Building Community Cohesion through Social Enterprise

Workshop 1: Strategic Context and Assessment of Need

9 May 2019
Agenda

- Introductions
- Workshops: The Approach
- Assessment criteria: Overview
- Peace IV: The Strategic Framework
- Output and results indicators
- Assessment of need: The P&R dimension
Workshops: The Approach
Purpose

• To provide prospective applicants with advice and guidance to cover the following areas:
  – The requirements of the PEACE IV Programme.
  – The SEUPB application assessment process.
  – Evidencing need and demand.
  – Evidencing contribution to delivering the requirements of the PEACE Programme.
  – Value for Money.
Delivery

• Goals:
  – To ensure common understanding of the requirements of a Promoting Positive Relations project
  – To demonstrate the assessment criteria
• Three workshops, to be held on the following dates:
  – Wednesday, 22 May 2019.
  – Tuesday, 4 June 2019.
• The slides will be posted on the SEUPB website
Scope

• Advice and guidance within the context of the requirements of the Peace IV Building Positive Relations Priority and the SEUPB project selection criteria

• Will not be providing advice on technical matters that are more properly addressed with reference to Rules of the Programme, e.g., unit cost calculations

• Will not offer opinion on prospects for success
Assessment Criteria: Overview
SEUPB Criteria for Assessment

• Contribution of the project to the defined results and outputs of the programme
• Quality of project design
• Quality of cross community and cross border co-operation with demonstrable added value
• Quality of project team and implementation arrangements
• Value for money
• Contribution to sustainable development
• Contribution to equality
SEUPB Assessment

• Each criterion is scored from 1 to 5.
• Scores are weighted and added.
• Maximum possible score is 100.
• Quality thresholds:
  – A total score of at least 60
    and
  – A score of three or more on each criterion.
• A competitive process – so aim higher than 60!
Little variation in average scores across criteria. More variability within each criterion (compare distance between min and max), especially the first three.
21 applications – all had made cut through a Stage 1 assessment.
Contribution of the project to the defined results and outputs of the programme
Issues for the assessment

• Does the project demonstrate a good fit with strategic context?
• Are there clear objectives that directly relate to the results and outputs of the call for applications?
• To what extent is the project expected to make a significant contribution to the results of the programme?
Peace IV Strategic Framework
The Peace and Reconciliation Programme

- The core strategic framework
- Have to think about the need in P&R terms first and foremost
- Related to, but distinct from, needs or opportunities around, e.g., gaps in service offerings, deprivation, regeneration
The Peace Programme: Rationale

Barriers to social and economic progress – areas of ‘market failure’:

- Segregation
- Barriers to interaction, real and perceived
- Polarisation
- Mutual distrust
- Marginalisation
- Racism
- Lack of community cohesion

Need to increase RTDI
- Promote value-added industry
- Encourage new business
- Tackle unemployment and inactivity

Source: Peace III Operational Programme, pp 36-37 and Figure 3.1. See also Peace IV Cooperation Agreement, pp 1-3, 10-11.
The Peace IV Programme: Strategic Aim and Objectives

Strategic aim

To reinforce progress towards a peaceful and stable society and to promote reconciliation

Primary objectives

Support actions that will:

• Develop and deepen reconciliation between divided communities
  • Increase tolerance and respect
  • Promote increased community cohesion and contact
    • Enhance cross-border cooperation
    • Address the legacy of the past

Final objectives

Attitudinal and behavioural change
  e.g. respect, tolerance, understanding, engagement and interaction
The Peace Programme: Underpinning Theories of Change

• **The individual change theory**
  – Peace comes through transformative change of a critical mass of individuals, their consciousness, attitudes, behaviours and skills.
  – Activities include investment in individual change through training, dialogue and encounter groups, trauma healing.

• **The healthy relationships and connections theory**
  – Peace emerges out of a process of breaking down isolation, polarisation, division, prejudice and stereotypes between/amongst groups.
  – Activities include inter-group dialogue, networking, relationship building processes, joint efforts and practical programmes on substantive problems.

