



# **European Anti-Poverty Network Ireland**

## **Submission to**

### **Draft Ireland Rural Development National Strategy Plan (NSP) 2007-2013**

*'Social justice demands that rural development policy must recognise the needs of those who are most disadvantaged and enable them to participate fully in the development of their areas'. (White Paper on Rural Development, 1999)*

## 1. Introduction

### **i. EAPN Ireland**

The European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) Ireland is a network of national and local community organisations and individuals in Ireland fighting against poverty and social exclusion. It is the Irish national network of the EAPN Europe which aims to put the fight against poverty and social exclusion at the top of the EU agenda. EAPN Ireland is a member of the Community Platform. See also [www.eapn.ie](http://www.eapn.ie). List of members attached.

### **ii. Addressing poverty and social exclusion**

Rural poverty is a key element of the National Action Plans for Poverty and Social Exclusion (NAPsIncl). The National Economic and Social Forum (NESF)<sup>1</sup> specifically identified the groups as being at an increased risk of poverty in rural areas as including:

- unemployed people,
- women,
- people with a disability,
- older people,
- migrants,
- local authority tenants,
- Travellers,
- lone parents,
- Gaeltacht communities,
- Fishermen, and
- farmers on small holdings.

It is essential that the rural development strategy outline a structured approach to addresses the exclusion experienced by such groups taking specific account of the structural causes of inequalities experienced by these groups.

This structured approach must include the following elements:

- A detailed outline of the specific issues of poverty and social exclusion experienced by these groups in a rural context;
- An outline of the specific strategies to address these issues,
- The programmes and measures developed as a result of this strategy including details of targets, indicators, timeframes and resources;

Two essential elements of this approach include:

- a. the participation of the groups named by the NESF at all stages in the design, implementation and the monitoring and evaluation of the Rural Development Strategy, and
- b. poverty proofing the Rural Development Strategy and its programmes and measures at design and implementation stage. This is a commitment of Government and is a key part of its strategy to mainstream the fight against poverty in all areas of Government policy. Poverty proofing should include a focus on equality and gender proofing.

### **iii. Process for Developing this submission**

The submission has been compiled from the contribution to EAPN members from throughout Ireland and therefore reflects the priorities of communities and organisations which work directly with people living in rural communities.

---

<sup>1</sup> The National Economic and Social Forum 1997. "Rural Renewal - Combating Social Exclusion" Report No. 12. Dublin: NESF.

## 2. Context and Background

EAPN Ireland welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Draft Ireland Rural Development National Strategy Plan (NSP) 2007-2013. As the *White Paper of Rural Development (1999)* states it is essential that rural development policy and strategy for Ireland takes into account the needs of those most disadvantaged which includes those experiencing poverty, inequality and social exclusion.

Before 1999 some key measures to address social exclusion were proposed by the National Economic and Social Council (NESC) in *New Approaches to Rural Development* (Report No 97, 1994) and National Economic and Social Forum (NESF) in its publication *Rural Renewal - Combating Social Exclusion* (Report No. 12, March 1997) as essential elements of any rural policy.

The *White Paper of Rural Development (1999)* supports the objectives on rural poverty outlined in the *National Anti-Poverty Strategy* (NAPS) 1997 which states that,

*'The problem of poverty and social exclusion have a distinct impact on a rural context as they are compounded by aspects of physical isolation and demographic dependence. The overall objective is to tackle poverty and social exclusion in rural areas in a comprehensive and sustained manner by ensuring: the provision of and adequate income, through employment and/or income support and access to adequate services and infrastructure, co-ordination of responses and empowerment of local people and communities'.*

The *National Action Plan Against Poverty and Social Exclusion* (NAPsIncl) 2003-2005 again restates this objective. The NAPsIncl process is a key element of the EU social inclusion strategy which has the objective of *'making a decisive impact on the eradication of poverty by 2010'*. This is a central goal of the Lisbon Strategy which as stated in the Draft provides the overall context at EU level for the Rural Development Strategy. In order to remain balanced it is essential that strategies being developed in the context of the Lisbon Strategy, including the Rural Development Strategy, place equal emphasis on social cohesion as an objective alongside economic, employment and environmental priorities. If this balance is not maintained there will inevitably be an increase in poverty and inequality and social exclusion.

