

BAP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2004-2006

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action for positive change

**BLANCHARDSTOWN
AREA
PARTNERSHIP**

Strategic Implementation Plan 2004-2006

Submitted to Area Development Management on January 30th 2004



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SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Blanchardstown Area Partnership Mission Statement / Key Objectives

Blanchardstown Area Partnership's Mission Statement is as follows:

"To act as a catalyst for positive change in our area which leads to social and economic improvements for communities and the people who live in them."

BAP will achieve this vision by implementing 4 key Strategic Objectives

1. To **deliver** innovative and effective responses to the effects of disadvantage and marginalisation and to implement preventative actions so as to avoid the occurrence of social exclusion in all its forms.
2. To **co-ordinate** social inclusion measures being implemented in our area so as to avoid duplication, to maximise resources being deployed and to minimise the occurrence of gaps in delivery to our target groups and the communities.
3. To **influence** key policy makers and programme providers to ensure that the issues that contribute to poverty are being addressed and that sustainable and effective responses are being developed and delivered to address social exclusion.
4. To **induce capacity building measures** that will encourage excluded communities and target groups to engage with relevant structures in Blanchardstown to bring about positive change.

1.2 Blanchardstown Area Partnership Implementation Plan 2004-2006

This plan sets out a mid-term review of the implementation of the Blanchardstown Area Partnership Strategic plan (2000-2006) and a programme of strategies for the remaining three years of the plan. These strategies have been developed on the basis of the learning that has emerged from the review and also the changes that have taken place in the operational landscape in which the plan is delivered.

At this midway stage, the plan remains on course and Blanchardstown Area Partnership (BAP) is confident that it is continuing to address most of the issues identified during its development phase. However, some re-focusing will take place in order to strengthen the plan's effectiveness, to respond to landscape changes and to address any gaps that have been highlighted.

1.3 Approach to Preparing the Plan

The development of the BAP plan has been based on consultation, analysis and issues emerging from:

1) **On-going consultation through established BAP mechanisms:**

a) **¹Plan Implementation Boards (PIB's)**

PIB membership is composed of representatives from community groups, statutory agencies, social partners and elected representatives. There is a clear communication line between the PIB's and the Partnership Board, as the chair of the PIB must be a director on the Partnership Board

b) **Forum 15**

¹ Appendix 1 – details of BAP Board and sub structures

All community representatives on Partnership structures must be affiliated to Forum 15 and be elected through an open and transparent process thus ensuring that the community is at the heart of all BAP's activities.

c) Statutory Agencies

7 State agencies are represented on the BAP Board and interact with BAP in an operational manner on a day-to-day basis.

d) Social Partners

Social Partners are represented on the BAP Board through 2 ICTU Representatives and 3 Employers. Additionally, a strong working relationship with the Greater Blanchardstown Chamber of Commerce has been established over the past two years.

e) Elected Representatives – 3 FCC Councillors

There are linkages with elected representatives on local issues, which are discussed at PIB's and Board Meetings.

2) Additional consultation for preparation of the plan included:

a) Community

A door to door needs analysis survey was carried out in the four most disadvantaged areas of Blanchardstown (Mulhuddart, Corduff, Blakestown and Mountview) to determine what local people identify as core issues to be addressed in tackling social exclusion. These surveys were conducted between 2001-2002 via the four RAPID Area Implementation Teams. Several BAP staff members supported the relevant research committees. The findings of these surveys have been analysed (secondary research) and have therefore helped BAP immeasurably in planning appropriate responses in its new 2004-2006-strategy document. (Please refer to appendix for more detailed information on the RAPID surveys and their correlation to the seven strands of the BAP plan).

b) Staff

A full staff review was held to discuss the implementation of the plan to date and identify key issues from a staff perspective. Additionally there were regular staff meetings during plan development supplemented by regular information exchanges.

c) PIB's

Regular meetings over October, November and December 2003, to discuss the plan and reach consensus on key issues took place, supplemented by information exchanges. Other PIB sub-groups (e.g. education, youth) also met to discuss key relevant issues.

d) Board

The Board executive have focussed on the BAP plan at its monthly meetings since September 2003. Additionally the Board participated in 3 workshops to further develop the Plan.

e) Other local development and social inclusion groups

In advancing the joint "Position Paper on the Review of Local Development" BAP worked with other local development and social inclusion groups in our area to develop strategies on key local social exclusion issues. These issues have been identified as priorities for this Plan and are outlined in Section 2, "Identifying Priorities".

3) Preparation for the plan also involved a review of the information gathered for the 2001-2006 BAP plan and a review of relevant local and national statistics and information since that time.

1.4 Format of Plan Document

This 2004-2006 Implementation Plan document consists of **4 sections**. Following this introduction, Section Two will set out the context for the development of this revised plan. It will provide a review and analysis of 2001-2003, identify changes that are now taking place in the operational landscape and present an analysis of the key issues and priorities which have been identified in relation to the remaining period of implementation of the BAP 2000-2006 plan. Section Three will present the programme of strategies for the revised plan, including the list of associated actions and targets, proofing strategies, and, where possible links with CDB strategy. The final part of the document, Section Four will provide information about BAP and indicative budget details.

SECTION TWO

CONTEXT FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT 2004-2006

2.1 Review and Analysis of 2001-2003

The 2000-2006 BAP Strategic Plan was based on a process of extensive consultation with the local community and other relevant stakeholders in Blanchardstown. This process resulted in the development of an integrated set of proposals for the Partnership's work, which had the primary objective of ensuring equality, development, a healthy environment and a better way of life for all of the Blanchardstown community. These areas and related priorities were listed as follows:

Figure 2.1 BAP Strategic Plan 2000-2006 Priorities

7 BAP Strands		3 ADM Measures
Community Development	Making vital community information available to local groups Developing local networking between the community, business and statutory bodies Working with community groups to identify local level needs Influencing development policies to make sure that services effectively meet the needs of local people	Community Development
Economic Development	Increasing business start-ups and supporting newly created businesses Building on the successes of the Local Employment Service Joblink Matching Business needs and local skills training Tackling barriers to participation in employment for those most distant from it	Services for the Unemployed
Health	Ensuring all health care services are responsive to local needs Developing the range of specialist health services available locally Supporting addiction-prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services Promoting healthy lifestyles	Community Development
Youth Development	Targeting resources to improve the life chances of youths from disadvantaged backgrounds Listening to young people and making community and leisure facilities relevant to them Helping young people to balance part-time work and education Promoting healthy productive lifestyles	Community Based Youth Initiatives
Family Support and Childcare	Maximising the supply of affordable quality childcare Supporting vulnerable families for stability in the community Tailoring support services to family and employment needs Encouraging accountability and ongoing monitoring of family services	Community Development

Built Environment	Making sure that public transport effectively serves all of Blanchardstown Making Blanchardstown a more enjoyable and accessible place in which to live Involving the community in local planning Addressing social, cultural and leisure needs locally Working together to secure affordable housing for all	Community Development
Education	Developing basic adult education programmes to support education, training and local business Keeping youth in education, bringing them back to education and preparing them for working life locally Encouraging achievement by making access to higher education easier Fostering a culture of lifelong learning and career development	Services for the Unemployed/ Community Based Youth Initiatives

(BAP Mid Term Strategic Review, 2002, p. 4)

2.1.1 Achievements 2001-2003

The programme currently consists of a diverse range of activities, all of which are seeking to make specific contributions to the Strands above, and therefore to the Partnership's overall Strategy. From the mid-term strategic review carried out in 2002, on-going internal reviews and the feedback from the consultations for this current plan, it is clear that BAP has been very successful to date in achieving many of the annual targets which were set. This fact is reflected in ADM's review of BAP's performance in mid 2002 and in December 2003.

Within this positive context a number of key achievements may be highlighted in relation to the first phase of BAP's plan. These achievements are outlined in Figure 2.2. under the plan's 7 Strands of activity. They are also set out under the headings of:

- Delivery
- Co-ordination
- Influencing

Following the mid-term review of the BAP Strategy in August 2002, the Board of BAP decided to construct activity under these headings in order to assist BAP to assess activity in a more strategic way and to ensure that a reasonable balance was being achieved between the 3 areas.

Figure 2.2 Achievements 2001-2003

	DELIVERY	CO-ORDINATION	INFLUENCING
Community Development	<u>Pre-Development Work with 5 groups</u> 3 Lone Parents Support Groups -Capacity building and education. 1 Blanchardstown Disability Group -Participation and support 1 Health Service Forum <u>Established Groups</u>	Community Development Education Network: Co-ordinate information, skills and joint training initiatives among community development stakeholders. Local Drugs Task Force: Assistance in co-ordination of the LDTF in implementing its Strategy. Local Development &	Influenced FCC to support Forum 15 and promote linkages between Forum 15 and Fingal Community Forum.

	<p>Blanchardstown Asylum Seekers and Refugees Network. (<i>BARN</i>) -Capacity building and networking</p> <p>Forum 15 Assisted collective approach and development of capacity by community groups</p>	<p>Community Development Co-ordination Group. Develop joint strategies in advancing social inclusion at local level</p>	
<p>Economic Development</p>	<p>BAP supported 1188 clients under the LDSIP whilst the LES (Joblink) provided mediation support to 920 clients</p> <p>BAP was directly responsible for 125 full and part time job placements.</p> <p>Pre-start up enterprise supports to 387 clients</p> <p>Self-employment or small business start-up: Support to 68 New Enterprises, 36 established and 5 Social Enterprises</p> <p>853 people received education and training supports of which 379 obtained a certificate</p> <p>Development of Information Technology skills. 397 clients attended BAPTEC training which equated to 33% of BAP's caseload</p>	<p>Successful application by BAP led consortium for EU EQUAL Initiative which will further the promotion of equal access to the labour market</p> <p>Community Employment and Network Support Service has co-ordinated CE Projects from throughout the Blanchardstown area.</p>	<p>BAP's Economic Development PIB has developed and is promoting a training strategy for Blanchardstown.</p> <p>450 extra training places secured in 2003 for delivery in 2004.</p>
		<p>Assistance to Health Research Group in Mulhuddart</p>	<p>Levered funding for disability research</p> <p>Assistance to LDTF on treatment facility</p>

<p>Youth Development</p>	<p>Support for 2228 children and 134 adults under Community Based Youth Initiatives</p> <p>5 initiatives promoting youth developmental work</p> <p>2 Youth Studies Courses for youth leaders</p> <p>Over 20 local youth groups Grant aided.</p>	<p>Assisted co-ordination of RECITE an EU funded initiative contributing to education with certification of early school leavers</p> <p>Co-ordination of specific issue related task groups</p>	<p>Influencing funders to support development of four key youth projects</p> <p>Accessing range of funding for youth projects</p> <p>Lead partner in setting up forum of local services for children and young people with learning behavioural problems</p>
<p>Family Support and Childcare</p>	<p>Support for development of local crèches and pre-school services (with Barnardos),</p> <p>Assisted Fingal County Childcare Committee information sessions</p>	<p>Helped establish 3 childcare networks linked to FCCC</p> <p>BAP co-ordinated a Strategy for Play Groups in the area</p>	<p>Key role in implementation of childcare strategy for Fingal</p> <p>Family Support Worker supported several Childcare Committees to draw down €800,000 under the EOCP, creating 85 additional full time places.</p>
<p>Built Environment</p>	<p>Support the development of local community facilities</p>	<p>Support Traveller Community group in developing Recycling Initiative</p>	<p>Lobbied FCC via RAPID to develop estate management and innovative responses</p>
<p>Education</p>	<p>Funding support to 14 initiatives in the prevention of early school leaving.</p> <p>Literacy initiatives, primary school support, Traveller education support</p> <p>15 initiatives supporting access to 3rd level</p> <p>Supervised study, 1-1 guidance, student support</p> <p>Links developed with Blanchardstown Institute of Technology.</p> <p>A 3rd level bursaries programme was funded by</p>	<p>Co-ordinated in-service training for 29 teachers relating to drug prevention linking with the Local Drugs Task Force</p> <p>Development of Education and Training Forum with statutory and community based education deliverers</p> <p>Co-ordinated group to distribute €239,000 in</p>	<p>Mainstreaming of 3rd level access programme by DES</p> <p>Linkage with School Completion Programme</p> <p>Participation in education networks such as Dublin Employment Pact</p> <p>Involvement in Good Practice Guidelines for Further and Third Level Education, After school Programme (ADM)</p>

	BAP under which 99 clients directly benefited. This was effectively mainstreamed and is now called the Millennium Fund.	Millennium funding to support 3 rd level	
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Outputs and Impacts 2001-2003

The data in Figure 2.2 provides BAP's actual outputs as recorded by SCOPE under the 3 Measures and on-going development related to the first phase of implementation of the 2000-2006 BAP plan. It highlights BAP's success in:

- The identification of local needs both in relation to the Partnership's catchment area generally and to specific disadvantaged target groups;
- Consulting and engaging in dialogue with the local community and service providers in order to identify appropriate responses to these needs;
- Acting as a co-ordination catalyst among local service providers to develop and deliver the responses needed;
- Direct and collaborative delivery of key initiatives aimed at responding to local need.

Note: It does not include activity of BAP's Local Employment Service, which is not recorded under SCOPE.

