



Combat Poverty Agency

Annual Report 2006





**Combat Poverty Agency is a state advisory agency which develops and promotes evidence- based proposals and measures to combat poverty in Ireland.**

**Our strategic priorities for the period 2005-2007 are to promote:**

- » **A fair distribution of income and jobs**
- » **Access to quality services**
- » **Local and regional responses to poverty**

**These objectives are realised through the four general functions set out in the Combat Poverty Agency Act 1986: policy advice; project support and innovation; research; and public education.**

Further information about the activities of the Combat Poverty Agency can be found at

[www.combatpoverty.ie](http://www.combatpoverty.ie) or from:

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The Annual Report is available on request in a range of formats, including audio tape, Braille and computer disk. The Annual Report is also available in the Irish language.

# »» Our strategy...

Our strategy *Working For A Poverty-Free Ireland* was published in 2005 and is available from Combat Poverty.

Tel: 01 6026644 or visit [www.combatpoverty.ie](http://www.combatpoverty.ie) for details

## **Our Vision**

Working for a poverty-free Ireland.

## **Our Mission**

We are a state advisory agency developing and promoting evidence-based proposals and measures to combat poverty in Ireland.

## **Our Strategic Objectives**

### **Distribution of Income and Jobs**

To promote a fairer distribution of income and employment by providing evidence-based advice on tax, welfare and employment policies.

### **Access to Quality Services**

To develop and promote policy proposals for people in poverty to have access to quality health and education services.

### **Local and Regional Responses to Poverty**

To support local and regional responses to poverty, including border areas affected by the Northern Ireland conflict.



Combat Poverty Agency

Annual Report 2006

## » Contents

Chairperson's Foreword	7
Part 1 – Annual Overview	13
Part 2 – Work of the Combat Poverty Agency	25
Appendix 1 – Board, Sub-Committees and Staff	58
Appendix 2 – Projects Funded by the Combat Poverty Agency	66
Appendix 3 – EU Special Support Programme for Peace and Reconciliation Grants paid in 2006	70
Appendix 4 – New Publications (as at 31 December 2006)	82
Appendix 5 – Research Seminars 2006	84

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2006	87
Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for presentation to the Houses of the Oireachtas	88
Statement of Members' Responsibilities	90
Chairman's Statement on the System of Internal Financial Control	91
Statement of Accounting Policies	93
Income and Expenditure Account	94
Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses	95
Balance Sheet	96
Notes to Financial Statements	97



Brian Duncan



Callista Bennis



Anthony Gavin



John Loughran



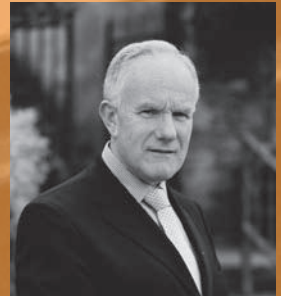
Maria Gorman



Helen Johnston



Kitty King



Tony Lane



Combat Poverty Agency





Seamus McAleavey



John Monaghan



Tony O'Callaghan

Not pictured:  
» Brian Mahon



Orleigh Quinn



Barbara Walshe



Eugene Russell

» The Board | 31 December 2006





Combat Poverty Agency



» Chairperson's Foreword

I have pleasure in presenting our 20<sup>th</sup> annual report to the Minister for Social Affairs, Seamus Brennan TD.

2006 was the mid year of our current three-year Strategic Plan *Working for a Poverty-Free Ireland*. During the year the Minister launched a number of key reports for us:

- » *Better Policies, Better Outcomes: Promoting Mainstreaming Social Inclusion*
- » *Day In, Day Out: Understanding the Dynamics of Child Poverty*
- » *Our Annual Report for 2005*.

This report provides the details of the work which we progressed during 2006. Some of the most significant areas were:

*Child poverty:* Drawing on our extensive work on



measures to tackle child poverty we put together a comprehensive submission to the Budget process; we were pleased that many of the proposals were implemented in the Budget.

*Financial exclusion:* At the behest of the Financial Regulator we undertook research on financial exclusion culminating in a well received report. The issues raised received much attention and debate. We are working to progress the recommendations to reduce financial exclusion.

#### **Social Inclusion Policy:**

**We made submissions to the main social inclusion policy areas including the new partnership agreement, the National Development Plan and the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion.**

The State has an agreed policy framework to eliminate consistent poverty by 2016, following the publication of the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion earlier this year. The key challenge in the years ahead is on its implementation.



We worked closely with the Office for Social Inclusion in undertaking this work. In particular we drew on our work in the areas of health, especially the *Building Healthy Communities* Programme, our work with the local authorities and supporting the participation of excluded people in policy making through the *Having Your Say* programme, as well as our European work on *Mainstreaming Social Inclusion*.

The State has an agreed policy framework to eliminate consistent poverty by 2016, following the publication of the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion earlier this year. The key challenge in the years ahead is on its implementation. This will require new ways of working as well as ongoing monitoring and review of progress. The accessibility, delivery and standards of our

public services will be key to meeting this challenge as we strive to ensure a good quality of life for all of our citizens. Some of these issues are addressed in the Overview Statement contained in this report.

Part of our focus is also on our work in the Border Region and building relationships with our partners in Northern Ireland. During 2006 we continued to implement the Peace and Interreg Programme in partnership with Pobal through our joint organisation Border Action. We also worked in collaboration with Co-Operation Ireland, the Community Foundation for Northern Ireland and the Department of Agriculture in Northern Ireland. During the year we made submissions on the new Peace III and Interreg IV Programmes and have been building a relationship with our new



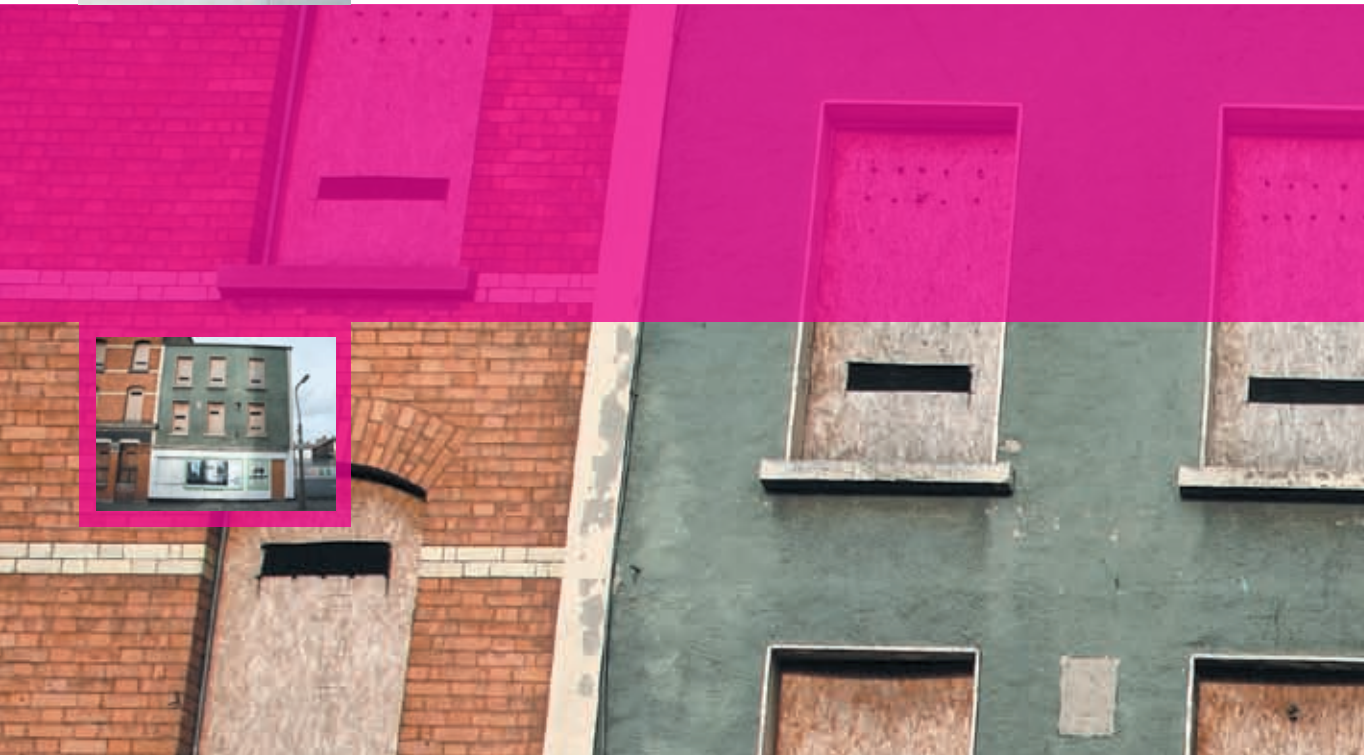
partners in Northern Ireland, the Community Relations Council. In particular, work has progressed on establishing a human rights-based approach to peace building and reconciliation.