Failure therefore, to develop a comprehensive Rural Development Strategy Plan which is inclusive of measures to address poverty and social exclusion is counter to the value of social justice as outlined in Government policy and to the objectives of the Lisbon Strategy will lead to greater inequality and exclusion for marginalised individuals and groups in rural communities. It is in this context that EAPN Ireland is making its submission to the Draft Ireland Rural Development National Strategy Plan (NSP) 2007-2013.

## 3. Key Priorities

There are a number of key priorities which should inform the development of a rural development strategy and programme. These priorities relates very closely to existing rural development and anti-poverty strategies for Ireland.

### **i. Addressing poverty and social exclusion**

As outlined above, Irish Government policy on rural development has highlighted that it is essential that issues of poverty and social exclusion are addressed. Poverty and social

exclusion are relevant to the whole of the Rural Development Strategy but are more specifically an issue in terms of Axis 3 in relation of quality of life and infrastructure. Institutional mechanisms to address this are outlined under Axis 4 and in terms of the National Rural Network.

The EAFRD regulations specify that, in the context of the Lisbon Strategy in which the EAFRD is developed, they should take into account the objective of social cohesion and also that the programmes should promote equality between men and women and ensure that discrimination is prevented. The Guidelines also specifically name the issues of unemployment; transport; ensuring equality of access for young people and women older people and childcare. **It is essential that the strategy is not only developed from an economic and employment perspective but also addresses other issues that impact on poverty and social exclusion including access to services including health, education, training, welfare, transport, accommodation, care and utilities such as waste, water and electricity and heating. Equality of access for specific communities and groups experiencing poverty, exclusion and inequality needs to be a priority of these services.**

## ii. Urban and Rural Policies

**There is an interdependence between urban and rural areas which must be acknowledged in rural development strategies.** The introduction to the *White Paper on Rural Development* acknowledges this close interdependence and interrelationship. However, rural development is not just an extension of urban development and the *White Paper* also acknowledges that the Government needs to intervene to redress imbalances between urban and rural areas. **In this context the Rural Development Strategy needs to relate explicitly to other strategies such as the National Spatial Strategy.**

## iii. Recognition of social inequalities

While there are clear regional inequalities in Ireland with predominantly rural areas, particularly the Border areas, the West and South-West experiencing the greatest levels of poverty<sup>2</sup> it is important to recognise that within different regions and areas there are pockets of disadvantage and different groups and individuals who experience a greater risk of poverty and social exclusion.

*'The White Paper acknowledges that Government intervention is required in order to ensure balanced regional development and provide a particular focus on addressing social inclusion needs. A strategy which aims to redress imbalances that may exist between urban and rural areas must also aim to tackle imbalances between and within rural areas in a targeted manner based on the principles of equity.'* (White Paper on Rural Development 1999)

The strategy outlined above includes a recognition of the diverse nature of rural communities needs which to be considered in relation to all measures to be developed under the Rural Development Strategy. The National Economic and Social Forum (1997) identified the groups as being at an increased risk of poverty in rural areas as including unemployed people, women, people with a disability, older people, migrants, local authority tenants, Travellers, lone parents, Gaeltacht communities, fishermen and farmers on small holdings. **It is essential that the rural development strategy addresses the exclusion experienced by such groups taking specific account of the structural causes of inequalities experienced by these groups.** For example lone parents in small rural towns dependent on social welfare can experience particular problems of isolation and exclusion and the strategy should specifically address their training, education, employment other needs.

---

<sup>2</sup> Watson, D., C.T. Whelan, J. Williams and S. Blackwell 2005. Mapping Poverty: National, Regional and County Patterns. Dublin: Institute of Public Administration with the Combat Poverty Agency.