SCOPE outputs January 2001 – December 2003

Services for the Unemployment Measure Outputs

Indicator	F	M	Total
Caseload	643	545	1188
Individuals who are Long-Term Unemployed	404	362	766
Individuals assisted or placed in Full-time employment	49	49	98
Individuals assisted or placed in Part-time / Short-term employment	14	7	21
Individuals receiving education supports	56	25	81
Individuals receiving training supports	473	299	772
Individuals participating in Certified Education and Training	275	203	478
Individuals receiving recognised certification	201	178	379
Individuals receiving pre-start up enterprise supports	140	247	387
Individuals supported into new enterprises (up to 1 year)	18	50	68
Individuals receiving supports for established enterprises	10	26	36
Established social economy enterprises			5
Networks supported under SFTU			23

Community Development Measure Outputs

Groups receiving pre-development support	5
Groups receiving development support for new-groups	13
Groups receiving development support for established groups	94
Groups receiving Community Development Training support	5
Initiative: Environment and infrastructure initiatives receiving support	22
Networks supported under community development	29

Community Based Youth Initiative Outputs

	Male	Female	Total
Number of children supported	1099	1129	2228
Number of adults supported	85	49	134

Preventing ESL and underachievement	14
Access to Further and Third Level Education	15
Promoting Youth Development Work	5
Training of trainers	1
Networks supported under community youth based initiative	8

Source: ADM/SCOPE Database

Key Challenges Emerging

Introduction

Within the positive scenario demonstrated by the above set of achievements, the mid-term reviews have also brought into focus the challenges that have been presented to BAP's work. The following are particularly highlighted.

Challenges across the Strategies

- A more strategic approach to meeting the needs of specific target groups is necessary as is the development of a cross-measure approach to ensure synergy between initiatives
- The need to continue the development of community groups through training and capacity building continues to be a key priority for BAP
- To date BAP has focused considerable time on pre-development work with specific target groups. As yet this has not significantly resulted in an improved influencing and representation of specific target groups on local development structures including BAP
- Whilst good relationships with FDB exist, practical joint working on actions needs assessment which benefits both BAP and FDB Strategies

Challenges relating to the Youth Development Strand

- To ensure that young males (who make up the majority of early school leavers) are targeted more directly by new programmes
- To support the development and sustainability of new and existing youth facilities
- To improve analysis of existing education interventions and identification of educational disadvantage issues
- Given the rise in the secondary school going population, a key challenge will be to improve the co-ordination and integration of initiatives to ensure the needs of those most at risk are being met

Challenges relating to the Community Development Strand

- The continued development of Forum 15 and a satisfactory relationship with the county-wide Fingal Community Forum is crucial to BAP
- The development of more localised partnership-type structures needs to be a priority given the increased population in some areas
- Improved mechanisms for local people to become involved in their local community needs to be addressed
- A clear strategy for estate management that is agreeable to the local community and will improve estates, is a priority
- Greater lobbying and influencing of mainstream services to improve equality of access and outcome for people with disabilities

Challenges relating to the Economic Development Strand

- Possible reductions to labour market programmes e.g. CE and FTJI reduce progression options for unemployed people, placing more pressure on BAP to provide alternatives
- A more strategic approach by the LES to accessing unemployed people and target groups within each community is required
- The sustainability of BAPTEC as a key provider of IT training for BAP clients is a challenge to be met

- Numbers of asylum seekers and refugees living in Dublin15 has dramatically risen. Waiting lists are common on English language courses and isolation of individuals is occurring
- Potential replacement of the "voluntary" ethos in the LES is being replaced by active labour Market inclusion such as the NEAP Pathways Programme

Challenges relating to the Built Environment Strand

- BAP must continue to influence and co-ordinate new/existing structures to ensure that issues relating to appearance of buildings, playgrounds, traffic calming measures, and removal of laneways are followed through on
- Estate Management practice from other urban areas will need to be drawn upon to establish models of good practice
- FCC plans for housing development threaten to reduce the green belt of the Liffey Valley corridor between Blanchardstown and Lucan and Blanchardstown and Meath border.
- Rise in crime and anti-social behaviour is of concern for local people and not being sufficiently addressed

Challenges relating to the Education Strand

- Mainstreaming of the access programme and a number of other projects for youth was not matched by a similar outcome for the primary school homework support programmes
- The challenge in the next period is to ensure that all providers in the preventative sector work increasingly together to support the mainstreaming process and the piloting of innovative work where gaps have been identified.
- Monitoring, review and evaluation systems are essential components of the Partnership's strategy and need to be further strengthened during the period 2004-2006 in Education.

Challenges relating to Health Strand

- Continue to work increasingly with state agencies and voluntary groups to ensure all levels of health care are responsive to local needs
- Supporting the Local Drugs Task Force to ensure that adequate drug treatment services are available to local people
- Supporting local groups/ structures identify the health services needed in their areas.
- Focus on needs of young peoples health remains outstanding as indicated in the 2001-2006 Plan

Challenges relating to the Family Support and Childcare Strand

- Determine fully the relationship and responsibilities of childcare between BAP and FCCC.
- BAP with Partners must strive to ensure an increased supply of affordable, quality childcare, which is acting as a barrier to the participation of many women in the labour market taking up education and training options.
- Fingal County Childcare Committee must support the creation of sustainable childcare providers in the community.
- To ensure that family support services respond to the needs of vulnerable families
- To expand and develop counselling and outreach for parents and children

Key Lessons Emerging

A number of key lessons have also emerged from the implementation phase to date and these are highlighted below:

BAP has had considerable success in influencing services for specific target groups. This success has resulted in improved services to the specific target groups and in sustainable facilities in the community. BAP needs to document the learning and good practice that led to these successes and apply to other target groups where clear gaps still remain.

BAP needs to continue to play a key role in identifying priorities in the application of existing funding schemes for the area e.g. Young Peoples Facilities & Services Fund, School Completion

Programmes and Dormant Accounts Fund. Co-ordination with key stakeholders such as RAPID, CDP's LDTF on these programmes to maximise resources has been successful in late 2003 and needs to continue in 2004.

The utilisation of internal evaluations of programmes needs assessment. Recommendations from some of these carried out in 2001-2003 were not progressed, reducing their impact to strengthen and adjust strategies.

Inter-agency approaches to addressing the needs of specific target groups are still the most successful. "New Opportunities" for Lone Parents and Return to Education for CE highlighted the successful partnership between CoDVEC, FAS and BAP.

While BAP has relevant structures and supports for people with disabilities, the emerging Disability Forum may not be ready to avail of these. As learnt from establishing other Forums, BAP must remain consistent in its support to the Disability Forum and patient for representation to emerge.

A more strategic approach to the integration of employment and community development strategies for specific target groups was a key-learning outcome. For example, BAP successfully engaged with Asylum Seekers via the Job Club and could have used this success to assist the establishment of the Asylum Seekers Network in Community Development. Adoption of this integrated approach has, for example, led to improvements in linking Lone Parent Networks with education and employment supports.

2.2 Changes in Operational Landscape

The operational landscape in which the plan for 2004-2006 is being developed is one, which reflects a number of changes, which BAP have identified as having particular significance for the continued implementation of the 2000-2006 Plan. A number may be particularly highlighted.

2.2.1 At local and national level:

(i) ²Changing Economic Context

The 2000-2006 plan was prepared against the backdrop of a very positive economic context in which unemployment rates had significantly fallen, a buoyant economy had brought strong growth in jobs and an optimism existed that the necessary resources were now available to ensure a focused targeting on those who had been most distant from the labour market. When the census was conducted in April 2002 unemployment in Blanchardstown stood at 9.8% lower than the corresponding figure of **17.8%** of the previous census. Nevertheless it was still **double the Fingal area average of 4.7%**.

However, thereafter a reversal of this trend has been evident in Blanchardstown. As Table 1 indicates, in the eighteen-month period up to the end of December 03 the numbers signing on the live register **increased by 21.54%**. Overall, these changes are resulting in increased competition for labour market opportunities among the unemployed labour force, and for BAP(s) key target groups. A more detailed examination of the live register data highlights a more worrying trend. Three quarters of all people unemployed for longer than three years in Blanchardstown are men. In contrast the majority of new entrants on to the live register are women. This changing context has meant that it is now more difficult for agencies such as BAP to facilitate labour market inclusion of those most disadvantaged and to identify gender specific programmes for inclusion.

² Appendix 7- Employment statistics

Table 1 Live register data for Dublin 15

	Males >25 yrs	Males <25 yrs	Total	Females >25 yrs	Females <25 yrs	Total	Male + Female Total		% Increase
Blanchardstown- March 2002	352	1171	1523	209	878	1087	2653		
Blanchardstown- December 2003	355	1416	1771	266	1187	1453	3224	+571 persons	21.54%

Source : CSO

(ii) Significant Policy Changes at Government Level impacting locally

In relation to labour market policy:

Changes in Government policy regarding Active Labour Market Measures have included the 'mainstreaming' of Community Employment places within the Education sectors. The result is that there has been a reduction in the number of **CE places** in Blanchardstown from a peak of **450** to around **268** at the end of 2003. Three supervisors have also been made redundant. As the majority of those on CE are either lone parents or people with disabilities the impact has been all the more severe for these target groups.

The changing of the period of qualification for the Back to Work Allowance from three to five years unemployment and the Back to Work Enterprise Allowance Scheme from 15 months to three years has impacted locally. This has already been reflected in the SCOPE "new enterprises up to 1-year outputs for 2003" category.

In parallel with these difficulties, loss of funding for the Asylum Seeker Jobs Clubs has exacerbated the situation. While BAP was successful in progressing 42 asylum seekers into open employment through the Jobs Club, the decision by FAS to discontinue it means that the new Pathways Programme is the only active labour market intervention that directs Asylum Seekers to BAP services. However, unlike the Jobs Club this intervention is not tailor-made to the needs of Asylum Seekers.

The net impact of all the above changes is to compound the serious restrictions on the options available to those providing progression supports for particular target groups who have been long-term unemployed and/or do not have the qualifications, skills or personal confidence to access employment.

The implementation of the National Employment Action Plan, (a process of systematic referral to FAS by the Department of Social and Family Affairs of persons reaching a particular live register duration threshold) was initiated in 1998 for young people, and for all persons aged 25-54 from July 2000. The current threshold is now six months for all persons. As the expansion of this policy gets underway, the need is being identified for agencies such as BAP to work closely with FAS and the Department of Social & Family Affairs to ensure the effectiveness of this process in terms of positive client progression. An awareness has emerged at national level that the needs of the clients now being targeted within the National Employment Action Plan (NEAP) are not just related to access to employment but are in most cases of a multi-dimensional and complex nature comprising of a range of personal and social problems which cannot be solved by any one agency. At local level the Pathways Programme was designed to meet the group-based demand of referrals by FAS to BAP under the NEAP.

In relation to Local Development Structures

In 2003, the *Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs* (DCRGA) initiated a review of local development structures, which included area-based partnerships such as BAP. In responding to this review, BAP consulted with other community development and local development structures such as CDP's, Local Drugs Task Force and the RAPID AIT. Meetings

were also held with other local development agencies in County Fingal and with the Fingal Development Board. The "Joint Position Paper" highlighted the positive working relationships between all social inclusion stakeholders in Blanchardstown. In moving forward all stakeholders agreed to work together on developing "joint strategies" on key social inclusion issues that have been identified. The role of BAP in implementing the Joint Strategies has been reflected in this Plan.

The launch of the RAPID Programme in 2001 built expectations that many of the gaps in funding capital projects would be met. Unfortunately due to national budget restrictions much of the initial enthusiasm and expectations has not been fulfilled. While this is the experience to date, the RAPID AIT and assistance of the Co-ordinator has added value to the local development landscape in Blanchardstown. In particular the series of Needs Analysis Reports from each of the 4 communities in the RAPID area has been of immense benefit. The RAPID Co-ordinator has also worked very closely with BAP Staff and Sub-Groups in advancing key social exclusion issues such as Health, Play Areas, and Community Facilities.

Other national developments affecting local level

- *Education Welfare Act (2000)*: Has relevance for work aiming to tackle the problem of early school leaving. Education Welfare Officers becoming operational in late 2003 at local level.

- *Children Act (2001)*: Outlines responsibilities of key agencies in relation to children's welfare. The slow implementation of this act is continuing to affect referral of children to appropriate services and secure accommodation.

- *Youth work Act (2001)*: Is expected to put priorities in youth work on a more strategic level and will provide a much-needed framework for the development of the sector as a whole' (NESF, 2002). Will formalise local youth structures such as Youth Forums and assist the participation of young people in decision-making **process** on services aimed at their well being.

In relation to asylum seekers: Changes in national policy regarding work permits and residency rights of non-national parents whose children were born in Ireland will have implications for supports for these communities.

3) Restricted Government Spending

There are currently severe spending restraints on all government departments. Over the latter half of 2003, this situation has had serious implications for the funding of all local development initiatives, and the extent to which agencies engaged in local development have been able to deliver on the commitments in their Strategic plans.

2.3 Local Profile Changes

Within this context, some key profile changes are also of significance for the implementation of the plan.

2.3.1 Population Changes

Growth

The **population** of Blanchardstown is **50, 607** (Census 2002) representing a **rise of 31%** in six years. This growth is expected to continue to grow in coming years and the population is projected to reach 58,000 by the next Census in 2006 when it will exceed that of Counties Cavan, Monaghan and Sligo in the BMW Region. Presently Blanchardstown accounts for 26.11% of the total population of County Fingal.

Table 2 Population of individual DED's

DED	Pop in April 2002
Abbotstown	2537
Blakestown	24404
Coolmine	9202 *
Corduff	4346 *
Delwood	4589
Mulhuddart	1833 *
Roselawn	2043
Tyrrelstown	1653 *
Total	50607

The overall population growth of BAP was not evenly spread throughout its neighbourhoods. The population of certain District Electoral Divisions such as **Blakestown rose substantially by 61.3%** whereas others like Corduff fell (-8%). The population losses in Roselawn DED reflect a maturing of the older sections of this area. The children of parents in this area may have moved out of the area as they have reached house buying age. In contrast the housing stock in Corduff actually fell, which would account for its population decrease.