During 2006 the term of office of Pearse O'Hanrahan, Margaret Sweeney, Maria Corrigan, Alice Robertson, Frank Curran and Olive Sweetman expired. The terms of Tony Lane, Maria Gorman, Anthony Gavin and Tony O'Callaghan also expired and they were subsequently re-appointed for 5 year terms. I would like to acknowledge the contribution made by all of these members to the work of Combat Poverty. In particular, I would like to pay tribute to Pearse O'Hanrahan who served on the Board for 9 years, as well as on many of its Sub-Committees. His

support as Vice-Chairperson was greatly valued.

I would like to welcome the new appointments to the Board in 2006: Kitty King, John Loughran, John Monaghan, Eugene Russell and Brian Mahon and in 2007 Peter McKeivitt.

Since the year-end our Director, Helen Johnston, has resigned to take up a senior role with another State agency, the National Economic and Social Council (NESC). Helen served 14 years with Combat Poverty, the last seven as Director. Her enthusiasm for the goals of the agency, her leadership and her professional and caring approach to her work and to the staff means that she will be missed by the Board, her colleagues and our other stakeholders. On behalf of all of these I would like to thank Helen for the



contribution she has made and to wish her continued success in her future career.

It is important for our work that we maintain good relationships with the Department of Social and Family Affairs and the Office for Social Inclusion and I am pleased that this continues to be the case. I would like to thank the Secretary General of the Department John Hynes, his officials and, in particular, the officials in the Office for Social Inclusion for their help and support.

Finally I want to acknowledge the contribution made by the staff of Combat Poverty and Border Action during 2006. Through their expertise and professionalism, we are able to gain insights into the nature of poverty in Ireland and make informed recommendations across a range of policy areas. It is due to their commitment and enthusiasm that we can

continue to make an important contribution towards the goal of a poverty-free Ireland.



Brian Duncan  
Chairperson

I would like to welcome the new appointments to the Board in 2006: Kitty King, John Loughran, John Monaghan, Eugene Russell and Brian Mahon and in 2007 Peter McKevitt.





**Combat Poverty Agency**



Part 1: Annual Overview  
The Role of Public Services in  
Tackling poverty



## 1. Introduction

To what extent do our public services currently meet the needs of all our citizens? To what extent do they meet the needs of our citizens who are living in or at risk of poverty? How important are public services in tackling poverty and ensuring a good standard of living for all our citizens?

This Overview addresses these questions, drawing on European and Irish evidence. It concludes that while income support and community supports are important, in modern Ireland public services are critical in tackling poverty and promoting social inclusion. Ireland has made great strides in terms of economic growth and in improving income supports for people dependent on social welfare but compared with other countries we have less



supportive public services, especially for people on low incomes. We are in danger of reinforcing a two tier society of those who can afford to pay for quicker access or supplementary services and those who depend solely on an under-resourced and poorly delivered public service.

## 2. Why Public Services are Important in Tackling Poverty

Countries with good public services have lower levels of poverty.

At European level the role of social services in tackling poverty is increasingly recognised<sup>1</sup>. This emphasis is borne out by a number of factors:

- Lower levels of poverty in member states with higher levels of social service provision;



- The limits of increasing income support, especially in the context of an ageing population;
- An increasing emphasis on work / life balance and quality of life;
- Greater focus on participation and meeting the needs of citizens; and
- An ongoing debate about the merits of targeting or universal provision as best meeting the needs of low income and disadvantaged people.

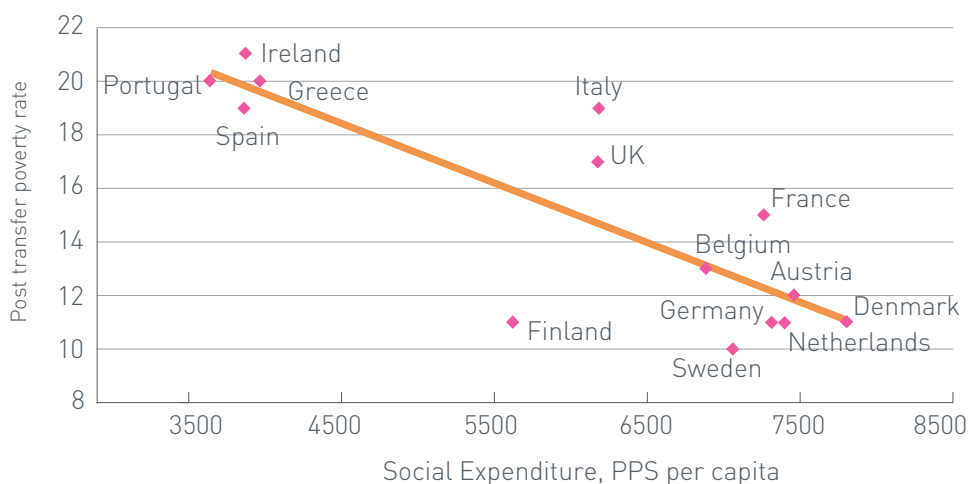
There is a well-established and straightforward relationship between social expenditure and poverty<sup>ii</sup>: countries that spend more tend to enjoy lower levels of poverty, and vice versa. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

Ireland has relatively high levels of poverty in European terms. 21% of the

Irish population is at risk of poverty, compared to a European average of 16%<sup>iii</sup>. While Ireland has recently seen a small decline in the risk of income poverty, 7% of the population (nearly 300,000 people) remain in consistent poverty, living on a low income and deprived of basic necessities because they cannot afford them. The countries with the lowest levels of income poverty are the Nordic states, where public services are recognised to be far ahead of the rest of Europe.

Ireland has relatively low levels of social spending per capita, falling below levels of social spending in most other EU countries. While levels of social spending per capita is a commonly used measure to capture levels of social provision it is also necessary to recognise the role of private

**Figure 1: Social Expenditure and Poverty Rates**



Source: From Timonen, V. (2005) *Irish Social Expenditure in a Comparative International Context: Epilogue*. Dublin: Institute of Public Administration in association with the Combat Poverty Agency.

resources and services. Ireland has relatively high levels of expenditure on private pensions and private provision for health care which is not included in the social spending per capita figures. However, by its very nature private provision is not widely available to low income groups.

