium Projects	A series of events exploring diverse cultures.	4,070.00
111215	Holy Family Youth Centre	Cultural celebrations training programme.	3,400.00
111217	Women's Tec	Young Women Building for Peace Training Programme.	3,890.00
111219	Forthspring Inter Community Group	Grant awarded for the evaluation of Forthspring Good Relations Project.	2,940.00
111223	The Fellowship of Messines Association	Two residencials/seminars exploring the theme of "Centenary Events Remembered - Can We Let The Past Imprison Our Future?".	4,999.50
111224	Indian Community Centre	Grant awarded for festival aiming to promote cultural awareness and understanding between differing communities.	5,000.00
111240	Arts and Disability Forum	Art project to share and encourage individuals to make a small commitment to peace.	1,460.99
111245	Healing Through Remembering	Grant awarded for evaluation of Day of Reflection.	3,499.60

111254	International Brigade Commemoration Committee	A series of events to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the formation of International Brigades.	1,081.99
111263	Open Hands	Multi-cultural Interface event to mark International Peace Day on 21st September 2011.	1,620.00
111267	Falls Youth Providers	A residential to build relations between Falls/Shankill Interface Communities.	4,255.00
111268	Rosario Youth Centre	Cross community educational programme for youth from divided communities.	5,000.00
111270	Ballynafeigh Community Development Association	Event looking to promote Shared Neighbourhood Week.	3,550.00
111279	Polish Association NI	Event aiming to promote understanding and dialogue between different communities living in Northern Ireland.	1,020.00
111288	Prime Cut Productions	Theatrical production exploring the demographics of East Belfast from 1912-2012.	5,000.00
111289	Glentoran Partnership	Project aiming to raise the awareness of how sport can be used as a mechanism for promoting good relations.	5,000.00
111293	Happy Children Charity	Intervention programme for young people from Short Strand/Newtownards Road interface areas.	5,000.00
111294	Brantwood Military Heritage	A series of inter and intra community workshops exploring different aspects of local history.	2,800.00
111296	Gilnahirk/St Colmcille's Inter-Church Group	A series of 6 meetings exploring the commemoration of events of 1912 to 1992 for participation from Gilnahirk Presbyterian Church and St Colmcille's parish.	450.00
111297	Coiste na n-larchimi	Training for trainers programme to build capacity for former republican political prisoners to tackle CR issues.	336.00
111302	Healing Through Remembering	Expand participation in the Day of Reflection and raise further awareness in community and media spheres.	2,000.00
111303	Ugandan Community in N.I.	Residential and seminars exploring diversity.	2,120.60
111322	Women's Information Northern Ireland	A joint project between women's groups from Belfast, South Armagh and ethnic communities sharing personal stories of the conflict in NI.	744.62
111326	Green Shoot Productions	Three new works by local playwrights exploring post-conflict Northern Ireland with accompanying outreach programme.	3,500.00
111329	Short Strand Community Forum	Diversionary programme aimed at reducing interface tension.	3,226.05

111330	Falls Women Centre	Residential programme exploring political awareness and community issues/identity with Falls/Shankill Women's Groups.	200.00
111334	Women In Faith	Series of meetings and activities/conferences aimed at women regarding shared heritage and understanding of migrant communities in NI.	1,000.00
111335	British Deaf Association	To build resources and knowledge for increasing awareness of gender relations, diversity and community integration.	1,464.22
111340	Cooke Centenary Church	Residential for a mixed group from the Ballynafeigh area to help Cooke Church understand and respond to local community needs.	750.00
111353	Contemporary Christianity NI Ltd	Promotion of greater understanding of the steps taken by people in 1912, including the signing of the Ulster Covenant, through the use of a stage play.	3,000.00
111384	ArtsEkta	Festival of events celebrating Indian and Irish Cultures.	3,000.00
111386	1st North Belfast Historical and Cultural Society	Grant awarded to increase understanding of Irish History through a series of discussions between Republican and Loyalist participants.	600.00
111389	Unionist Centenary	Grant awarded for promotion of greater understanding of the steps taken by people in 1912 including the signing of the Ulster Covenant and to explore the fight against Home Rule in Ireland.	3,000.00
111390	LiDS	A project working with young people (18+) from all parts of Belfast over an 8-month period looking at cultural diversity within Belfast.	1,000.00
111395	Willowfield Parish Community	Award granted for the promotion of greater understanding and to explore the building of community relations and leadership with a group of 20 young adults	900.00
111399	Love Music Hate Racism	One day music and cultural event featuring local musicians and musicians from a minority ethnic background.	225.00
111400	Love Music Hate Racism	A one day community conference and music workshop for people from all community backgrounds to come together to look at issues regarding racist incidents and racist attacks.	1,600.00
111401	Love Music Hate Racism	One day music and cultural event featuring local musicians and musicians from a minority ethnic background.	600.00
111410	Black Mountain Shared Space	Grant awarded to promote greater understanding and build the capacity of this newly established group in terms of good governance, community relations and legal guidance.	5,000.00
111411	Public	Photography project with young Roma People	1,000.00

Community Relations and Cultural Diversity Grant Awards 2012 – 2013

Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
All Areas			
111158	Irish Congress of Trade Unions	Cultural Diversity training and outreach programme on education pack - 'I came here for	1,028.15
121514	Healing Through Remembering	Project seeking to promote a day of reflection recalling those lost as a result of the NI Troubles.	2,105.15
121923	Farsset Youth and Community Development Ltd	Project aiming to develop dialogue between Loyalists, Republicans and other groups through a political Think Tank initiative.	5,000.00
Total for All Areas			8,133.30
Antrim			
121861	Caimcastle LOL 692 Community and Cultural Group	Residential exploring Cultural Diversity.	960.00
Total for Antrim			960.00
Ards			
121524	Link Family and Community Centre	Project aiming to build capacity for staff to engage with a diverse society and promote Good Relations practice.	1,599.16
121564	Donaghadee Commerce and Development Group	To hold a community festival promoting cultural diversity.	700.00
121684	Ards Camera Club	Project aiming to promote understanding of cultural diversity through photography.	405.50
121757	North Down Community Assistance	Project aimed at reducing the number of flags erected in the Newtownards area.	5,000.00
Total for Ards			7,704.66
Armagh			
121531	CAIRDE (Communities in Armagh Investing in Regeneration Diversity and Enterprise)	Project aiming to promote cross-community and inter-cultural dialogue between migrant cultures and long standing residents.	4,057.57

121581	The John Hewitt Society	Summer school aiming to use the arts, culture and discussion to promote understanding and respect between participants from various backgrounds.	5,000.00
121694	The Charles Wood Festival of Music and Summer School	Summer School event aimed at promoting community relations through the medium of music.	2,250.00
121766	Tommy Makem Festival of Song committee	Festival aiming to promote cultural diversity.	2,913.00
121837	REACT	Public debate on marking anniversaries and their impact on community relations.	841.70
Total for Armagh			15,062.27
Ballymena			
121521	Ballymena Probus Club	Field trip to explore cultural heritage and history of Irish Republic.	2,074.00
121570	Ballymena Borough Church Forum	Inter-church event to mark CR Week.	281.50
121621	Ballymena Inter-Ethnic Forum	CR week event highlighting good relations programmes taking place in the Ballykeel Area.	950.00
121818	Dunclug Youth Forum	A cultural programme tackling issues of difference between participants from Protestant and Catholic backgrounds.	1,060.00
121869	Ballymena Borough Church Forum	An Inter Church event as part of the annual Advent lunchtime series to mark the week of Christian Unity.	890.03
Total for Ballymena			5,255.53
Ballymoney			
121518	Dervock and District Community Group	Multi-cultural Community Festival Celebration to explore and celebrate cultural traditions and the heritage of the village of Dervock	1,000.00
121842	Bendooragh Apprentice Boys Cultural Society	Promote greater understanding of the role of both communities from NI during the World War and how they came together for a common cause.	1,000.00
Total for Ballymoney			2,000.00
Banbridge			
121872	Voice of the Bann	An evening event that celebrates St Patrick's Day through music dance and storytelling.	465.98
Total for Banbridge			465.98

	Achievement	exploring identity in partnership with Belfast Exposed.	
111413	Feile An Phobail	Panel discussion and audience Q and A on the signing of the Ulster Covenant and resistance to Home Rule as part of the ongoing Feile.	1,500.00
111414	The Ullans Academy	Grant awarded to support a St Patrick's Celebratory Breakfast to support a greater understanding of Ulster Scots/Ulster Gaelic heritage and culture.	375.00
111415	Irish Congress of Trade Unions	Cross community Laganside women's event to coincide with the ICTU Women's Conference at the Waterfront Hall.	750.00
111417	Round Tower Community Project	Grant awarded for promotion of greater understanding of the steps taken by people in 1912 including the signing of the Ulster Covenant and to explore the fight against Home Rule in Ireland.	1,000.00
111434	Happy Children Charity	Intervention programme for young people from the Short Strand/Newtownards Road area.	5,000.00
111436	Adullam Christian Ministries	Event aimed at promoting dialogue and understanding between women from different community and ethnic backgrounds.	2,850.00
111493	The de Borda Institute	Workshops seeking to explore the role of inclusive voting procedures that create better political and social consensus.	1,040.00
111506	174 Trust	Community Relations development programme for senior staff and board members.	875.00
Total for Belfast			275,629.03
Carrickfergus Borough Council			
111230	Carrickfergus YMCA	Good Relations Training Programme.	3,628.50
111419	Ballymena Inter-Ethnic Forum	The celebration of diversity in Ballymena showcasing talent and culture among the minority ethnic community.	915.00
Total for Carrickfergus			4,543.50
Castlereagh Borough Council			
111273	Beyond Skin	Peace Day Festival.	1,000.00
Total for Castlereagh			1,000.00
Cookstown Borough Council			
111027	Loup Women's Group	Cross-community event aiming to promote good relations with a range of women from different communities.	550.00

111259	Northern Ireland Rural Women's Network	Conference bringing together women from diverse communities to explore each other's cultures.	1,835.00
Total for Cookstown			2,385.00
Craigavon Borough Council			
110979	St Vincent de Paul	Grant awarded for CR residential to Corrymeela.	3,000.00
110981	Railway Preservation Society of Ireland	Research into the CR impact of Portadown railway.	2,500.00
110990	Ballybay Community Association	CR programme aiming to visit areas of historic significance to both communities.	1,000.00
111098	Craigavon Intercultural Programme	Cultural Diversity programme aiming to raise awareness of different ethnic communities in Craigavon area.	3,100.00
111122	South Lough Neagh Regeneration Association	Community Relations Youth Leadership Programme.	5,000.00
Total for Craigavon			14,600.00
Derry City Council			
110983	Inside Out	An international training programme for youth workers aiming to promote learning and dialogue between practitioners and between young people from different communities.	1,350.00
110998	Peace and Reconciliation Group	CR Week event aiming to promote engagement between the community sector and young adults.	1,125.00
111026	INCORE	CR based Summer School.	5,134.50
111033	Peace and Reconciliation Group	Grant awarded for Let's Talk Politics event with CR focus for young people.	2,550.00
111038	Inter-Faith Northwest	Project focusing on inter-faith education.	759.62
111093	Cathedral Youth Club	CR week event aimed at addressing victims', women's and young people's issues.	2,000.00
111099	Greater Shantallow Community Arts	A celebration of cultural diversity through art.	4,500.00
111128	The Junction	Publication of 6 booklets as a means of generating debate around commemorations.	4,000.00
111132	Foyle Pride Festival	Foyle Pride Festival promoting ethnic diversity.	1,000.00
111166	Gasyard Wall Feile	Community festival aimed at promoting cultural diversity and community engagement.	3,760.00

111167	Waterside Area Partnership	Community Festival aiming to improve relations within the Waterside area of Londonderry.	3,665.00
111231	Churches In Co-Operation	A series of workshops/seminars/discussions exploring community relations issues.	1,751.61
111258	Reach Across	Community relations training programme for young adults.	4,896.00
111266	Teach Na Failte	Single-identity youth work residential for ex-combatants and young people.	1,235.00
111341	First Derry Presbyterian Church	Award granted to encourage the interaction of groups on each side of the City's walls.	2,468.00
111387	Greater Shantallow Community Arts	Grant awarded for a celebration of Derry/L'Derry's rich culture diversity through art.	3,000.00
111499	Bloody Sunday Weekend Committee	Grant awarded to provide a platform for discussion and creative engagement as part of the process of transition towards improving local community relations and reconciliation.	1,100.00
Total for Derry			44,294.73
Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council			
111031	Niamh Louise Foundation	Community activity days to promote and build cross-community relationships.	400.00
111118	Cunningham's Lane Residents Association	A series of activities building relationships between the wider community.	1,000.00
111255	Stronger Together	Grant awarded to a conference for those working in the field of minority ethnic integration and good relations.	4,231.43
Total for Dungannon			5,631.43
Fermanagh District Council			
111059	Erne Music Club	Fleadh involving traditional music and dance from a range of differing communities.	500.00
111109	Fermanagh Churches Forum	A series of workshops and conferences to address community relations issues.	2,185.00
Total for Fermanagh			2,685.00
Larne Borough Council			
111089	Dalriada Festival Committee	Festival aiming to bring together members of differing communities living in the Glenarm area.	5,000.00
Total for Larne			5,000.00
Limavady Borough Council			
111037	North West Tongues Tones and Tapping	A series of cultural diversity events.	2,000.00

111295	Glenshane Community Development	Shared history project co-hosted by the LOL and AOH specifically targeted at migrant community.	2,500.00
Total for Limavady			4,500.00
Lisburn City Council			
111103	Umbrella Multicultural Group	Mid-Summer Cultural Awareness Day.	1,460.55
111162	Restoration Ministries	Event seeking to highlight the work of a range of peace building groups in Northern Ireland.	550.00
111398	Stoneyford Jubilee Committee	Grant awarded to support 2 activities- a fact finding trip to Foxford, Co Mayo, and a St Patrick's Day event in the local Parish Hall to encourage widespread attendance in a shared space.	1,000.00
111440	Greater Dunmurry Positive Relations Partnership	Project aiming to promote good relations and dialogue with ex-combatants.	1,805.00
111441	Greater Dunmurry Positive Relations Partnership	Project aiming to improve relations with and community involvement of minority ethnic communities living in Greater Dunmurry area.	905.00
111442	Greater Dunmurry Positive Relations Partnership	Project aiming to run a series of community relations events involving a range of young adults and senior citizens.	1,245.00
Total for Lisburn			6,965.55
Magherafelt District Council			
111030	Church Street Community Association	Community event to promote community relations.	300.00
111117	Maghera Arts Society	A series of historical and cultural lectures.	150.00
111280	Upperlands Royal British Legion	Exhibition seeking to explore and highlight the roles played by members of both the main traditions of NI in the First and Second World Wars.	1,346.40
111290	Lower Castledawson Community Association	Second stage of a community leadership training programme aiming to promote good relations.	3,000.00
Total for Magherafelt			4,796.40

Multiple Councils			
110976	Diversity Challenges	Project aiming to develop joint story telling project between border communities.	4,000.00
110985	Farset Youth and Community Development Ltd	Project aiming to develop dialogue between differing communities through a political Think Tank initiative.	5,000.00
110992	Healing Through Remembering	Grant to support the Day of Private Reflection and raise further awareness in community and media spheres.	2,000.00
110993	Healing Through Remembering	Project seeking to promote a day of private reflection recalling those lost as a result of the NI Troubles.	3,000.00
111009	Youth Initiatives	Grant awarded for Summer Camp exploring cultures, beliefs and traditions.	4,420.00
111010	Northern Ireland Housing Executive	Good Relations Awards programme.	5,000.00
111040	Rural Community Network	Conference exploring CR impact on the proposed closure and possible amalgamations of rural schools.	746.00
111047	The Faith and Politics Group	Grant awarded for collation of CR resource documents.	660.00
111054	Afro Community Support Organisation of NI (ACSONI)	Grant awarded for Africa Week 2011 and Intercultural Diversity Programme.	3,400.00
111057	Partisan Productions	Forum Theatre Production addressing interdependence in rural areas and the development of shared rural spaces.	2,270.00
111107	SNIPP	Promotion of dialogue and good relations through international dialogue programme.	4,950.00
111261	Tinderbox Theatre Company	Outreach Programme to accompany a new play exploring issues within contemporary Northern Ireland Society.	2,500.00
111276	Charter for Northern Ireland	Anti-racism project aiming to promote awareness and understanding of the differing communities living in Ireland.	4,200.00
111286	Tyrone Donegal Programme	Learning exchange programme between community leaders in Northern Ireland and Boston.	4,728.00
111328	The Spirit of Enniskillen Trust	Programme aiming to promote CR leadership training programme for young adults.	4,500.00
111331	Irish School of Ecumenics	Grant awarded for conference exploring 'Hope and History: Remembering 1912-1922' and production of Newsletter to include accounts of and reflections on activities of Church Fora and Inter-Church groups.	600.00
Total for Multiple			51,974.00