Changing Age Profile

At **24%** Blanchardstown continues to have a far higher **youth population in the 0-14** range than the rest of Dublin (19.17%) and the State (21.12%) respectively. This therefore only increases the demand for services such as schools and youth clubs. The situation is even more critical in certain disadvantaged DED's such as **Tyrrelstown and Mulhuddart** whose youth populations are particularly high at **42.22% and 27.38%** respectively.

Changing Dependency ratios

Although the age dependency ratios fell between 1996 and 2002 in all wards, the overall ratio still remains far higher than the rest of Dublin and the State, *especially in the disadvantaged DED's of Tyrrelstown (44.33%) and Mulhuddart (27.98%)*. This poses challenges to service providers in areas of education, youth development and healthcare. It also represents an increase in the potential working population (16-64 years) across all eight wards. This is likely to pose challenges for BAP's, services for the unemployed measure.

2.3.2 Labour Market Changes

Unemployment

Despite the large drop in unemployment across Blanchardstown from 17.8% in 1996 to **9.8% in April 2002**, it still remains higher than the national figure of 5.7%, Dublin (5.3%) and Fingal (4.7%). *Based on 2002 Census data the unemployment rates are still particularly high in the four-disadvantaged areas e.g. Tyrellestown 23.1%, Mulhuddart 17.5%, Corduff 16%, and Coolmine 15.3%.* See Table 3 in the appendix for more details. .

Employment

The *total population at work* in Blanchardstown actually **increased by 78.67%** from 13,430 in 1996 to **23,998 by April 2002**. To take Corduff as an example even though the population of this ward fell by 8% in the past six years the actual percentage of people working increased by 24.25%, which is to be welcomed. This was replicated across each of the other seven wards. See Table 4 in the appendix for more details.

Gender Issues

Long-term unemployment is much more prevalent amongst men than women in Blanchardstown e.g. **75.1%** of all unemployed people **over 3 years were male**. In contrast there has been a

higher percentage of short-term unemployed women signing on the live register over the past eighteen months. See Table 5 in the appendix.

Low paid Work

The overall percentage of people at risk of poverty³ (below 60% of the median income by age, household type or by labour force status) increased in recent years in Ireland according to the ESRI. Based upon this evidence we can extrapolate that in Blanchardstown **8.1%** of employees in 2001 were at risk of poverty compared to 2.6% in 1998. BAP will conduct additional research in the lifetime of its new three-year strategy to examine this issue in greater detail. In addition, the predominance of service sector and part-time employment in Blanchardstown indicates significant issues in relation to low-income households.

Lost Labour Market/Employment Opportunities

As a major location for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) companies, Blanchardstown remains vulnerable to global market forces. Unfortunately in 2003, significant industries where either lost or made large scale redundancies. This included electronic manufacturers such as 3Com, which shed 800 jobs. In other areas, there was considerably growth in retail outlets and food industries. From 2004-2006, key growth areas will be Insurance Services, Hotel & Catering, Leisure Facilities and Warehousing. These growth areas will continue to inform BAP and other training providers.

2.3.3 Base line data on key BAP target groups

The latest survey shows⁴ that there are approximately 196 Traveller families in Blanchardstown. This implies around **990 individual Travellers** resident in Blanchardstown. At *slightly less than 2%* of Blanchardstown's population they are therefore a significant minority and as a group are extremely disadvantaged. Accommodation is a major issue for many Travellers as most sites have only basic emergency services or are unofficial, unplanned or located in predominantly unserviced fields.

According to *data released by the NAHB in November 2003 there were 1609 asylum seekers and refugees* claiming supplementary welfare allowance in D15. There are also 711 child dependants, which means that there are at least **2,320 non-nationals residing in D15**. This represents a huge increase over the corresponding figure in July 2002 when data was last sourced.

The **Lone Parent** household average for the area is higher in Blanchardstown than the national and Dublin average. In the Dublin 15 region **2,016** persons⁵ were in receipt of a *Lone Parent* payment. 1,982 were female and 34 male.

51 people from Blanchardstown came to the attention of the **Homeless Persons Unit**⁶ by the end of August 2003. The problem is much more prevalent among younger men. *Over half of the homeless people originally came from the four most disadvantaged wards of Blanchardstown.*

According to the 2002 census data **3,119 people had a disability in Blanchardstown**. The incidence of reported disability is higher in Corduff 7.34% and Tyrellstown 7.07% than other DED's. Unfortunately the NAHB disability database for Area 6, which will provide important data on disability issues, is not yet operational.

As with any area of the country, it is impossible to ascertain precise figures surrounding the misuse of drugs in Blanchardstown. However statistics from the Local Drugs Task Force show

³ Source: ESRI-Monitoring Poverty Trends in Ireland

⁴ "The Education and Housing Needs of Travellers in the Archdiocese of Dublin" A report by John A. Weafer CROSSCARE The Catholic Social Service Agency 2002

⁵ Source: Social Welfare Offices Sligo October 2003

⁶ Source: Homeless Persons Unit August 2003

that **184 people**⁷ in Blanchardstown presented themselves as users of **'hard' drugs** to treatment services by the end of August 2003. The Task Force has noted that the most common traits amongst local misusers are;

- The vast majority, 129 (70.5%) *are male*, and 54 (29.5%) are female.
- 80% were from the four most disadvantaged wards. 50.5% gave Coolmine as their principal address.
- 58.7% were unemployed
- 83.1% left school before the age of seventeen
- Heroin was the most frequently used drug (88%).

2.3.4 New Public Amenities

The recently opened National Aquatic Centre in Abbotstown played host to the Summer 2003 Special Olympics and will continue to provide opportunities for the local population to engage in healthy leisure activities. It is also a significant employer in the area with over 200 jobs.

A new Civic Centre opened in 2001 consisting of a theatre (Draoicht) and a new library. Again, these recent facilities provide valuable educational, social and cultural opportunities.

The Institute of Technology Blanchardstown (ITB) will continue to play a major role in targeting non-CAO applicants and so facilitate more individuals from local communities to attend the college than would otherwise be the case. BAP is also a key partner of ITB in assisting Access Courses, Summer Programmes, in developing accredited education and training courses and in EU funded Programmes.

Childcare

A broad range of services to support children and families are needed. Not surprisingly there is an unusually high demand for particular services (Crèches, Afterschool clubs) in all wards. As can be seen in the table below, the example of Mountview⁸(as taken from the RAPID needs analysis report) indicates the range of services that parents would wish to avail of given the local opportunities.

Type of Childcare	%
Crèches	32.2%
Afterschool clubs	26.7%
Full day-care	23.4%
Drop in/Sessional	9.9%
Playgrounds/playschools	5.2%
Special needs childcare	2.6%

Poor transport links were the single biggest issue raised in a report undertaken for the Greater Blanchardstown Chamber of Commerce regarding the future competitiveness of Blanchardstown. Failure to address this issue will have a negative impact on the chances of BAP's target groups accessing employment.

2.3.5 Deprivation Ranking

Until GAMMA releases the area's deprivation ranking, BAP will not be in a position to compare whether Blanchardstown has prospered vis a vis other areas of the country over the past six years.

From the data presented above, it is clear that many areas within Blanchardstown remain socially disadvantaged, especially those within the RAPID boundaries. Conclusions from socio-economic and demographic profile

⁷ Source: Local Drugs Task Force October 2003

⁸ Appendix 5- Outcomes of 4 local needs analysis

- Huge growth in population and employment/labour force across Blanchardstown
- Continuing high levels of unemployment especially in the RAPID areas
- Increasing numbers of people in low paid work in Blanchardstown
- Increasing numbers of certain target groups i.e. asylum seekers, refugees and lone parents
- Improving provision of civic amenities
- Severe transport and infrastructure difficulties
- Continued drop out of young males from formal Education

2.4 Identifying Priorities

In identifying priorities for its work plan for the next three years, BAP faces difficult decisions due to (a) restrictions on availability of funding for its own programme of activities and also that of many of its partner agencies and (b) growing evidence of a deepening of socio-economic marginalisation among many groups, particularly those within the RAPID areas.

To date, BAP has mainly aimed its supports at specific target groups who were affected by issues pertaining to social exclusion in Blanchardstown. This "Blanchardstown wide" perspective on tackling social exclusion made sense when Blanchardstown was a relatively compact area. However, with a population that has rapidly expanded (and is likely to continue to do so over the next 10 years) this strategy needs re-appraisal. Profile data on the area highlights the different level and types of issues facing each community within the Blanchardstown Partnership area. While targeting of resources at those most in need in these areas is essential to this Implementation Plan, the Partnership will also need to sustain its area wide focus on co-ordination and influencing for all of the Blanchardstown area. BAP has therefore adopted a strategy of identifying issues and responses for individuals, groups and communities at area level e.g. Corduff, Mulhuddart etc. while also assessing the common issues from all areas which can be advanced by BAP through a Blanchardstown wide strategy. BAP is also working with other local and community development organisations (such as CDP's) to define our individual responsibilities in a collective approach to addressing the needs of each area.

SECTION 3

ANALYSIS, STRATEGIES, PRIORITY ACTIONS AND TARGETS

3.0 Introduction and Key Features of the 2004-2006 plan

The work of the Partnership for the period 2004-2006 will continue to be informed by the plan set out in 2001, with appropriate refinements and re-focusing to take account of contextual changes that have taken place at national and local level and the learning from the implementation of the plan to date,

Key features of the 2004-2006-work plan will be as follows:

Strategic Objectives

Some refocusing will take place regarding the strategic objectives set in 2001 and these are incorporated into the detailed outline of each strategy, which follows this introduction. As set out in the introduction to this Implementation Plan, BAP has established 4 Strategic Objectives that underpin the implementation of all the Strategies and related actions. These are:

1. To **deliver** innovative and effective responses to avoid the occurrence of social exclusion and to deliver responses that contribute to the social inclusion of those already effected by social and/or economic disadvantage.
2. To **co-ordinate** social inclusion measures being implemented in our area so as to avoid duplication, to maximise resources being deployed and to minimise the occurrence of gaps in delivery to our target groups and the communities.
3. To **influence** key policy makers and programme providers to ensure that the issues that contribute to poverty are being addressed and that sustainable and effective responses are being developed and delivered to address social exclusion.
4. To **induce capacity building measures** that will encourage excluded communities and target groups to engage with relevant structures in Blanchardstown to bring about positive change.

To ensure that each of the Strategies in this section adheres to these Strategic Objectives, Actions in each Strategy are indicated as either contribution to the **Delivery, Co-ordination or Influencing** of Social Inclusion.

Target Areas and Groups

These are broadly in line with those set for the 2001-2006 Strategic Plan. Additional concentration on some areas and groups as identified in the Local Profile Section are needed and these have been added. While BAP will implement this plan on the basis of partiality between all communities and groups in our area, BAP recognises that an inappropriate level of service provision remains for some specific communities and groups, which needs to be addressed in this Implementation Plan.

Areas of Concentration:

The four RAPID neighbourhoods of (Corduff, Mulhuddart, Mountview and Blakestown) – due to the higher levels of social and economic disadvantage of these areas

Target Groups of Concentration

- Asylum seekers and refugees – due to the rapidly increasing numbers of this target group, and the need to continue to develop appropriate responses to their needs
- Travellers – due to the large number of Traveller families that live in Blanchardstown and the issues that they face as an ethnic minority group
- People with a disability – to build on the work to date in increasing the engagement with people with a disability to ensure that their voices are heard and that they can engage in decision-making processes

- Migrant workers – due to their increasing number in the area and their isolation
- Lone Parents – due to the increasing number of lone parent families in the area
- Long Term Unemployed men over 3 years
- Short term unemployed women under 6 months
- Homeless young people and families – due to the vulnerability of this group and the link between homelessness and drug abuse

The other areas and target groups identified are:

The Areas of Huntstown and Hartstown:

The broad range of other target groups will include: Early school leavers and potential early school leavers, drug misusers, ex prisoners, adults with minimum qualifications, Pre School children in low economic households, people living in private rented housing receiving rent supplement.

Proofing

A core concern underlying the preparation of all BAP Strategies is to ensure that poverty and equality proofing is applied to all actions planned and implemented. Preparation of the plan has been based on the Partnership's understanding of the linkages between poverty and inequality particularly in relation to allocation of resources and recognition of the particular needs of disadvantaged and minority groups. The Partnership will therefore adopt an integrated approach to poverty and equality proofing and this will be based on the following core principles:

- Recognition of difference among the local population and respect for the diverse needs and aspirations of different groups
- Supporting and promoting the right and capacity of all groups to fully participate in society by appropriate provisions for consultation and involvement in decision-making and by provision of necessary supports to enable their organisation.
- Implementing positive action strategies where they are necessary to counteract the effects of past discrimination and/or economic and social exclusion
- Ensuring that policy decisions are based on consultation with those on whom they will impact and that their assessment will incorporate an analysis of how they impact on the different groups
- Ensuring that policies and strategies are applied in an integrated manner and that they are enabling, facilitative of, and responsive to the different needs of different groups.
- Ensuring the mobilisation of all relevant service providers in order to support effective community and local development

3.1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2004-2006

3.1.1 Overview of Issues and Analysis

There has been a high degree of community activity in Blanchardstown over the last three years and BAP has played a leading role. This work has focused particularly on a number of key activities and sought to address priority issues emerging, particularly in relation to the following:

(i) Development and sustainability of co-operation and co-ordination between all local community development organisations in order to ensure role clarity and maximise the opportunities for all neighbourhoods and groups to be active in identifying and responding to their own needs.