**The link with local anti-poverty strategies being developed in different local authority areas will help to identify some of the issues that need to be addresses at a local level.**

**iv. Inclusion in decision-making**

**It is essential that people and groups experiencing poverty and social exclusion are represented directly in bodies involved in decision making.** As with the other priorities outlined above this applies equally to national and local and includes decision making bodies in relation to access to services such as the National Rural Network, Strategic Policy Committees, County Development Boards and structures established to address rural development including Leader boards . The inclusion of specific groups is addressed under Article 6 of the EARDF regulation which names organisations that represent civil society, non-governmental organisations, including environmental organisations and bodies responsible for promoting equality between men and women among those to be included at national and local level in partnerships. **These are to be involved in the development, monitoring, implementation and evaluation of rural development programmes.**

**Resources need to be put in place to build the capacity of the community to participate in these decision making bodies and also in identifying and addressing issues related to their own communities. A community work approach is a key support in relation to this.**

**v. Proofing the Rural Development Strategy**

**The Rural Development Strategy and the programmes and measures which derive from it must be poverty proofed at design and review stage. This proofing process should include groups experiencing poverty and social exclusion and be open and transparent.** This includes proofing in terms of gender and the other equality grounds as outlined in Ireland equality legislation. This is consistent with the EARDF Regulations which requires that rural development strategies promote equality between men and women and ensure that discrimination is prevented. Poverty proofing of Government policies and programmes is a major element of the NAPS and the NAPsIncl which states that:

*'Poverty proofing of policies has been the principal instrument for mainstreaming social inclusion at central Government level since late-1998. Policies and Programmes are assessed at design and review stage to identify their impact on people experiencing poverty so that this can be given proper consideration and any necessary amelioration measures taken'.<sup>3</sup>*

Gender mainstreaming is also a cross cutting issue for EU social policy.

**vi. Development of clear targets and indicators**

**Targets and indicators to be developed as part of the Rural Development Strategy need to include those which address issues of poverty and social exclusion in rural communities.** This should include targets and indicators to address the level of relative poverty in rural communities and specific targets in relation to the socially excluded and vulnerable groups named in point three above. Research shows that poverty levels in open country areas and in small towns is higher on average that in larger urban areas. As mentioned above there are also certain geographical areas which experience higher levels of poverty and this needs to be addressed in terms of targets and indicators<sup>4</sup>.

---

<sup>3</sup> Department of Social and family Affairs, 2003. National Action Plan against Poverty and Social Exclusion 2003-2005. Dublin: Government Publications Office p49

<sup>4</sup> Watson, D., C.T. Whelan, J. Williams and S. Blackwell 2005. Mapping Poverty: National, Regional and County Patterns. Dublin: Institute of Public Administration with the Combat Poverty Agency.

## 4. Response to Draft Rural Development Strategy

While all of the Rural Development Strategy Plan is of relevance in terms of poverty and social exclusion issues this response will mainly focus on the baseline analysis of draft strategy plan and on Axis 3 and 4 of the overall strategy, which EAPN considers to be the most important elements, while briefly making comments on the other aspects.

### Chapter 1 – Baseline Analysis

The overall analysis in Chapter 1 of the draft strategy is extremely weak with the main focus on agriculture, forestry and environment and little socio-economic analysis. The section which focuses on socio-economic analysis only focuses on population issues, the reduction of farms and on enterprise development and employment creation as a way of addressing these issues with other issues in relation to sustainable communities referred to in the last point.

While these are important areas for rural development **there are also a great number of other existing socio-economic issues related to poverty and social exclusion which currently exist and which will only be exacerbated if they are not addressed.**

Therefore, this section needs to be expanded and more balanced in its analysis taking into account existing research and addresses issues of poverty and social exclusion in rural areas.