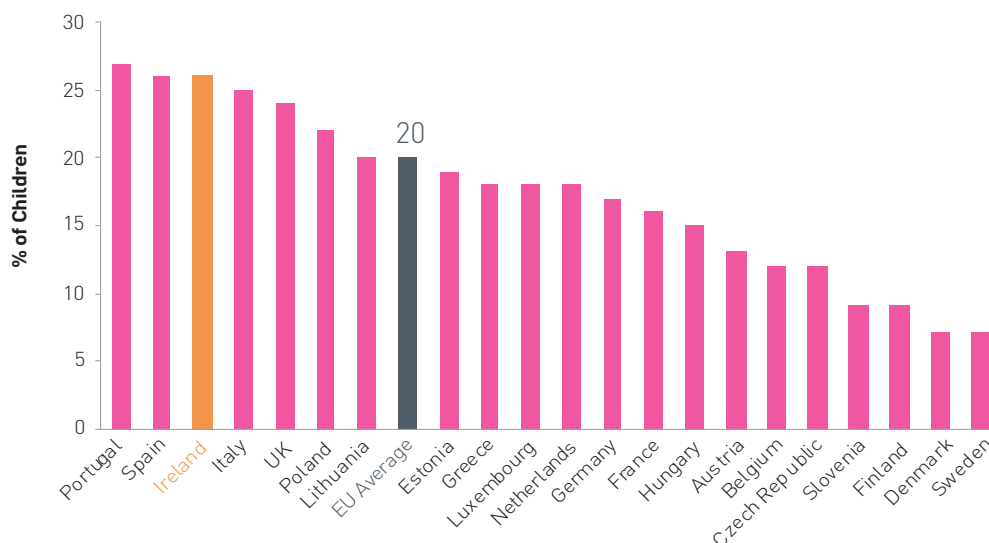
The relationships between levels of poverty, income support and public service provision can be illustrated by taking children as an example. Ireland's level of child poverty still remains high by European standards, see Figure 2.

When responses to child poverty across Europe are examined we find that while Ireland's income support package is relatively good, Ireland has a relatively low level of service provision for families with children, see Figure 3.

While income supports may help to lift families at risk of poverty above the poverty line and provide families with much needed income, access to good quality public services is also required to tackle the multidimensional structural causes of poverty. Hence, the importance of employment, education, health, housing, transport and childcare provision.

For example, many lone parent families are caught in a poverty trap. There are limited opportunities for many of them to gain employment or increase their earnings because of a potential loss of benefits and the lack of subsidised childcare facilities. Many of these issues are highlighted and addressed in the Government's proposals for supporting lone parents.<sup>v</sup>

**Figure 2: Child Poverty Across Europe**



Note: Relative Income Poverty (60% median household income), 2001  
Source: Eurostat

In relation to health and education there can be a long-term detrimental impact on children resulting from inequalities in the health care system and in all levels of education leading to reduced opportunities for children from less well off backgrounds.

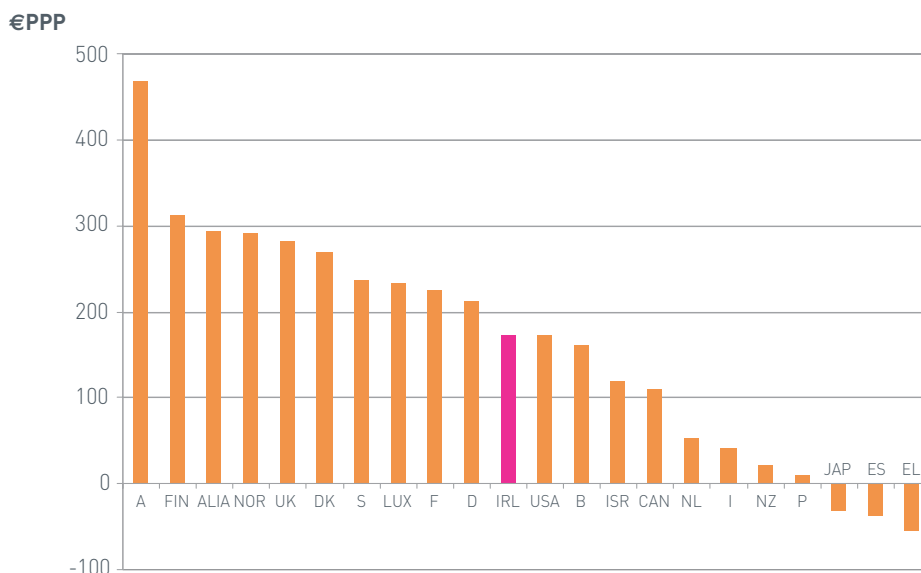
Research by the ESRI concludes that in tackling child poverty there is a need to focus on the parents as well as the children, and that solutions should encompass both employment and income support<sup>vi</sup>. We would argue that this should extend further to public social services, such as health and education.

### 3. How Public Services can Contribute to Tackling Poverty

#### *The Developmental Welfare State*

The National Economic and Social Council (NESC) has promoted the concept of the Developmental Welfare State<sup>vii</sup>. In the NESC's view 'a radical development of services is the single most important route to improving social protection' ('services dividend'). In a developmental welfare state services, such as education, health and housing, would be available to all at quality standards and in ways that would be equitable and would be tailored to people's circumstances, including ability to pay ('tailored universalism'). While the state would act as regulator and guarantor of quality services provision, a range of

**Figure 3: Expenditure on Public Services**



Source: Derived from Bradshaw and Finch (2002)<sup>iv</sup>

organisations would deliver them ('network management').

NESC applies the developmental welfare state model through a 'life cycle approach'. This means that they focus on supporting the needs of an individual at different stages of the life cycle eg. 0-17, 18-29, 30-64 and over 65. They also identify people with disabilities as having particular needs, 'people challenged in their personal autonomy'.

This Developmental Welfare State approach has been adopted by the Government and social partners as the main framework for future social policy. Thus, it has informed recent documents which set out Ireland's social, economic and environmental policy direction and commitments for the next 7 to 10 years ie. the ten-year framework social

partnership agreement for 2006-2016 *Towards 2016*, and the National Development Plan 2007-2013 *Transforming Ireland: A Better Quality of Life for All*.

The 10 year National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007-2016 (NAPinclusion) *Building an Inclusive Society* sets out a strategy to eliminate consistent poverty in Ireland. It also adopts the life cycle approach and places a greater emphasis on services, supported by activation measures and income supports.

From an anti-poverty perspective we now review some of the key commitments in summary form in the areas of education, health and housing. This is in a context of 150 plus targets in the NAPinclusion, about half of which relate to these three policy areas.

**Table 1: Assessment of key commitments to eliminate poverty through improved service provision**

Issues to be Addressed <sup>viii</sup>	Key Commitments in NAPInclusion <sup>ix</sup>	Commentary
<p><b>Education</b> Key priorities identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Addressing educational disadvantage</li> <li>» Supporting adult education and life long learning</li> <li>» Supporting the participation of vulnerable groups in education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Ensure that targeted pre-school education is provided to children from urban primary schools covered by DEIS<sup>x</sup> action plan</li> <li>» Reduce the proportion of pupils with serious literacy difficulties in primary schools serving disadvantaged communities. The target is to halve the proportion from the current 27-30% to less than 15% by 2016</li> <li>» Ensure that the proportion of population aged 20-24 completing upper second level education exceeds 90% by 2013</li> <li>» Reduce the proportion of the population aged 16-64 with restructured literacy to between 10-15% by 2016</li> <li>» Provide 550 language support teachers by 2009</li> </ul>	<p>A comprehensive response to the education issues to be addressed. However, there is a need to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Focus is targeted on disadvantaged children;</li> <li>» This work is prioritised;</li> <li>» Service providers work together;</li> <li>» Needs of disadvantaged children and families in rural areas are met;</li> <li>» Progress is closely monitored and reviewed</li> </ul>