(ii) Availability and accessibility of a continuum of community development education, training and development opportunities in order to ensure that local community groups are facilitated in building and sustaining their capacity to participate fully in planning and implementation of community development, irrespective of the stage of their group's development.

(iii) Ensuring that people get accurate, accessible, relevant information is a key challenge for all stakeholders. The approach to information dissemination needs to be varied and targeted to ensure that the most excluded neighbourhoods and groups have access to the information they need to make choices.

(iv) Consultations and partnerships with members of target groups identified as most marginalised, and their representative organisations are vital in order to ensure accurate needs analysis and identification of appropriate responses to the particular needs of different groups. Priority groups include: asylum seekers/refugees, Travellers, people with a disability, migrant workers and older people.

(v) BAP's experience has been that Community Development processes are ultimately successful when groups operating in excluded neighbourhoods and representing excluded groups of people can represent themselves and become part of the decision making process and this principle will continue to underpin BAP's community development strategy.

3.1.2 Overarching strategy

Blanchardstown Area Partnership's strategy in relation to Community Development is to ensure that excluded groups and communities have the ongoing opportunity and support to articulate their needs and participate in decision- making processes.

BAP's strategy is to support groups and organisations to move from the 2nd into the 3rd stage of the community development matrix (see ADM Guidelines) with locally based community development organisations focussing on the 1st and 2nd stage, with BAP's support clearly identified.

3.1.3 Strategic objectives

1. To continue to work with community development organisations to co-ordinate, co-operate and clarify roles in relation to socially excluded groups and neighbourhoods.
2. To support the collective and individual development of community development organisations
3. To promote more effective information dissemination targeting excluded neighbourhoods and groups
4. To ensure that all neighbourhoods and groups have the opportunity and support to represent their interests and inform policy on local and regional decision making structures

3.1.4 Actions

1. To continue to work with community development organisations to co-ordinate, co-operate, and clarify roles in relation to socially excluded groups and neighbourhoods.

Actions

- In 2004 to 2006 Annual Plans will be produced to ensure that all community and local development organisations are addressing key issues that have been identified on a collective basis. For 2004, these issues have been identified as estate management, health centres, training opportunities (both vocational and capacity building), community facilities, policing, childcare, and to develop local structures.
- BAP will support the implementation of these Annual Plans as an equal partner with others in this process and will primarily use its *influencing* ability and assist with the performance monitoring of each Plan and the associated actions.

2. To support the collective and individual development of community development organisations

Actions

- As a key player in the Community Development Training Network, BAP will continue to *organise training and to support the development* of the Networks capacity to respond to training needs.
- BAP will support the implementation of training in areas such as anti racism, active citizenship, and lobbying. These courses will be delivered at a variety of levels in the Blanchardstown area over the next three years.
- BAP will continue to be an active member of BARN, aiding in the *co-ordination* of its activities, supporting its development and the expansion of its training and development opportunities by *influencing* state agencies to provide the resources to enable this development to occur.
- BAP will continue to support Travellers through the development of the Blanchardstown Traveller CDP, *influencing* funders to maximise resources to achieve the CDP's aims in effectively responding to needs of the Traveller Community. BAP will also support the CDP to develop its' capacity as an organisation and work with the CDP in responding to the educational and enterprise needs of Travellers.
- BAP will continue to play a lead role in *co-ordinating* the Blanchardstown Disability Group to enable it to become firmly established. BAP will support the planning and organisation of its activities, encourage and support participation of people with disabilities and will also *influence* relevant agencies to resource the group.
- BAP will work with community development organisations and groups to develop a strategy to link with migrant workers so as to encourage their participation in community activities and to address the issues identified by migrant workers in the consultation process for this plan.
- BAP will work with groups representing older people so as to link them with other community groups such as local CDP's and Forum 15. This will assist the development of

Older Peoples Groups enabling these groups to come into contact with other community organisations, share information, resources and experiences.

3. To promote more effective information dissemination targeting excluded neighbourhoods and groups

Action

- BAP will continue to work with stakeholders to develop more innovative and targeted methods of communicating information to the most excluded communities and groups in Blanchardstown. Written, oral and visual forms of information provision will be explored such as newsletters/papers, local radio and television.

4. To ensure that neighbourhoods and groups have the opportunity and support to represent their interests and inform policy on local and regional decision making structures

Actions

- BAP will support the development of Forum 15 structures at local level so as to encourage and support local community and/or target group participation.
- BAP will work with Forum 15 and the Fingal Development Board in developing structures to support representation of Forum 15 members on County wide structures
- BAP will work with Fingal Development Board in implementing the Active Citizenship strategy of the Board at local level, involving key local stakeholders such as Forum 15 and CDP's.

Key Outcomes relating to this Strategy

General Outcomes	Equality Related Outcomes
Greater co-ordination and solidarity of community action and clarity of roles and responsibilities	Recognition of difference within the area and Improved understanding of equality issues and objectives for different groups
Stronger community sector with greater capacity to encourage and support local participation and development	Expanded community representation and more inclusive and democratic model of local development
Improved quality of service provision to the community, especially to marginalised groups	Positive action taken to improve targeting of resources and services at those who are most disadvantaged

3.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 2004-2006

3.2.1 Overview of Issues and Analysis

As has been shown in the socio-economic profile, unemployment continues to be a serious problem for many areas in Blanchardstown. The live register in Blanchardstown has increased since 2001 and long-term unemployment (particularly of males) remains a major challenge. In addition, those employed in low skill areas of the labour market remain close to poverty line and requiring further education and training within the workplace so as to improve living standards. BAP has also become a key provider and supporter of vocational training programmes so as to improve access to the labour market opportunities that become available. This is of particular significance as the area is poorly serviced by training facilities. A number of issues may also be highlighted:

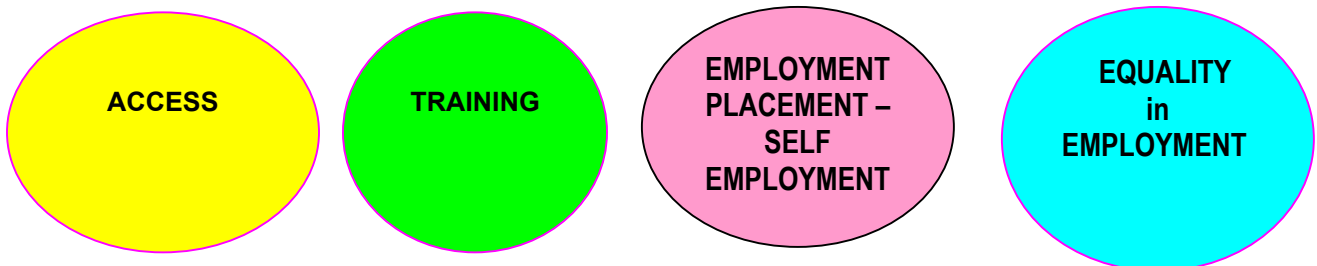
(i) Sustained outreach to those most distant from the labour market is vital in order to engage target groups and provide opportunities to those most distant from the labour market as a first step in exploring employment options. A variety of approaches is required including a) LES service delivery at four outreach centres located in the four RAPID neighbourhoods b) Greater networking by the LES with community organisations who work with LES target groups c) continued availability and promotion of intermediate labour market options such as Jobs Initiative and Community Employment d) potential development of a social recruitment agency

(ii) A broad range of supports are necessary if people are to be successfully re-integrated into economic activity. Mentoring and career guidance are crucial in supporting excluded adults to identify their skills needs and enable them to gain employment or set up an enterprise. Many structural barriers still exist for people trying to engage in employment and unless they are removed, opportunities to progress will remain limited. Limited training facilities, disincentives created by housing benefit and employment benefits, and changes to the Back to Work Allowance have been identified as having negative effects on progression opportunities for excluded groups. For those who are supported into employment, the availability of follow up support can also have a major impact on their ability to sustain their new employment.

(iii) Strong links to employers are vital in order to ensure accurate identification of employers' skills needs, and to access their support in the provision of relevant training for local job seekers. These links can also encourage employers to employ local unemployed people and also act as mentors to newly established small enterprises

3.2.2 Overarching strategy

To ensure that those who are both unemployed and severely distant from the labour market or who are in low paid jobs do get access to training, education and supports, a comprehensive strategy has been developed. This provides for a proactive approach in promoting access to our services, quality training and education to enable progression and supports to quality employment or self-employment. The fourth measure provides support to employers to develop equality within the enterprise.



3.2.3 Strategic Objectives

1. To proactively target the long-term unemployed and those most distant from the labour market to explore their employment options
2. To support unemployed people to develop the personal and vocational skills necessary to gain employment and/or develop self-employment options through the provision of continuous accredited training/education opportunities
3. To influence and support employers to employ clients of BAP
4. To influence state agencies to remove those anomalies that hinders the progression from welfare to work.
5. To support BAP clients when they have secured employment or developed their enterprise idea so as maintain their progression and improved standard of living.

3.2.4 Actions

1. To proactively target the long-term unemployed and those most distant from the labour market to explore their employment options

Actions:

- The enterprise service will expand its outreach and access services through continued networking with relevant groups and integration with LES services
- To ensure that the LES Strategy 04-06 is fully implemented and that BAP supports the specific outreach elements of the strategy such as active contact points in the community and linkage with broader community based services working with the target groups
- To work proactive with FAS and DSFA in developing the Pathways Programme as the active labour market strategy which was piloted in late 2003.
- The enterprise service will focus more of its work in disadvantaged neighbourhoods working with groups to develop social enterprises to respond to local needs. BAP will play a leading role in *co-ordinating* existing enterprise support services to respond effectively to the needs of the most excluded
- Monitoring of all BAP supported services to assess the participation of target groups will continue. If required tailored programmes will be developed for specific target groups such as people with disabilities, Travellers, lone parents and asylum seekers/refugees.
- To ensure that the pilot programmes for specific target groups supported under the EQUAL Initiative are mainstreamed.
- As indicated in the LES Strategy, to support the development of "Ambassadors" i.e. utilising successful clients of the LES and other BAP services to encourage the development of others.

2. To support unemployed people to develop the personal and vocational skills necessary to gain employment and/or develop self-employment options through the provision of continuous accredited training/education opportunities

Actions:

- BAP will continue to *deliver* a wide range of training to specifically respond to the broad needs of clients. This includes foundation "entry level" and "bridging" programmes to accredited vocational training programmes and self-employment support courses.
- Training will be *delivered* in a *co-ordinated* manner and BAP will play a key role in developing the LES Network, Community Employment Network, Education and Training Forum and Enterprise Forum as the key structures which will ensure co-ordination of all community based and statutory training providers is taking place.

- To collate information from co-ordination structures so as to highlight gaps in provision, avoid duplication
- To support community based training providers and development of new training facilities in the area so as to ensure that the broad range of training needs of clients is being met at local level.
- BAP will actively *lobby* FAS for a purpose built training/education centre.

3. To influence and support employers to employ clients of BAP

Actions:

- BAP will continue to extend and develop the work of its Employer Unit, providing an information library and resources on employment good employment policies and practices
- BAP will support employers to promote equality and diversity in their workplaces through ongoing research, information and training as funded under the EQUAL Initiative in 2003
- BAP will continue to work closely with the Greater Blanchardstown Chamber of Commerce in promoting the good practice in equality and diversity in the workplace.
- To promote the best practice of local employers to others and develop transnational relationships with other employers through the EQUAL Initiative.

4. To influence state agencies to remove those anomalies that deters the progression from welfare to work.

Actions:

- BAP will identify the financial issues/barriers impacting the progression of people from welfare to work.
- When identified BAP will lobby to *influence* changes to remove these barriers and promote the potential of Blanchardstown as a pilot area for testing policy changes.
- BAP will work with state agencies locally and with national lobby groups to develop *innovative responses* to the anomalies that create barriers to welfare to work.
- BAP will also lobby to *influence* changes to remove the barriers created by social welfare allowances at local and national level, working with groups such as the Income Maintenance Group

5. To support BAP clients when they have secured employment or developed their enterprise idea so as maintain their progression and improved standard of living.

Actions:

- BAP will play a role in continuing the support of clients who have secured employment or established their own business and will build on this work in 04-06.
- BAP will continue to develop mentors for self-employed people and small businesses
- As indicated in the LES Strategy, BAP will support the development of support networks which will link successful clients of the employment services and programmes together for mutual support and continued development

Key Outcomes relating to this Strategy

Improved inclusion of key target groups in access to BAP employment services	Positive action to encourage equality of access for disadvantaged groups to BAP employment service
Improved progression of clients from access services to training and employment opportunities	Recognition of difference and of particular obstacles faced by different groups and targeted support to eliminate obstacles
Greater linkage to employers and improved equality policies and practices in the workplace	Promotion of equality of respect and recognition of difference and equality of treatment within the workplace
Improved retention rates of those placed in employment	Strengthening of equality of outcome in relation to secure and quality employment opportunities for disadvantaged job seekers

3.3 HEALTH 2004-2006

3.3.1 Overview of Issues and Analysis

A key focus of BAP's work to date in relation to health has been the identification of the health needs of different neighbourhoods. This has involved a number of areas of focus:

(i) Meetings with representative samples of BAP's key target groups are needed in order to provide a forum for them to discuss their particular health needs. Information gathered at such meetings can then inform local research into local health needs and ensure inclusion of all sectors of the community in Blanchardstown. For local development agencies such as BAP it is important that awareness is raised regarding the connections between poverty and disadvantage and health issues such as poor diet, obesity, dependence on prescribed medicines including anti-depressants and general ill health. There is need to recognise increasing vocational, educational and social opportunities will also contribute to the support of health and well being for local people.