### Chapter 2 – Overall Strategy

**In order to create balanced development in rural Ireland the overall strategy needs to take into account the diversity that exists in rural communities** as outlined above. The key issue for rural development relates to the quality of life in rural areas which is covered under Axis 3 of the strategy. This is clearly the most important focus for a rural development strategy and should be the priority for programmes, measures and the allocation of resources.

**Any initiatives developed under Axis 1 and 2 particularly in terms of forestry, the environment and agri-tourism should be inclusive and focus on communities and groups experiencing poverty and social exclusion.** They should also look at how they impact on the community as a whole. Addressing gender issues and the role of women also needs to be considered as key elements of all programmes and measures developed under these Axis.

#### **i. Axis 3 - The quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy**

This is the most important Axis in the Rural Development Strategy. While the issues of agriculture, forestry and the environment covered under Axis 1 and 2 of the Strategy Plan are significant **we feel that the quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy is the key to the rural development strategy.** Prioritising the quality of life should ensure that a more balanced approach is taken to rural development with economic, employment, environmental and social inclusion given equal emphasis, as is envisaged by the Lisbon and Göttenburg Strategies.

The four sets of measures or broad headings outlined in the regulation and draft strategy (i. diversification of the rural economy, ii. improvement of quality of life in rural areas, iii. training and information and skills acquisition and iv. animation and implementation) are important and are outlined in greater detail in the Community Strategic Guidelines. The priority issue among these headings is clearly that of improving the quality of life in rural areas. All other issues derive from this.

Outlined below, in brief, are a number of measures which are needed to address the four key issues. It is essential that the measures are as inclusive as possible otherwise they will lead to greater poverty, inequality and social exclusion for certain communities and groups.

#### **a. Quality of life in rural areas**

This is a broad and key element of the Rural Development Strategy and addresses the areas named under the Community Strategic Guidelines for Rural Development as well as addressing the broader Lisbon Strategy which creates the context for the EAFRD. **Broader issues of quality of life are relevant in supporting participation in society as a whole as well as in terms of employment and enterprise.** This submission highlights the main issues which need to be addressed under a number of key headings.

#### **Basic Services**

The issue of basic services is addressed by the EAFRD and is key in rural areas. The availability of basic services should not depend either on size of population or profitability.

- **The Rural Development Strategy needs to address the issue of the reduction of services** in rural communities mainly due to economic reasons e.g. post offices. These services are essential particularly for older people and those who are less mobile.
- **An affordable and accessible care infrastructure needs to be put in place** covering childcare, care for older people and those with illnesses or a disability. The issue of childcare is a growing priority of Government but needs to be developed in a way which creates greater choice for families and particularly women in terms of access to employment, training, education and other services. It is key that the needs of lower income families are addressed through the Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme both in terms of community facilities and supporting access to private facilities in their local communities. In relation to other care areas the availability of supports to continue this care including respite services are essential.
- While cultural and leisure facilities are important for rural communities the provision of **facilities which fulfill a social need are also essential.** This includes information centers and facilities which provide access to services such as training, education and health services. Facilities are important in rural areas as venues for capacity building for local community groups.

#### **Upgrading of local infrastructure**

The issue of rural infrastructure is of great importance particularly in relation to transport.

- Access to affordable public transport is of major concern to those living in rural areas. **Public transport should be promoted and made accessible as the key means of transport for everyone. However, the availability of affordable transport is particularly essential for older people, lone-parents, young people, those with health difficulties and those with no access to their own means of transport.**

The implementation of Transport 21 is important in this context but more important at a very local level is regular public bus services to nearby urban centres in order to access services including shops. There is currently a focus on public transport which links rural towns to major cities and a lack of transport between rural towns which are not on major routes to cities. This is an issue which also needs to be addressed. The Rural Transport Initiative is also a very important initiative in rural areas. This Initiative needs to expand to all areas and to provide a regular service to meet the needs of customers.

- Access to ICT and **e-inclusion, particularly for those who are most isolated**, is essential both in terms of communication and training in ICT as a route to employment.