**Table 1: Assessment of key commitments to eliminate poverty through improved service provision (continued)**

Issues to be Addressed	Key Commitments in NAPInclusion	Commentary
<p><b>Health</b> Key priorities identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Increasing the access of vulnerable groups to services</li> <li>» Increasing the provision of services</li> <li>» Improving institutional supports and cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Develop 500 primary care teams by 2011</li> <li>» Deliver 2 child and adolescent and 2 adult Community Mental Health Teams (CMHTs) per 100,000 of the population by 2013</li> <li>» Ensure that people who are not able to meet the cost of GP services for themselves and their families are supported appropriately, either by means of a medical card or a GP visit card, depending on their means</li> <li>» Invest in community care services for older people</li> </ul>	<p>The focus on primary care is welcome but there is a need to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Provision is based on need;</li> <li>» Provision is adequate;</li> <li>» Low income and vulnerable groups have access to the services they need on an equitable basis;</li> <li>» The voices and needs of communities are represented in the primary care teams; Progress is closely monitored and reviewed.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Housing</b> Key priorities identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Accessing social and affordable housing</li> <li>» Improving private rental accommodation</li> <li>» Meeting the needs of vulnerable groups</li> <li>» Building sustainable communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Provide social housing for 60,000 households by 2009 and 140,000 by 2013</li> <li>» Fully implement the Rental Allowance Supplement by 2009 (32,000 households)</li> <li>» Eliminate long-term occupancy of emergency homeless accommodation by 2010</li> <li>» Meet special housing needs</li> <li>» Provide adequate heating systems to all local authority rented dwellings by the end of 2008</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan contains commitments to meet the main priorities but the challenge will be to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» The needs of our most vulnerable communities are adequately met;</li> <li>» That we can provide sustainable communities;</li> <li>» That we eliminate homelessness;</li> <li>» Progress is closely monitored and reviewed.</li> </ul>

Table 1 deals with some of the key issues in relation to the provision of services for people in poverty. Other services which are important and which are included in the NAPInclusion, but which have not been addressed here are social care, employment, transport, justice, and communications. The delivery of

these services to disadvantaged people and areas is critical to eliminating poverty in Ireland.

A recent study by Combat Poverty<sup>xi</sup> found that while social inclusion is taken into account to some extent in social policy areas, there is limited consideration given



to it in economic or non-social areas, such as transport. The study also found that there is limited understanding and communication between the different levels of administration in relation to social inclusion, ie. the delivery of services is not adequately 'joined up'. This was not only so in Ireland but found to be the case across a number of European countries. Work by Combat Poverty on the linkages between national and local structures<sup>xii</sup> found there is a need for better alignment between national and local priorities to ensure a more effective impact on tackling poverty. The majority of services are delivered at the local level, so we need to ensure local input into national policies.

#### 4. What Needs to be Done - Implementation

NESC's term of 'tailored universalism' implies that a good basic service is available to everyone but that it is tailored to meet the needs of those who may have more difficulty accessing the service. This includes people living in poverty who may have greater difficulty in accessing services because of cost, distance or other factors such as care responsibilities, special needs or language difficulties. Also, some people may require additional supports, for example, in the education

system, to get the same benefit as others from their education.

There is a need to encompass a 'rights and standards' approach. This would involve the setting of agreed standards of public service provision. People would be informed of their rights and responsibilities to these services. A monitoring system would ensure adequate appeal and redress procedures where these standards are not met.

There is a challenge going forward in terms of how we deliver our services. It is about how we structure our service delivery, how we manage and resource it, and how we deliver it to the individual. It requires our services to be responsive and flexible. It often requires a case management approach. It will require network management, which is about working through networks of the relevant interests and collaborative decision-making and responsibility. Increasingly service deliverers are interdependent on each other to deliver a complete service tailored to the individual – to do this we must work together and involve users and/or recipients of the service. Delivery of responsive public services requires better co-ordination and communications to achieve better outcomes.



This requires leadership. It also requires training of staff at all levels.

Performance management is an essential component of better service delivery – performance at the level of the individual in an organisation and at organisational level. In terms of working towards the elimination of poverty we need to target resources at those who need them most, monitor the extent to which they are making a difference and evaluate the outcomes. Even though we have strong plans and plentiful resources with which to implement them, the monitoring and evaluation structures could be strengthened.

The NAPinclusion refers to the streamlined monitoring and evaluation procedures which will be put in place encompassing *Towards 2016*, the National Development Plan and NAPinclusion. This includes the production of an annual social inclusion report by the Office for Social Inclusion, with input from the social partners.

There is a need to support this work with strong, independent monitoring and evaluation systems. This would include the identification of relevant indicators which would be collected, analysed and published on an ongoing basis to ensure

that the commitments made are being delivered and that we are making real progress in working towards the elimination of poverty. There is a need to know that the substantial resources allocated for social inclusion are being targeted at those who need them most. We should know what difference they have made, what works and what does not work and review the policies accordingly.

## 5. Conclusions

In working towards the goal of the elimination of poverty in Ireland over the next 10 years the provision of responsive public services is critical, along with income support measures and innovative actions. We have the policy commitments set out in a number of key documents – what is now required is their effective delivery. This is a key challenge going forward. If we step up to meet that challenge then we can look forward to a 21st century Ireland free from the scourge of poverty.





## Endnotes

- i See documentation from the European Roundtable on Social Inclusion, Tempura, Finland, 17th October 2006 at <http://www.stm.fi/Resource.phx/eng/subjt/inter/eu2006/round/round1.htm>
- ii Cantillon, B., Marx, I. and K. van den Bosch (2002) "The Puzzle of Egalitarianism: About the Relationships between Employment, Wage Inequality, Social Expenditure and Poverty". Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper No. 337, December 2002 cited in Timonen, V. (2005) *Irish Social Expenditure in a Comparative International Context: Epilogue*. Dublin: Institute of Public Administration in association with the Combat Poverty Agency.
- iii Central Statistics Office (2006) *EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2005*. Dublin: Central Statistics Office.
- iv Bradshaw J. and Finch, N. (2002) *A Comparison of Child Benefit Packages in 22 Countries – Research Report No. 174*. Her Majesty's Stationery Office: London, cited in Combat Poverty Agency (2005) *Ending Child Poverty*. Dublin: Combat Poverty Agency.
- v Department of Social and Family Affairs (2006) *Government Discussion Paper: Proposals for Supporting Lone Parents*. Dublin: Department of Social and Family Affairs. Lone parents have also been identified for attention in the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007-2016.
- vi Callan, T., Coleman, K., Nolan, B. and Walsh, J.R. (2006) "Child Poverty and Child Income Supports: Ireland in Comparative Perspective" in Callan, T. (Ed.) (2006) *Budget Perspectives 2007*. Dublin: Economic and Social Research Institute and the Foundation for Fiscal Studies.
- vii National Economic and Social Council (2005) *The Developmental Welfare State*. Dublin: National Economic and Social Development Office.
- viii Issues to be addressed are based on the Report on the Consultation for the National Action Plan against Poverty and Social Exclusion 2006-2008, produced by the Office for Social Inclusion in 2006 (see [www.socialinclusion.ie](http://www.socialinclusion.ie))
- ix There are 150 plus commitments in NAPinclusion, with about half of them relating to these policy areas. The key priority targets related to social service provision are presented here.

- x DEIS is Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools, the Department of Education and Science's plan to tackle educational disadvantage in schools.
- xi O'Kelly, K. and Litewski, I. (2007) *The Evaluation of Mainstreaming Social Inclusion in Europe*. Dublin: Combat Poverty Agency
- xii O Riordain, S. (2007) *Poverty and Social Inclusion: Linking Local and National Structures*. Dublin: Combat Poverty Agency and Combat Poverty Agency (2007) *Linking Local and National Structures: Tackling Poverty and Promoting Social Inclusion, Policy Statement*. Dublin: Combat Poverty Agency



Combat Poverty Agency





Part 2  
Work of the Combat Poverty Agency 2006

## Context

2006 marked the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Combat Poverty Agency. Over the past two decades, much progress has been made in tackling poverty in Ireland, largely driven by economic growth, leading to more employment opportunities and stronger public finances.