Newry and Mourne District Council			
111049	Warrenpoint Comhaltas	Cultural diversity concert.	1,947.12
111265	Newry and Mourne CAB	Good Relations Outreach programme.	1,618.80
Total for Newry and Mourne			3,565.92
Newtownabbey Borough Council			
110994	Glengormley School of Traditional Irish Music	Grant awarded for multi-cultural evening.	442.21
111120	Rathcoole Churches Community Group	Summer intervention programme aimed at reducing interface tensions during the summer period.	2,233.72
111337	Naomh Eanna CLG	Award granted for the development and community participation in Gaelic sports, language and cultural activities in the Newtownabbey area, leading to a shared space project.	2,500.00
Total for Newtownabbey			5,175.93
Omagh District Council			
111165	Omagh Ethnic Communities Support Group	Training programme 'Mediation, Cultural and CR Skills Programme'.	3,418.00
Total for Omagh			3,418.00
Overall Total			488,102.13

Research Awards 2011-2012

Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
All Councils			
111504	Dr Maire Braniff	Review on international peace agreements and lessons that have been learned from other post-conflict societies on how these agreements have been implemented.	4,384.00
111505	Karen McMinn & Joanna McMinn	Review on the impact of gender on community leadership and community relations work In Northern Ireland.	4,500.00
111507	Institute for Conflict Research	An examination of the connections between Human Rights, Equality and Community Relations.	6,250.00
Total for All Councils			15,134.00
Multiple Councils			
100681	Deloitte MCS Limited	Research looking at CRC funding/resources in comparison to areas with identified need.	11,130.00
Total for Multiple Councils			11,130.00
Overall Total			26,264.00

Core Funding Grant Scheme 2011-2012

Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
Armagh City & District Council			
110973	REACT	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	37,473.18
Total for Armagh			37,473.18
Belfast City Council			
110946	Ballynafeigh Community Development Association	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	37,585.72
110947	174 Trust	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	44,000.00
110953	North Belfast Interface Network	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	78,403.86
110965	Interaction Belfast	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	59,195.33
110966	Intercomm	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	24,212.98
110967	Belfast Interface Project	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	64,155.02
110968	LINC Resource Centre	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	89,033.00
Total for Belfast			396,585.91
Coleraine Borough Council			
110969	Kilcranny House	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	36,881.54
Total for Coleraine			36,881.54
Cookstown Borough Council			
110972	Rural Community Network	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	41,749.97
Total for Cookstown			41,749.97
Craigavon Borough Council			
110975	PAKT LURGAN	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	30,646.00
Total for Craigavon			30,646.00
Derry City Council			
110940	The Junction/Holywell Trust	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	86,345.50
110942	Peace & Reconciliation Group	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	87,729.00

110950	The Nerve Centre	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	18,825.00
Total for Derry			192,899.50
Multiple Councils			
090934	Irish School of Ecumenics	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	299.66
110941	Institute for Conflict Research	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	31,701.00
110943	Trademark	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	59,976.00
110944	Tides Training	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	42,400.00
110945	Corrymeela Community	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	135,119.00
110948	Partisan Productions	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	26,652.50
110949	Ulster Peoples College	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	19,020.00
110951	Groundwork NI	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	26,137.31
110954	Mediation Northern Ireland	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	73,054.27
110964	Irish School of Ecumenics	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	36,343.81
110971	Workers Educational Association	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	58,160.70
110974	Public Achievement	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	26,768.01
Total for Multiple			535,632.26
Newtownabbey Borough Council			
110970	Community Relations Forum	Core funding costs to support community relations activity.	33,502.76
Total for Newtownabbey			33,502.76
Overall Total			1,305,371.12

Media Grant Scheme 2011-2012			
Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
All Councils			
111402	Belfast Film Festival	<i>Life as an interface</i> is a 15 minute film looking at those who live on an interface area in Belfast (Skegoneill/Glandore). It shows that they, like everyone else, have families, work and mortgages, and they carry out those lives within the context of also trying to ensure that their neighbourhood is safe and can be shared.	16,000.00
Total for All Councils			16,000.00
Belfast City Council			
111403	Raidio Failte 107.1FM	Raidio Failte Teo produced a 7-part series of Irish language/bilingual radio programmes setting the scene for the commemoration of a number of significant anniversaries in the period 2012 – 2023, using the themes of industrial heritage, labour movements and the role of the Irish language itself in society, in the northern part of Ireland in the period. The digital media project through the medium of the Irish language explored the economic and social conditions that prevailed in the early part of the 20th century and at resultant political events.	14,000.00
Total for Belfast			14,000.00
Multiple Councils			
100580	The Nerve Centre	Using GPS devices the project mapped the daily routes of 60 young people from 6 post-primary schools to illustrate how division and sharing affect their everyday lives. This was linked to the geography, citizenship and IT curriculum. Results will be disseminated on a website to facilitate greater understanding and discussion.	2,859.71
111404	ZMN Creative Studio	<i>Tapestry of Colours</i> is an 80 minute film by filmmaker Zhenia Mahdi which explores the heritage of various cultures that make up life throughout Northern Ireland and will especially look for emerging identities. The film uses personal stories and experiences which highlight attempts to integrate - successfully or not.	22,850.00
Total for Multiple			25,709.71
Overall Total			55,709.71

Publications Grant Scheme 2011-2012

Ref	Publisher	Summary	Amount Paid
All Councils			
100663	Community Arts Forum	Publication of <i>A Coming of Age</i> - The shared legacy of Community Arts Forum and New Belfast Community Arts Initiative	£ 1,500.00
111149	Shanway Press	Publication of <i>Madge Davison - A Revolutionary Firebrand - Recollections</i>	£ 2,200.00
111292	Media Associates	Production of <i>VIEW</i> online monthly interactive publication (3 issues)	£ 3,900.00
111321	St. Columbs Park House	Publication of <i>Bridging the Gap</i> report of the Derry-Londonderry Forum for Cities in Transition Conference	£ 3,390.00
111343	Contemporary Christianity NI Ltd	Publication of <i>1912 - The Fateful Year</i>	£ 4,800.00
111490	Belfast Interface Project	Publication of <i>Belfast Interfaces: Security Barriers and Defensive Use of Space</i>	£ 1,140.00
Overall Total			£ 16,930.00

Pathfinder Grant Scheme 2011-2012

Ref	Group	Summary	Amount Paid (£)
All Councils			
111232	Farset Youth & Community Development Ltd	Project aiming to develop dialogue between differing communities through a political Think Tank initiative.	5,000.00
Total for All Councils			5,000.00
Armagh City & District Council			
111008	REACT	Project aiming to reduce community tensions and promote positive cultural expression.	3,349.96
Total for Armagh			3,349.96
Belfast City Council			
090944	Crusaders Football Athletic & Sports Club	Crusaders/Newington shared space project to build a joint football proposal.	14,270.21
100220	Corpus Christi Youth Centre	To offer a range of programmes to the local youth on community relations and cultural traditions issues.	630.00
100221	Corpus Christi Youth Centre	A series of cultural festivals exploring the various cultures now resident in NI.	400.00
100380	North Belfast Community Development and Transition Group	One year project to lay the groundwork and prepare for the formation of a holistic cross-interface partnership between New Lodge and Tigers Bay communities of North Belfast.	5,182.97
100665	Black Mountain Shared Space	A cross community initiative to address anti-community behaviour issues and eliminate interface tension.	6,048.00
100669	Groundwork NI	Delivery of the Sharing Our Space project.	4,145.81
110996	Diversity Challenges	Grant awarded for a training programme to develop the understanding of the principles of restorative justice.	5,000.00
111042	Twaddell/Woodvale Residents Association	Support towards development of community facility at a community interface.	2,704.00
111046	Ballymurphy Research Group	Series of events looking at a range of perspectives surrounding the deaths of residents from the Ballymurphy area as a result of the conflict.	834.27
111088	GLU Project	Community diversionary event to promote positive community relations.	500.00
111106	Interaction Belfast	Mobile phone network covering interface areas in the West Belfast area.	2,475.41
111110	Greater Whitewell Community Surgery	Strategic development residential aiming to develop community relations work of the group.	3,080.00

111123	Belfast South Community Resources	Grant awarded for Sandy Row Re-imaging project.	5,000.00
111124	East Belfast Ex-Prisoners & Combatants Association	Conflict resolution programme aiming to explore the causes and resolution of conflict.	2,318.76
111134	Upper Ardoyne Youth Centre	Summer Intervention Programme.	2,000.00
111138	Conflict Resolution Services (Ireland)	Grant awarded for Interface Dialogue Programme.	4,546.00
111146	Woodvale and Cambria Youth & Community Association	Project aimed at addressing interface conflict and promoting a positive alternative to contentious cultural expression.	7,905.70
111148	Scoil an Droichid	Summer scheme aimed at providing diversionary activities for young people living in interface areas.	5,000.00
111153	Belfast Orangefest	Support towards carnival based activities.	2,998.00
111218	Happy Children Charity	Summer intervention programme for young people from Short Strand/Newtownards Road Interface areas.	8,000.00
111221	Greater Whitewell Community Surgery	Summer diversionary programme aimed at reducing community tensions within interface areas.	1,160.00
111227	Sandy Row Cultural Society	Programme of workshops seeking to explore key historical events that impacted on both the main traditions in Ireland.	1,005.00
111253	Ard Eoin Fleadh Project	Community festival aiming to reduce community tensions and promote better community relations within an interface area.	10,000.00
111271	North Belfast Interface Network	Grant awarded for support towards the maintenance of mobile network.	3,200.00
111274	Conflict Resolution Services (Ireland)	Grant awarded for developing and delivering a mediation service to resolve disputes and provide alternatives to anti-social and violent response to conflict.	5,000.00
111291	North Belfast Interface Network	Pathfinder Award to North Belfast Interface Network for core programmes.	43,028.40
111298	Conflict Resolution Services (Ireland)	Grant awarded for the recruitment of participants and hard to reach groups who are outside the peace process to encourage debate/discussion and develop training in Human Rights and non-violence.	5,000.00
111320	Short Strand Community Forum	Pathfinder Core Funding Support Grant.	28,173.00
111407	Falls Community Council	Salary costs over a fixed period of time for a worker to further develop an inter-community project previously supported by IFI Community Bridges.	22,000.00

111409	Intercomm	Project aiming to design a peace building framework to provide safe neighbourhoods and peaceful interfaces.	7,190.00
111569	Lower Shankill Community Association	Support towards the on-going development of community programmes aimed at enhancing community relations and community capacity.	5,000.00
Total for Belfast			213,795.53
Coleraine Borough Council			
111144	Patchwork Ireland	Delivery of a bespoke programme of support and services within the Churchlands ward.	4,375.00
111145	Patchwork Ireland	Development support to key community influencers in key housing estates in the Coleraine area.	1,250.00
111241	Patchwork Ireland	Support to key families and individuals in the Churchlands ward who have been directly impacted by sectarian violence in the "Heights" and Killowen areas of Coleraine.	2,500.00
111242	Patchwork Ireland	Mentoring programme aiming to develop community relations at a local level.	4,875.00
111243	Patchwork Ireland	Programme aiming to develop community capacity to address community relations issues in the area.	2,750.00
Total for Coleraine			15,750.00
Craigavon Borough Council			
111147	Epworth Methodist Church Bonfire Group	Event aimed at reducing community tensions during key summer period.	1,183.44
Total for Craigavon			1,183.44
Derry City Council			
111163	Maiden City Festival	Project aiming to develop cross-community understanding and dialogue.	5,000.00
111246	Bogside & Brandywell Initiative	Summer Intervention Programme - Soccer Blitz.	2,550.00
111247	Clooney Estate Residents Association	Summer diversionary programme.	2,530.00
111249	Creggan Neighbourhood Partnership	Summer diversionary programme.	4,986.00
Total for Derry			15,066.00

Larne Borough Council			
111108	Cairncastle LOL 692 Community and Cultural Group	Ulster Scots Folk Festival Promoting Multi- Culturalism and community cohesion through music.	3,500.00
Total for Larne			3,500.00
Magherafelt District Council			
111028	Maghera Sons Of William Flute Band	Diversionary community event aimed at reducing community tensions.	500.00
Total for Magherafelt			500.00
Multiple Councils			
091125	Anne Frank Trust UK	To support the touring Anne Frank and Me Exhibition to ensure community participation and to underpin Unite Against Hate.	6,650.80
111248	Training for Women Network Ltd	Core support for community based political education and training programmes and provision of information services.	6,509.43
Total for Multiple			13,160.23
Omagh District Council			
111283	Edenderry Street Project	Grant awarded for various activities to places of cultural significance and workshops.	1,000.00
Total for Omagh			1,000.00
Overall Total			272,305.16

Appendix 3: District Council Good Relations Programme Allocation 2011-2015²⁴

	2011/12		
Council	Total 75%	Salaries 75%	Programme 75%
Antrim	£63,970.35	£29,466.75	£34,503.60
Ards	£90,923.54	£32,623.54	£58,300.00
Armagh	£129,175.50	£61,675.50	£67,500.00
Ballymena	£95,472.32	£66,484.82	£28,987.50
Ballymoney	£77,672.25	£28,547.25	£49,125.00
Banbridge	£122,731.92	£60,106.92	£62,625.00
Belfast	£525,867.25	£124,061.25	£401,806.00
Carrickfergus	£68,223.01	£42,311.23	£25,911.78
Castlereagh	£61,743.62	£37,668.62	£24,075.00
Coleraine	£92,651.25	£49,226.25	£43,425.00
Cookstown	£99,460.46	£40,654.50	£58,805.96
Craigavon	£131,406.75	£53,271.75	£78,135.00
Derry	£331,445.25	£106,342.63	£225,102.62
Down	£107,770.98	£39,346.62	£68,424.36
Dungannon + South Tyrone	£149,436.75	£63,186.75	£86,250.00
Fermanagh	£96,885.00	£39,536.25	£57,348.75
Larne	£63,631.50	£29,881.50	£33,750.00
Limavady	£87,165.53	£56,127.75	£31,037.78
Lisburn	£76,648.14	£48,427.50	£28,220.64
Magherafelt	£104,044.01	£34,889.04	£69,154.97
Moyle	£52,729.50	£30,229.50	£22,500.00
Newry + Mourne	£167,086.23	£99,211.23	£67,875.00
Newtownabbey	£103,758.00	£30,232.50	£73,525.50
North Down	£77,814.75	£45,798.00	£32,016.75
Omagh	£58,782.66	£31,042.66	£27,740.00
Strabane	£121,890.00	£53,515.00	£68,375.00
Total	£3,158,386.52	£1,333,865.31	£1,824,521.21

	2012/13		
Council	Total 75%	Salaries 75%	Programme 75%
Antrim	£65,252.25	£29,852.25	£35,400.00
Ards	£104,807.25	£32,094.51	£72,712.74
Armagh	£143,758.50	£69,508.50	£74,250.00

	2012/13		
Council	Total 75%	Salaries 75%	Programme 75%
Ballymena	£95,943.00	£71,755.50	£24,187.50
Ballymoney	£78,962.97	£29,837.97	£49,125.00
Banbridge	£133,771.08	£69,196.08	£64,575.00
Belfast	£480,128.85	£126,125.10	£354,003.75
Carrickfergus	£92,559.00	£42,123.41	£50,435.59
Castlereagh	£66,648.65	£35,174.90	£31,473.75
Coleraine	£90,194.25	£54,357.75	£35,836.50
Cookstown	£93,604.50	£41,254.50	£52,350.00
Craigavon	£128,108.97	£45,281.61	£82,827.36
Derry	£324,140.06	£96,721.89	£227,418.17
Down	£122,831.67	£41,719.92	£81,111.75
Dungannon + South Tyrone	£156,619.46	£70,369.46	£86,250.00
Fermanagh	£113,618.42	£41,924.67	£71,693.75
Larne	£81,150.00	£32,400.00	£48,750.00
Limavady	£97,659.68	£73,509.68	£24,150.00
Lisburn	£101,115.09	£45,015.09	£56,100.00
Magherafelt	£105,903.75	£35,713.03	£70,190.72
Moyle	£55,507.10	£33,007.10	£22,500.00
Newry + Mourne	£177,795.75	£99,045.75	£78,750.00
Newtownabbey	£92,381.25	£31,001.25	£61,380.00
North Down	£90,345.00	£39,145.00	£51,200.00
Omagh	£70,216.83	£32,379.33	£37,837.50
Strabane	£116,272.44	£48,772.44	£67,500.00
Total	£3,279,295.77	£1,367,286.69	£1,912,009.08