Source: Peace III Operational Programme, para 3.18. Also, Peace IV Cooperation Agreement, pp 9-10
Reconciliation: Five strands

Building positive relationships

Acknowledging & dealing with the past

Substantial social, economic & political change

Significant cultural & attitudinal change

Developing a shared vision of an interdependent & fair society

The Peace Programme is designed to directly relate to the three strands highlighted in blue. Thereby contributing to the remaining two strands.

The Peace IV Programme: Specific Objectives

Strategic aim

To reinforce progress towards a peaceful and stable society and to promote reconciliation

Primary objectives

Support actions that will:
- Develop and deepen reconciliation between divided communities
- Increase tolerance and respect
- Promote increased community cohesion and contact
- Enhance cross-border cooperation
- Address the legacy of the past

Specific objectives

SO1 Shared Education
SO2 Children and Young People
SO3 Shared Spaces and Services
SO4 Building Positive Relations
Peace IV: Lessons from Peace III

- The need for future funding to address issues surrounding the sense of identity within communities and tackling the challenges presented by symbols, flags and related issues.

- Increased emphasis on cross-community work as opposed to single identity interventions in order to reduce the risk of entrenching divisions.

- Emphasis on sustained and meaningful contact:
  - “The theory of change which underpins the Programme emphasises the importance of contact at an individual and community level.”

Source: Peace IV Cooperation Agreement, page 15
Summary

The Peace programme – a narrative ‘arc’ from:

• Rationale/need/market failure
  To
• Objectives
  To
• Programme (specific objectives)
  To
• Activities and projects
  To
• Outcomes (final objectives)
Strategic fit

• Also need to consider wider policies and strategies

• In P&R
  – T:BUC – building and improving relations in economically and socially deprived areas where segregation remains
  – DFAT – improving relationships within and between communities

• Other
  – Sectoral, target group, etc., policies & programmes
Building Positive Relations: Output and Results Indicators
Building Positive Relations Specific Objective

- Overview
- Output indicator
- Results indicators
Funding for:
- Four Specific Objectives
- Seven Themes
- One Fund (ERDF)

Cross-community participation “Sustained & meaningful contact”

Shared Education (13%)
Children & Young People (24%)
Shared Spaces & Services (37%)
Building Positive Relations (19%)

Attitudinal and behavioural change e.g. respect, tolerance, understanding, engagement and interaction

Peace
  - Reinforcing effect
  - Reconciliation
  - Promotion

Inputs | Project selection | Activities & Outputs | Outcomes | Impacts
Building Positive Relations: Rationale

• Reduction in the overall level of violence directly related to the conflict.

• However:
  – Continued high levels of sectarianism and racism.
  – New challenges – Increasing levels of ethnic diversity alongside relatively high levels of socio-economic deprivation in some areas.
  – Due to the history of division in Northern Ireland and the Border Region, some sections of society have not yet developed the capacity to deal positively with diversity and difference.

Source: Co-Operation Programme, pages 36-37
Building Positive Relations: Aim and Objectives

• Aim is to provide opportunities for **sustained, meaningful and purposeful contact** between individuals and groups of different backgrounds and on a cross border basis.

• Resulting in a reduction in isolation, polarisation, division, prejudice, sectarianism, racism and stereotypes between/among groups.

Source: Co-Operation Programme, pages 36-37
Building Positive Relations: Delivery

• Promote the creation of and participation in cross-community events, particularly at the grassroots community level by:
  – Investing in sustainable networks
  – Build strong civic leadership.

• Involving organisations that can make a positive impact in building sustainable cross-community relations at two levels:
  – SO 4.1 – Local Authority-led
  – SO 4.2 – Regional projects - Issues and target groups that transcend local authority boundaries

Source: Co-Operation Programme, page 27
Objective 4 Building Positive Relations

OBJECTIVE 4
The promotion of positive relations characterised by respect, and where cultural diversity is celebrated and people can live, learn and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance.