(ii) Planning and development of primary health care facilities must be informed by the views of the local communities whose needs they are to serve. In the case of the two primary health care centres planned for the Blanchardstown area, (one located in a RAPID area, one located outside of RAPID areas) consultations are needed with local people and the local primary health care group in order to clarify the type of centre that will meet their requirements and identifying the steps that need to be taken to secure resources to build it.

(iii) There is a huge gap between the public health service needs and provision of general services such as public health nurses, dentists, GPs, nutritionists, home helps etc. These services are under severe pressure and many of those most marginalised do not have access to these services resulting in many people neglecting their health. Furthermore, it also causes pressures on the health system through accident and emergency services.

(iv) Feedback from those providing employment supports has shown the need for accessible health services to support people in developing their education and training ambitions and to assist the retention of people on courses in co-operation with health services.

3.3.2 Overarching Strategy

To ensure that neighbourhoods and groups experiencing exclusion have easy access to a broad range of health services that meet their needs and to promote health and well being for people living in Blanchardstown.

3.3.3 Strategic objectives

1. To identify the health needs of specific excluded groups/neighbourhoods
2. To lobby for the completion of two primary health care centres in Blanchardstown
3. To lobby for additional general public health services in Blanchardstown
4. To promote and facilitate the development of healthy communities in Blanchardstown

3.3.4 Actions

1. To identify the health needs of specific excluded groups/neighbourhoods

Actions:

- To analyse the report from the work carried out by the Mulhuddart Primary Health Consultation Group (MPHCG), so as to develop a plan for the implementation of services identified by the Group.
- To use the in Report from the MPHCG as a template for the identification and prioritisation of health services in other neighbourhoods and similar areas in Blanchardstown
- BAP will continue its consultations and "sampling" with representatives of marginalised groups in order to identify and co-ordinate research into their health needs

2. To lobby for the completion of two primary health care centres in Blanchardstown

Actions

- BAP will continue to use its *influence* to ensure that commitments are carried through in relation to the Hartstown primary healthcare centre and that the facility in Mulhuddart is also established.
- BAP will also work to influence the expansion of health services in Corduff and Mountview.

3. To lobby for additional general public health services in Blanchardstown

Actions:

- BAP will lobby for increases in general public health services for Blanchardstown, particularly focused on neighbourhoods and particular groups that experience most exclusion.
- To research and analyse inequalities in the provision of health services and the experiences of those most affected
- To assess innovative and specialised methods of providing health services to specific groups who are disconnected from mainstream health services.

4. To promote and facilitate the development of healthy communities in Blanchardstown

Actions:

- BAP will continue to *influence* proposed new facilities to provide social opportunities such as fitness, sport, drama, dance which offer people the opportunity to engage in a healthier lifestyle.
- BAP will also work with others to *influence* the delivery of national health services in Blanchardstown such as breast-check, well-woman and well-man services and other relevant health services.

Key Outcomes of this Strategy

General Outcomes

Outcomes Relating to Equality

Greater consultation with local people regarding their health needs	Respect for right of different groups to articulate their own health needs and encouragement for them to do so
New provision of Health Services via new Centres in Mulhuddart & Hartstown	Outreach and inclusion strategies from Health Centres as positive action to target those experiencing inequalities in their areas
Local Development Groups will be more informed so as to develop health specific actions for target groups in their area	Recognition of different health needs of different target groups and clear identification of those needs
Integration of health services as supports to employment programmes	Improved labour market inclusion of target groups affected by particular health issues
Provision of appropriate drug treatment services in Blanchardstown	Positive action to target resources in response to local drugs issue and ensure that drug treatment services are based on a dignified and rights based approach to services from for drug misusers
Prevention strategies developed to avoid development of unhealthy lifestyles	Promoting equal opportunity for well being and health among among target groups with identified health risks

3.4 EDUCATION

3.4.1 Overview of Issues and Analysis

Consultation with BAP structures and key stakeholders involved in education highlighted a number of key issues that will require continued prioritisation and some additional focus for 2004-2006. These include the following:

(i) There is currently a shortage of appropriate support services for young people with behavioural and learning difficulties in Blanchardstown. While no one agency or group can address this gap, there is need for collaboration between key agencies in order to develop a local network of specialised and community based providers to examine needs, and co-ordinate and integrate services in a more effective manner.

(ii) Although there is an increase in early school leaving initiatives, the issue continues to be a priority for the area. While there is a risk of duplication of supports, there is also the possibility that all providers are overlooking the needs of some categories and target groups. There is need for assessment of the actual situation regarding early school leaving initiatives through mapping of existing provision, which will highlight current interventions and gaps. An assessment of interventions that work with those at risk of leaving school is also needed.

(iii) Specific issues have been identified in relation to education provision for a number of groups including Travellers, non-nationals, ex-prisoners, homeless and drug misusers participating in third level education, young males and young workers who have left school early.

3.4.2 Overarching Strategy

Blanchardstown Area Partnership's overall strategy in relation to education is to ensure that equality of opportunity, treatment and outcome is present in responses for disadvantaged young people and adults in education

BAP will continue to be innovative in its' approaches and will work in a co-ordinated way to add value to statutory and voluntary educational responses to the named target groups.

3.4.3 Strategic Objectives

1. To develop and support integrated policies and interventions targeted at children and young people with behaviour and learning difficulties in order to maximise the potential of existing specialised and community based services to respond to their needs
2. To ensure that appropriate responses to the needs of early school leavers and those at risk of leaving school early are developed and effectively co-ordinated in Blanchardstown.
3. To examine the local situation regarding male participation in education and develop responses linked to regional and national strategies
4. To increase the participation of Travellers in mainstream education
5. To promote participation at third level in RAPID areas and among target groups with continuing very low participation in third level
6. To develop innovative responses to young people and adults with low educational qualifications who are in employment
7. To enhance the capacity of education to respond to the needs of those who do not speak English as their first language

3.4.4 Actions

1. To develop and support integrated policies and interventions targeted at children and young people with behaviour and learning difficulties in order to maximise the potential of existing specialised and community based services to respond to their needs

Actions:

- BAP in co-operation with the NAHB and NEPS will develop a local network of specialised and community based providers including schools and youth projects to examine needs of young people with behavioural and learning difficulties, co-ordinate and integrate services in a more effective manner.
- This strategy will include a macro element of improving general service delivery and will develop a multi-level response to include: screening strategies, programmatic development, specialised responses and in-service training.

2. To ensure that appropriate responses to the needs of early school leavers and those at risk of leaving school early are developed and effectively co-ordinated in Blanchardstown.

Actions:

- BAP will carry out an assessment of initiatives targeting early school leaving in Blanchardstown. This will involve mapping of existing provision, in order to highlight current interventions and gaps. An assessment of interventions that work with those at risk of leaving school early will also be carried out.
- BAP will work with others to pilot innovative activities with specific target groups of potential and actual early school leavers. Responses that target the different needs of young men and young women that leave school early will be a priority 2004-2006.

3. To examine the local situation regarding male participation in education and youth provision and develop responses linked to regional and national strategies

Actions:

- BAP will link with regional and national initiatives, collate local data on disparities in the retention and achievement levels of young males in the education system by comparison to females and develop a pilot programme with local education and youth providers to respond specifically to the needs of these excluded young men.
- BAP will encourage the development of "participation strategies" with service providers to include the issues and ideas to be included in shaping and delivering services for young people.

4. To increase the participation of Travellers in mainstream education and youth programmes

Actions:

- BAP will work to develop the capacity of the Traveller CDP to employ a dedicated education and youth worker who will help to develop and implement a 3-year plan to increase Traveller participation in education. This plan will be developed with Travellers

and key service providers. The target group will be Traveller children at great risk of early school leaving and those who have left school early.

- In co-ordination with the actions aimed at children from the Travelling Community, complementary actions will be delivered with adults and parents so as to provide a holistic approach to education with Traveller Community families.

5. To promote participation at third level in RAPID areas and among target groups with continuing very low participation in third level

Actions:

- BAP will continue to work for increased participation in education among specific target groups. In order to progress the existing strategy the following approach will be taken:
- New programmes will continue to be developed and link with those schools that have mainstreamed initiatives
- A guidance/support initiative has been identified as a pivotal response in the 2004-2006 period underpinning the strategy to increase numbers from specific target groups in 3rd level.
- The Education and Training Forum, comprising of statutory and community-based services involved in youth work and further and adult education, will act as a catalyst for the development of a number of innovative projects targeting specific groups.
- BAP will co-ordinate an overall framework whereby providers at all levels can develop policies to increase participation of target groups to progress and succeed at third level
- BAP will influence the expansion of 3rd level courses at ITB so as to provide broad based courses such as arts and humanities, which could be available more locally.

6. To develop innovative responses for young people and adults with low educational qualifications while in employment

Actions:

- The BAP plan will link with regional and national programmes aimed at up-skilling and providing educational opportunities for young people (with low educational qualifications) who are in employment. The Blanchardstown Chamber of Commerce will be a key strategic partner in developing this element of the strategy
- BAP will develop the linkages with local businesses made by the LES and the EQUAL Initiative to promote the positive outcomes to up-skilling those with poor educational qualifications within the workplace.
- BAP will encourage linkages between local education and training providers and local businesses so as to enable flexible and tailored programmes for employee development

7. To enhance the capacity of education and youth services to respond to the needs of those who do not speak English as their first language

Actions:

- BAP will focus on assessing need, providing and supporting accelerated language learning opportunities for non-nationals living in Blanchardstown where identified and assisting with the development of multi-cultural programmes and anti-racism training in education workplaces
- BAP will support the provision of English language support staff for schools, pre-schools and other educational establishments

Key Outcomes Relating to this Strategy

General Outcomes	Equality Related Outcomes
Increase in supports for children with learning disabilities	Reducing inequality in education by addressing specific barriers to equal participation for different groups
Reduction in the levels of early school leaving, particularly male students	Positive action to target additional supports at children identified as potential early school leavers
Increased participation of Travellers in education	Addressing impacts of existing and historical discrimination for Travellers within the education system and wider society
Rise in numbers of those progressing to and retaining in 3 rd level	Improving equality of access and participation in, and outcome from 3 rd level education for disadvantaged groups
Range of initiatives for those in low skilled employment	Improving opportunities for those in low skilled employment to have equality of access to life long learning
Rise in the number of initiatives for those requiring English language training	Fostering inclusion of people who do not speak English as their first language

3.5 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 Overview of issues and analysis

In its 2001-2006 Strategic Plan, BAP identified the need for a Youth Development Strand for the following reasons:

(i) The multifaceted issues relating to the development of young people in the area, which included education (above) but also the development of social, cultural and sport facilities and services. The lack of appropriate facilities and services for young people to meet, have enjoyment and develop socially was seen as a key issue from the community consultation, which took place in 2000. While much progress has been made locally, such facilities as Mulhuddart Community Centre and Blakestown & Mountview Youth Initiative, progress has been slow in areas such as Corduff.

(ii) The overwhelming numbers of young people in Blanchardstown as referred to in the Local Profile Section have not being adequately catered for by Government Departments, Health Boards, Local Authority and other agencies who continually fail to readjust funding and services to an area with such a high population of young people. For example, there are no additional resources made available to increase the number of youth workers in the area despite the clear need for increased youth provision in the area and recommendations through the RAPID AIT to the Dept. of Education to commit to this.

(iii) To have dedicated and direct supports for volunteers involved in providing youth services is an important aspect of youth development. Volunteers require a broad range of supports to fulfil commitments being made on a voluntary basis. It is also recognised that young people develop positive behaviour through positive contact and relationships with adults. Many clubs, groups and teams rely on the unpaid dedication that comes from volunteers in the community.

3.5.2 Overarching Strategy

The Youth Development Strategy will:

"Support the pre-development work with youth groups specifically those working with disaffected young people, ensure that appropriate youth facilities are developed in each area, support young people to appropriately balance work, education and leisure and support the role of volunteers in developing existing and new services for young people in Blanchardstown".

Strategic Objectives

1. To continue the development of appropriate community facilities and services for young people specifically those at risk of early school leaving, offending and anti-social behaviour
2. To develop new youth initiatives and build the capacity of voluntary groups to focus on the inclusion of disaffected young people in their areas
3. To support youth groups to develop a collective structure to influence at all policy levels on youth issues
4. To respond to the difficulties of young people working while in education

3.5.3 Actions

1. To continue the development of appropriate community facilities and services for young people specifically those at risk of early school leaving, offending and anti-social behaviour

Actions:

- The BAP plan will continue with innovative work and support to the voluntary youth sector through
- The continuation of support to existing youth projects regarding services, capital facilities and programme development. Focus will be put onto the accessing of new responses and projects for RAPID areas where services are undeveloped. Corduff is a priority area for a specialist youth project.
- The support of the training needs of voluntary youth leaders will be a priority for BAP to develop the capacity of local people to respond to the needs of young people in their communities
- Work with youth services and volunteers to develop innovative projects and events to encourage participation by young people in local clubs and groups particularly in their own communities

2. To develop new youth initiatives and build the capacity of voluntary groups to focus on the inclusion of disaffected young people in their areas

Actions

- To support the development of quality youth work with disaffected young people through training, support and other capacity building measures
- To develop methods of including young people in the decision making processes on youth facilities and services

3. To support youth groups to develop a collective structure to influence at all policy levels on youth issues

Actions

- To support the collective development of youth clubs, initiatives and projects through the Blanchardstown Youth Forum
- To develop linkages between large and small youth initiatives
- To encourage the development of a Youth Sub-Structure of the Forum 15

4. To respond to the difficulties of young people working while in education

Actions

- To bring together representatives of employers, parents, teachers and youth workers to develop strategies to deal with the difficulties of some students working excessive hours which is effecting their educational performance
- To encourage a voluntary code of practice by employers when employing students
- To provide education/information sessions for parents and students on appropriate work/school balances
- To target students most at risk of "over-working" while in education and develop strategies to encourage a more productive balance between their work and school life

Key Outcomes to this Strategy

General Outcomes	Outcomes relating to Equality
Increase in provision of facilities and services for young people	Increased inclusion of youth at risk in facilities reducing risk of anti-social behaviour
Increase in volunteers working with youth groups, clubs and initiatives and improved linkages between adults and young people in a positive environment	Promotion of greater solidarity between young people and adults
Capacity building of young people and their representatives to engage in structures	Empowerment of young people to voice their own concerns and increased influencing by youth groups through a strong youth forum
Increased awareness by students, parents, employers of work/school balance	Strengthening opportunities for equal education outcomes by reducing risk of early school leaving

FAMILY SUPPORT AND CHILDCARE

3.6.1 Overview of Issues and Analysis

A number of key issues may be highlighted in relation to the Partnership's Family Support and Childcare work.