	2013/14		
Council	Total 75%	Salaries 75%	Programme 75%
Antrim	£60,490.56	£29,869.56	£30,621.00
Ards	£124,016.50	£33,141.50	£90,875.00
Armagh	£167,943.00	£68,943.00	£99,000.00
Ballymena	£87,553.40	£72,210.47	£15,342.93
Ballymoney	£82,846.61	£31,353.48	£51,493.13
Banbridge	£138,503.03	£66,053.33	£72,449.70
Belfast	£485,128.85	£126,125.10	£359,003.75
Carrickfergus	£158,668.75	£45,726.34	£112,942.41

	2013/14		
Council	Total 75%	Salaries 75%	Programme 75%
Castlereagh	£80,330.19	£42,830.40	£37,499.79
Coleraine	£90,747.00	£51,118.50	£39,628.50
Cookstown	£104,474.25	£43,499.25	£60,975.00
Craigavon	£121,437.94	£50,922.57	£70,515.37
Derry	£360,683.83	£103,770.95	£256,912.88
Down	£118,350.05	£42,371.57	£75,978.48
Dungannon + South Tyrone	£170,230.64	£74,980.64	£95,250.00
Fermanagh	£112,253.01	£46,212.01	£66,041.00
Larne	£74,602.25	£32,433.50	£42,168.75
Limavady	£96,813.00	£59,275.50	£37,537.50
Lisburn	£96,789.69	£48,263.19	£48,526.50
Magherafelt	£97,519.69	£34,414.00	£63,105.69
Moyle	£56,691.18	£34,191.18	£22,500.00
Newry + Mourne	£166,170.75	£99,045.75	£67,125.00
Newtownabbey	£82,556.70	£29,463.00	£53,093.70
North Down	£89,600.78	£53,884.78	£35,716.00
Omagh	£65,187.91	£32,458.47	£32,729.44
Strabane	£115,687.50	£57,300.00	£58,387.50
Total	£3,405,277.06	£1,409,858.04	£1,995,419.02

	2014/15		
Council	Total 75%	Salaries 75%	Programme 75%
Antrim	£49,000.00	£30,870.00	£18,130.00
Ards	£97,000.00	£35,098.50	£61,901.50
Armagh	£137,000.00	£69,508.50	£67,491.50
Ballymena	£79,000.00	£73,598.33	£5,401.67
Ballymoney	£67,000.00	£37,698.75	£29,301.25
Banbridge	£111,000.00	£72,021.83	£38,978.17
Belfast	£402,000.00	£184,078.50	£217,921.50
Carrickfergus	£128,000.00	£63,987.00	£64,013.00
Castlereagh	£65,000.00	£39,823.50	£25,176.50
Coleraine	£74,000.00	£50,844.75	£23,155.25
Cookstown	£84,000.00	£43,800.00	£40,200.00
Craigavon	£99,000.00	£61,710.12	£37,289.88
Derry	£310,000.00	£109,290.97	£200,709.03

Council	2014/15		
	Total 75%	Salaries 75%	Programme 75%
Down	£97,000.00	£43,164.68	£53,835.32
Dungannon + South Tyrone	£140,000.00	£74,980.50	£65,019.50
Fermanagh	£94,000.00	£61,132.50	£32,867.50
Larne	£60,000.00	£32,443.50	£27,556.50
Limavady	£79,000.00	£58,792.50	£20,207.50
Lisburn	£78,000.00	£45,828.75	£32,171.25
Magherafelt	£79,000.00	£36,255.00	£42,745.00
Moyle	£47,000.00	£34,883.33	£12,116.67
Newry + Mourne	£137,000.00	£108,577.28	£28,422.72
Newtownabbey	£67,000.00	£27,930.00	£39,070.00
North Down	£72,000.00	£52,386.00	£19,614.00
Omagh	£55,000.00	£35,175.53	£19,824.47
Strabane	£93,000.00	£51,862.50	£41,137.50
Total	£2,800,000.00	£1,535,742.82	£1,264,257.18



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Research and Information Service Briefing Paper

Paper 000/00

28 November 2014

NIAR 716-14

Michael Potter and Anne Campbell

Community Relations Funding through Local Councils in Northern Ireland

1 Introduction

This paper briefly outlines community relations¹ funding for groups through local councils in Northern Ireland in the context of the inquiry by the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister into the Together: Building a United Community strategy². The paper is a supplement to a previous paper, Community Relations Funding in Northern Ireland³.

It is not intended to detail all community relations activities of local councils, but a summary is given of how funding originating in the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister (OFMdfM) is used for grants to local organisations.

1 It is not within the scope of this paper to discuss terminology in relation to this area. The term 'community relations' has tended to be replaced by 'good relations' in many areas, although both terms are still in use in various contexts. 'Community relations' is used here for simplicity and does not infer preference.

2 'Inquiry into Building a United Community', Committee for OFMdfM web pages, accessed 2 October 2014: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Assembly-Business/Committees/Office-of-the-First-Minister-and-deputy-First-Minister/Inquiries/Building-a-United-Community/>.

3 Research and Information Service Briefing Paper 99/14 *Community Relations Funding in Northern Ireland*, 9 October 2014: <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RaISe/Publications/2014/ofmdfm/9914.pdf>

2 Community Relations Funding in Local Councils

Funding from OFMdFM is distributed to each of the councils at a rate of 75%, with the remaining 25% matched by the council itself. A proportion of this money is spent on salaries for a community relations department or equivalent and the rest on programme costs. Programme costs can include activities by the council, training, events, service level agreements and partnership work with other organisations or the distribution of grants.

Each council uses the funding differently and in most cases grants to local groups and organisations is a very small part of the programme. For example, Magherafelt District Council has not distributed grants since 2012⁴ and Dungannon District Council has used money to work in partnership with local organisations rather than in the distribution of grants⁵. In Belfast City Council, 470 separate organisations have received almost £1.7 million of funding from 2011-12 to 2013-14 through small grants, summer intervention and St Patrick's Day programmes⁶. In all, 1332 separate organisations have been in receipt of community relations funding through local councils in the past three years.

It is not intended here to itemise the various uses of the community relations funds by each of the local councils, but a full list of funding received by each organisation by council area in the financial years 2011-12 to 2013-14 is at Appendix 1.

Table 1 shows the full value of council community relations funding and the proportion that is used for the distribution of grants.

4 Information from Magherafelt District Council 8 October 2014.

5 Information from Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council 1 October 2014.

6 Information from Belfast City Council 24 September 2014.

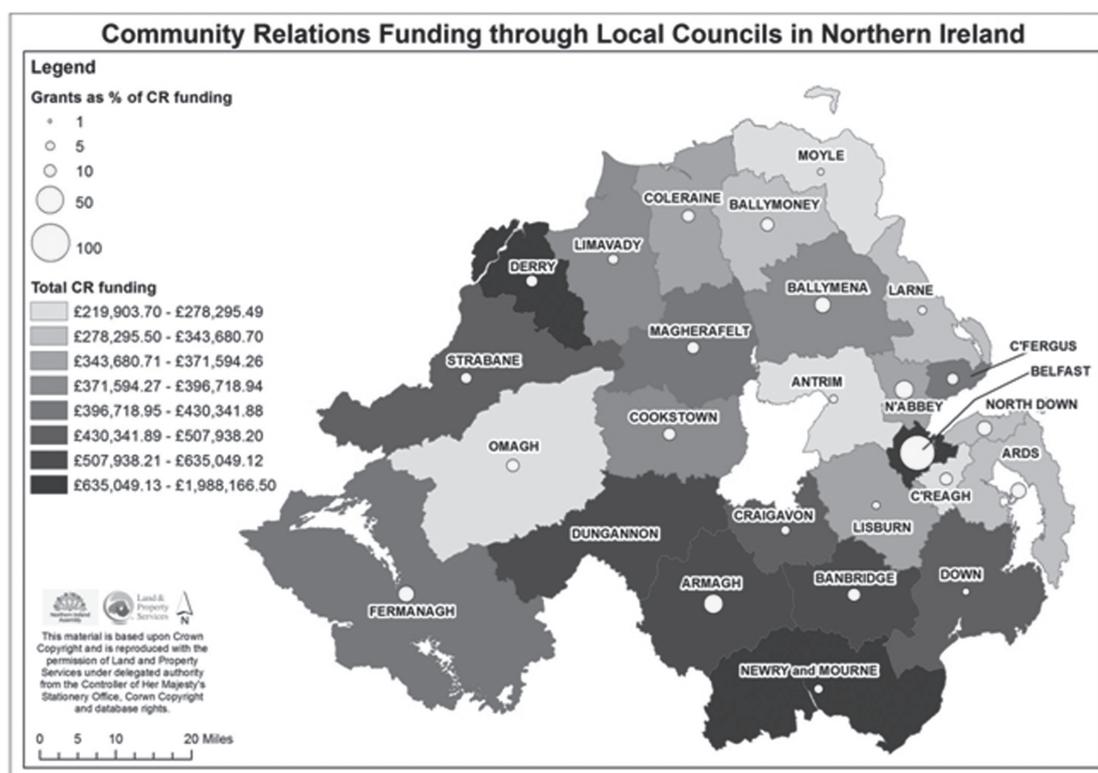
Table 1: Use of Community Relations Funding Distributed to Councils in the Financial Years 2011-12 to 2013-14⁷

Council	Total CR Funding	Grants	Grants as Percentage of all CR Funding
Antrim	£252,951.21	£11,566.99	4.6%
Ards	£305,690.88	£48,246.17	15.8%
Armagh	£587,836.00	£158,038.00	26.9%
Ballymena	£371,958.29	£67,764.14	18.2%
Ballymoney	£319,309.10	£39,010.00	12.2%
Banbridge	£526,674.68	£61,562.00	11.7%
Belfast	£1,988,166.50	£1,688,915.00	84.9%
Carrickfergus	£425,934.44	£40,770.40	9.6%
Castlereagh	£278,295.49	£31,140.80	11.2%
Coleraine	£364,790.00	£39,191.95	10.7%
Cookstown	£396,718.94	£44,820.00	11.3%
Craigavon	£507,938.20	£29,799.00	5.9%
Derry	£1,355,025.40	£243,904.40	10.0%
Down	£465,270.24	£17,019.82	3.7%
Dungannon and South Tyrone	£635,049.12	Nil	0%
Fermanagh	£430,341.88	£79,058.69	18.4%
Larne	£292,511.66	£15,153.24	5.2%
Limavady	£387,264.00	£29,904.10	7.7%
Lisburn	£366,070.56	£17,605	4.8%
Magherafelt	£409,956.60	£43,312.13	10.7%
Moyle	£219,903.70	£6,608.00	3.0%
Newry and Mourne	£681,403.64	£40,700.00	6.0%
Newtownabbey	£371,594.26	£92,188.74	24.8%
North Down	£343,680.70	£52,645.51	15.3%
Omagh	£258,916.53	£27,596.00	10.7%
Strabane	£471,799.92	39,769.14	8.4%

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This table is compiled from information provided by OFMdFM 2 October 2014 and from the local councils (see Appendix 1). Total costs are calculated from the 75% rate provided by OFMdFM and taken over the three financial years in question

The following map shows the distribution of community relations funding by local council, indicating the percentage used for the distribution of grants.



Belfast uses more than 80% of its community relations funds for the distribution of grants, but this is not the norm: the average is 13.5% of the total across all councils.

Appendix 1: Local Council Community Relations Grants to Groups: Financial Years 2011/12 to 2013/14

Antrim⁸

Springfarm and District Community Association	£6,003.00
Community Relations in Schools	£910.00
PeacePlayers Int NI	£1,630.00
Corrymeela	£507.56
Northern Ireland Youth Forum	£2,516.43
Total	£11,566.99

Ards⁹

North Down Community Assistance	£6,461.51
Link Family and Community Centre	£1,799.16
Donaghadee Commerce and Development Group	£2,075.00
Ards Camera Club	£405.50
Friends of Portaferry Presbyterian Church	£1,400.00

8 Information from Antrim Borough Council 22 September 2014.

9 Information from Ards Borough Council 23 September 2014.

Loughries Historical Society	£1,800.00
Portaferry Accordion Band	£600.00
Donaghadee Community Partnership	£1,200.00
Millisle and District Community Association	£900.00
St Patrick's Flower Festival Committee	£600.00
Ballygowan Youth Club	£1,800.00
Ballywalter Bowling Club	£2,025.00
Ballywalter Youth Club	£1,280.00
Comber and District Cage Bird Society	£300.00
North Down RUR Branch Royal Irish Rangers Association	£200.00
East Down Rural Community Network	£300.00
Bowtown Community Development Group	£600.00
West Winds Social and Cultural Institution	£400.00
Harmony Trust	£1,200.00
Ards Youth FC	£600.00
Bowtown Youth Club	£800.00
East Ards Historical Society	£100.00
Barnados	£1,800.00
Killinchy Seniors	£600.00
Cloughey DCA	£200.00
Trinity Presbyterian Church	£100.00
Carrowdore Early Years	£1,600.00
Blair Maine Research Society	£800.00
Ards over 50s Forum	£400.00
United Ulster History Forum	£1,600.00
Ballycran Camogie Club	£600.00
Wounded Police and Families Association	£1,000.00
Tagit Fishing Club	£1,200.00
Millisle Youth Forum	£1,800.00
Portaferry Community Collective	£200.00
Portaferry Gala Committee	£1,000.00
Comber Autism Group	£600.00
Comber Horticultural Society	£400.00
Ballyhalbert Park HRA	£400.00
Friends of 1st N'Ards PC	£600.00
East End RA	£100.00
Glastry College PTA	£200.00

St Mark's Parish Church	£600.00
Ballywalter CAG	£600.00
Portavogie DAG	£600.00
Castle Gardens PTA	£600.00
Peninsula Praise Group	£100.00
Portaferry in Bloom	£200.00
Portaferry/Strangford Trust	£600.00
Comber Rec	£800.00
Portaferry WI	£100.00
Ballygowan DCA	£100.00
AGENDA	£100.00
Embrace Comber	£200.00
Friends of Lord L'Derry OCL	£600.00
Ballyphilip YC	£400.00
Peninsula Amateur Theatre Co	£200.00
FASA	£400.00
Total	£48,246.17

Armagh¹⁰

Armagh Road Bowls	£3,000.00
CAIRDE	£17,050.00
North of Ireland Bands Association	£4,800.00
Co Armagh Milk Cup Association	£3,000.00
Drumnaleg Community Association	£250.00
Charles Wood Summer School	£7,000.00
Armagh Old Boys Silver Band	£6,000.00
Richhill Improvements Association	£2,000.00
All Set Cross Cultural Project	£1,160.00
Markethill District Enterprise Ltd	£750.00
High Rollers S.O.C.	£200.00
Nifty 50's Tandragee	£200.00
Little Villagers Playgroup	£250.00
Stagehands	£250.00
Lena Mackrel School's Poetry Competition	£1,740.00
Hamiltonsbawn Community Association	£250.00
Middletown & District Community Development Assoc	£2,000.00

Keady & District Community Initiatives	£500.00
Northern Ireland Bridge Union	£3,900.00
Charlemont & Collegeland Development Association	£200.00
Ballymacnab Community Development Association	£750.00
Milford Preservation Trust	£1,800.00
Setanta Mixed Martial Arts Club	£1,200.00
Redrock Development Partnership / Tuesday Club	£250.00
Armagh City & District U3A	£1,700.00
Markethill Festival Committee	£3,250.00
The Upbeat Agency	£1,250.00
Loughgall Vintage & Classic Club	£960.00
St Mochuas Branch Comhaltas Ceoltairi Eireann	£1,500.00
Armagh Rose of Tralee Festival	£2,000.00
Saint Patrick's Trian A Centre for Creative Practi	£3,000.00
Church Hill Community Development Association	£250.00
Mid-Ulster Football Association	£500.00
Armagh GAA County Board	£3,500.00
Ballymore Bicentenary Committee	£1,250.00
1st Annaghmore Boys Brigade	£175.00
Killylea & District Development Committee	£500.00
Tassagh Cultural Rural Neighbourhood Group	£250.00
North Armagh Motor Club	£2,000.00
Association of Old Vehicle Clubs In NI LTD	£400.00
St Paul's Parish	£200.00
Tandragee Development Initiative	£250.00
Keady Community Band	£200.00
Richhill Buildings Preservation Trust	£2,500.00
Markethill Horse & Pony Driving Club Ltd	£1,000.00
Charles Wood Summer School	£18,000.00
Keady Community Cultural & Festival Group	£200.00
Armagh Boys & Girls Club	£1,750.00
Armagh Public Library & Armagh Observatory	£1,810.00
The City Chapter	£1,500.00
Armagh Pipers Club	£9,000.00
Fit 4 U Armagh Club	£200.00
Derrynoose Community Development Association	£250.00
Portadown Armagh Railway Society (PARS)	£200.00