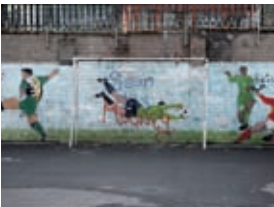
However, despite the increases in wealth and affluence generated by the economic boom, poverty still exists in Ireland and threatens the long term well-being of many individuals and families. The Celtic Tiger has brought with it new challenges, changing the nature of poverty and those most affected by it. Data published in 2006<sup>1</sup> shows that almost one in five people remain

at risk of poverty, and 7 per cent of the population are living in consistent poverty (low income and deprivation of basic items).

The extent and effects of poverty and inequality are not as evident in visual terms as they were in 1986; Dole queues and emigration are no longer the defining images of poverty in Ireland. Instead, it is hidden factors such as poor health, educational disadvantage, inadequate nutrition and limited access to quality services that distinguish the rich from the poor. The worst affected are those who are not in a position to take up a job; older people, carers, lone parents, children, long term unemployed and people who are sick or disabled.

The barriers preventing people from escaping from poverty are

<sup>1</sup> EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions



2006 marked the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Combat Poverty Agency. Over the past two decades, much progress has been made in tackling poverty in Ireland, largely driven by economic growth, leading to more employment opportunities and stronger public finances.



multi-dimensional and interconnected, and this complex and evolving environment requires new approaches and responses to tackle poverty. During the year, we continued to monitor changes in the nature, causes and extent of poverty, and to propose policy responses to address both emerging and existing issues. Many of these are reflected in the Government's new strategic framework to tackle poverty and social inclusion, as outlined in the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion, the National Development Plan and the National Agreement – *Towards 2016*. These and other developments during the year will contribute to the achievement of our Strategic Plan objectives in both the short and longer term.

## Key Achievements in 2006

- » Sustaining a policy focus on tackling child poverty by adding new insights into the factors causing children to move in and out of poverty;
- » Raising awareness among HSE and local government officials of the social determinants of health and how they contribute to health inequalities;
- » Advancing understanding of mainstreaming as a policy tool among Irish and European policy makers through the launch of a website and book on 'Mainstreaming Social Inclusion';
- » Strengthening commitment to social inclusion at a local level through the Local Government Programme;



- » Stimulating public debate regarding the links between poverty and financial exclusion by undertaking the first ever study into the issue in an Irish context;
- » Building the capacity of anti-poverty groups to influence the development and delivery of policy through the *Having Your Say* programme;
- » Contributing to developments in tax and welfare policy by proposing changes to expand the tax base and make the system more redistributive.

### Strategic Plan

2006 was the second year of our Strategic Plan: 2005 - 2007 *Working for a Poverty Free Ireland*. This annual report outlines our progress during 2006 in implementing



the strategic plan within the context of our four statutory functions; policy advice, project support and innovation, research, and public education.

The Strategic Objectives for 2005 – 2007 are:

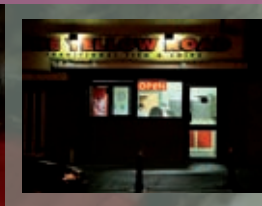
#### Distribution of Income and Jobs

- » To promote a fairer distribution of income and employment by providing evidence-based advice on tax, welfare and employment policies.

#### Access to Quality Public Services

- » To develop and promote policy proposals for people in poverty to have access to quality health and education services.

Securing better health outcomes for people on low incomes is a long held objective of Combat Poverty as people on lower incomes tend to get sick more often and die younger than those who are better off.



## Local and Regional Responses to Poverty

- » To support local and regional responses to poverty, including border areas affected by the Northern Ireland crisis.

A number of programmes and activities underpin the achievement of these objectives; some relating to a single objective and others cross-cutting all three. This section of the report provides an overview of these activities, which include:

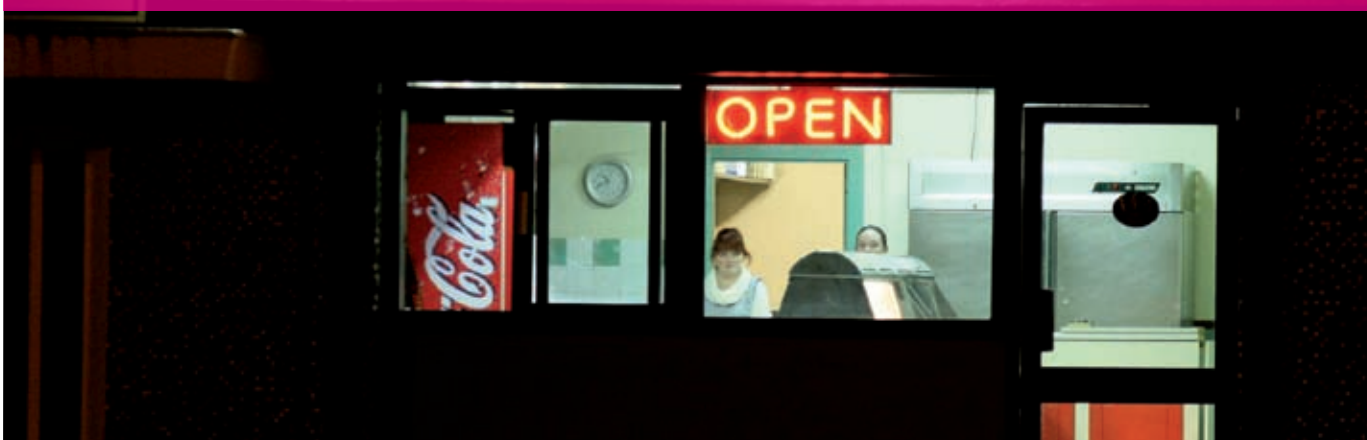
- Tackling Health Inequalities
- Ending Child Poverty
- Supporting Anti-Poverty Policies
- Supporting Local and Regional Responses to Poverty
- Providing Evidence-Based Policy Advice

- Promoting Poverty Research
- Enhancing Public Awareness of Poverty
- Strengthening Organisational Effectiveness and Efficiency

## Tackling Health Inequalities

Securing better health outcomes for people on low incomes is a long held objective of Combat Poverty as people on lower incomes tend to get sick more often and die younger than those who are better off. We have established a comprehensive health programme that looks at this issue from a variety of perspectives, including the extent to which low income groups can access quality health services and the social and environmental factors that

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This programme is supported by an advisory committee comprising a range of external experts including the Department of Health and Children (DoHC), Health Service Executive (HSE), the Institute of Public Health (IPH), the Family Support Agency (FSA), community development and health interests and other public health experts. In 2006, we recruited an independent health advisor to provide further expertise on health issues and arranged for one staff member to participate in the Institute of Public Health's Leadership Programme.

### **Building Healthy Communities Programme**

Combat Poverty established the Building Healthy Communities (BHC) programme to encourage people who are experiencing health inequalities to work together to improve their own health outcomes. The programme is supported by the HSE and the DoHC.

In 2006, funding was provided under the Programme to ten projects. €288,000 was allocated among the following groups: Cáirde, Schizophrenia Ireland, The Irish Deaf Society, Fatima Groups United, OPEN, Galway Traveller Movement, CAN

and NICHE, Fettercairn Health Project, West Offaly Partnership and the Galway Refugee Support Group.