4.1 Local Authority Action Plans

4.2 Regional level projects

19 projects to date
Average €1.2m (ERDF + Match)
Range from €0.5m to €1.9m
# Building Positive Relations: Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional level projects that result in meaningful, purposeful and</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sustained contact between persons from different communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Results**

**% of people:**

- Who think relations between Protestants and Catholics are better than they were 5 years ago: 45% to 52%
- Who think relations between Protestants and Catholics will be better in five years’ time: 40% to 48%
- Who know quite a bit about the culture of some minority ethnic communities (agree or strongly agree): 30% to 38%
The Output Target

• See NISRA Output Indicator Guidance (page 46)

• Definitions:
  – Regional level projects
  – Meaningful, purposeful and sustained
  – Different communities

• Achievement
The Output Target

• Regional level projects
  – Transcend local authority boundaries
  – Should facilitate cross-border co-operation
  – Demonstrate rationale for regional implementation and impact (versus local)
  – Address relevant strategic and policy issues
  – Should not be engaged in widespread service delivery at the local level

Source: NISRA, Peace IV Output Indicator Guidance, page 45.
The Output Target

• **Meaningful, purposeful & sustained**
  – Contact should be worthwhile and have a function, it should result in the participation of shared activities, and be of a sufficient intensity and duration to ensure a transformative experience.

• Note reference to ‘shared activities’

• But not prescriptive in terms of, e.g., duration

• Useful, therefore, to consider definitions in other parts of the Guidance
The Output Target

- SO 4.1 Local Action Plans
- Contact is defined as \textit{sustained} where it meets the following definition:
  - Continued for a minimum period of 6 months and/or involve a minimum of 26 hours contact
- Also in SO 2 (Children and Young People)
- In SO1 (Shared Education), sustained is “one term within a single academic year”
The Output Target

• Different communities
  – Relates to persons of different religious belief, ethnic or racial group. Initiatives should evidence commitment to tackling real and complex issues, such as racism and sectarianism, which prevent the benefits of a united and shared community being realised. Initiatives should also ensure that sub-projects evidence this commitment and that evidence is retained.

• Again, not prescriptive in terms of, e.g., cross-community mix

• Such requirements are spelled out for other priority areas
The Output Target

• In SO4.1 Local Action Plans, cross-community participation requirements are defined as follows:
  – Variation between participating groups of the two main community backgrounds not normally more than 20% (i.e. a 60/40 cross-community split).
  – Due to the population demographics of the Border Region of Ireland (BRI), an 80/20 cross-community threshold is acceptable.

Source: NISRA, Peace IV Output Indicator Guidance, page 44.
The Output Target

• SO 4.1 Guidance also encompasses other communities:
  – Usage also encouraged by people from other communities, e.g., minority ethnic communities and those of different racial backgrounds.
  – Where either the 80/20 BRI or 60/40 NI cross-community split is too difficult to achieve, SEUPB will consider including participants from minority ethnic communities and those of different racial backgrounds within the lower threshold group.

Source: NISRA, Peace IV Output Indicator Guidance, page 44.
The Output Target

• **Achievement**
  
  – Recorded once activity in a project has completed.
  
  – Details of indicative actions within the projects, including details of events and numbers of participants should be recorded and retained.
  
  – Where appropriate, data should be obtained to allow a gender, religion/community background and/or ethnic/racial group breakdown of participants.

Source: NISRA, Peace IV Output Indicator Guidance, page 44.
The Output Target

• Key points summary:
  – Must be contact between persons from different communities.
  – What is ‘meaningful, purposeful and sustained’ is not prescribed
  – How to evidence that and demonstrate the contact (e.g., a partnership) is not ‘token’.
  – Different communities – mix is not prescribed. But having regard to the PIV programme and how that is defined elsewhere in Programme, should be genuinely balanced.
  – Must be regional in reach and impact.
The Results Indicators

• Baselines taken from the NI Life and Times Survey (NILTS)
• The Peace IV indicators are from the **Community Relations** and **Attitudes to Minority Ethnic People** modules
• An annual survey, since 1998, designed to measure:
  – The attitudes, values and beliefs of the people in Northern Ireland to a wide range of social policy issues
• Based on a sample of the general population – 1,200 in 2017
• Can browse results, by year, at [https://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/](https://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/).
Relations between Protestants and Catholics: Per cent saying better than 5 years ago/will be better 5 years from now
Relations between Protestants and Catholics: Per cent saying better than five years ago

Per cent

- All
- Catholic
- Protestant

Relations between Protestants and Catholics: Per cent saying will be better in five years
Do you know quite a bit about the culture of some minority ethnic communities living in Northern Ireland? (Per cent Agree/Strongly Agree)
Age groups: Do you know quite a bit about the culture of some minority ethnic communities living in Northern Ireland? (Per cent Agree/Strongly Agree)

The Results Indicators

• Projects are not responsible for data collection.
  – That will be done by SEUPB, drawing on the NILTS results

• Applications need to demonstrate, in concrete terms:
  – How their project is **relevant** to the results indicators
  – The nature and scale of the **contribution** that their project is expected to have with regard to the results indicators
Results Indicators

• How would you interpret and then answer the questions posed in the results indicators?