Keady & District Community Initiative	£500.00
Castle Defenders Flute Band	£250.00
Derrynoose Drama Group	£2,350.00
Armagh Senior Citizens Forum	£850.00
Setanta Mixed Martial Arts	£1,200.00
Tynan & Armagh Point to Point	£2,300.00
Armagh City & District Council Tourism & Events	£7,500.00
Keady Community Cultural & Festival Group	£4,000.00
Club Spraoi	£200.00
Darkley Primary School	£900.00
Lisdown Community Fellowship	£550.00
Keady Older and Bolder Club	£250.00
The Crafty Group (Stitchers)	£200.00
Drumnaleg Community Association	£300.00
Hamiltonsbawn Cultural Society	£250.00
Milford Community Development Association	£750.00
Loughgall and District Improvement Association	£1,200.00
All Set Cross Cultural Project	£380.00
Tynan Development Committee Limited	£250.00
Armagh City Choir	£1,113.00
Armagh Cool Club	£200.00
Royal British Legion Tandragee Branch	£250.00
Moyrourkan Group	£400.00
MY Youth Group Middletown	£250.00
BANI	£200.00
AMBER	£200.00
Markethill District Lol No. 10	£10,000.00
Downs Extra	£200.00
Mullahead Ploughing Society	£3,000.00
Total	£158,038.00

Ballymena¹¹

Gig'n the Bann festival	£3,000.00
Glenravel Young at Heart	£1,500.00
Dunclug Partnership Group	£3,295.00
Ballymena Inter-Ethnic Forum	£24,666.26
Ballymena Borough Church Forum	£3,822.13
Ballymena Probus Club	£2,074.00
Mediation Northern Ireland	£3,421.08
Ahoghill Senior Citizens' Bowling Club	£268.75
All Saints' Community Outings Group	£281.25
Ballymarlow & District Community Association	£445.74
Ballymena Festival of Music, Speech and Dance	£600.00
Ballymena Parades and Bands' Forum	£60.00
Ballymena Retirement Group	£900.00
Ballymena Senior Citizens' Club	£900.00
Braidwater Senior Citizens' Group	£900.00
Broughshane & District Community Association	£681.36
Carnlea	£300.00
Castlegore Flute Band	£300.00
Cloney Rural Development Association	£900.00
Cloney Young at Heart	£600.00
Clough & District Senior Citizens' Group	£600.00
Clough Community Association	£300.00
Clough Fife and Drum Club	£271.54
Community Focus Learning	£300.00
Cullybackey Development Agency	£190.00
Dunclug & District Resident Association	£324.07
Dunclug College	£300.00
Dunclug Senior Citizens' Club	£152.50
Dunclug Youth Forum	£739.27
Festival Dance Teachers' Association	£900.00
Glenravel Community Summer Scheme	£900.00
Harryville Partnership	£175.00
Kells and Connor Community Improvement Association	£593.00
Marlagh Educational & Cultural Group	£354.76

Moyasset Heritage & Cultural Society	£600.00
Moyasset True Blues	£600.00
Parkinson's Support Group	£300.00
Portglenone Senior Citizens	£304.75
Portglenone Senior Citizens' Arts & Craft Club	£284.05
Portglenone Senior Citizens' Thursday Bowling Club	£162.50
Rectory Residents' Association	£900.00
Seven Towers Senior Citizens' Club	£600.00
Still Active Club	£650.00
Still Active Club - St Patrick's Church	£700.00
The Carson Project	£286.06
The Tollbar Dancers	£900.00
Tullygarley & District Residents' Association	£833.47
Tullymore Rural Amenities Group	£652.85
Uganda Association	£300.00
Warren Cultural & Education Society	£560.00
Waveney Youth Centre	£488.24
Ballykeel Together Development Association	£300.00
Cullybackey Senior Citizens	£390.00
Hope Centre (BFASG)	£205.06
Mid Antrim Ulster Special Constabulary	£596.75
Polish Saturday School Ballymena	£300.00
Ballymena & District Carers' Group	£300.00
Ballymena North Partnership	£111.99
Bann Maine West	£300.00
Breathe Easy Ballymena Lung Support Group	£130.38
Glenravel & District Community Residents' Group	£300.00
Glenravel Youth Club	£175.00
Harryville Men's Shed	£244.78
Kells & Connor Senior Citizens' Luncheon Club	£272.55
Total	£67,764.14

Ballymoney¹²

Dervock and District Community Group	£1,050.00
Bendoorah Apprentice Boys Cultural Society	£1,300.00
Topp Star Of The North Pipe Band	£1,400.00
Fuse FM	£1,400.00
Ballymoney Evergreen Club	£350.00
Dunaghy Flute Band	£700.00
Carnary Community Association	£350.00
Carnary Community Association Youth Club	£350.00
Glebeside Community Ass	£950.00
Japanese Cultural Centre	£600.00
Ballybogey Community Association	£1,300.00
Refuge/ The Wash Basin	£350.00
Castle Kidz	£700.00
Derrykeighan & District Community Association	£700.00
Ballymoney Resource Centre	£350.00
Killyrammer District Community Ass	£550.00
St James Youth Club	£500.00
Cloughmills Community Ass	£950.00
Edeb Accordion Band	£950.00
Cloughmills Community Action Team	£900.00
Cloughmills Boy & Girls Football Club	£700.00
Lisnagaver Flute Band	£950.00
Castle Community Ass	£1,050.00
Rasharkin Community Association	£940.00
Cheers Youth Club	£700.00
Lavin Flute Band	£350.00
Ballymoney Evergreen Club	£350.00
Kingdom of Dalriada Ulster Scots Society	£700.00
Ullans Speakers Ass	£1,050.00
Royal British Legion Womens Section Ballymoney	£250.00
Dunloy Development Ass	£250.00
36th Ulster Memorial Drumming Club	£250.00
Ballybogey 50+ Club	£600.00
Cloughmills Community Youth Club	£250.00

Cloughmills Bowling Club	£250.00
Glebeside Womens Club	£250.00
Stranocum & District Development Group	£600.00
Ballymacconnelly Renewal Group	£1,300.00
Bushside Independent Flute Band	£250.00
Ballymoney WI	£250.00
Ballymoney Apprentice Boys Memorial Temperance LOL 956	£250.00
Ballymoney Old Vehicle Club	£250.00
Ballymacconnelly Renewal Group	£200.00
Bushvale Senior Citizens group	£250.00
Cloughmills and St Brigid's Primary School	£350.00
Cloughmills Golden Oldies	£320.00
North Antrim Cultural and Musical Society	£700.00
Royal British Legion	£350.00
Crown Defenders Flute Band Cloughmills	£350.00
Finvoy Rural Educational and Cultural Society	£350.00
Dervock Parent and Toddler Group	£350.00
Fab Femme	£350.00
Benvardin	£350.00
Glebeside Community Association Men's Group	£700.00
Stranocum Ulster Scots Cultural Heritage Society	£350.00
Glebe Rangers FC	£350.00
Bann Valley CA	£350.00
Cloughmills Cultural Historical Society	£350.00
Senior Citizens Friendship Group	£350.00
United Parish of Ballymoney, Finvoy and Rasharkin	£350.00
St James Presbyterian Church Holiday Club	£350.00
Ballymoney Welfare Group	£350.00
Kilraughts Friendship Club	£350.00
Rasharkin Residents Association	£350.00
Castle Youth Club	£350.00
Glengad Vintage Club	£350.00
Glebe-B-Tots	£350.00
Rasharkin Women's Group	£350.00
Total	£39,010.00

Banbridge¹³

Stagestruck	£7,400.00
Lower Iveagh Cultural & Heritage Society	£6,200.00
Laurencetown Summer Scheme	£5,000.00
Benraw Rural Community Association	£250.00
Kilmacrew & District Rural Community Group	£400.00
Waringsford & Tullyniskey Rural Comm Dev Assoc	£600.00
The Victoria Club	£335.00
Seapatrick Community Association	£600.00
Banbridge Orange Hall Committee	£1,050.00
The LLT Mini Me's Holiday Club	£2,000.00
Donard Summer Scheme	£3,000.00
Seapatrick Community Association	£200.00
Lisnavaragh Rural Community Association	£850.00
Anaclone Community Engagement Group	£750.00
Annaclone Summer Scheme	£3,000.00
Youth Action NI	£17,000.00
Rathfriland Royal British Legion Branch	£250.00
Moneyslane Cultural & Rural Dev Association	£250.00
Liatroim Fontenoy's GAC	£987.00
Banbridge Phoenix	£500.00
South Down Bands Forum	£400.00
Sterritt Memorial Ulster Scots Society & Drumming	£680.00
Kinallen Rurl Community Dev Association	£250.00
Tullylish GAC	£300.00
Carnew Rural Development Association	£2,000.00
Rhythmn Youth Group	£2,160.00
Finnis Rural Development Association	£550.00
Crown Drumming Club & Ulster Scots Society	£150.00
LLT Community Association Youth	£1,000.00
Cloughskelt Rural & Cultural Association	£250.00
Katesbridge Community Association	£250.00
Banbridge Posy Club	£200.00
Closkelt Pipe Band	£250.00
ENP - Every Night Project	£2,500.00
Total	£61,562.00

Belfast¹⁴

Ashton Community Trust	£6,875.00
East Belfast Titanic Festival	£3,650.00
St Teresa's Youth Centre	£1,000.00
Northern Ireland Youth Forum	£3,200.00
The Basement Youth Club	£8,000.00
Friends of the Grove Park	£400.00
Fortwilliam & Macrory Presbyterian Church	£12,240.00
Totally Trim	£500.00
Finaghy Cross-roads Group	£1,700.00
New Life Counselling	£1,900.00
Ugandan Community in NI	£500.00
Aisling Ghear Theatre Company	£995.00
Queen's University -School of History & Anthropology	£1,000.00
Ballymurphy Research Group	£1,000.00
Anti Racism World Cup	£1,250.00
Rivers Community Project	£5,320.00
Ransom Productions	£2,240.00
Children for Peace in Ireland	£4,240.00
Finaghy Community Centre Committee	£2,620.00
PSNI	£2,000.00
Ballymacarrett Arts and Cultural Society	£26,300.00
St. Peter's Immaculata Youth Club	£1,000.00
Barnardo's Tuar Ceatha Services	£8,550.00
St Colmcilles/Gilnahirk Cross Community Group	£600.00
Cumann Culturtha Mhic Reactain	£3,000.00
Lamb Films Ltd	£3,000.00
Polish Association NI	£3,000.00
Pobal	£9,525.00
Ardoyne Youth Providers Forum	£7,000.00
Feile an Phobail	£5,812.00
Tigers Bay Mens Support Group	£11,200.00
South West Action Team (SWAT)	£13,000.00
Village Focus Group	£5,500.00
African and Carribean Support Organisation Northern Ireland(ACSONI)	£4,623.00

Northern Ireland Inter Faith Forum	£1,000.00
Arts for All	£6,620.00
Ligoniel Improvement Association	£12,740.00
East Belfast Partnership	£3,500.00
Love Music/Hate Racism NI	£4,200.00
Sandy Row Residents Association	£6,637.00
The Mac	£7,250.00
St John Bosco Amateur Boxing Club	£5,300.00
George Best Community Cup	£1,000.00
Ballynafeigh Community Development Association	£9,500.00
PVN (Place of Victory for all Nations)	£4,000.00
Early Years - the Organisation for Children	£3,500.00
Stadium Projects	£8,942.00
Churches' Community Work Alliance N.I.	£2,000.00
Tar Isteach	£10,500.00
Corrymeela Community	£6,450.00
Belvoir Somme Association	£1,000.00
Ligoniel Family Centre	£1,400.00
McGurks Bar Massacre Group	£1,000.00
Forthspring Inter Community Group	£8,500.00
West Kirk Community Project	£6,950.00
University of Ulster	£1,000.00
Success Dragon & Lion Dance Association	£1,500.00
Sandy Row Cultural Society	£1,000.00
St Patrick's College and Boys Model School Community Relations Project	£6,002.00
NICE	£3,000.00
East End Great War Society	£3,000.00
Unionist Centenary Committee	£6,000.00
The First Step Drop-In Centre	£3,000.00
Suffolk/Lenadoon Interface Group	£13,745.00
Co-operation Ireland	£3,000.00
TIDES Training	£5,000.00
Taughmonagh Community Forum Limited	£3,000.00
Northern Ireland Tolerance Educational & Cultural Assoc	£3,770.00
Annadale Haywood Residents Association	£10,500.00
The Vine Centre	£1,000.00
EXIT	£1,350.00

Green Shoot Productions	£13,725.00
Donegall Pass Community Forum	£4,994.00
Cliftonville Community Regeneration Forum	£14,740.00
Sandy Row Community Forum	£10,000.00
Culture Night Belfast	£1,000.00
APAC	£4,500.00
Ravenlink Residents' Group	£1,000.00
Forbairt Feirste	£1,000.00
Farset Youth and Community Development Ltd	£3,000.00
Habitat for Humanity	£6,900.00
Irish Football Association	£4,640.00
FACES - Family and Child Empowerment Services	£1,000.00
North Belfast Play Forum	£19,000.00
Beyond Skin	£4,300.00
North Belfast Interface Network	£12,100.00
International Brigade Commemoration Committee	£1,000.00
Ionad Uibh Eachach	£570.00
An Eochair	£1,620.00
Prime Cut Productions	£15,300.00
Radio Failte Teo	£1,000.00
Artillery Youth Centre	£6,000.00
Immaculata Junior Football Club	£1,000.00
Women's Information Group	£1,000.00
GEMS NI LTD	£923.00
Lagan Village Somme Society	£4,120.00
The Bytes Project	£2,200.00
Women's Common Paths Network	£6,828.00
Ulster Covenant and Historical Society	£4,000.00
PS.150	£1,000.00
Divis Joint Development Committee	£8,565.00
Crossover Basketball NI	£15,550.00
Belfast Unemployed Resource Centre	£12,305.00
Community Relations in Schools (CRIS)	£6,000.00
Mountainview Battlefields Assoc	£600.00
East Belfast Community's Historical & Cultural Association	£7,500.00
Black Box Trust	£3,200.00
Chinese Welfare Association (N.I.)	£11,000.00

Shankill Area Project	£12,820.00
St Stephen's Scouts	£1,000.00
Ullans Academy	£6,615.00
Willowfield Parish Community Association	£4,450.00
Ardoyne Youth Club	£9,300.00
The Cosy Historical and Cultural Society	£1,000.00
Woodvale Community Initiative	£2,500.00
The Immaculata Amateur Boxing Club	£1,000.00
Mornington Community Centre	£5,200.00
NIFTL	£1,000.00
Donegal Pass Events Committee	£1,000.00
Hazelwood College	£3,000.00
Inner East Youth Project	£6,700.00
Polish Saturday School	£500.00
Belfast Interface Project	£900.00
Mornington Community Centre	£5,000.00
East Belfast Area Youth Project	£3,930.00
Glen Colin Residents Association	£3,350.00
Teach Na Failte	£6,016.00
Amazing Brains NI CIC	£1,580.00
Village Focus Group	£3,450.00
Ulster Hall	£3,000.00
NIDS Northern Ireland Dialouge Society	£1,380.00
St. John Vianney Youth Centre	£6,550.00
COPE	£1,750.00
NICHS Limited	£1,000.00
Bryson Intercultural	£4,000.00
Law Centre(NI)	£5,000.00
36th (Ulster) Division Memorial Association	£6,000.00
Rainbow Health Ltd	£1,000.00
Round Tower Community Project	£1,000.00
Tigers Bay History Group	£4,000.00
The Belfast Boxing Ring	£17,550.00
Ballymac Friendship Trust	£18,500.00
Culturlann McAdam O Fiaich	£25,950.00
MACARA	£930.00
Women into Politics/Downtown Womens Group	£1,430.00