These projects provide a valuable insight into the experiences and challenges facing participants and the ways in which they can effect change by working together using community development principles. Lessons from the projects have been captured through networking meetings, evaluations and by inviting project participants to contribute to other areas of Combat Poverty's health programme. We have also engaged a consultant to help the groups to identify and promote policy messages emerging from their work.

We intend to draw on the findings of the BHC programme and other elements of the health programme in developing a policy statement on health in 2007.

### **Health and NAPinclusion**

During 2006, we continued to work closely with both health service officials and anti-poverty groups to promote mutual understanding, and to support the integration of social inclusion objectives into health policy, particularly the NAPinclusion. Elements of this work included:

- » Participation in the National Anti-Poverty



Strategy (NAPS) Health Working Group convened by the Department of Health and Children;

- » Commissioning the ESRI to prepare a paper on *Setting Targets to Reduce Poverty and Health Inequality* to inform the development of the new NAPinclusion;
- » Provision of funding of €25,000 to Cairde and Pavee Point to carry out consultations with ethnic minority groups on the theme of poverty and health to inform the new Intercultural Health Strategy, due to be published in 2007;
- » Participation in the Primary Care Steering Group convened by the Department of Health and Children; and
- » Commissioning of resources to assist health service officials and anti-poverty groups to engage more effectively with one another, including:
  - » *A Guide to Influencing the Health Services* for anti-poverty groups;
  - » A guide to *Community Participation in the Health Services* to help health services staff involve communities in the reformed health services; and
  - » *The Evolution of the Health Services* – an historical review of health policy development in Ireland to

assist anti-poverty groups to understand the health services environment.

## Social Determinants of Health

Tackling the social factors that lead to poor health among lower income groups was the topic of an all-Ireland conference<sup>2</sup> which we hosted in conjunction with the Institute of Public Health (IPH) in 2006. The conference successfully brought together representatives of the health services and local government, key actors in progressing a social determinants approach to tackling health inequalities. A report from the conference has been published on our website.

To further promote understanding of this issue among health professionals, we again joined forces with the IPH to commission an all-Island version of the World Health Organisation publication *Social Determinants of Health, the Solid Facts* and with Community Action Network (CAN) to produce a publication outlining the lived experiences of health inequalities and the social determinants of health. Both are due for publication in 2007.

<sup>2</sup> Tackling Poverty and Health Inequalities – A Social Determinants Approach, 20 September 2007, Croke Park, Dublin



## Health Research

In 2005, we commissioned the ESRI to carry out a study on *Poverty, Health Status and Access to GPs and Related Services in Ireland*. In 2006, this was the subject of a seminar where a number of stakeholders attended and gave feedback on work to date. The study will be launched in June, 2007.

## Ending Child Poverty

The challenge of child poverty is a major concern for Irish society. Figures published in 2006 show that over one in ten children are living in consistent poverty. The legacy of child poverty lasts into adulthood, resulting in a loss of human potential and imposing economic costs on society. It is also a critical factor in perpetuating the transmission of poverty from one generation to another.

Most research on child poverty, to date, has examined the problem at a single point in time. Although useful, this leaves a gap in our understanding of the amount of time children spend in poverty and the factors causing them to move in and out of poverty. Recognising the importance of looking at child poverty from a dynamic perspective, we commissioned the ESRI to carry out a study to inform new policy recommendations on tackling child poverty.

A report on the study, *Day In, Day Out: Understanding the Dynamics of Child Poverty* was published in 2006. It found that 17 per cent of Irish children observed during an eight year period spent five years or more in poverty.

Drawing on the findings of the report, we set out a number of recommendations in a policy statement entitled *Tackling Child Poverty: A Dynamic Perspective*. An overview of both documents, along with other new research on child poverty, was presented at a national conference jointly organised by Combat Poverty and the Children's Research Centre, Trinity College Dublin in November 2006.

During the year, we also put forward a number of recommendations in our pre-Budget submission to reduce child poverty. Some of these were reflected in Budget 2007, including decisions to target payments to children in low income households by increasing the Qualified Child Allowance (formerly Child Dependent Allowance) for the first time since 1994, and substantially increasing the Clothing and Footwear Allowance.

## Supporting Anti-Poverty Policies

To bring about a significant reduction in poverty, effective national policies and implementation

frameworks are needed to ensure sustained focus on priority issues. During 2006, we worked closely with Government officials, the Office for Social Inclusion (OSI), local authorities and state agencies to support the development and implementation of anti-poverty policies at both national and local level.

### NAPinclusion

In 2005, we supported the OSI in carrying out regional consultations to inform the new *National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007-2016*. This work continued in 2006 with Combat Poverty convening a number of national thematic consultations to capture the views of anti-poverty interests, and providing administrative support for the NAPS Social Inclusion Forum.

### National Development Plan

We continued to work with Government departments to strengthen social inclusion in the National Development Plan (NDP). Combat Poverty convened the social inclusion indicators steering group to support the work. Submissions were made to the Department of Finance on the new NDP, followed-up by consultation meetings, making the case for a strong social inclusion component in the plan. A roundtable was held on the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF).

Submissions were also made on the draft European Structural Funds (ESF) Operational Plans (OPs) and on the Draft Ireland Rural Development Strategy.

Combat Poverty was represented on the Monitoring Committees of the NDP Operational Programmes of the Border, Midland and Western and the Southern and Eastern regions, and the Monitoring Committees for the NDP Operational Programmes for Employment and Human Resources and Economic and Social Infrastructure. We were also represented on the cross cutting Equal Opportunities and Social Inclusion Co-ordinating Committee.

Combat Poverty has engaged two consultants with specific expertise in this area to support our work in relation to the NDP.

### Policy Submissions

To contribute to the development of policies to tackle poverty and social inclusion, we made submissions on a number of important policies which will set the context for social inclusion over the next ten years. These include:

- » Submission to the Social Partners on the national partnership agreement, *Towards 2016*;
- » Submission to the Minister for Finance on the National Development Plan; and



- » Submission to the OSI on the NAPinclusion (published February 2007).

These policies will set the scene for the next decade of Combat Poverty's work, and have the potential to make a significant contribution to reducing poverty and social exclusion. In each of our submissions, we highlighted the need for social inclusion objectives to be mainstreamed across all areas of public policy. A list of all policy submissions made by Combat Poverty in 2006 is provided later in the report.

### Mainstreaming Social Inclusion

In 2006, we concluded work on a 3-year research project to advance understanding of mainstreaming as a policy tool to realise social inclusion<sup>3</sup>. The work culminated in the publication of a book<sup>4</sup> and a website, [www.msieurope.eu](http://www.msieurope.eu), which sets out a 'how to' guide for mainstreaming social inclusion. These, along with information leaflets in five languages, were successfully launched and promoted to policy audiences in Dublin and Brussels.

<sup>3</sup> The research was funded by DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission, through its Trans-national Exchange Programme (TEP).

<sup>4</sup> *Better Policies, Better Outcomes – Promoting Mainstreaming Social Inclusion*, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

Following on from this, the European Commission funded a further study to evaluate the extent to which governments mainstream social inclusion in their public policy-making. Combat Poverty led the project, working with sixteen partner organisations from nine other European countries. Surveys and interviews were conducted across the nine countries among public administration officials at national, regional and local authority levels; representatives of anti-poverty NGOs; social partners; and other civil society organisations.

We held a seminar in Brussels in November to discuss the initial findings of the study with representatives of the European Commission, other EU institutions, Member State governments, the Council of Europe and EU level NGOs.

The findings of the study provide interesting insights into how national, regional and local administrations are mainstreaming social inclusion into their policy-making processes, including the levels of political commitment, the administrative structures in place and the involvement of stakeholders. The final report of the project was launched in Brussels in March, 2007, and is now available on our website.