### **Accommodation**

**Access to affordable quality accommodation** is a key issue which needs to be addressed through the Rural Development Strategy Plan particularly in relation to a number of key issues:

- Many people in rural areas are living in an unacceptable standard of accommodation and living in run down houses often lacking basic services such as heating, light, water, etc. These are mainly, but not only, older people in isolated areas and involves private as well as public accommodation.
- **Heating is an issue for many people which needs to be addresses** in broader measures both in terms of:
  - a. **fuel poverty** and the affordability of fuel, and
  - b. living in housing with **heating systems which are expensive to run.**
- There are still a large number of Traveller families living in unacceptable conditions in rural areas. The implementation of the National Traveller Accommodation Strategy at a local level is essential for addressing this issue. To date with very few exceptions there has been a consistent failure in implementing this Strategy. **A new National Traveller Accommodation Agency with the participation of Traveller organisations needs to be established to drive the Strategy.**

### **Health**

**Access to health services needs to be addressed not just in terms of access to hospital and emergency services but also in relation to primary health care and care in the home.**

This issue is of particular importance for older people, those with long term illnesses and people with disabilities.

### **Education**

Important issues to be addressed in relation to access to education in rural areas include **transport to schools and the availability of courses, particularly adult education courses.** The availability of sufficient places in **English language classes is essential, particularly for migrant workers and other immigrants** who do not have English as a first language. A low level of English creates barriers in terms of access to services and to the integration of people into local communities and places of employment.

### **Integration**

Recognition of the diversity of rural communities has been named above. **The rural development strategy needs to address the issue of integration of all people into rural communities.** An important group to be considered within this is immigrant communities including asylum seekers, refugees and migrant workers. Not addressing this issue will lead to increased levels of isolation and segregation in rural areas.

#### **b. Diversification of the Rural Economy**

While the issue of farm families and alternative employment is an important one in rural areas the diversity of rural communities needs to be addressed in relation to economic activity. **Therefore, there should be a specific focus on supporting the creation and development of enterprises and micro-businesses for those in disadvantaged communities, women particularly women from disadvantaged communities, lone parents, older people and groups like Travellers, people with disabilities and ethnic minority groups.**

In order to facilitate this, the following issues are among those that need to be addressed:

- supports,
- training,
- access to finance and credit,
- affordable premises, and
- childcare.

The **social economy** is an area which needs to be further developed in terms of its capacity to address gaps in services in communities but also in providing employment and skills development for individuals.

The use of **Community Employment Schemes and the Jobs Initiative** in rural areas need to be utilised to better address the needs of the most excluded groups and individuals particularly in isolated rural areas who currently find it difficult to engage with the schemes due to issues of transport, communications, etc.

While specific **targeted measures** are required the issue of **access to mainstream employment** for members of those groups named above is also important as is the resourcing of supports to increase the possibility of these people retaining this employment.

Some of these issues are related to those covered within the remit of the Employment section of the National Reform Programme 2005-2008.

#### **c. Training and information**

**Access to affordable training for groups experiencing exclusion is essential.** This includes not only training and information that leads to employment but also training and information that enhances the broader quality of life in rural communities. Included in measures to address this are language supports for new immigrant communities, literacy and numeracy training, training related to lifelong learning and information on rights and services. The availability of training and information in rural areas and not just in larger urban centres is important in relation to accessibility.

#### **d. Skills acquisition, animation and implementation**

**In order to ensure that communities and groups experiencing exclusion are given equal opportunity to participate in the implementation of the Rural Development Strategy then it is essential that they are targeted and resourced to do so.** This involves skills to work with their own communities and to participate on an equal basis in decision-making structures.

### **iii. Axis 4 – Leader: Building Local Capacity for Employment and Diversification**

This is the mechanism for implementing programmes to address the issues outlined under Axis 3 above.