Tinderbox Theatre Company	£2,500.00
Ballysillan Youth for Christ Community Drop In Centre	£1,000.00
Replay Theatre Company	£1,000.00
Upper Andersonstown Limited Youth Network	£2,500.00
Tar Anall	£3,284.00
Deanby Youth Centre	£1,000.00
Falls Women's Centre	£1,000.00
Indian Community Centre	£3,000.00
diVERSE	£800.00
Corpus Christi Youth Centre	£4,180.00
Polish Mission Church	£2,585.00
Star Neighbourhood Centre	£2,400.00
Skegoneill and Glandore Common Purpose	£1,000.00
Albert Foundry Football Club	£900.00
North Belfast Women's Initiative & Support Project (NBWISP)	£5,645.00
Fight Academy	£850.00
Grove United Football Club	£950.00
Belfast Primary Schools Football Association	£846.00
Loughside Football Club	£7,442.00
Woodvale Football Club	£9,790.00
Glenbank Community Association	£3,000.00
Adullam Christian Ministries	£6,700.00
East Belfast Alternatives	£7,938.00
Belfast Sparta Football Club	£510.00
North Belfast Alternatives	£3,000.00
Centre For Health And Well Being	£2,610.00
Balmoral Filipino Community Association	£600.00
Ballymurphy Research Group	£3,000.00
Community Dialogue	£10,000.00
Belfast Festival at Queens	£6,000.00
Polish Saturday School	£1,000.00
Glentoran Partnership	£540.00
Terry Enright Foundation	£2,490.00
ArtsEkta	£10,680.00
Polish Association NI	£3,000.00
Bloomfield Football Club	£400.00
Queen's Basketball Club	£235.00

Romanian Roma Community Association Northern Ireland	£5,214.00
Culture Night Belfast	£350.00
LORAG	£7,580.00
An Droichead	£6,500.00
Markets Development Association	£18,500.00
South Belfast Alternatives	£8,000.00
Greater Village Regeneration Trust	£8,572.00
Bryson Lagan Sports	£1,000.00
St. James Community Forum	£8,725.00
East Belfast Partnership	£5,000.00
Short Strand Community Forum Women's Group	£17,544.00
Short Strand Community Forum	£25,380.00
Soroptimists International Of Great Britain & Ireland	£600.00
Belfast South Community Resource	£10,795.00
NI Football Tennis Open League	£1,000.00
Peace and Reconciliation Group	£5,220.00
Newstart Education Centre	£2,070.00
Royal Irish Rangers Old Comrades Assoc.	£6,520.00
Friends of the Fallen (Farset)	£2,100.00
NI Anti-Poverty Network	£1,000.00
Men Of The North	£740.00
Ballysillan Community Forum	£2,600.00
Ardmonagh Women's Group	£1,550.00
Woodvale Presbyterian Church	£225.00
FASA	£780.00
Greater Whitewell Community Surgery	£5,000.00
Womens Resource & Development Agency	£8,611.00
Spectrum Centre	£9,060.00
Youthworks CIC	£8,000.00
The HUBB Community Resource Centre	£15,610.00
Horn of Africa People's Aid Northern Ireland	£4,000.00
Ocean Youth Trust Ireland	£1,000.00
JamLive Studios	£1,000.00
Opportunity Youth	£950.00
Silver Threads	£2,080.00
Belfast Metropolitan College	£5,820.00
Just Books Collective Limited	£800.00

Christian Brothers School	£1,000.00
Cregagh Wanderers Youth Football Club	£650.00
Include Youth/give and Take Scheme	£3,250.00
YouthCom	£5,000.00
Shankill Church of the Nazarene	£400.00
Queen's University Belfast Students Union	£1,000.00
Shankill Women's Centre	£15,148.00
Clarendon Development Association	£1,345.00
Short Strand Partnership	£4,000.00
Seaview Enterprises	£21,000.00
St. Andrews FC	£1,000.00
Suffolk Community Forum	£1,880.00
Healing Through Remembering	£3,000.00
Newhill Football Club	£1,000.00
Coiste Na N-Iarchimi	£1,200.00
Youth Link NI	£11,000.00
Denmark Street Community Centre	£1,300.00
Holy Family Youth Centre	£7,522.00
Carrick Hill Residents Association	£11,525.00
Gleann Amateur Boxing Club	£8,725.00
St Matthews FC	£980.00
North Belfast Community Development & Transition Group	£5,000.00
Nigerian Association Northern Ireland	£640.00
Rosario Youth Centre	£2,350.00
West Kirk Community Project	£3,450.00
New Lodge Arts	£18,806.00
Divis Youth Project	£2,810.00
Charter NI	£13,695.00
Malachians Football Club	£1,000.00
East Belfast Arts Festival	£1,000.00
1st South Belfast Somme Society	£1,000.00
Northshore Somme Society	£825.00
Solway Stars FC	£10,200.00
One World Creative	£735.00
1st North Belfast Somme Historical & Cultural Society	£825.00
Minority Focus	£1,000.00
Newtown Forest Football Club	£1,000.00

The Happy Stitchers	£4,360.00
Connswater Community and Leisure Services	£5,000.00
SOS Bus NI	£1,000.00
Church of Pentecost (Belfast)	£970.00
Cathedral Quarter Trust	£6,500.00
Fitzroy Presbyterian Church	£2,770.00
Fairhill Community Association	£2,300.00
Russian Speaking Community Northern Ireland	£915.00
Ardoyne Fleadh Project	£3,850.00
Interaction Belfast	£12,027.00
Bruiser Theatre Company	£4,000.00
Youth Initiatives	£14,396.00
Greater Shankill Alternatives	£11,500.00
Twaddell Womens Intercommunity Group	£3,000.00
Mediation Northern Ireland	£5,000.00
QE1 Private Members Club	£992.00
Lower Ormeau Residents Action Group	£7,430.00
Eastside Amateur Boxing Club	£800.00
Donegal Celtic Youth Football Club	£400.00
Belfast Junior Giants	£400.00
Phoenix Basketball Club	£575.00
Arts and Disability Forum	£1,000.00
PeacePlayers International - Northern Ireland (PPI-NI)	£6,520.00
Marrowbone Residents Association	£7,278.00
Santos Football Club	£720.00
Northern Ireland Orienteering	£4,160.00
Fane Street Primary School	£1,000.00
Francis Hutcheson Institute	£500.00
Northern Ireland Childrens Enterprise	£5,000.00
South Belfast Roundtable	£5,000.00
Townsend Street Social Outreach Centre	£615.00
Wave Trauma Centre	£2,660.00
Springboard Opportunites Ltd	£1,000.00
Friendship for Integrated Development Association NI	£1,000.00
Mount Community Association	£3,300.00
Indian Malayali Association	£400.00
Sirocco Youth Football Club	£900.00

An Eochair	£3,900.00
Success Dragon & Lion Dance Association	£500.00
Andersontown Malayee Association	£400.00
NICEM	£5,000.00
Gleann Football Club	£450.00
Whiterock Creche Association	£520.00
EPIC	£1,000.00
Norman Whiteside Sports Facility	£7,010.00
The Wider Circle	£2,000.00
Golden Thread Gallery	£3,000.00
Indian Senior Citizens Club	£1,250.00
The Fellowship of Messines Association	£2,820.00
South Belfast Malecare	£1,760.00
Lower Shankill Community Association	£14,156.00
An Munia Tober	£1,000.00
Prison Fellowship Northern Ireland	£875.00
Lower Oldpark Community Association	£3,550.00
1st North Belfast Ladies Somme Society	£3,350.00
All Nations Ministries	£1,000.00
Association Darfur of NI (ADNI)	£1,500.00
Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge (The Linen Hall Library)	£1,200.00
Blackie River Community Group	£13,600.00
Community Watersports Co. CIC	£2,600.00
Dalriada Culture & Historical Society	£2,700.00
Embrace Ballysillan	£4,000.00
Kabosh	£5,000.00
Newington Youth FC	£3,100.00
Public Achievement	£2,963.00
Smashing Times Theatre Company	£3,040.00
Springfield Star Blackmountain	£3,500.00
TDK Community Group	£1,500.00
Terra Nova Productions	£5,520.00
The Institute for Conflict Research	£8,488.00
Wishing Well Family Centre	£2,900.00
The 174 Trust	£4,500.00
God Loves You	£700.00
Upper Springfield Resource Centre	£6,500.00

Greater New Lodge Youth Forum	£5,300.00
Star Amateur Boxing Club	£3,950.00
Dee Street Youth Support	£3,200.00
Roden Street Community Development Group	£12,000.00
Whitecity Community Development Assoc	£2,650.00
Greencastle Community Association	£1,600.00
Concerned Residents of Upper Ardoyne	£5,800.00
Crosscollyer Street Church Sunday School	£4,000.00
Cavehill Antrim Road Regeneration	£2,800.00
Skegoneill Community Group	£6,000.00
Westland Community Group	£2,500.00
Ardoyne Women's Group	£4,790.00
Tigers Bay Concerned Residents Association	£5,100.00
Upper Ardoyne Youth Centre	£5,500.00
Ardoyne Kickems GAC	£6,500.00
Welcome Community Group	£700.00
Clonard Residents Association	£2,000.00
Falls Youth Providers	£12,200.00
The Dean Clarke Foundation	£5,200.00
Glen Community Parent and Youth Group	£4,900.00
Graymount Community Group	£700.00
Shamrock Football Club	£2,900.00
Wheelworks	£3,150.00
Families at the waterworks (fishing club)	£1,000.00
Ainsworth Residents Group	£2,500.00
Falls Residents Association	£2,500.00
Crusaders Youth Football Club	£7,416.00
Sporting Cromac AFC	£1,600.00
Beechmount Residents Association	£2,000.00
South City Resource & Development Centre	£6,640.00
Empire Residents Association	£2,200.00
Lagan Village Youth & Community Group	£3,700.00
The Skainos Project	£3,500.00
Bloomfield Community Association	£3,000.00
Clonard Neighbourhood Development Partnership	£5,200.00
Whiterock Westrock Residents Association	£1,700.00
Short Strand Drugs Awareness Group	£900.00

Colin Glen Trust	£3,000.00
Gort Na Mona Sports Association	£2,000.00
Loughview Community Action Partnership	£4,020.00
No Limit	£2,000.00
Shankill United Football Club	£1,500.00
St Matthew's Sports and Social Club	£2,000.00
Hannahstown Community Centre	£250.00
Harbour Lights Senior Womens Group	£700.00
Bridge Community Association	£400.00
Conway Senior Citizens	£950.00
West Belfast 50+ Forum	£700.00
Island Resource Centre	£400.00
Greater Shankill Senior Citizens Forum	£1,400.00
St Peter's Senior Citizen Group	£350.00
Men United	£800.00
Horn drive Senior Citizens Club	£800.00
Royal Scottish Country Dance Society	£350.00
Avoniel Over 50's Club	£1,050.00
Mountpottinger Presbyterian Senior Citizens	£350.00
Friends Of Chestnut Grove	£350.00
Highfield Fifty Plus Group	£850.00
Society of St Vincent de Paul, Mountainview	£800.00
Trinity New Lodge Senior Citizens Club Ass	£450.00
Walkway Community Association	£750.00
Oliver Plunkett Lunch Club	£450.00
Clara Park Tenants & Residents Association	£350.00
Joanmount Open Door Limited	£600.00
Brookvale Senior Citizens Association	£550.00
Midland Senior Citizens Club	£700.00
Docksiders Senior Mens Group	£400.00
Cullingtree Senior Group	£450.00
Sailortown Mother and Toddlers	£550.00
Sailortown, Cultural and Historical Society	£950.00
John Vianney Senior Citizens Club	£550.00
Woodvale/Cambrai Youth & Community Group	£300.00
Glen Community Centre's Tuesday Group	£900.00
174 Older Peoples Group	£700.00

Time 4 u	£250.00
St Kevins	£350.00
Newtownards Road Women's Group Limited	£950.00
Quality User Group Seniors	£450.00
166 Sydenham Cross Community Support Centre Ltd	£500.00
Disabled Drivers Association NI	£600.00
Beech Hall Members Advisory Committee	£300.00
Middle Anderstown Festival Group	£350.00
Clonard Senior Citizens Group	£650.00
St. Oliver Plunkett Parish	£1,300.00
Belles of Belmont Ladies Club	£700.00
Manor Street/Cliftonville Community Group	£550.00
Divis Youth Project	£900.00
Volunteer Now	£800.00
Sydenham Court	£350.00
Ardavon Park Senior Citizens	£100.00
Young at Heart Seniors Group	£500.00
Argyle Senior Citizens Group	£500.00
East Belfast Mission	£1,300.00
Ballymacarrett Community & Cultural Engagement Project	£400.00
Markets Community Centre	£850.00
South Belfast Area Youth Project	£900.00
KOG Community Action group	£350.00
Woodvale Young at Heart 50+ Group	£650.00
Sydenham Mothers and Toddlers	£300.00
Sydenham Community Development Agency	£300.00
Sydenham United Football Club	£300.00
Automatic School Of Dance	£300.00
Connswater Womens Group	£300.00
St Teresa's Seniors	£250.00
Whitecity Over 50's Group	£450.00
Glen Community Centre, Senior Citizen Group	£250.00
West Belfast District Scout Council	£400.00
The Point	£650.00
Hammer Youth Club	£1,150.00
Dockers Amateur Boxing Club	£250.00
Lower Andersontown Mothers Support Group	£350.00

Hobby Horse Playgroup	£500.00
Pádraig Sáirséil CLG	£250.00
City Church	£1,150.00
Duncairn Community Centre Committee	£250.00
Lagan Legacy	£250.00
Windsor Women's Centre	£350.00
Grace Women's Development	£500.00
The Golden Girls	£100.00
Ballymacarrett Royal Black District Chapter no 4 120th Anniversary Committee	£100.00
Belfast Central Mission	£100.00
NOW	£250.00
Knocknagoney Community Centre Management Committee	£650.00
Voices: Republican Ex-Prisoners Group	£350.00
Hostelling International Northern Ireland	£350.00
Taiwan NI	£100.00
Greater Shankill Men Shed	£300.00
Senior Moments Project	£500.00
Harmony Court Residents Group	£300.00
NI Retired Police Officers Association Belfast Branch	£200.00
Men at Lesiure	£150.00
Dee Street Afterschools Project	£300.00
The Hopefuls	£100.00
Inverary Community Centre Committee	£800.00
Carr's Glen Primary School	£150.00
Southlink Day Centre Ltd	£150.00
Sacred Heart Pensioners Club	£100.00
Friends of Careers N Kids	£150.00
Glencairn Residents Group	£150.00
Marrowbone Residents Association	£200.00
Total	£1,688,915.00

Carrickfergus¹⁵

Greenisland Football Club	£1,295.00
Northern Ireland Croatia Exchange Project	£1,000.00
Carrickfergus YMCA	£800.00
Friends of the 36th Ulster Division Carrickfergus Association	£800.00
Whitehead Community Association	£4,025.00
Glenfield Community Association	£2,500.00
Greenisland Community Association	£3,275.00
Carrickfergus Churches Forum	£5,051.00
Woodburn Playgroup	£425.00
Greengables Pre-school	£650.00
UDR Association	£200.00
Sunnylands Nursery School	£1,110.00
Sir Henry Inglesbury's Fife & Drums Corps	£3,500.00
Kragfergus Living History Group	£6,138.00
Whitehead Friends of the Fallen	£3,300.00
Bennett's Chosen Few	£3,492.00
2062 (Carrickfergus) Squadron ATC	£369.40
Hawthorne Adult Centre	£450.00
Synergy @ JVC	£1,150.00
Carrickfergus Drumming Club	£1,240.00
Total	£40,770.40

Castlereagh¹⁶

Tuesday Break	£582.00
TAGIT	£620.00
Orange Order	£590.00
Newtownbreda Community Group	£720.00
Killynure Community Association	£1,150.00
Coronation Park Community Association	£653.00
Carryduff GAA	£710.00
Bright Lights	£2,310.00
Branial Community Association	£2,304.00
Ballybeen Women's Centre	£1,374.00
Association of Belvoir Churches	£680.00

15 Information from Carrickfergus Borough Council 11 November 2014.

16 Information from Castlereagh Borough Council 26 September 2014.

29th Scout Group £680	£2,250.00
37th Scout Group	£2,490.00
Dungoyne Boys	£1,000.00
Carryduff Colts	£1,760.00
Boys Brigade	£1,000.00
Belvoir Women's Group	£1,000.00
Milltown Community Association	£750.00
Ballybeen Men's Motivation Group	£427.00
Belvoir, Best Hill Comm Assoc	£607.00
Crossover Basketball NI	£480.00
Dreamscheme NI	£700.00
Intercultural Friendship	£620.00
Moneyreagh & District CA	£485.00
Total	£31,140.80