## Having Your Say Programme

2006 was the second year of Combat Poverty's *Having Your Say* (HYS) programme, the main aim of which is to strengthen the voices and practices of people living in poverty in the development and implementation of anti-poverty policy. This three year programme recognises the importance of community development in tackling poverty, and promotes the right of people to participate in developing and implementing policies that affect their lives and the lives of their communities.

An advisory group oversees the *Having Your Say* Programme. Its members comprise a wide range of stakeholders involved in working with disadvantaged groups, including officials from government departments, state agencies, local partnerships, community and voluntary organisations and cross-border organisations.

*Having Your Say* helps poor communities to transfer lessons from their work into relevant policy areas through training, events and a range of publications, all designed to enable the community and voluntary sector to understand and navigate the policy system in Ireland more effectively. The Programme also aims to support policy makers (civil and public servants) to develop a

better understanding of the community/voluntary sector and disadvantaged communities in their work.

Events held under the HYS Programme in 2006 included a National Conference on 17th October 2006 (UN Day for the Eradication of Poverty) entitled *Community Voices: Poverty and Policy*; a roundtable discussion on learning opportunities in third level community development and education; a seminar for community and voluntary groups on the Budget cycle; and several policy workshops on health, ethnic minorities and gender.

Various publications to advance understanding of community development and its role in tackling poverty were commissioned and published, including:

- » *Communities, Voices and Change* - A report by Siobhan Airey on the policy work of Community Development Projects, Family Resource Centres and Partnerships; and
- » A report on policy learning opportunities in third level community development and education by Ralaheen Ltd.

We also published and promoted a series of resource materials to help community and voluntary groups contribute more effectively to policy development. These are listed in Appendix 4.



An evaluation of the HYS Programme by Eustace Patterson Ltd. is providing valuable insights on the benefits and challenges of incorporating the voices of people living in poverty in the policy making process. To date, the programme has shown that it is possible to reach out to those most distanced from policy making if suitable and sensitive supports are in place. However feedback is vital to ensure effective engagement. Securing the participation of officials and engaging them in constructive dialogue has been identified as a challenge, but funding is effective in supporting the development of strategic relationships with key decision makers and enhancing understanding between marginalised groups and policy makers. For many groups working directly with marginalised people, resource constraints make it difficult to both provide services and undertake policy work simultaneously.

### Monitoring Poverty Trends

Statistics from the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions published during 2006 showed a slight decrease in relative poverty compared with the previous year, but consistent poverty remained static; 7 per cent of the population still live on low incomes and experience deprivation.

Higher inflation during the year placed pressures on low income families. Two areas of particular concern to Combat Poverty relate to fuel and food costs, where deprivation can result in adverse health outcomes. During the year, large increases in both gas and electricity prices were introduced and the repeal of the Groceries Order failed to deliver any significant reductions in the price of food items. In our pre-Budget submission, we put forward recommendations to address these issues in the short and longer term. Some of these were subsequently adopted, including the increase in the fuel allowance that was announced in Budget 2007.

Combat Poverty also engaged with external partners on projects relating to food poverty, fuel poverty and financial exclusion.

#### » *Food Poverty*

Following the publication of a research report on Food Poverty and Policy two years ago<sup>5</sup>, we again collaborated with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and Crosscare in 2006 to establish the *Healthy Food for All (HFFA)* initiative. The purpose of this is to promote access, availability and affordability of healthy food for low-income groups. In 2006, a key focus of HFFA was on childhood

<sup>5</sup> *Food Poverty and Policy*, Friel, S and Conlon, C, Combat Poverty Agency 2004 (Dublin)

food poverty. To increase public awareness of this issue, HFFA cooperated with Safefood to host a national conference on child food poverty. HFFA has also been active in promoting direct provision of food in schools as a practical way to improve children's nutritional intake, and has had discussions with the Department of Social and Family Affairs in relation to this. Other initiatives include providing support to community food initiatives; contributing to policy discussions on nutrition, child food poverty and the abolition of the Groceries Order; and participation in an Anglo-Irish network of local food projects. HFFA has received developmental funding until December 2007.

#### » *Fuel Poverty*

Combat Poverty is involved in carrying out an evaluation of the Sustainable Energy Ireland (SEI) Warmer Homes domestic energy-efficiency programme. This project will evaluate the cost savings and health benefits to low-income households resulting from improvements to the energy efficiency of their homes under the Warmer Homes programme. Together with SEI, we co-ordinated the preparatory phase of this project and pre-intervention fieldwork began in 2006. This will be followed up in 12 months time, following intervention, so that the

benefits can be assessed. It is anticipated that the final report of the study will be produced in April 2008.

#### » *Financial Exclusion*

The concept of financial exclusion has emerged as a major international issue. As people increasingly depend on financial products to manage their money and plan for the future, those without access to banking services find it more and more difficult to participate in normal daily activities. Low income households face particular difficulties in opening a bank account. Where they do manage it, many find that the financial products available do not suit their needs.

Following an approach by the Financial Regulator, we undertook the first ever study into financial exclusion in Ireland. The study examines the nature of financial exclusion in an Irish context from the perceptions and experiences of low-income consumers. It identifies the reasons why low-income households do not use financial services and highlights their unmet needs.

The study, which was published in December, was widely welcomed by a range of stakeholders including the banking sector, public officials and community and voluntary organisations.





## Using Human Rights-Based Approach

Combat Poverty continued to promote a human rights-based approach to tackling poverty. We supported seventeen community development and anti-poverty groups<sup>6</sup> to apply national and international human rights mechanisms and standards within their work. Two networking meetings and one human rights training day were held to facilitate information sharing between the groups, and an extensive review of the overall programme was carried out.

## Participation and Practice of Rights

Combat Poverty is a partner in a North-South project which aims to promote a human rights-based approach to tackling poverty by raising awareness of international human rights instruments and standards and building the capacity of marginalised communities and groups to use such instruments. Other partners in the Participation and Practice of Rights (PPR) project include the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, the Irish Council of Civil Liberties, Committee for the Administration of Justice Northern Ireland, Community Foundation Northern Ireland and communities in North Inner City Dublin and North

<sup>6</sup> These groups received funding from Combat Poverty in 2005

Belfast. During 2006, we worked with our partners on the PPR Management Team and Steering Committees to establish new implementation structures and plans to support the delivery of the project. Much of the initial work of the Project was spent identifying communities experiencing severe disadvantage, where awareness could be developed of the potential of a human rights-based approach to tackling poverty. Work within these communities is now well underway, and policy issues are beginning to emerge. The Project received three-year funding from Atlantic Philanthropies in 2005. Combat Poverty has contributed funding to undertake an evaluation of the Project.

## EU Minimum Standards Project

Combat Poverty is a partner in an EU-funded project on Minimum Social Standards, led by the European Anti-Poverty Network. During 2006, we took part in a roundtable discussion on social standards, and that discussion informed the development of two papers on minimum standards – one on health and one on income adequacy – presented at a project conference in Finland. These papers contributed to a subsequent proposal for discussion among the partners on whether the



European Union (EU) should adopt a legally binding instrument to ensure the right to adequate income and services.

## Local and Regional Responses to Poverty

Since 1999, Combat Poverty has supported the implementation of national anti-poverty policies at local level through our Local Government Programme. Some of the key elements of this programme were mainstreamed in 2005, but we remain active in advancing the social inclusion agenda at local level.

### Supporting LAPSIS

One of the principle ways in which we support the implementation of the NAPInclusion is by promoting the development of Local Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategies (LAPSIS) within the framework of County/City Development Boards (CDBs). In 2006, we undertook the following initiatives in relation to this:

- » We continued to support Laois and Wicklow County Development Boards to develop a LAPSIS. Local agencies and anti-poverty interests came together in both counties to agree an integrated approach to addressing poverty and social exclusion.
- » Funding was allocated to seven community organisations to strengthen the capacity of anti-poverty interests to contribute to the development of local anti-poverty strategies.
- » We held a number of local seminars and made inputs to Social Inclusion Measures groups on developing a LAPSIS. Feedback suggests that there is a need to build awareness among all stakeholders, as well as anti-poverty interests, in this process.