(i) Existing family support services are inadequate in many areas and all stakeholders need to work together to influence the provision of appropriate responses to the needs of these communities, especially those with large numbers of vulnerable families and children.

(ii) Most local support services are currently providing some level of response to the needs of families and individuals with specific needs e.g. drug using families, lone parent families (including fathers parenting alone), homeless families. In acknowledgement of this, these services should be adequately resourced for this provision (including specialised training and skills development for staff involved). In addition groups and organisations focusing specifically on the needs of these groups should be appropriately resourced so that they can ensure representatives can be facilitated to participate in planning and delivery of local developments.

(iii) A major gap in family supports and childcare in Blanchardstown is the lack of playgrounds for children in the area. Also highlighted within the RAPID needs analysis survey is the lack of opportunities for children to engage in recreational activities such as dance, drama, and sports. A significant challenge for all relevant agencies is to work with local area committees, the RAPID co-ordinator and local communities to develop responses to these issues.

(iv) Although funding acquired through the Equal Opportunities Childcare Fund enabled the establishment of community crèches in all RAPID neighbourhoods, childcare demand in the area continues to outweigh supply in these areas and further community crèches are needed. Also, while there has been success in establishing community crèches in the most disadvantaged areas of Blanchardstown, ongoing work is needed to ensure that adequate systems and plans are in place to ensure that these crèches become sustainable services. In terms of overall development of childcare in Blanchardstown, the work of Fingal County Childcare Committee in partnership with key local agencies, including its strategy to develop and expand home based childminding, will be of major importance.

3.6.2 Vision

That families and children from the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods of Blanchardstown have access to high quality services and supports, which can improve their social, educational and economic prospects.

Overarching Strategy for Family Support and Childcare



To ensure the availability and accessibility of high quality family support and childcare services meets the identified needs of families in Blanchardstown. In particular, to meet the needs of those who are most vulnerable, and to promote access to childcare both as a mechanism for parents to engage in economic and social activity and for the social development of children.

3.6.3 Strategic objectives

1. To support vulnerable families in the Blanchardstown area through influencing the development and sustainability of community based family support services in the area.
2. To ensure that family support services respond appropriately to families' identified needs
3. To ensure that all family support services (voluntary and statutory) are aware of best practice
4. To lobby for the establishment of family friendly play areas and more recreational opportunities for children to develop
5. To support local communities to develop new community crèches, which will become sustainable and will have access to information, advice and ongoing support to enable them to run a quality, inclusive service
6. To ensure that training opportunities exist for childcare providers
7. To support the development of home based childminding as a viable attractive, supported childcare option for current/potential childminders

3.6.4 Actions

1. To support vulnerable families in the Blanchardstown area through influencing the development and sustainability of community based family support services in the area.

Actions:

- In 2004-2006, the focus of BAP will be to ensure that an additional family support service be developed in the Corduff and Mulhuddart areas of Blanchardstown. BAP's role will be to work with all stakeholders to *influence* the establishment of a dedicated service in the area.

2. To ensure that family support services respond appropriately to families identified needs

Actions:

- This action will focus in the needs of families affected by drug misuse. A specialised training course will be developed to improve co-ordination and joint working between family support and drug treatment services. BAP's role in this action is one of *co-ordination and promotion*.
- BAP will play a co-ordination role to ensure that training, education and support groups are available to lone parents in Blanchardstown. Particular strategies to target lone fathers are planned for 2004-2006 to engage more fully with male lone parents needs.
- BAP will support Roofs to *influence* NAHB, FCC and other relevant bodies to implement the recommendations in their strategy. Central to the strategy is the need for a homeless care manager for the area who will provide a broad range of support, advice, information, training for homeless people in Blanchardstown. The needs of temporary homeless families are of primary importance, BAP will influence providers to ensure that appropriate, safe accommodation is secured for these families.

3. To ensure that all family support services (voluntary and statutory) are aware of best practice

Action:

- BAP will continue to support the Blanchardstown Family Support and Childcare Network and support its role of sharing information, advocating best practice approaches to all family support and childcare work in the area and working with the group to co-ordinate and respond to gaps in provision.

4. To lobby for the establishment of family friendly play areas and more recreational opportunities to aid child development

Actions:

- BAP has played a key role in working with the local area committees and the RAPID co-ordinator to develop a strategy for play areas in Blanchardstown. In 2004-06 BAP will continue to use this strategy to *influence* Fingal County Council to commit resources to the establishment of easily accessible local play areas in RAPID neighbourhoods of Blanchardstown.
- BAP will also *influence* the implementation of the National Play Strategy due to be published in early 2004 and will focus on recommendations which have relevance and benefits to the identified needs of the Blanchardstown area.
- BAP will continue to work with local communities and service providers to co-ordinate and influence increased opportunities for children to participate in recreational activities that are accessible and affordable.

5. To support local communities to develop new community crèches which can become sustainable and have access to information, advice and ongoing support to enable them to run a quality, inclusive service

Actions:

- BAP will continue to work with communities to expand the number of community crèches in the area through *co-ordination*. It is envisaged that the strategy in the future will focus mainly on purpose built facilities using a social enterprise model, as community centres in the area have been successful in developing community crèches as part of their service.
- While there has been success in establishing community crèches in the most disadvantaged areas of Blanchardstown, ongoing work is needed to ensure that they have the adequate systems and plans in place to ensure that they become sustainable services. A *key priority* for BAP is to continue to work with community crèches to develop financial management systems, policies and procedures to ensure that community crèches are fully sustainable in the long term. The advice and support of the Family Support and Childcare Partners will be of importance.

6. To ensure that training opportunities exist for childcare providers

Action:

- BAP has played a key role in the establishment and ongoing development of the Fingal County Childcare Committee. BAP will continue to play a role so as to *influence* the FCCC Action Plan and ensure that childcare providers in Blanchardstown have the opportunity to participate in a broad range of training that will develop their skills and knowledge to work effectively with children. In particular specific training to include target groups such as Travellers, drugs using families, asylum seekers/refugees will be a priority

7. To support the development of home based childminding as a viable childcare option

Action:

- As part of the Fingal County Childcare Committee Strategy the development and expansion of home based childminding is a priority. This encourages existing childminders into the mainstream economy and encourages childminding as a self-employment option. BAP supports this strategy and will influence pilot actions focusing on Blanchardstown

3.6.4 Key Outcomes of this Strategy

General Outcomes	Outcomes relating to Equality
Increased provision of Childcare in BAP area through qualified and approved home based childminding	Equal access to childcare services for families in the BAP area
Increased provision of families support services for vulnerable families in BAP area	Positive action to target key supports and services to most disadvantaged families.
More Play Areas in areas for children and families	Equal access to facilities for promoting well being and development of children in BAP area
Improved co-ordination between drug services and family support services	Recognition of the needs of drug users and their families and provision of specific responses to these needs

3.7 BUILT ENVIRONMENT

3.7.1 Overview of issues and analysis

Many of the key issues emerging from the RAPID needs analysis highlight the high level of prioritisation of local people on built environment needs. In particular the following were noted:

(i) The RAPID needs analysis findings in all four areas noted that, despite the fact that the current population has now reached 50,607 (the same size as Galway city, the county of Carlow), **no play-ground exists in the area.**

(ii) Residents in the four most disadvantaged areas of Blanchardstown have continuously **identified their lack of involvement in managing the estates in which they live.** This is not entirely due to the unwillingness on their part; it is more a consequence of poor planning in how to involve residents and defining roles between residents and the local authority. Increasingly, residents of some estates feel less safe in their areas due to a rise in anti-social behaviour.

(iii) Public transport in Blanchardstown has improved over the past 3 years. However, it is **not keeping up with the pace of development** and remains disjointed. For example there is poor linkage between bus and rail services and poor co-ordination between local and national authorities on providing park and ride facilities.

3.7.2 Vision:

That Blanchardstown is a safe and pleasant area in which to live and is well provided for by public services such as transport.

3.7.3 Overarching Strategy:

To ensure that the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Blanchardstown have the community infrastructure that they require to respond to the broad needs of their neighbourhoods and that local communities participate in the decision making process and in the development of new and existing facilities.

3.7.4 Strategic Objectives

1. That areas in which people live in are clean areas and are serviced by the appropriate facilities
2. That local facilities are developed to respond to a variety of social, cultural and sporting needs of the local community
- 3 That local residents are involved in managing their estates
4. That decent and affordable accommodation is provided for vulnerable groups such as Travellers and Homeless People.
5. That local transport provision is improved and increased to meet the demands of the most excluded in Blanchardstown

3.7.5 Actions

1. That areas in which people live in are clean areas and are serviced by the appropriate facilities

Actions

- Conduct audit/analysis of estates and their environmental standards
- Report on the usage/needs of green spaces within and adjacent to key estates
- Analysis of current community facilities and identification of facilities required meeting the needs of the groups within the community such as Travellers.

2. That local facilities are developed to respond to a variety of social, cultural and sporting needs of the local community

Actions:

- BAP will continue to *support* new centres to become more sustainable, particularly centres established with the support of the FAS social economy scheme.
- BAP will work with local committees to assist in the planning and provision of accessible and quality facilities to be developed that meet the communities identified needs
- BAP will assist local communities to interface with state agencies such as Fingal County Council in planned new developments. The development of the Corduff Sports and Leisure Centre and a specialist youth project for the Corduff area are of primary importance. Support will also be provided to the development of a community facility in Mountview
- BAP will *influence* state agencies, particularly Fingal County Council, to continue funding to ensure that existing facilities are resourced appropriately
- BAP will support the growth of existing community-based services in developing extensions or new premises to meet their objectives. Key services identified for premises extensions are Corduff Counselling Service and the Neighbourhood Youth Project.

3. That local residents are involved in managing their estates

Actions:

- BAP will work with all other agencies and the community to agree on the vision of appropriate estate management in Blanchardstown and to support local residents to engage in agreed models of estate management
- To work with the key partners such as the Local Drugs Task Force and Fingal Development in reducing anti-social behaviour in key estates in our area

4. That decent and affordable accommodation is provided for vulnerable groups such as Travellers and Homeless People.

Actions:

- BAP will work with other stakeholders to *influence* the provision appropriate accommodation for target groups. This includes ROOF's (homelessness) Travellers Support Group (CDP), Women's Refuge Group.
- To assess the housing and support needs of Older People
- To provide continued support to the BOND Project in providing accommodation for ex-prisoners

5. That local transport provision is improved and increased to meet the demands of the most excluded in Blanchardstown

Actions:

- BAP will support the Dublin 15 Community Council and the Greater Blanchardstown Chamber of Commerce in highlighting and influencing the transport needs and improvements of the area
- To review the transport needs of the most excluded groups to ensure that proposed solutions take into account their specific needs (Disability, Older People, Travellers, Parents with children, isolated neighbourhoods).

3.7.6. Outcomes relating to this Strategy

General Outcomes	Outcomes Relating to Equality
Improved environment for people in which to live	More equal opportunity for all families, irrespective of their housing tenure, to live in an environment which has a positive impact on their well being and their access to facilities and services they need
Improved access to decent and affordable accommodation by those who require it	Promotion of right for all people to have access to accommodation appropriate to their needs
Improved provision of facilities to meet the communities needs	More equal opportunity for access to community facilities for people in any area in Blanchardstown
Transport improvements to estates and sites	Equal access to public transport irrespective of where people live

3.8 BAP Linkages with Fingal Development Board

Blanchardstown Area Partnership has played a significant role in the development and operation of the Fingal Development Board (FDB). The main linkages with FDB are with the Director of Community & Enterprise and his staff, the Cathaoirleach and other members of the FDB. BAP is represented on the FDB by our ex-Chairperson (*David Hughes*). The Manager of BAP is a member of the Social Inclusion Measures (SIM's) Committee. For the purposes of this Plan, BAP has reviewed the strategies in the FDB Plan and where appropriate and relevant, linked these to the BAP strategies as outlined the above Section. Please refer to Appendix 8 for further details. BAP have initiated *Strategy Review and Planning Meetings* with the executive of the FDB, which will begin in February 2004. This process (the linkages being made between both FDB & BAP Plans) will ensure that greater synergy and co-ordination of strategies occurs so as to improve the outcomes for the residents of Fingal in the BAP area.