Coleraine¹⁷

Kilcranny House	£1,405.00
Playhouse Activity Centre	£1,000.00
Coleraine Cricket Club	£200.00
Macosquin Presbyterian Friendship Group	£318.75
Child's Smile	£3,000.00
Glenkeen fife & Drum Band	£510.00
Macosquin Community Association	£750.00
Glenullin & Agivey Conservation & Dev. Group	£550.00
Boveedy Springwell Club	£408.00
Boveedy Community Association	£1,000.00
Patchwork Ireland	£700.00
St Joseph's College	£1,000.00
NEELB	£1,000.00
Causeway Rural & Urban Nertwork	£3,000.00
Windyhall Community Association	£700.00
Ballyrashane Thursday Fellowship Group	£729.00
North Coast Intergrated College	£1,562.50
Focus On Family	£635.00
Portstewart Clergy Fraternal	£290.00
Coleraine Borough Churches Forum	£2,900.00

Workers' Educational Association	£820.50
Kilrea & District Ulster Scots	£630.00
Big Telly Theatre Company	£2,999.50
Garvagh Community Forum	£270.00
Coleraine Methodist Church	£900.00
St Paul's Church,	£1,685.00
Coleraine Festival Committee	£1,000.00
Coleraine Borough 50+ Forum	£250.00
Ballymoney Community Resource Centre	£3,423.00
Garvagh Historical Association	£535.00
University of Ulster	£975.00
North West Phoenix Group	£1,000.00
Portstewart Royal British Legion	£500.00
Somerset Residents Association	£1,000.00
Vineyard Compassion	£925.00
Causeway Coast Vineyard	£620.70
Total	£39,191.95

Cookstown¹⁸

Rock, Pomeroy and Donaghmore Historical Societies	£500.00
Path to Recovery	£120.00
Lissan Cross Community Play Group	£1,200.00
Friends of the Somme Association	£800.00
Speedwell	£500.00
Parents & Friends of Phoenix IPS	£800.00
Kildress Kare	£800.00
Dunnamore Community Group	£500.00
Cookstown Archery Club	£500.00
Bonn & District Community Association	£500.00
Parkview Community Group	£800.00
Killymoon Community Group	£500.00
Cookstown North Community Group	£1,000.00
Pomeroy Afterschool Leader	£650.00
Gortalowry Residents Grp	£350.00
Girls Allowed Stewartstown	£700.00
Ratheen, Greenvale and Sullenboy Residents Ass	£350.00

Pomeroy Players	£1,000.00
The Monday Club	£1,000.00
Mid Ulster Section RSPBA	£350.00
Gort Kids Afterschool Club	£650.00
Loup Womens Group	£1,000.00
Ballybriest Pipe Band	£845.00
Beacon Playgroup	£350.00
Ballyronan Womens Group	£700.00
Ballinderry Historical Association	£700.00
Insight	£350.00
Superstars Club	£1,000.00
Coyles Cottage Womens Group	£1,000.00
Pomeroy Resource Centre	£350.00
Magheraglass Womens Grp	£1,000.00
Stewartstown Community Group	£1,000.00
Cookstown and Dungannon Womens Aid	£1,000.00
Moneymore Activity Group	£1,000.00
Moneymore Variety Group	£700.00
Tullylagan Pipe Band	£700.00
Stewartstown & District Support Group	£700.00
Cookstown Local History Group	£350.00
Coagh & District Local History Group	£1,000.00
Ballinderry Bridge Parochial Centre Bowling Club	£350.00
Coagh Community Crossroads Club	£350.00
Cookstown Local History group	£650.00
Desertlyn Bowling Club	£350.00
Fairhill Hall Development assoc	£350.00
Gortalowry Park Residents Assoc.	£350.00
Gortalowry house	£350.00
Lissan GAA	£350.00
Molesworth Street Summer Club	£350.00
Moneymore Art Group	£650.00
Moree Community Assoc.	£350.00
Muintirevlin Historical society	£505.00
N Ireland Ex Fire Fighters- Cookstown	£650.00
Parkview Community Group	£350.00
Pomeroy Development Projects	£650.00

Pomeroy Pre School Play Group	£650.00
Pomeroy WI	£350.00
Queen Elizabeth II Primary PTA	£650.00
Ratheen Greenvale & Sullenboy residents assoc.	£350.00
Riverside & Black Hill Community Group	£350.00
Rock Community Association	£650.00
Rock & District Historical Group	£650.00
Sandholes Community Group	£350.00
Ardrea & Desertcreat Senior Citizens Group	£300.00
Ballytrea Parent Support Group	£300.00
Broughderg Area Development Association LTD	£300.00
Cairdeas Eoghain	£300.00
Cloughfin Pipe Band	£300.00
Cookstown and Magherafelt Volunteer Centre	£300.00
CRAFT	£300.00
Derryloran Boyne Defenders	£300.00
Derryloran Community Association	£300.00
Discovering Kids Playgroup	£300.00
Dunamore Community Ass	£300.00
FAST	£300.00
Gateway	£300.00
Kildress Wolfe Tones	£300.00
Mid Ulster Canoe & Kayak Club	£300.00
Mid Ulster Child Contact Centre	£300.00
Naíscoil Eoghain	£300.00
Royal British Legion	£300.00
St. John's Junior Youth Club	£300.00
Stewartstown Amateur Dramatic Society	£300.00
Stewartstown Local History Group	£300.00
The Hub BT80	£300.00
Tobin Youth Centre Moortown Ltd	£300.00
Total	£44,820.00

Craigavon¹⁹

Craigavon Historical Society	£1,154.00
Mourneview & Grey Estates Community Association	£920.00
South Lough Neagh Historical Society	£1,625.00
South Lough Neagh Regeneration Association	£1,915.00
Goal Line Youth Trust	£2,925.00
ABC Community Network	£513.00
ESERG	£833.00
Light of the World Ministries	£1,925.00
Muslim Association of Craigavon	£554.00
Craigavon Alliance of Portuguese Speakers	£1,833.00
Craigavon Intercultural Programme	£1,775.00
Richmount Rural Community Association	£648.00
Central Craigavon Baptist Church	£519.00
Dialogue For Diversity	£400.00
Donacloney Community Craft Group	£570.00
Lough Neagh Heritage Boating Association	£990.00
Magheralin & Dollingstown Community Fun Day Committee	£1,000.00
Portadown FC Youth	£1,000.00
Richmount Rural Community Association	£2,000.00
Scotch Street Youth Club	£2,000.00
Bannside Community Group	£800.00
Brownstown Owners and Tenants Association	£1,000.00
CIP - Oasis Youth Project	£900.00
Maghery Youth Club	£1,000.00
Sarsfields Youth Club	£1,000.00
Total	£29,799.00

Derry²⁰

CALMS	£2,420.00
Club United	£13,000.00
Top of the Hill 2010	£4,950.00
Youth Action N.I.	£5,000.00
Bob Harte Memorial Trust	£5,000.00
Women Together	£3,000.00
Clooney Residents Association	£7,770.20
Destined Ltd	£5,000.00
Foyle Multicultural Forum	£2,000.00
Widows Mite Victims Support Group	£1,000.00
Understanding Local History	£1,000.00
Headliners	£5,512.00
Ulster Special Constabulary Association	£1,940.00
Top of the Hill Youth & Community FC	£1,000.00
Women Into Irish History	£5,000.00
Pat Finucane Centre	£1,000.00
Inner City Activity Group	£1,000.00
Teach na Failte	£2,000.00
International School for Peace Studies	£1,000.00
Show Racism the Red Card	£1,000.00
African and Caribbean Association of Foyle	£1,000.00
Towards Understanding & Healing	£1,000.00
Dialogue Towards Faith Understanding	£1,000.00
Polish Abroad Re-Launch Event	£6,000.00
Cross Community Schools Project	£2,000.00
Summer Diversionary at Interface	£1,000.00
Derry Travellers Support Group	£1,000.00
Summer Soccer Camp	£1,000.00
Drumahoe Out of Schools Scheme	£1,000.00
Chinese Cultural Service for Chinese and Local People	£1,000.00
Royal Wedding Tea Party	£1,000.00
Cross Community Arts Project	£1,000.00
Caw/Nelson Drive Action Group	£3,250.00
The Whistle Project	£5,000.00
Cathedral Youth Club	£1,000.00

The Junction	£5,600.00
North West Archaeological & Historical Society	£1,000.00
Kildoag & Bonds Glen Historical Association	£1,000.00
Kildoag Culture Group	£1,000.00
Kildoag Pipe Band	£1,000.00
Youth Action NI	£1,000.00
Peace & Reconciliation Group	£10,000.00
Interfaith North West	£1,000.00
Active Citizen Engaged (ACE)	£5,000.00
Irish Volunteer Commemorative Organisation	£1,000.00
Lincoln Courts Community Association	£1,000.00
Inishowen Development Partnership	£1,000.00
Irish Street Community Association	£9,998.00
Eglinton Building Bridges	£1,000.00
Drumahoe Primary PTA	£1,000.00
St. Columb's Park House	£17,000.00
Gasyard Wall Feile	£8,840.00
Grouped Parishes of Christ Church, Culmore, Muff & St.Peter's	£4,000.00
Stravaganza Production Company	£4,000.00
Waterside Area Partnership	£4,000.00
Bogside and Brandywell Initiative	£5,000.00
First Act Youth Theatre	£5,000.00
Bounce Education	£5,000.00
Newbuildings Utd FC	£2,480.00
Dove House Community Trust	£4,260.00
Tiny Tots Community Playgroup	£2,350.00
Waterside Theatre Company	£3,830.00
Maiden City Soccer Academy	£4,800.00
Pride of the Orange and Blue Auld Boys Flute Band	£2,425.00
North West Play Resource Centre	£5,000.00
Creggan Neighbourhood Partnership	£5,000.00
In Your Space NI	£5,000.00
Creggan Pre-School & Training Trust	£3,494.00
NICEM	£5,000.00
Holywell Trust	£5,000.00
WAVE Trauma Centre	£3,985.20
Total	£243,904.40

Down²¹

Ballynahinch Inter Church Group	£1,029.12
Castlewellan Area Bible Club	£1,000.00
Cumann Gaelach Leath Chathail, Downpatrick	£400.00
Downe Old Car Club	£600.00
Dunmore Rural Association	£920.00
East Down Athletic Club, Downpatrick	£400.00
Glor Uachtar Tire, Castlewellan	£2,041.00
Harmony Community Trust, Kilclief	£1,335.00
Inverbrena Local History Group, Strangford	£250.00
Lecale & Downe Historical Society	£1,400.00
Newcastle Comhaltas	£400.00
Russell Gaelic Union, Downpatrick	£400.00
Saintfield Rural Development Association	£600.00
Spa Wells Cultural Association, Ballynahinch	£500.00
St Brigid's PS Parents Association, Downpatrick	£400.00
Action for Children, Downpatrick	£800.00
Barnamaghery Rural Society	£195.00
County Down Rural Community Network	£1,500.00
Downpatrick Golf Club	£200.00
Dramability, Downpatrick	£200.00
Friends of the Museum, Downpatrick	£400.00
Mainstay DRP, Downpatrick	£400.00
Mediation NI	£499.70
Newcastle Comhaltas	£200.00
Saul GAC	£400.00
Downpatrick & County Down Railway Society	£350.00
St Patrick's Golf Club, Downpatrick	£200.00
Total	£17,019.82

Fermanagh²²

Chernobyl Children	£279.38
Maguiresbridge Highland	£200.00
Thornton Donovan School	£200.00
Newtownbutler LOL 18	£243.76

21 Information from Down District Council 22 September 2014

22 Information from Fermanagh District Council 20 October 2014.

Ulster Project	£1,003.84
Monaghan Youth Federation	£10,000.00
Derrylin District RE	£200.00
Ballinamallard Accordion Band	£232.50
Kesh Development Association	£2,500.00
Royal British Legion	£255.16
Ballyreagh Silver Band	£500.00
The Exodus	£1,000.00
ARC Healthy Living Centre	£6,000.00
Comhairle Uladh CLG	£11,250.00
All Set Cross Culture	£300.00
Fermanagh County Board GAA	£7,200.00
Maguiresbridge Distr	£300.00
Maguiresbridge Villa	£500.00
Sliabh Beagh Development Association	£9,687.65
Derryclavin Pipe Band	£400.00
Moybrone Pipe Band	£1,250.00
Brackwede Enniskillen	£92.50
Lisbellaw LOL District	£350.00
Belcoo Sports and Festival	£250.00
Fitzpatrick Framing	£100.00
Summer Scheme 2012	£3,000.00
Supporting Community	£302.52
Newtownbutler Together	£200.00
Bunscoil an Traonagh	£200.00
Lisbellaw & South Fermanagh WW1 Society	£200.00
Tus Nua	£200.00
OTH CRS EOY GL 13.14 Orange Order	£3,600.00
Inniskillings Museum	£300.00
Mojo Mickeybo Perform	£500.00
Fermanagh Shadow You	£75.00
Erne Highland Dancer	£300.00
Maguiresbridge Friday Club	£180.00
Upper Lough Erne TDA	£180.00
Galoon Parish Church	£180.00
South East Fermanagh Foundation	£180.00
Loughkillygreen Hall	£180.00

Enniskillen District	£180.00
Brookeborough District Lodge	£180.00
Friends of Enniskillen Nursery School	£200.00
Enniskillen Rangers	£700.00
Ladies Friendship Group	£300.00
Carrowshee Park	£169.20
Women of the World	£8,736.00
Ballinamallard RBP	£224.49
Grand Orange Lodge	£3,600.00
Feugh Pipe Band	£196.69
St Mary's Youth Club	£500.00
Total	£79,058.69

Larne²³

Factory Young Men's History Project	£365.00
Victoria Action Group	£280.00
PAL Larne	£250.00
Cairncastle Flute Band	£900.00
Tullygarley Community Development Group	£400.00
Tuesday Group	£2,000.00
Brookies Korner	£350.00
Carnlough Community Association	£941.41
Cairncastle LOL 692	£1,000.00
Ballygally Community Dev. Assoc.	£1,511.83
McNeill Theatre Hire (InterChurch Group)	£130.00
LIPS	£625.00
Dixon Park Community Association	£550.00
Kaleidoscope NI	£400.00
Glenarm Community Focus	£500.00
Larne District LOL No 1	£500.00
Larne YMCA	£1,500.00
Cairncastle Flute Band	£850.00
Craigyhill Seniors	£1,500.00
Linn Road Community Centre Management Committee	£300.00
Kilwaughter Rural Education & Cultural Group	£300.00
Total	£15,153.24

Limavady²⁴

Limavady Historical and Cultural Society	£3,000.00
Ardinariff Historical and Cultural Society	£1,570.00
Limavady War project	£1,000.00
Burnfoot Community Youth Club	£2,000.00
NWLLA	£1,000.00
Hands that Talk	£1,000.00
Glenshane Community Development	£3,516.00
Kids Inn Out of School Club	£2,448.10
Roe Valley Residents Association	£8,000.00
Orchard Community Playgroup	£600.00
Naíscóil Neachtain, Dungiven	£800.00
Roe Valley, Bovalley, Coolessan, Glens Comm Ass	£3,000.00
Benbradagh Community Support	£970.00
Benedy Community Association	£1,000.00
Total	£29,904.10

Lisburn²⁵

Lisburn YMCA	£2,880
Dunmurry Community Association	£2,125
Atlas Women's Group	£3,000
Dunmurry Positive Relations Partnership	£3,000
NICEM	£3,000
Glendowan FC	£1,600
Ballycarrickmaddy Primary School	£2,000
Total	£17,605

Magherafelt²⁶

Dunamoney Community Group	£438.00
Dunamoney Flute Band	£584.00
Desertmartin Accordion Band	£438.00
Musical Appreciation Society of Maghera	£438.00
St Trea's GAC Ballymaguigan	£591.00
Maghera Sons of William	£474.00

24 Information from Limavady Borough Council 24 September 2014.

25 Information from Lisburn City Council 22 September 2014.

26 Information from Magherafelt District Council 8 October 2014.

King William III Community Group	£438.00
NHSCT	£438.00
The Evergreens	£474.00
Megargy and District Game & Conservation Society	£1,781.00
Megargy Cultural and Community Group	£438.00
Magherafelt Volunteer Centre	£692.88
Swatragh Wednesday Club	£690.00
Granaghan and District Women's Group	£1,438.00
Union Road Magherafelt, Parent & Toddler Group	£215.00
Magherafelt Highland and Country Dance Group	£1,095.00
Three Spires Scout Troop	£3,095.00
Naiscoil Mhachaire Ratha	£1,555.00
Mid-Ulster School of Music	£1,095.00
Regimental Association of the Ulster Defence Association	£730.00
Tobertyns Community Playgroup	£551.00
Grand Dancers	£438.00
Bellaghy Women's Group	£3,095.00
Curran Flute Band	£438.00
Killelagh & St Johns Community Association	£980.00
Maghera Youth Connect	£634.00
Down Syndrome, South Derry Group	£1,095.00
Cranny Pipe Band	£438.00
Maghera Parish Caring Association	£699.00
Curragh Young Farmers Club	£675.00
Sperrin Cultural Awareness Association	£140.00
Eden Accordion Band	£657.00
Curragh Silver Band	£693.00
Tobermore Community Forum	£474.00
Beechland Neighbourhood Group	£1,050.00
Naiscoil ns Sperini	£1,095.00
Tobermore Community Projects	£766.00
Lough Fea Grouse & Conservation Trust	£1,365.00
Derganagh Training and Development Association	£683.80
Maghera Women's Institute	£690.00
Parent & Toddlers @ First	£154.45
Northern Health Trust, Magherafelt	£500.00
Tober Tinys Community Playgroup, Tobermore	£400.00