#### **Balance between capacity building and implementing local plans**

The draft Strategy Plan asks a question on the balance that should exist between the objectives of developing the capacity of local communities to implement local plans and the need to improve social and economic living conditions.

Both of the issues outlined above are key and it is difficult to state the exact balance between the two. However, **in terms of the process needed to improve the social and economic living conditions on rural communities, it is essential that local communities, and in particular those groups and communities experiencing poverty and exclusion, play a**

**central role at all stages in designing, implementing, evaluating and monitoring all the elements of local development plans.** This involves not just wider capacity building work with groups but supporting their representation on local action groups. This should include Traveller, disability, women's, ethnic minority, lone parent and other groups where they exist.

### **The role of community development**

Building a bottom-up approach at a local level is recommended by the European Commission and is an important element of a Rural Development Strategy. **A bottom-up approach needs to be supported and the capacity of marginalised communities and groups built. A community work approach is an important means of developing this capacity and this approach should be resourced and supported.** This is to strengthen the voice of those groups most marginalised in communities and bring about greater equality in the partnerships that are developed at a local level. Linking with the Local Development Social Inclusion Programme, the Community Development Programme and other such programmes to support this process is important but it should be a specific element of all programmes.

### **Governance**

Improving governance is a key area that has been identified in relation to the rural development strategy. It is essential that the priority for building local governance includes what has been named above in terms of capacity building and community development. **However, it is also important to build the capacity of all actors involved in rural development in understanding issues of poverty, inequality and social exclusion** in order to design implement and evaluate programmes in a way which addressed these issues.

## **Chapter 4 - Allocation**

It is clear that the Rural Development Strategy needs to be a single national programme. However, as outlined above, there are areas in the country that experience greater levels of poverty and social exclusion and the resources should be prioritised for these areas. The aim of the national programme should be to ensure that the Rural Development Strategy and programme address the current inequalities in conjunction with other national strategies including those developed under the National Development Plan (NDP) 2007-2013 and the Structural Funds Operational Programmes which will be developed to implement the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) 2007-2013.

Overall in terms of allocation the priority for expenditure as highlighted in this submission should be on enhancing the quality of life in rural areas as outlined under issues for Axis 3 above.

## **Chapter 5 – Ensuring consistency with other community instruments**

The Rural Development Strategy needs to link with the Lisbon Strategy and particularly the EU Social Inclusion Strategy and to achieve the targets outlined in the Action Plan. This is also relevant in terms of the National Rural Network mentioned below which can support the issue of proofing as outlined in the NAPsIncl. Linking with the Local Anti-Poverty Learning Network and the Local Anti-Poverty Strategies is important in the context of the NAPsIncl and working in a co-ordinated way to address poverty and social exclusion in rural areas.

## **Chapter 6 - National Rural Network**

In response to the outline of the National Rural Network as presented in the draft Strategy Plan there are a number of issues.

a. The Strategy will need to clarify the link between the role of the proposed new Rural Development Network and that of ADM (POBAL) which currently oversees the Local

Development Social Inclusion Programme (LDSIP). Under the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs new Cohesion policy/fund ADM LDSIP funded partnership/groups and Leader groups are to amalgamate at a local level.

b. The membership of the National Rural Network needs to be inclusive of the range of partners as outlined in the EU EAFRD Regulation. This includes organisations that represent civil society, non-governmental organisations, including environmental organisations and bodies responsible for promoting equality between men and women. The inclusion of organisations representing beneficiaries or potential beneficiaries as outlined in the Draft Strategy Plan also supports this. This should include organisations representing groups experiencing poverty, inequality and social exclusion.

## **5. Conclusion**

As stated in the introduction the EAPN welcomes the opportunity to make suggestions and comments in relation to the Draft Rural Development Strategy Plan. Social inclusion, alongside with economic, employment and environmental priorities, is a central objective of the Lisbon Strategy which creates the overall framework for the Rural Development Strategy. It is essential that this balance is not lost.