  – What about relations between Protestants and Catholics? Would you say they are better than they were 5 years ago, worse, or about the same now as then?

  – And what about in 5 years time? Do you think relations between Protestants and Catholics will be better than now, worse than now, or about the same as now?

  – I personally know quite a bit about the culture of some minority ethnic communities living in Northern Ireland (Strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree)
Assessment of Need: The P&R Dimension
The Call Requirements

• Main outputs
  – 1 Pilot Pathway/Outreach Programme
  – Lessons learned report
  – Pilot website

• Mandatory target regions
  – Pilot Project must have regional impact.
  – Within that, must target:
    • A minimum of two of the five Urban Village areas in Northern Ireland
    • One pilot must take place in Border Region
Demonstrating the Need (‘Market failure’)

• Segregated spaces
  – Physical barriers
  – Virtual or perceived barriers
  – Contested spaces
  – Single identity use

• Absence of opportunities for:
  – Increased engagement between communities
  – Normalisation of relationships
  – Tackling sectarianism, racism

• Legacy issues
Market Failure: Segregation

• Segregation
  – Communities - living in separate spaces
  – Constrains opportunities for sustained, meaningful and purposeful contact

• A ‘birds-eye’ view, at three levels:
  – Northern Ireland
  – The Urban Villages
  – The Border Counties
Note

- Northern Ireland data sourced from the 2011 Census of Population
- Border Counties data sourced from 2011 Census of Population
- See Resources slides at end of presentation
### N. Ireland: Religion, Country of Birth and Ethnic Group, 2011, % of population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion or religion brought up in</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>45.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/none</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of birth</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>93.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other EU</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of world</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of Population 2011
The dissimilarity index of residential segregation for Northern Ireland is 0.62, i.e., to achieve a balanced geographical distribution, 62% of the population would have to move.

Lot of areas where one or other main community predominates. But also a lot of ‘interface’ areas where the two main communities are in close proximity.

Urban Villages
Urban Villages: Policy

• A key action within the Northern Ireland Executive’s ‘Together:Building a United Community’ Strategy (T:BUC).

• Designed to:
  – Improve good relations outcomes
  – Help develop thriving places where there has previously been a history of deprivation and community tension.

• [https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/articles/urban-villages-initiative](https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/articles/urban-villages-initiative)
Urban Villages: Aims

• Aims:
  – to foster positive community identities
  – to build community capacity
  – to improve the physical environment.
Urban Villages: Delivery

• Aligning and influencing investment and finding better ways of ‘doing more with what we’ve got’.

• Enable current and future investment to be targeted and delivered in more effective and sustainable ways
  – Co-ordinating and aligning efforts
  – Identifying and building on what is working
  – New approaches to stimulate private investment and economic activity
The Five Urban Villages

- Colin - West Belfast
- Bogside, Fountain St and Bishop St – Derry/Londonderry
- Ardoynne & Greater Ballysillan – North Belfast
- Markets, Sandy Row & Donegall Pass – South Belfast
- Eastside – East Belfast
Colin, West Belfast

Twinbrook, Kilwee, Lagmore and Poleglass
2011 Census of population: circa 92% Catholic, 6% Protestant, 2% other/none
98.6% born in UK or Ireland, 1.7% other EU, 1.5% RoW
99% white, 1% other ethnic background
Bogside, Fountain & Bishop Street