SECTION FOUR

INFORMATION ABOUT BAP AND INDICATIVE BUDGET DETAILS.

4.0 Planned Developments to BAP Structures:

In 2001 BAP consolidated the sub-structures by reducing 7 working groups into 3 Implementation Boards. While these Plan Implementation Boards (PIB's) take responsibility for the strategic implementation of one or more of the strategy's 7 strands, it has been recommended that clear sub-groups of PIB's are needed on more specific issues e.g. Community Development – Sub-Group on Health.

4.1 Promoting Target Group Participation:

BAP has supported the development of the Community Forum (Forum 15) as the structure from which community representatives are nominated to the BAP structures e.g. PIB's and Board. BAP is actively working with Forum 15 to encourage and support the participation of target groups as community representatives. This strategy is being implemented in co-operation with other local development structures such as RAPID and the Local Drugs Task Force. BAP would anticipate that this process would be advanced in 2004. In advance of this the Board of BAP will consider its own structure so as to accommodate both "issue based" representatives and "geographic" based representatives, which would assist greater inclusion of community reps from local communities. The Executive Committee will actively consider this issue on the Board's behalf and present proposal to the Company AGM in March 2004.

4.2 Rotation of Board Members:

In 2003, the BAP Board adopted "Operating Procedures for Board Members". These are available on request. As set out in these procedures, one third of the Board Members must rotate at the annual AGM, and where possible, Board members are restricted to a maximum tenure of 3 years. The Procedures also recommend that Community representatives are actively representing the issues and interests of target groups and the communities in the Partnership area affected by social exclusion.

4.3 Current and Planned Procedures to Monitor Performance in Achieving Targets

- Research and Evaluation Officer procedures quarterly reports for Board – analysed by Executive and recommendations made to Chairs of PIB's and Manager.
- Research and Evaluation Officer sets targets for Programmes of activities with staff
- Research and Evaluation Officer holds regular meetings to review performance with key staff responsible for the delivery of programme areas.
- Qualitative and quantitative year-end report is produced which is submitted for discussion to the Board. This report sets the context for the Annual Review by the Board of the preceding year and recommends any changes to the strategy for the coming year.

4.4 Strengthening Management of BAP:

In the preceding 3 years, BAP has made significant progress in strengthening the Management of the Company. This includes:

- The appointment of a Deputy Manager.
- The activation of an Executive Committee of the Board meeting bi-monthly.
- Bi-monthly "half-day" meetings of the Board.
- A strong Finance Sub-Group of the Board with Treasurer and Chairperson.
- Development of Respect and Dignity Policy for the Company.
- Development of Staff Handbook.

APPENDIX 1: MEMBERS OF BAP BOARD AND SUB STRUCTURES

a) BAP Board Members

Name	Sector	Gender
PJ Howell (Chairperson)	Statutory	Male
Marie McKay (Vice Chair)	Community	Female
Dave Hughes (Secretary)	Social Partner	Male
Colm O'Maolmhuire (Treasurer)	Social Partner	Male
Brendan Doorley	Community	Male
Mary O'Sullivan	Community	Female
Carmel Fitzpatrick	Community	Female
Adrienne O'Shea	Community	Female
Susan Fox	Community	Female
Marie McKay	Social Partner	Female
Gavin Byrne	Community	Male
Brian Chadwick	Statutory	Male
Charlie O'Connor	Statutory	Male
Noel Gildea	Statutory	Male
Liam Tolton	Social Partner	Male
Ciaran Kennedy	Statutory	Male
Cllr Leo Varadkar	Elected Representative	Male
Cllr Margaret Richardson	Elected Representative	Female
Cllr Gerry Lynam	Elected Representative	Male

The Board Meets bi-monthly on the last Tuesday of the month.
 The Board met 9 times in 2003.
 1 Statutory vacancy currently (NAHB)

b) BAP Executive Committee

Name	Sector	Gender
PJ Howell (Chairperson)	Statutory	Male
Dave Hughes (Secretary)	Social Partner	Male
Marie McKay (Vice Chair)	Community	Female
Colm O'Maolmhuire (Treasurer)	Social Partner	Male
Susan Fox	Community	Female

The BAP Executive Committee meet Bi-monthly and dates are decided at each meeting.

The Executive Committee, which was established in June 2003, has met 3 times to date.

c) BAP Finance Sub Group

Name	Sector	Gender
Colm O'Maolmhuire (Treasurer)	Social Partner	Male
Carmel Fitzpatrick	Community	Female
Liam Tolton	Social Partner	Male
Ciaran Kennedy	Statutory	Female

The BAP Finance Sub Group met 11 times in 2003.

d) BAP Property Sub-Group

NAME	SECTOR	GENDER
Ann Marie Doherty	Social Partner	Female
Dave Hughes	Social Partner	Male
Charlie O'Connor	Statutory	Male

This group meets as is required by Board

e) BAP Economic Development PIB

Name	Sector	Gender
Carmel Fitzpatrick (Chairperson)	Community	Female
C.J. McGuigan	Community	Male
Patricia Sheridan	Community	Female
Ken Germaine	Community	Female
Adrienne O'Shea	Community	Female
Rose Ryan	Statutory	Female
Michael Galvin	Statutory	Male
Charlie O'Connor	Statutory	Male
Gay Hogan	Statutory	Female

The Economic PIB met 9 times in 2003.

f) BAP Community Development PIB

Name	Sector	Gender
Marijka Walsh (Chairperson)	Community	Female
Trisha Newham	Community	Female
Monica Shannon	Community	Female
Marie McKay	Community	Female
Susan Fox	Community	Female
Celia Durnin	Community	Female
Kevin Quinn	Community	Male
Siobhan Walsh	Community	Female
Sgt. Kevin Jennings	Statutory	Male
Seamus Hughes	Statutory	Male
Pat Queenan	Statutory	Female
Angela King	Statutory	Female
Cllr Gerry Lynam	Elected Representative	Male

The Community Development PIB met 9 times in 2003.

g) BAP Youth PIB

NAME	Sector	Gender
David Creed (Chairperson)	Community	Male
Brendan Doorley	Community	Male
Audrey Travers	Community	Female
Gavin Byrne	Community	Female
Michelle Maher	Community	Female
Pat Doyle	Community	Male
Niamh Lynch	Statutory	Female
Liam Casey	Statutory	Male
John Greaney	Statutory	Male
Noel Gildea	Statutory	Male
Donal O'Sullivan	Statutory	Male
Michael O'Donovan	Elected Representative	Male

The Youth PIB met 9 times in 2003.

h) BAP Education Sub Committee

Name	Sector	Gender
Richard McDermott	Community	Male
John Cahill	Community	Male
Nuala Smith	Community	Female
Marijka Walsh	Community	Female
David Creed	Community	Male
Mary O'Sullivan	Community	Female
Aubrey Skelly	Statutory	Male
Paddy McDermott	Statutory	Male
Rose Ryan	Statutory	Female
Conor Coady	Statutory	Male
Jackie Forde	Statutory	Male
Gay Hogan	Statutory	Female
Noel Gildea	Statutory	Male
John Greaney	Statutory	Male
Michael O'Donovan	Statutory	Male

The education sub group met six times in 2003

i) BAP Youth Working Group

Name	Sector	Gender
Betty Daly	Community	Female
Stuart Garland	Community	Male
Brendan Doorley	Community	Female
Rachael Devlin	Community	Female
Aisling Geoghan	Community	Female
Gavin Byrne	Community	Male
Conor Coady	Statutory	Male
Ann Marie Higgins	Community	Female

The youth working group met 4 times in 2003

j) BAP Social Economy Working Group

Name	Sector	Gender
Iggy Fields	Statutory	Male
Pat Fitzsimons	Statutory	Male
Eddie Diamond	Statutory	Male
Ann-Marie Farrelly	Statutory	Female
Michael Galvin	Statutory	Male
Bernie O'Meara	Community	Female
Maureen Dunne	Community	Female
Michele Condra	Community	Female

The social economy working group met times in 2003

k) LES Network

Name	Sector	Gender
Carmel Fitzpatrick	Community	Female
Niall Mulligan	Community	Male
Nuala Kane	Community	Female
Maureen Dunne	Community	Female
Tracey Hickey	Community	Female
Sinead Hoare	Community	Female
Michele Condra	Community	Female
Brenda O'Brien	Community	Female
Eric O'Brien	Community	Male
Mary O'Sullivan	Community	Female
Tara Lawlor	Community	Female
Deirdre Rossiter	Community	Female
Gay Hogan	Statutory	Female
Edward Murphy	Statutory	Male
Marion Hand	Statutory	Female
Annette Martin	Statutory	Female
Vincent Grace	Statutory	Male
Martin Quilty	Statutory	Male

The LES Network met 8 times in 2003

APPENDIX 2: BAP STAFF

Name	Position	Gender
Derek Hanway	Manager	Male
Susan Bookle	Deputy Manager	Female
Alan Breathnach	Enterprise Officer	Male
Helen Purcell	Financial Controller	Female
Brenda Byrne	Administration Manager	Female
Catherine Durkin	Education Co-ordinator	Female
Lilian Harris	Community Links Worker	Female
John Horn	Family Support & Childcare Co-ordinator	Male
Marie Morrissey	Social Economy Officer	Female
Cathy McLoughlin	CENSS Manager and CENSS staff	Female
Brenda O'Brien	Lone Parent Support Worker	Female
Conor Ryan	Research and Evaluation Officer	Male
Kathleen Smith	Secretary	Female
Noelene Moore	Receptionist	Female
Phil Murphy	Millennium Fund Support Worker	Female
Catherine Smyth	Job Club Co-ordinator	Female
Gerry Keogh	LES Co-ordinator	Male
Mary Tighe	Mediator	Female
Annette Carroll	Mediator	Female
Aideen McKeown	Mediator	Female
Susie Doheny	Mediator	Female
Yves Chavanne	Mediator	Male
Brian Mooney	Mediator	Male
Majella Connelly	LES administrator	Female
Sinead Togher	Vocational Guidance Counsellor	Female
Niamh Sheridan	Training Development Officer	Female
Linda Coventry	Pathways Co-ordinator	Female
Jacinta O Connor	Contact support	Female
Mary Mohan	Contact support	Female
Sylvia McMahan	Contact support	Female
Rita Owens	Contact support	Female
Martina Poutch	Employment Placement	Female

APPENDIX 3 FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS 2004-2006

Blanchardstown Area Partnership Ltd.

Financial Forecast LDSIP 2004-2006

Agreed Allocation 2001-2003 2,475,989
 Annual allocation 2001-2003 825,330
 Budget forecast based On 2001-2003 Allocation

Budget	2004	2005	2006
	€	€	€
	825,330	825,330	825,330
	less 3%		
Administration	400,421	409,757	349,882
Performance & Monitoring	43,627	47,204	50,959
Support Costs	166,476	176,817	187,162
Programme costs	190,300	191,552	237,327
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	800,824	825,330	825,330
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Support costs include salaries for 4 staff. 50% x 1 salary is Match Funded.

Admin costs include salaries for 3 staff.

Budget includes 7% sustainable progress payment for 2004 & 5% payment for 2005/06

APPENDIX 4: TARGETS 2004-2006**BAP's 3 Year Targets for Local Development Social Inclusion Programme****Service for the Unemployed 2004-2006**

Community Employment Network Support Service clients 60x3	180
BAPTEC I.T. training 230x3	690
FTJI Programme clients 70x3	210
Pre-enterprise supports to indl's 80x3	240
Traveller Programme 5x3	15
Lone Parents 12x3	36
Guidance 30x3	90
Blanchardstown Training Institute 45x3	135
Total	1596
Caseload eliminating double counting of clients	1200

Community Development 2004-2006

Pre-Development Support to Groups 2x3 *	6
New Groups 2x3	6
Established 3x3+ (40 D15 Forum)	49
Research Initiatives	4
Environment and Infrastructure	5
Networks (Directly supported via LDSIP)	15

* BAP has contracted the 5 CDP's to initiate supports to groups in pre-development stage as set out in 3-year plan

Community Based Youth Initiatives 2004-2006

Adults supported 30x3	90
Children 170x3	510
PESL Initiatives 2x3	6
Access to 3 rd level	3
Training of Trainers	5
Research pieces	5
Early childhood education	3
Networks (Directly supported via LDSIP)	6

APPENDIX 5: OUTCOME OF 4 LOCAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

Area needs ranked in order of importance?