The imbalance in the draft strategy needs to be redressed with the priority being on the quality of life in rural areas particularly addressing issues of poverty, inequality and social exclusion. This includes the areas of access to services, and the rural economy. Supporting the capacity of communities and groups experiencing poverty and social exclusion to participate at all levels and staged of the Rural Development Strategy is a key part of this.

It is essential therefore that the Rural Development Strategy is consistent with the objectives of the National Action Plan Against Poverty and Social Exclusion (NAPsIncl) and that the targets and indicators that are developed are consistent with those outlined in the NAPsIncl. If the Strategy and programmes and measures which are developed as a result of it do not actively address poverty and social exclusion then the issues will be exacerbated. A proofing exercise is therefore required of the strategy itself and its programmes and measures.

This approach is also consistent with existing Government Rural Development Policy as outlined in the *White Paper of Rural Development (1999)* and mentioned briefly in the introduction to this submission.

## **EAPN Ireland Members**

- ABHAILE
- Action Inishowen
- Aishling Project
- Ait na nDaoine
- Akidwa (African Women's Network)
- AONTAS
- Arklow Community Enterprise
- Arklow MABS
- ATD Fourth World
- Athy CDP
- Avondhu Development Group
- Ballymun Local Drugs Task Force
- Ballymun A.C.A.
- Ballymun Boy's Hostel
- Ballymun Community & Family Training Agency
- Ballymun Community Action Programme
- Ballymun Community Training Workshop
- Ballymun Education Group
- Ballymun Housing Task Force
- Ballymun Media Co-operative
- Ballymun Men's Centre
- Ballymun Partnership
- Ballymun Regional Youth Resource CDP
- Ballymun Unemployed & Welfare Rights Centre
- Ballyphehane/Togher
- Bantry & District Resource & Social Dev Group
- Blakestown & Mountview Youth Initiative
- Blanchardstown Area Partnership
- Blaney Blades LTD
- Bray Partnership
- CAFÉ Creative Activity for Everyone
- Capuchin Day Centre
- Carmichael Centre for Voluntary groups
- Castlecomer District Community Development
- Catholic Social Service Conference
- Centre for Faith & Justice
- Children's Rights Alliance
- Clare Citizens Information
- Clare V.E.C.
- Clondalkin Partnership
- Clondalkin Traveller's Dev. Group
- Clondalkin Women Network
- Co Leitrim Partnership
- Co Monaghan Partnership
- Collinstown Park Community College
- Larkin Unemployed Centre
- Lifestart
- Lifford/Clonleigh Resource Centre
- Limerick Traveller Development Group
- Little Bray Family Resource Centre
- Local Employment Office
- Louisburgh Community Project
- Louth County Council
- Lucan 2000
- M.S. Society of Ireland South East Region
- Mahon CDP
- Manager. Ballymun Partnership
- Matt Talbot Community Trust
- Mayfield Community Development Project (CDP)
- Mayfield Employment Action Project
- Meitheal
- Men's Group, SE
- Mevagh Resource Centre
- Midwest Community Development Support Agency
- Money & Relationship Counselling
- Montague Communications
- National Adult Literacy Agency
- National Council on Ageing and Older People
- North West Community Network
- Northside Community Law Centre
- Northside Partnership
- Northside Travellers Support Group
- Offaly Money Advice & Budgeting Service
- Older Women's Network
- One Family
- OPEN
- Our Lady of Lourdes
- Parents Alone Resource Centre
- PARTAS
- Partnership for Local Action
- Partnership Tralee
- PAUL Partnership
- Pavee Point
- Pobal Community Development Agency
- Polio Fellowship of Ireland
- Presentation Justice Network
- Priorswood
- Rahaleen
- Rape Crisis Network (Ireland)
- Refugee Social Integration Project
- Respond Housing Association