Magherafelt & District Road Safety Committee	£605.00
Slieve Gallion Community & Sports Development Group	£1,000.00
Curragh Silver Band	£1,000.00
Loughinsholin Cultural Music Group	£624.00
Cookstown & Magherafelt Volunteer Centre	£950.00
Killowen Neighbourhood Group	£989.00
The Three Spires Craft Club	£1,300.00
T.A.R.G.E.T. (Toome & Region Getting Everyone Together)	£1,995.00
Total	£43,312.13

Moyle²⁷

Bushmills Peace Group	£250.00
North Antrim Dalriada Group	£250.00
North Antrim Cultural Society	£250.00
Tides	£250.00
Corrymeela Community	£250.00
Bushmills & Dunseverick Community Associations (joint event)	£250.00
Ballycastle Church Action	£250.00
Causeway Coast Peace Group	£500.00
East Antrim Republican Historical Group	£250.00
Armoy Community Association	£250.00
Cushendall Development Group with Bushmills Needles & Pins group	£500.00
BREF	£990.00
Rotary Club of Ballycastle	£250.00
Cairns Resident Group	£918.00
Glenariff Improvement Group	£400.00
Antrim to Gaza Group	£400.00
Armoy Girls' Brigade	£400.00
Total	£6,608.00

Newry²⁸

Ballyholland Development Association, Newry	£1,500.00
Bessbrook Development Company	£200.00
Community Restorative Justice Newry & Armagh	£1,200.00
Cross Border Orchestra of Ireland, Dundalk	£2,000.00
Kilkeel Knights Basketball Club	£1,100.00
Kilkeel Parish Bridge Association Ltd	£7,367.00
Kingdom Youth Club, Kilkeel	£2,338.00
Mourne School of Dance, Kilkeel	£3,384.00
South Armagh Rural Women's Network, Crossmaglen	£2,600.00
Annalong Women's Institute	£3,189.00
Burren Community Assoc. Ltd	£944.00
Kilkeel Development Association	£4,889.00
Newry Rainbow Community	£6,689.00
Newry Orange District Lodge No.9	£3,300.00
Total	£40,700.00

Newtownabbey²⁹

Educational Shakespeare Company	£1,250.00
The Care Centre Monkstown	£2,500.00
New Mossley Presbyterian Church	£2,643.56
Glengormley Community Churches Forum	£5,466.00
Abbey Historical Society	£2,514.38
Shared History Group	£1,250.00
Rathcoole Friends of the Somme	£2,450.00
Breakaway Blues	£3,715.00
Decade of Centenaries	£798.00
Newtownabbey Women's Group	£1,277.50
Success Dragon & Lion Dance Association	£2,500.00
South & East Antrim Community Federation	£5,224.50
Grange Youth & Community Group	£6,965.00
ORNE (Ophir Rugby Naomh Eanna)Community Partnership	£2,295.55
Carnmoney District Cultural Society	£3,671.25
Community Relations Forum	£1,875.00
Rathcoole Friends of the Somme	£5,005.00

28 Information from Newry and Mourne District Council 2 October 2014.

29 Information from Newtownabbey Borough Council 30 September 2014.

Northern Ireland Youth Forum Peer Mentoring Project	£1,875.00
Newtownabbey Arts and Cultural Network	£2,767.50
Rathfern Community Regeneration Group/Social Activity Centre	£487.50
Monkstown Community Association	£750.00
Bawnmore Residents Association	£6,300.75
New Mossley Youth Centre	£8,180.00
New Mossley Presbyterian Youth Club	£6,318.00
Newtownabbey Methodist Mission	£1,012.50
Whiteabbey Community Group	£2,391.00
Grange Residents Association	£1,125.00
Mayfield Community Association	£2,950.00
Monkstown Village Initiatives	£3,364.50
Ballyduff Community House	£1,016.25
Glengormley Amateur Boxing Club	£2,250.00
Total	£92,188.74

North Down³⁰

Ploughshare	£950.00
Hollywood Town Consortium	£1,000.00
ND Over 50's Forum	£1,545.00
Redburn Loughview Community Forum	£4,980.00
RECON	£4,000.00
Kilcooley Community Action Group	£8,150.00
Ballywalter Grdns Bonfire Committee	£1,000.00
First Step Community Action Group	£1,000.00
Breezemount Community Association	£4,134.09
Somme Memorial Club	£7,800.00
Bangor and ND Samaritans	£1,000.00
Bloomfield Community Assoc	£699.80
Hollywood Irish Society	£700.00
Hollywood Shared Town	£1,000.00
Polish Christmas Event	£486.52
Success Dragon & Lion Dance Assoc	£1,000.00
North Down Cultural Awareness Group	£3,600.00
Clandeboye Village Community Association	£2,400.00
Groomsport Cultural Awareness Group	£1,200.00

Down Capacity Building Initiative	£4,800.00
North Down Historical Cultural Society	£1,200.00
Total	£52,645.51

Omagh³¹

All Set Cross Cultural Project	£3,000.00
Edenderry Street Project	£1,000.00
Omagh Youth Council	£300.00
Killycurragh Orange LOL	£800.00
Omagh Ethnic Communities Support Group	£1,800.00
Royal Irish Rangers Assoc. - North Irish Militia Branch	£100.00
Dromore Ed. & Comm. P'ship	£5,865.00
Omagh Boys and Girls Club and Hospital Road Comm. Assoc.	£500.00
Omagh Youth Centre and OECSG	£420.00
Time IV a Change	£700.00
Strathroy Comm. Assoc. & Hosp Road. Comm. Assoc	£1,500.00
Beragh Care & Development Association Ltd	£1,000.00
Creggan Research & Education Services	£750.00
Eiri Na Greine	£1,850.00
Fintona Senior Citizens	£1,000.00
FOCUS - Young Adult Leadership Programme	£961.00
Gillygooley 2nd Youth	£200.00
Loughmacrory Community Development Association	£1,000.00
Omagh Support and Self Help Group	£2,300.00
Wise Owl	£300.00
Killycurragh Senior Citizens Club	£300.00
Kirlish Ulster Scots Association	£950.00
Owenkillew Community Development Association	£1,000.00
Total	£27,596.00

31 Information from Omagh District Council 22 September 2014

Strabane³²

Border Arts	£18,075.00
Glenelly Historical Society	£4,019.35
Carebears Community Playgroup	£690.75
Strabane & Lifford Women's Centre	£1,744.14
Strabane Ethnic Community Association	£9,039.00
Strabane & Lifford LGBT Group	£6,200.90
Total	£39,769.14

32 Information from Strabane District Council 19 September 2014



Northern Ireland
Assembly

Appendix 6

Other Papers and Correspondence

Summary – Stakeholder event

COFMDFM Inquiry into Building a United Community

Stakeholder Event - 28 January 2015

Summary

1. Experience of the implementation of T:BUC Commitments to date

a. T:BUC - general comments

- Some welcomed T:BUC as a promising strategy with good vision - it is going somewhere and something is happening at strategic level
- Others felt that there was little public confidence that anything would change or that there would be delivery on commitments
- Some questioned whether T:BUC is as ambitious as it says it is
- However it is too narrowly focused and should include all minority groups
- Experience of the implementation of T:BUC commitments to date has been mixed
- It was suggested that those with expertise have not been asked for their input into the delivery of T:BUC outcomes, while others felt that this is a good opportunity for the community and voluntary sector to be involved
- Concern that T:BUC is too focused on urban areas and not enough on rural areas
- Gap in defining 'sectarianism' and what is meant by 'good relations'
- Need to be clearer about what we mean by 'shared housing vs shared neighbourhoods'
- Concern about lack of clarity regarding plans to merge the Equality Commission and the Community Relations Council
- How do you get creative ideas into government? - Scottish model which brings in the business and third sector into the life of Government
- Use a shared approach to deal with issues
- T:BUC has to be seen as a core policy by Departments

b. Role of Community and Voluntary Sector/Civic Society in the implementation of T:BUC

- Process of co-design was seen as possible by some community and voluntary sector representatives
- T:BUC focuses too much on public service and publicly funded organisations and groups
- The policy is stopping people from getting actively involved in the process of practical involvement and submitting their proposals or comments
- How do small independent organisations get their voice heard
- Poor information coming out to the sector on the progress of T:BUC

c. Co-design

- Co-design was described as the latest iteration of consultation and partnership - not just about government listening but the active engagement of communities
- Mixed experience of co-design amongst attendees Not a panacea but can engage groups that don't normally get involved

- DoJ has led engagement and co-design process for interface areas - probably more straightforward to see the motivation for co-design at interface communities
- Experience of work at interfaces has been top-down and bottom-up - DoJ currently working with UU on evaluation of the first 3 year period of this work to feed in to the next period of this work
- Other experience of co-design was that it is excruciatingly frustrating and difficult, that it is laborious and doesn't take us where we need to be
- United Youth Programme cited as a positive example of a good co-design process, but concern about lack of follow-up action
- Timing of programme for summer youth programmes - slow to get off the ground and not enough time for organisations to do the necessary groundwork to make programmes effective
- Others felt that the summer programmes had been drawn up with participation of children and young people and that feedback had been built into the programme design

d. Allocation of funding

- Concern across the sector that due to uncertainty regarding funding those with expertise in cross-community work are moving to other areas and organisations with years of collective experience are having to close
- Funding creates competition so less likely to share expertise
- Criticism over the Central Good Relations Fund and delays in finding out about funding decisions. Funding validates and gives authority to your work - the funder can take on the role of champion

e. Evidence that learning from previous good practice has been incorporated into T:BUC

- Feeling that good practice by organisations had been ignored
- Lack of recognition of expertise and engagement with organisations should have come earlier

f. Co-ordination of activity amongst Government departments and statutory agencies

- Concern over lack of information and communication with stakeholders - unclear where responsibility lies
- Should be greater cross departmental co-ordination - conscious of silo effect
- Strategies don't necessarily join up. Potential gap with new councils picking up community planning
- A suggestion that T:BUC was misunderstood by statutory organisations at the start - made it harder to co-operate with the process

2. Best practice in bringing divided communities together and in developing shared space and shared services

a. Examples of good practice from organisations represented around the table

- Super centres - a neighbourhood renewal project in North Belfast
- Localised examples of good practice like the Lower Ormeau Residents Action Group - celebrating cultural difference
- South Tyrone Empowerment Partnership
- Women's organisations across the city
- Black Mountain Shared Space

- Getting communities to look jointly at shared issues rather than differences and not focusing on the religious make up of participants
- There's no need to reinvent the wheel - big programmes in youth work should be used if properly resourced
- IFA - Football for All initiative
- GAA - lacks universal appeal of IFA but works to engage with non-traditional areas through schools
- 2 arts programmes removing sectarian artwork
- Intercultural arts programme (migrant and indigenous culture)
- DCAL/DSD 3 year programme to promote volunteers
- Tramway , Glasgow - a development for multiple faiths in a secular space
- Neutral shared space in Belfast e.g. Custom House Square
- Botanic Primary School has undertaken good integration work with Roma children - part of a longer term experience with the Chinese community and Eastern Europeans.
- Fair employment legislation

b. How lessons learned from good practice are best publicised and circulated

- There was feeling amongst some that much good experience was not being considered as a model of best practice
- Every bit of good practice needs to be recorded and disseminated
- Weak communication to share best practice
- Ballynafeigh Community Development Association - better known internationally than in Northern Ireland - visitors come from all over the world to see it as an example of integration.
- Seminars and conferences tend to look abroad for speakers but there is local experience

c. Opportunities for learning between organisations

- Opportunities for learning between organisations is lost because of the competition over funding
- Youth Council and GAA working together to address issues of road safety
- Are groups aware of each other's actions?
- Is there a way of showcasing T:BUC progress?

d. The challenges faced in developing shared spaces and shared services

- Shared neighbourhoods are not regarded as valuable as divided communities
- There are different methods to building on shared space
- Language used when talking about shared space can sometimes be problematic
- Many within rural areas do not recognise that there is a sectarian divide
- T:BUC too focused on contested spaces due to sectarianism
- There are areas of space within the city e.g. Sirocco site which would be ideal for growing shared space within the city. But need something big and visible for communities to get behind
- Issue around funding - might give the same amount of funding to two different groups but one performs much better than the other. What are the other important factors?

- Redevelopment of Alexandra Park has not resulted in more integration
- More opportunities for mixed communities are needed
- Should we be trying to integrate communities - if communities feel safe living in their own areas they should be left to do so
- Disappointed by the focus on new shared spaces when many existing shared spaces need support to be sustained
- Not clear what is meant by shared space - concern about the connotation that people are being forced together

e. Opportunities to feed back into government policy

- We need feedback on the implementation of policy actions
- Feeling that by the time organisations submit their views on a consultation the policy has been written and views only identify gaps within the document.
- Stakeholders need to the ability to shape policy before decisions are taken and policy documents written
- Government puts sport in a box but it should be more collaborative - e.g. provision for young people beyond sport

3. Role of communities in policy and decision making, particularly in areas of contested space or interfaces

a. Experience of involving communities in policy and decision making

- Some people are hard to reach - e.g. Black Minority Ethnic, socially excluded etc.
- Some people have difficulty in responding to consultations - are there other ways to reach them?
- View of rural communities not being heard
- Submissions to consultations are ignored or not acted upon - departments don't listen
- Policies are written before community input is considered
- Arts and sports organisations - everything is built around local communities and champions

b. Barriers faced by communities wishing to be involved in policy and decision making

- Many citizens are not aware of the work of politicians in policy and legislation but should be their responsibility to find out
- Duplication of services
- Develop mechanisms for young people to have a say
- Need to look at the best way to engage - face to face not always the most effective
- Funding isn't always based on need and progress
- Civic space can become congested
- Community involvement needs to reflect the make up of community - more female/youth/ethnic minorities
- Policy documentation is too detailed for community consumption
- Alienation between community and decision making
- Consultations are not accessible - Departments should make use of existing bodies to make communities more aware of consultations that matter to them

-
- Policies should be developed with people rather than presenting them to people after they have been developed
- c. How to build capacity within communities wishing to be involved in decision making**
- Use social media more to find out what people think and get feedback
 - Motivation is key to getting people involved
 - Provide funding for focus groups
 - Have a women's officer in each Council
 - Youth Councils can help young people develop communication skills
 - Consider provision of standardised pro forma for submissions
 - Resource communities to give them the skills to engage
 - Scottish model - representation from District Electoral Areas as a sub-structure of the council
 - There are different demographics so a mechanism is need for engagement to ensure input
 - Women are more and more exclude from communities - what role do women have in community and decision making?
- d. The potential for 'community planning' to be a useful vehicle for community involvement in decision making**
- Communities have to be at the front and centre
 - Answers sit within communities - they can often give you the most cost effective and easy way to implement a solution
 - Positive view of community planning but should be used as a more challenging tool for communities
 - Could facilitate communities to come together to discuss areas of mutual interest
 - Fear that structure will just do what councils want
 - Has to take account of an obligation for sharing - has to include community engagement
 - Will take time and is not the final answer but helps to build relationships and promote engagement
 - Community planning in border areas could include cross-border engagement, but this can be contentious
 - Provides an opportunity to designate partners
- e. Challenges faced in areas of contested space or interfaces**
- There's a need for longer term planning
 - The loudest voices aren't always the representative voices
 - Failure to implement economic development opportunities has held communities back
 - Some people living at interface areas don't want anything to do with paramilitaries but we have put paramilitaries in control over certain communities
 - Diminishing resources
 - Lack of inter departmental collaboration
 - IFA: Limestone United is a project which uses football to bring together young males at a contentious interface area in North Belfast.
-

- Contested spaces create a fear for safety and security, but it's not just a policing issue. Engagement could be facilitated through Section 75 (NI Act 1998) statutory duties
- Cost of communities at interface is not socially recognised