A) Blakestown

RAPID Issues/Priorities	BAP Strands
Playgrounds/play areas for children	Built Environment
Traffic calming/speed ramps*	Built Environment
Activities for young people	Youth Development
More effective policing*	Community Develop
Better maintenance of houses	Built Environment
Regular clean up of area*	Built Environment
More parental responsibility for children*	FS&CC
More skips in the area*	Built Environment
More community spirit	Community Develop
Better street lighting*	Built Environment
Clubs/ activities for senior citizens	Community Development
Better bus service	Built Environment
More sports facilities	Built Environment
Others	

B) Corduff

RAPID Issues/Priorities	BAP Strand
Anti social behaviour*	Community Development
Crime	Community Development
Drug dealing	Community Development
Community policing	Community Development
Security	Community Development
ESL	Education
Unemployment	Education/Economic Development
Adult education	Education/Economic Development
Access to 3 rd level	Education/Economic Development
Training	Economic Development
Quality & appearance of buildings	Built Environment
Environment Issues	Built Environment
Youth facilities	Built Environment
Provision of housing	Built Environment
Sports recreation	Built Environment
Public transport	Built Environment
Childcare	Family Support & Childcare
Family support services	Family Support & Childcare
Community Involvement	Community Development
Info on services & facilities	
* Elderly	Community Development
People with disabilities	Community Development
Homeless	Community Development
Lone Parents	Community Development
Travellers	Community Development
Foreign nationals	Community Development

C) Mountview

RAPID Issues/Priorities	BAP Strands
Playgrounds	Built Environment
Regular clean up of the area*	Built Environment
Activities for young people	Youth Development
Community/Sports Centre	Built Environment
More effective policing*	Community Develop
Football pitch*	Built Environment
Speed ramps*	Built Environment
Stop drinking on street*	Youth Development
Better services	All
Less gangs*	Youth Development
Landscaping/tree planting*	Built Environment

D) Mulhuddart

RAPID Issues/Priorities	BAP Strands
More local shops*	Built Environment
Get rid of troublemakers*	FS&CC/C Development
Better Health Service	Health
Activities and amenities for children	Youth Development
More effective policing*	Community Develop
Chemists*	Built Environment
Regular clean up of area*	Built Environment
Better bus service	Built Environment
Local post office*	Built Environment
Playgrounds and play areas	Built Environment
More basic facilities and amenities	Built Environment

APPENDIX 6: KEY BAP LINKAGES

Area Development Management
Barnardos
BASE
Blanchardstown 2001
Blanchardstown Disability Group
Blanchardstown Youth Service
BOND
Blanchardstown Asylum Seeker and refugee Network (BARN)
Blakestown /Mountview Youth Initiative
Blakestown/Mountview NYP
Community Development Projects
Community Centres
CE Projects
Citizens Information Centre
Co. Dublin VEC
Community Drugs Teams
Department of Education and Science
Drugs Task Force
Dublin Bus
Dublin City Transport Initiative
Dublin Employment Pact
Dublin 15 Community Council
DSFA
EQUAL DP
FAS
Fingal County Council
Fingal County Childcare Committee
Fingal County Enterprise Board
Forum 15 – Voluntary groups and voluntary sector organisations
Gardai and Juvenile Liaison Service
Greater Blanchardstown Chamber of Commerce
Groups representing older people
Local Community, Voluntary, and private childcare providers
Mulhuddart Primary Health Care Group
Mountview Child and Family Centre
NAHB
National Education Psychological Service
National Organisations representing BAP Target Groups
Play Area Committee
Probation and Welfare Service
RAPID
School Completion Programmes
Schools
The Family Support and Childcare Partners Group
Young People Services and Facilities Fund
Youthreach
WEB

APPENDIX 7: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Table 1: Unemployment rates for each of BAP's 8 DED's 2002 Census

	Total	Total Labour Force	In Labour Force			Student	On Home Duties	Retired	Unable to Work due to Permanent Sickness or Disability	Other	Unemployment % 2002	Unemployed % 1996
			At Work	Looking for 1 st Regular Job	Unemployed having lost or given up job							
Abbot'n	1978	1191	983	22	186	138	218	233	174	24	17.5%	18%
Blakestown	18271	13527	12663	109	755	1704	1819	387	655	179	6.4%	10%
Coolmine	6966	4682	3966	85	631	862	853	258	252	59	15.3%	32%
Corduff	3263	2145	1802	40	303	402	432	122	140	22	16%	28%
Delwood	3979	2562	2417	31	114	690	382	224	93	28	5.7%	6%
Mulhuddart	1331	956	789	39	128	150	165	11	28	21	17.5%	40%
Roselawn	1782	1028	982	11	35	290	221	173	54	16	4.5%	8%
Tyrrelstown	955	515	396	81	38	122	216	32	57	13	23.1%	45%
BLANCHARDSTOWN	38525	26606	23998	418	2190	4358	4306	1440	1453	362	9.8%	17.8%
FINGAL											4.7%	
DUBLIN											5.3%	
STATE											5.7%	

Source C.S.O. 2002

Table 2: Numbers at Work In Blanchardstown Census 2002

	At Work in 1996	At Work in 2002	Increase in Working Population
Abbot'n	494	983	489
Blakestown	6,167	12,663	6,496
Coolmine	2,210	3,966	1,756
Corduff	1,448	1,802	354
Delwood	1,786	2,417	631
Mulhuddart	206	789	583
Roselawn	903	982	79
Tyrrelstown	216	396	183
BLANCHARDSTOWN	13,430	23,998	10,568

Table 3: Numbers of people on the live register over one year – Social Welfare October 2003

Payments by duration	Male	Female	Total	
UA > 1 year	37	54	91	
UB >1 year	182	66	248	
Other > 1 year	18	34	52	
Sub-Total > 1 year	237 (60.61%)	154 (39.38%)	391 (100%)	
UA 2-3 years	1		1	
UB 2-3 years	87	29	116	
Other 2-3 years	18	13	31	
Sub-Total 2-3 years	106 (71.62%)	42 (28.37%)	148 (100%)	
UA > 3 years				
UB > 3 years	250	56	306	
Other > 3 years	7	30	37	
Sub-Total > 3 years	257 (75.15%)	85 (24.85%)	342 (100%)	
Total	600	281	881	

APPENDIX 8: FINGAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD STRATEGIC LINKAGES

Linkages between Blanchardstown Area Partnership and Fingal County Development Board strategies 2004-2006

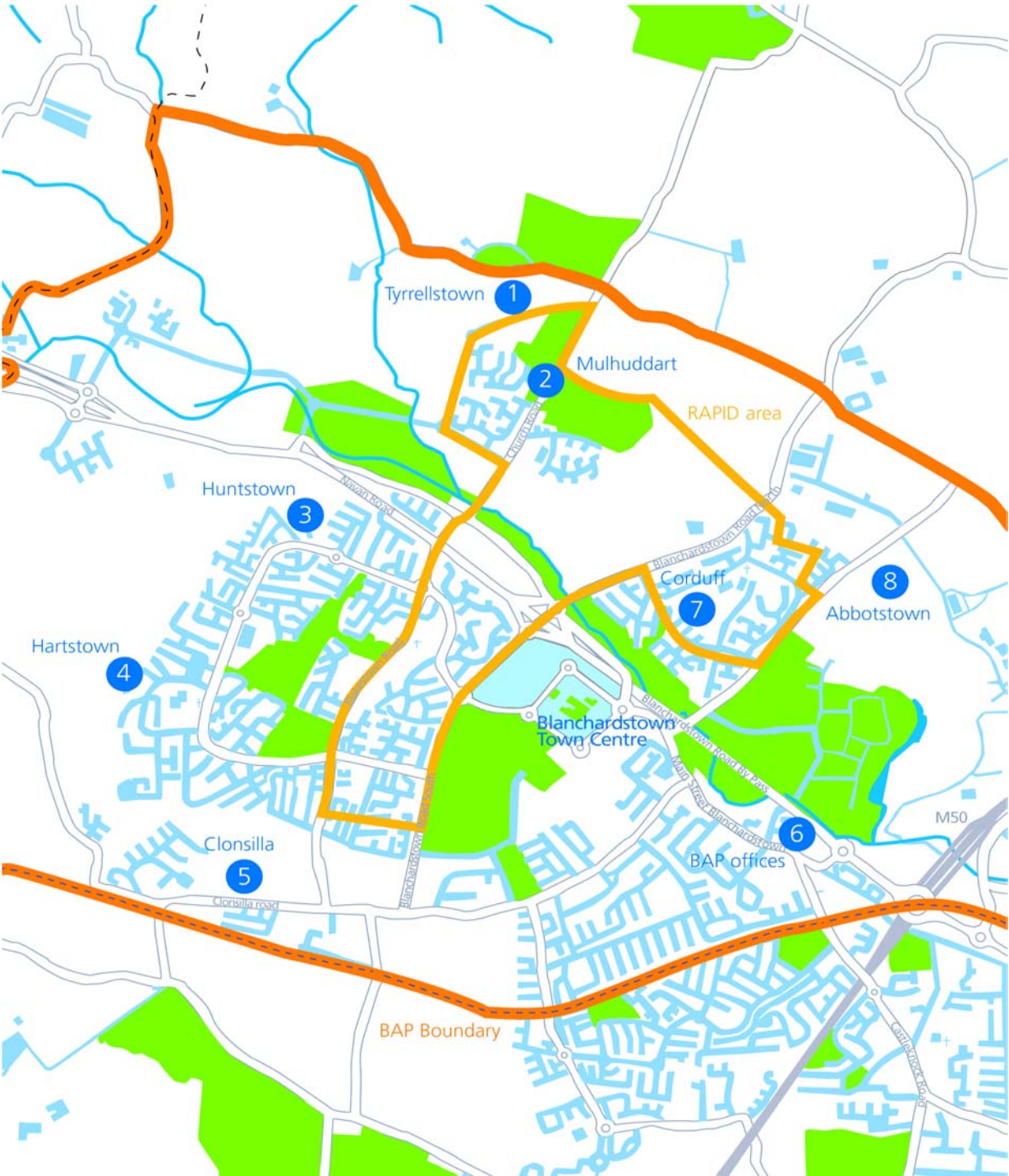
Strategic code	Fingal County Development Board	Strategic Code	Blanchardstown Area Partnership
Goal 3.4.1	That commerce and industry in Fingal are strengthened by a suitably skilled workforce	Economic Development 3.2.3 (2)	To support unemployed people to develop the personal and vocational skills necessary to gain employment and or self employment through the provision of continuous training and education opportunities
Goal 3.4.2	Fingal's economic sustainability is ensured through the development of knowledge based economic activities	Economic Development 3.2.3 (2)	As above goal 3.4.1
Goal 3.4.7	That further co-ordination and integration optimises the delivery of supports to enterprise	Economic Development 3.2.3(1)	To proactively target the long term unemployed and those most distant from the labour market to explore their employment needs
Goal 3.4.11	That an entrepreneurial culture thrives in Fingal	Economic Development	As above goal 3.4.7
Goal 3.7.3	That people in Fingal will have an increased appreciation and awareness of the importance of Information Communications and Technology (ICT)	Economic Development 3.2.3 (2)	As goal 3.4.1
Goal 3.1.3	That Fingal will be a county renowned for its standards of excellence	Built Environment 3.7.3 (1)	Conduct audit/analysis of estates and their environmental standards so as to protect green space
Goal 3.2.2	That a high quality housing environment will be secured and maintained	Built Environment 3.7.4 (4)	That decent and affordable accommodation is provided to vulnerable groups such as Travellers and Homeless people
Goal 3.2.3	That high quality green belts and environmentally vulnerable areas in Fingal will be protected	Built Environment 3.7.4 (1)	As goal 3.1.3

Goal 3.2.5	That sustainable transport will be facilitated	Built Environment 3.7.4 (5)	That local transport provision is improved and increased to meet the demands of the most excluded in Blanchardstown
Goal 3.3.3	That public transport in Fingal is 100% accessible to people with disabilities	Built Environment 3.7.4 (5)	As above goal 3.2.5
Goal 3.5.2	That housing policies in County Fingal will continue to address issues of supply and demand	Built Environment 3.7.4 (4)	That decent and affordable accommodation is provided for vulnerable groups such as Travellers and Homeless people
Goal 3.5.3	That housing and planning policies in County Fingal will promote social cohesion, integration and inclusion	Built Environment 3.7.3	Overall strategy of Built Environment strand
Goal 3.5.4	That housing development in County Fingal will include adequate provision for social and affordable housing	Built Environment 3.7.4 (4)	As goal 3.5.2
Goal 3.8.7	That both built and natural environments of Fingal are litter free	Built Environment 3.7.5 (1)	That the areas in which people live are clean areas and serviced by the appropriate facilities
Goal 3.6.2	That primary health services and community supports for older people are strengthened	Health 3.3.3(2)	To lobby for the completion of 2 primary health centres in Blanchardstown
Goal 3.6.4	That drug addiction services provided by Statutory, Voluntary and Non Government Organisations are integrated	Health 3.3.3 (3)	To lobby for additional general public health services in Blanchardstown
Goal 3.6.5	That mental health services in Fingal are expanded to meet current and projected need	Health 3.3.3 (3)	As above goal 3.6.4
Goal 3.6.6	That Primary Health Care services in Fingal are expanded to meet current and projected needs	Health 3.3.3 (2) 3.3.3 (3)	As goals 3.6.2 and 3.6.4

Goal 3.7.4	That Fingal residents will participate in the social cultural and economic life of the county as active citizens furthering the goals of a participative democracy	Community Development 3.1.4 (4)	Ensure that all neighbourhoods have the opportunity and support to represent their interest and inform decision making at local and regional level
Goal 3.6.3	That all services in Fingal will be integrated and co-ordinated	Community Development 3.1.3 (2)	Support the collective and individual development of community development organisations
Goal 3.7.1	That a culture of Lifelong Learning is fostered in Fingal	Education 3.4.1	Overall strategy of the Education strand
Goal 3.7.2	That greater numbers of people in Fingal participate in lifelong learning	Education 3.4.1	Overall strategy of the Education strand
Goal 3.6.1	That the health development and social well-being of children and families in Fingal will be maximised	Family Support and Childcare 3.6.4 (1)	To support vulnerable families in the Blanchardstown area through influencing the development and sustainability of community based family support services
Goal 3.1.1	That County Fingal will be recognised as a distinct county nationally and internationally	N/A	No specific reference in BAP Plan however commitment to use Fingal address where appropriate

APPENDIX 9: MAP OF BAP AREA

Blanchardstown Area



APPENDIX 10: DIAGRAM OF BAP BOARD AND SUB STRUCTURES

BAP Board with Management Sub Groups (Green) - Plan Implementation Boards (Red) & Sub-Groups (Yellow)