- Comhairle
- Comhlámh
- Community & Local Development Consultancy
- Community Connections
- Community Response
- Community Technical Aid
- Community Workers Co-operative
- Concrete News
- Cork City Partnership
- Cork County Enterprise Board
- Cork Simon Community
- Cork Social & Health Education Department
- Cork Traveller Women's Network
- Council For Social Welfare
- Cumas Teo
- Darndale & Belcamp Resource Centre
- Dolcain Project
- DRAIOCHT
- Drogheda Community Forum
- Drop in Well Centre
- Dublin Citywide Drugs Crisis Campaign
- Dublin Employment Pact
- Emigrant Advice Network
- Emigrant Advice/Centre Care
- Energy Action
- Equality Works
- European, Social Organisational and Science Consultancy
- Exchange House
- Exchange House MABS
- Family Resource Centre
- Farranree CDP
- Fingal Community Forum
- Focus Ireland
- Focus on Children
- Forum
- Forum of People with disabilities
- Framework
- Framework SE
- Franciscan Social Justice Initiative
- Free Legal Advice Centres
- G.A.P.
- Galway City Partnership
- Galway refugee support group
- Galway Simon Community
- Glenamaddy Community Dev.
- Glenboe Community Action
- Gorey Youth Needs Group
- I.R.D. Duhallow
- Inner City Organisation Network
- Rialto Network
- Roscommon MABS
- Rosses CDP
- Ruhama Women's Project
- Rural Action Project
- Shannon Community Workshop
- Simon Communities of Ireland
- Society of St Vincent De Paul
- Solas
- South East Men's Network
- South Inner City Community Dev Association
- South Kerry Development Partnership
- South Tipperary County Council
- South West Kerry Women's Assoc
- South West Wexford Com Dev Group
- Southill Com Dev Project
- Southside Comm. Dev Assoc
- Southside Partnership
- Special Youth Project
- St Andrew's Resource Centre
- St Munchin's Family Resource Centre
- STAR Project
- Stratagem
- Summerhill Active Retirement
- Sunflower Recycling
- Tallaght Centre for the Unemployed
- Tallaght Homeless Advice Unit
- Tallaght Lone Parent Centre
- Tallaght Partnership
- Tallaght Travellers
- Tallaght Welfare Society
- Templeshannon CDP
- The Basement
- Carers Association
- Centre for Corporate Community
- Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland
- The Women Centre
- Third System Approach
- Three Productions
- Threshold
- Tipperary Rape Crisis & Councelling Centre
- Tir An Droichead
- Togail Development
- Togher Family Centre
- Tosach
- Training Workshop in Horticulture
- Tralee CDP
- Triskele
- Tullamore Traveller Movement
- Vincentian Partnership for Social Justice

- Inner City Renewal Group
- Institute of Public Health in Ireland
- Institute of Technology
- Inter. Com
- Interaction
- Irish Association of Social Workers
- Irish Congress of Trade Unions  
Development Education Project
- Irish Council for Social Housing
- Irish National Organization of the  
Unemployed
- Irish Refugee Council
- Irish Rural Link
- Irish Traveller Movement
- Job Centre
- Kerry Diocesan Youth Service
- Kilkenny Community Action Network
- Kilnalech & District Community Co-op
- Kilty Cashel Development Co.
- Knockanrawley Resource Centre
- Larchville/Lisduggan
- Vincentian Refugee Centre
- Waterford City Council
- West Belfast Economic Forum
- West Clare Comm. Dev. Resource Centre
- West Limerick Resources
- West Tallaght Resource Centre
- West Training & Development
- western local social inclusion strategy
- Westmeath Community Development
- Westmeath EQUAL
- Westside Community Dev Resource  
Centre
- Wexford Area Partnership
- Wicklow Trade Union Centre for the  
Unemployed
- Wicklow Working Together
- Women Educating for Transformation
- Women's Aid
- Women's Studies Centre
- Work Research Cooperative
- Youth Action Project

This document was created with Win2PDF available at <http://www.daneprairie.com>.  
The unregistered version of Win2PDF is for evaluation or non-commercial use only.