4. Recommendations to support and enhance policy and decision making with regard to building a united community, against a backdrop of constrained financial resources

a. Challenges faced by constrained financial resources - how to do better with less

- Children and the hidden victims of austerity
- Models of good practice need to be sustained - otherwise risk losing expertise
- Duplication needs to be identified
- Could be more collaboration across groups
- Better collaboration across Government Departments
- A lot of the infrastructure is in place - need to make it more effective rather than create something new
- Need appropriate policy levers to ensure money is spent well (e.g. opening up a peace wall required traffic calming measures but was not straightforward to get the resources necessary to do this)
- Difficult for an outsider to challenge individual spending priorities within Departments
- Government is risk averse and resistant to creativity
- If you can nip things in the bud it's not always necessary to spend a lot of money
- Use existing infrastructure - e.g. youth work should make use of volunteers working together
- Ambiguity about what resourcing is - lack of clarity about the budget and the timeframe

b. Relationship between central government funding and other external funding bodies like PEACE, Atlantic Philanthropies

- Funding is piecemeal and the external funding is going
- Need to remove competitive attitude with regard to funding
- Need to streamline allocation of funding from Departments
- Needs to be a balance between central funding and private funding

c. The benefit of exploring common issues like parenting, tackling deprivation, environmental improvement

- Need for universal 'good relationship' education for young people - young people need to be taught about healthy relationships
- Programmes should not just focus on one part of peace building - it needs to be progressive and a route of engagement
- Brings communities together without the necessity of discussing differences and highlights commonality

d. Resourcing the strategy

- Executive needs to fund for change
- Need more funding for mental health and special educational needs
- We strive for perfection - we want everything in place before we start but we need to start somewhere

- Can there be a central government pot that Departments can dip into to support collaboration?
- Statutory obligations for T:BUC?

e. Measuring progress

- DoJ research - mapping people who live at interfaces from the cradle to the grave - an impact assessment which can be used as a basis for evidence with which to engage other Departments
- More information required - particularly important to highlight progress
- Provide access for civic society to ask questions - more connection with committee structures and MLAs
- Be more specific about the action plans in the long and short term
- Regular communication between the Committee and Ministers/Department
- More clarity about which Department is responsible for which actions
- Importance of case studies - not always numbers and facts
- The sort of change that T:BUC wants to achieve is hard to measure
- Interim evaluation to assess throughout - needs live feedback

Summary – Bytes Round table event

What good relations means to me	
Opening remarks: Jessica Doherty	
<p>Some areas to explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Positive and negative experiences• What promotes/ hinders good relations between communities• Opportunities to engage with different communities	<p>Majority of young people are not sectarian, although they do have that kind of vocabulary, because that is what they know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When they visit other communities, against expectations they find that they are just the same as the people they meet• It is hard to promote good relations between communities as workers don't know if they will get funding for salaries and programmes• Lack of long term funding for projects• Poor use of resources• There are different organisations but what work is done to assist projects to work together?• Cross-community schools work - adults are too stuck in their ways while children are more open-minded• BUC – struggling with young people• United Youth Program – what is its role?• Problems with consultations – there are very few and most of them, if not all, are happening in Belfast – people who are struggling with funding would not travel to Belfast• Discussions are often superficial and politicians are divided and do not have a good attitude• Need for more integrated schooling from an early age• Lack of shared history of the troubles being taught in schools to promote better understanding• Opportunities to engage with different communities through regular cross community trips, suitable and welcoming share spaces, more integrated education in interfaces• Politicians should support community workers on the ground

- Living beside each other but few opportunities to meet other community. Most leisure centres are single community
 - Lack of shared space to help in engagement with other communities although young people now using city centre as shared space
 - Need to look at issues from a younger perspective
 - People are scared to leave their own areas to get into Belfast - families shouldn't be scared to see each other
 - You should be able to walk through an area without looking over your shoulder
 - What is the world's perception of young people?
 - MPs and MLAs need to make an effort
 - Better use of education to promote diversity - cross-community trips throughout secondary school
 - Twaddell camp - how could the money to police Twaddell be used instead?
 - Residential experiences can be good but what if you meet someone you don't like?
- You're stuck with them. It's better to meet once a month
- In Germany there are 3-week starter initiatives for trades
 - Invest in the estate - give children today what we didn't have
 - Invest in the youth club - a drop in centre to keep people off the streets
 - Sport - play football together; learn about each other's sports
 - If you don't play sports, use music or drama, hobbies or projects in activity centres
 - "If you don't do sports around my way, there's nothing to do"
 - We have a library but no one uses it
 - Informal educators should come out to youth clubs

Experience of living in interfaces Opening remarks: Kenny Flood	
<p>Some areas to explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiences - positive and negative • Should peace walls be retained? • Should peace walls be removed? • If peace walls should be removed what work is required to make that happen? 	<p>Can't walk where you want to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative experiences all the time • If there's a band parade in the Short Strand, there'll be a riot • The flag: we didn't know it was there until it was taken down, then that starts trouble between Protestants and Catholics • Young people are not brought together enough: you have to bring them together earlier. Start in nursery • Parents are telling us things about the other side, but teachers would tell us better. All schools should be integrated. Children will educate the parents that the others are ok. • "I don't like the peace walls but I see the reason for them" • If you take the wall down between the Falls and Shankill there will be mayhem. The same for the bottom of the Newtownards Road • There are bitter Catholics and Protestants, but most are OK. • Still find living at interface frightening. Promotes bitterness and violence • Positive experience of discovering that not all Protestants are the same. • Security costs of Twaddell could be better used on promoting good relations • Perception that police let Twaddell protest go unchallenged but if nationalists protest they get arrested • Centre on Twaddell opposite camp which allows people to drop in and register how they feel that their rights are being eroded • If peace walls are to be removed the media must stop presenting only the bad news but also the positive ones. There is so much good happening (mixed community sport activities, community trips...) but media are not interested in publicising this. Maybe politicians can help promote the good work in communities.

- Walls are not as important or as big problem as media present it. Yes people may feel insecure once they are gone but maybe it is the time to take a risk.
- Clear walls may be the first step towards taking the walls down – as both of the sides of the community will see the other one – important realisation people just living their daily lives on both sides. (No matter the name you bleed the same) But need a recognised process to take this forward.
- Do events - maybe open the gates for a couple of days and have a big event to encourage people to come and walk through. If you do open the gates, people need to be encouraged to go through them as they are so used to the gates being closed all day
- An area like Ladybrook/Black's Road is a nice area - could maybe try there first
- If you don't try you'll never know but it has to be controlled as you don't know how communities will react
- Problem in this process is that people don't talk, firstly because they are used to not talking and secondly they don't feel heard
- Need for a young person's forum rather than politicians speaking for them all the time
- People are afraid to take a lift
- Need to change people's mindset
- We would not see integrated society any time soon but there needs to be consistency - i.e. consistent funding to ensure that projects are supported
- Is it realistic to take down the peace walls in 10 years? Things are getting better - maybe 30 or 40 years
- If the peace wall hadn't been up in the first place it would have been OK. But what about safety and security?

Involvement of young people in decision making Opening remarks: Kevin Lee	
<p>Some areas to explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expectations of involvement • Experiences - positive and negative • How best to engage young people - social media/organised groups/internet/formal or informal? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “I’m not really interested. I’m not very bright about these things” • Choices are made by MLAs that affect the lives of young people • The government is too greedy, they make false promises • “I’m not really interested. I’m not very bright about these things”. • Choices are made by MLAs that affect young people’s lives. • The government is too greedy, they make false promises. • “We’ve been trying to set up a football pitch for years – we’re only getting one now”. There’s no-one to talk to get a football pitch. • There needs to be investment in schools, youth clubs, community centres. • You’re not old enough to make your own decisions when you are 16 or 17. • They should ask primary schools and secondary schools what is needed in the area. • People who have nothing commit suicide. • “When Welfare Reform comes, we’ll have nothing”. • There are invisible disabilities: alcoholism, mental health. • People from other countries should not get benefits. • You can communicate with young people through schools, in class, or by having a special day or event, for both primary and secondary schools. It’s better with someone from outside coming in. • You can also communicate by a Facebook page – there are a variety of options, online platforms. • Good or bad experiences of government? “Haven’t had the chance to experience government”. • It is hard to be involved as a young person as they feel that government representatives are not listening to them

- There should be regular meeting with young people and politicians maybe once or twice a year
- Need for a young persons' forum rather than politicians speaking for them all the time
- Housing – lack of involvement in decisions around social housing – so many homeless young people who do not have experience to know where to go for help. No fixed abode so cannot get job or involved in many community projects
- Often the meetings which are held with young people are targeted at those in grammar schools and not those who have lower education or are coming with problematic background
- No say in allocation of benefits
- If the meetings tried to target all groups of young people it will be clear that there are problems such as: hard to get job with lower education, hard to pay university fees, maybe look at skill workload which is low paid, brain drain of young people
- Young people between age 18-25 face very high level of unemployment
- Young people are interested in self-employment, but there is not a lot of support especially for those with a difficult background
- Work with organisations that are working with young people in daily situations and they know what young people need. Politicians should support these organisations and listen to them what may help the best.
- Bytes is very good in supporting young people and helping them to get qualifications, apply for jobs, write CVs etc. But staff are often going out of their way to give up their own time and resources to help and support the young people
- When you are trying to live on £50/week it is hard to think about other things. Looking for housing and looking for jobs takes up too much time
- Invest in housing for young people

Recommendations for building a united community Opening remarks: Aaron Corbitt	
<p>Some areas to explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should common issues be explored like employment, skills, parenting rather than focusing on sectarianism • Where should resources be diverted from to facilitate programmes/ initiatives? • How should progress be measured? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities must work together on new opportunities for employment, create more shared spaces and get a clear understanding of sectarianism • Unfortunately all consultations between community and government are done only by members of local organisations and not with young people • Often all forms and applications try to fit people into boxes – basically telling people who they are without asking who they think they are – before you can ask for funding • Communities need to learn to communicate rather than fight over issues – politicians giving a bad example in Stormont • Consultations with young people must be friendly and short, well organised • It would be great to see more youth projects – where young people have direct input and involvement, and in which they have ownership • Try to support existing youth clubs which are running for years – they know the youth in the local area – sadly lately many of them are closing due lack of funding • Security funding from Twaddell camp should be diverted to other programmes • Consider opportunities for employment of young people who don't have qualifications – look at their skills and try to give them hope of employment and help them to see some future • Create space for interaction – each area is unique and local organisations know their specifics and needs • Learn together – good way to go is integrated schools – with choice celebrate or start day the way each community will do • Don't forget there are more than Catholic and Protestant - there are other groups • Politicians bring young people in to engage and make a big fuss and then forget about it • Need some motivation - external groups like Bytes can help to support engagement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just want peace and quiet - to live somewhere where there is no trouble • Shared space in all communities for all people to mix • Cross-community projects • Educate people in youth work • Sport, music and drama • People don't want to go into the other's areas - it has to be in the middle or in a neutral venue. • It's good to have your own beliefs: everyone is different • Learn your own history and the other's history • Trips to learn about each other's history - do a project • Need a way of staying in contact after a trip

Informal RCN Evidence - 11 March 2015

**Committee for The Office of the First Minister
and Deputy First Minister**

Room 285
Parliament Buildings

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From: Kathy O'Hanlon - Clerk to the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister

Date: 20 March 2015

To: Chairperson
Deputy Chairperson
Members

Subject: Inquiry into Building a United Community: Evidence from Rural Community Network

Background

1. At its meeting on 11 March the Committee heard evidence from representatives of the Rural Community Network on the issues facing rural communities with regard to the Inquiry into Building a United Community. During the meeting the Committee lost its decision-making quorum and while the meeting closed formally, the Chair continued discussion with the representatives in an informal capacity. Mr Attwood and Mr McIlveen were also in attendance.
2. A summary of the informal discussion is included below and Members may wish to include this information in the Inquiry report.

Summary Discussion

- The groups were questioned on whether T:BUC stretches communities to change the conflict rather than funding groups to do good work and manage the conflict. It was suggested that there is a disconnect between the top-down strategy and activity at the grassroots, and that T:BUC lacks the permission to innovate in terms of good relations activity. It was suggested that there is a fine line between 'stretching people' and social engineering.
- It was felt that the only stretch in T:BUC was around peace walls and that this reflected a lack of innovation throughout the document.
- Concern was expressed that those who are involved in good relations activity are 'aging and tiring out' and that there isn't a cohort of young people coming up behind to carry on the work.
- It was suggested that funding rural programmes can seem to be 'expensive' compared to urban projects because there is not the same density of population.
- The importance of definitions was emphasised and it was noted that there is no definition of good relations.
- It was recognised that at local level you can develop and take community relations forward if there is confidence to do so.
- There was concern expressed about what T:BUC might look like when the government departments are re-structured.

Department of the Environment correspondence re Living Places



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Your reference:

Our reference: SUB 346 2015

Date: 27 April 2015

Dear Kathy

Inquiry into Building a United Community and 'Living Places': An Urban Stewardship and design guide for Northern Ireland

In your memo dated 19 March you advise that the Committee of the First Minister and deputy First Minister are seeking information on how 'Living Places' connects in with the Executive's 'Together: Building a United Community Strategy' (TBUC). The Department's response is set out as follows.

The Department of the Environment published the award winning^[1] 'Living Places: An Urban Stewardship and Design Guide for Northern Ireland' in final form on 18 September 2014 following Executive Committee agreement which was received on 19 June 2014.

'Living Places' is intended to assist in the planning process by clearly establishing key principles behind good place-making in order to inform and inspire all those involved in the process of managing (stewardship) and making (design) urban places, with a view to raising standards across Northern Ireland. It encourages developments that contribute to a positive sense of place; and highlights the wider benefits that can flow from successful stewardship and urban design, such as greater economic vitality; enhanced health and wellbeing; as well as social and cultural renewal.

It is considered that the 'Living Places' design guide connects with the intentions of the TBUC Strategy in a number of ways. 'Living Places' is focused on creating places that are

^[1] 'Living Places' won a prestigious UK planning award for Placemaking in March 2015. The Place Making award ceremony was held on Tuesday 31 March 2015 at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London. From over 200 entries, 14 projects across the UK were crowned winners at a ceremony attended by nearly 300 planning and regeneration professionals.

high quality, distinctive, sustainable, safe, welcoming and healthy, where communities flourish and enjoy a shared sense of belonging.

'Living Places' recognises that there are a unique set of socio-political circumstances prevalent in Northern Ireland and associated challenges and continued efforts to jointly resolve such complex issues. It advocates and provides, with reference to case studies, guidance on 10 qualities that are critical ingredients of successful places. These urban design and stewardship qualities, include 'vision' that recognises potential and the importance of strong leadership and place-making skills; 'collaborative' action and a shared strategic approach where the input of many individuals and organisations is a necessity for the creation of successful urban places; and 'Accessible' urban centres and public realm which must give careful attention to access requirements of the whole community. The importance of the provision of 'neutral' urban space is also recognised, not only for commerce and leisure but also as places to live.

'Living Places' is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications in all urban areas. This design guide will ensure that the wider economic, cultural, and community benefits of urban design schemes are realised. The guide is a resource for councils, in consultation with communities, to use in the preparation of their local development plans and where appropriate has the potential to supplement and complement delivery of the TBUC strategy.

The Department also recognises that the planning system as a whole has an important role in supporting Government in addressing the issues highlighted in the TBUC Strategy, through its influence on the type, location, siting and design of development. Further clarification on how the planning system can contribute to the creation of an environment that is accessible to all and enhances opportunities for shared communities (including assisting with the removal of barriers to shared space) will be set out within the new Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS). The Department aims to publish the SPPS in final form in the near future following Executive Committee consideration.

I trust this information is of assistance, should you require anything further please contact me directly

Yours sincerely,

Greg Cunningham
DALO
[by e-mail]

cc Ciara McKay
Clerk to the Environment Committee

Research papers submitted by Professor Brandon Hamber

Professor Hamber submitted a number of research papers as listed below

- Tomlinson, M (2007) "The Trouble with Suicide - Mental Health, Suicide and the Northern Ireland Conflict: A Review of the Evidence"

[http://pure.qub.ac.uk/portal/en/publications/the-trouble-with-suicide-mental-health-suicide-and-the-northern-ireland-conflict-a-review-of-the-evidence\(5e48890d-8851-404a-b9b0-8f7c6170148a\)/export.html](http://pure.qub.ac.uk/portal/en/publications/the-trouble-with-suicide-mental-health-suicide-and-the-northern-ireland-conflict-a-review-of-the-evidence(5e48890d-8851-404a-b9b0-8f7c6170148a)/export.html)

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