2011 Census of population: circa 89% Catholic, 8% Protestant, 3% other/none. Includes a small Protestant enclave – circa 300 population.
97% born in UK or Ireland, 1.7% rest of EU, 1.5% RoW
99% white, 1% other ethnic background
2011 Census of population:  Ardoyne – 93% Catholic, 5% Protestant, 2% other/none
Ballysillan – 7% Catholic, 84% Protestant, 9% other/none
97% born in UK or Ireland, 1.1% rest of EU, 1.5% RoW; 99% white, 1% other ethnic group
Sandy Row, Donegall Pass & the Markets

2011 Census of population: Shaftesbury SOAs 1 and 2 - 44% Catholic, 37% Protestant, 19% other/none
82% born UK/Ireland, 4% other EU, 14% RoW
87.5% White, 11.3% Chinese/Other Asian, 1.2% Other ethnic background
Shaftesbury 1 and 2: Religion by Census Small Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N1415</th>
<th>N1419</th>
<th>N1418</th>
<th>N1416</th>
<th>N1417</th>
<th>N1423</th>
<th>N1421</th>
<th>N1424</th>
<th>N1420</th>
<th>N1422</th>
<th>N1425</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/None</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2011 Census of population: Approx. Ballymacarrett, Island_1, Bloomfield_1 - circa 34% Catholic, 54% Protestant, 12% other/none; 91.5% born UK/Ireland, 4.5% rest of EU, 4% RoW; 97% white, 3% other ethnic background
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small Area</th>
<th>Other/None</th>
<th>Protestant</th>
<th>Catholic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ballymacarrett</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island_1</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomfield_1</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Border Counties
## Border Counties: Religion, Country of Birth and Ethnic Group, 2011, % of population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Christian</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/none/not stated</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of birth</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other EU</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of world</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>95.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other stated</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of Population 2011
Religion, Border Counties, % of population

- **Cavan**: 85% Catholic, 4% Other Christian, 7% Not stated/No religion
- **Donegal**: 85% Catholic, 4% Other Christian, 9% Not stated/No religion
- **Leitrim**: 86% Catholic, 7% Other Christian, 5% Not stated/No religion
- **Louth**: 87% Catholic, 6% Other Christian, 5% Not stated/No religion
- **Monaghan**: 87% Catholic, 3% Other Christian, 9% Not stated/No religion
- **Sligo**: 86% Catholic, 7% Other Christian, 5% Not stated/No religion

- **Not stated/No religion**
- **Non-Christian**
- **Other Christian**
- **Catholic**
Protestant population share by small area, Border Counties
Border Counties: Place of birth - Outside Ireland and UK (% of population)
Border Counties: Ethnic group - non-white (% of population)
Assessing need: Key Points Summary

• Be clear about the rationale/need
• The P&R dimension is critical
• Establishing the baseline - Where are we now?
  – What ‘market failure(s)’ are you seeking to address?
  – Why are those failures persistent?
  – What communities/groups are affected?
  – Impact areas – localities, wider local areas, the regional
  – The policy context – what strategic issue(s) will inform your project?
Next steps

• The Workshop slides
  – Will be posted on SEUPB website

• Workshop 2
  – Will focus on Assessment Criterion 2 – Quality of the Project Design
  – Date: Wednesday 22 May 2019
  – Time: 10 am to 1 pm
  – Venue: Waterfoot Hotel, Derry
Resources

• The Peace IV Cooperation Programme Document - [https://www.seupb.eu/piv-overview](https://www.seupb.eu/piv-overview)

  – The SO4.2 indicator is described at page 45

• Projects that have received funding to date – download spreadsheet at [https://www.seupb.eu/piv-overview](https://www.seupb.eu/piv-overview).
Resources


• NI Life and Times Survey - https://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/.
Resources

• Northern Ireland 2011 Census of Population data
  – Click on Census 2011. On the Census 2011 page, scroll down to Filters and, from the Subset drop-down menu, select *Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion*. Then hit the Apply button. A list of datasets will appear.
  – A mapping tool can be accessed via the Interactive Content tab on NINIS. Again, scroll down to Filters, select *Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion* from the Subset drop-down.
Resources

• Border Counties 2011 Census of Population data
  – Available from the AIRO website - http://airo.maynoothuniversity.ie/datastore
  – Religion by Small Area is available on an All-Island basis.
  – For Place of Birth and Ethnicity, go to the Migration, Ethnicity and Religion dataset – that is Ireland only