### Local / National Research

In 2006, we commissioned a report<sup>7</sup> to examine the national and local frameworks used to implement the National Action Plan against Poverty and Social Exclusion (NAPInclusion). The report, which was published in 2007, found that although the policies and infrastructure to tackle poverty already exist at local and national level, conflicting priorities between local and national players, caused by poor integration and communication between existing structures are hindering coherent policy development and implementation.

<sup>7</sup> *Poverty and Social Inclusion: Linking Local and National Structures*, O'Riordáin S, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006.



Drawing on these findings, we drafted a policy statement (also published in 2007) in which we highlight the need for greater integration and co-operation between central and local government, and between agencies at the local level to support the achievement of targets set out in the NAPinclusion.

One of the challenges emerging from the report was the urgent need to issue guidelines on applying Poverty Impact Assessment (PIA) to both local area and county development plans. In response to this, Combat Poverty has embarked on a pilot project to develop PIA guidelines for application at a local level.

### **Poverty Impact Assessment**

The pilot project to develop PIA guidelines for local level was initiated in 2006 to assist local authorities and other local services providers within the CDB structure to assess the impact of their plans, strategies and policies on poverty and social exclusion. This work has been informed by Irish and international literature reviews, and by other organisations involved in proofing at both national and local authority level (e.g. the OSI and the Equality Authority). Combat Poverty also undertook a workshop with Laois County Council

/ County Development Board to assess the suitability of the national PIA guidelines for local level policy development.

Through this process, it emerged that the policy of applying PIAs at local level is unclear. There is uncertainty regarding which policies should be proofed, who within the local authority should lead the process, how this would be resourced, and how the process would be implemented and monitored over time. The national PIA guidelines will need to be customised for local application, and local authorities will need resources, support and training to apply the PIA process effectively.

It is anticipated that the continued development of this work, which is scheduled to be completed in 2007, will add value to the current PIA process being carried out by the Office for Social Inclusion.

### **Local Government Social Inclusion Steering Group**

Combat Poverty is a member of the Local Authorities Social Inclusion Steering Group (LGSISG), along with the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, the OSI, Local Government Management Services Board (LGMSB), City and County

Managers Association (CCMA) and the Institute of Public Administration (IPA). This group was created to ensure that social inclusion is embedded at local government level, and it has responsibility for mainstreaming certain elements of Combat Poverty's Local Government Programme. It also aims to ensure coordination and integration between the local and national levels. In 2006, we worked with the LASISG on the following initiatives:

- Two Learning Network meetings were organised by the IPA with collaboration by Combat Poverty through the LGSISG.
- Submissions were made on the Review of Service Indicators in Local Authorities and on the establishment of the proposed new Social Inclusion Units in local authorities.
- We collaborated with the IPA on a Communications Strategy regarding social inclusion in local government. This included regular contributions to newsletters and journals distributed to local authorities and civil servants.

### **Border Action**

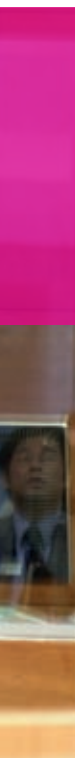
Combat Poverty and Pobal, through Border Action, jointly implement measures

of the European Union Special Support Programme for Peace and Reconciliation and measures of the INTERREG IIIA Programme in the border region of Ireland and on a cross border basis. By March 2006, all Peace II and INTERREG IIIA measures for which Border Action has responsibility were closed to application.

#### » *EU Peace Programme*

During 2006, Border Action continued to be involved in the implementation of 14 measures of the Peace II Programme and in the implementation of nine measures of the extension to the Peace II Programme. A number of these measures are delivered on a cross-border basis, such as the implementation of cross-border Measures 5.6a and 5.6b of the Peace II Programme in partnership with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland (DARD). Additionally, the Cross-Border Consortium comprising Border Action, Co-operation Ireland and the Community Foundation for Northern Ireland is involved in the implementation of Measures 5.3 and 5.4 of the Peace II Extension.

Border Action reports to the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB), the Management Authority for the Peace II Programme,



which is also one of the North/South Implementation Bodies set up under the Good Friday Agreement.

Due to sufficient project expenditure under the Peace Programme, financial targets set by the European Commission were reached. Under the Peace II extension the last remaining measures open to application (Measures 1.1, 2.4 and 2.7) were closed in early March and all measures were fully committed by July.

To inform the future work of Border Action, a number of research and evaluation initiatives were undertaken in 2006, namely:

» *'Respect, Protect and Fulfil: A Human Rights-Based Approach to Peacebuilding and Reconciliation'*. This research study was undertaken by the Irish Centre for Human Rights, NUI Galway. It highlights the importance of incorporating international human rights standards into policies and projects established to aid the peace-building and reconciliation process and the reconstruction of post-conflict societies. A report on the study will be published in 2007.

Three thematic evaluations were commissioned, the main focus of which is to identify and assess the peace and reconciliation outcomes and impacts:

- (i) An evaluation of the Cross Border Measures 5.3 & 5.4 undertaken by Channel Research.
- (ii) An evaluation of projects targeting Children and Young People undertaken by Deloitte MCS.
- (iii) An evaluation of ex-prisoners projects by Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Queen's University Belfast.

» *INTERREG IIIA Programme*

The Ireland/Northern Ireland INTERREG IIIA Programme runs from 2000-2006 with a total budget of €179 million and aims to promote sustainable cross-border development by supporting projects which create cross-border networks and initiatives and improve economic competitiveness and benefit local communities.

Border Action continues to work in partnership with Co-operation Ireland in the implementation of the Civic and Community Networking Measure and with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Northern Ireland on the implementation of the Rural Development Measure.

» *Peace III and INTERREG IV*

Peace III and INTERREG IV Programmes were being developed during 2006. Border Action consulted with their stakeholders and made submissions to inform the development of both these programmes, which are due to be finalised in 2007.

## Promoting Research on Poverty

Combat Poverty has a statutory remit to promote research on the nature, causes and extent of poverty in Ireland. This is delivered through a combination of in-house research, direct commissioning of research studies and support for third party research by researchers and academics (through the Poverty Research Initiative). A research advisory committee oversees the work of the research programme.

### Combat Poverty Research

During 2006, the following research studies were initiated, advanced or completed as part of Combat Poverty's research programme:

#### Completed in 2006

- » *Financial Exclusion in Ireland: An exploratory Study and Policy Review.* This study explored the issue of financial exclusion

in an Irish context for the first time. It highlights the challenges low income households often face in accessing and using financial services.

- » *Day In, Day Out, Understanding the Dynamics of Child Poverty.* This study examined the persistence and duration of time children spent in poverty, and identified the factors causing children to move in and out of poverty over an eight year period.
- » *Better Policies, Better Outcomes Promoting Mainstreaming Social Inclusion*<sup>8</sup>. The culmination of an EU funded project led by Combat Poverty, this report explores how social inclusion can be brought into a central role in the formation of EU and Member State policies. It is accompanied by a website, which provides a guide to mainstreaming social inclusion.
- » *The Distributional Impact of Ireland's Indirect Tax System.* To inform public policy on tax reform, this study reviews Ireland's indirect

8 *Better Policies, Better Outcomes – Promoting Mainstreaming Social Inclusion* was undertaken by Combat Poverty Agency in partnership with nine partner organisations in six countries. It was supported by the European Commission under the Transnational Exchange Programme, Community Action Programme to Combat Social Exclusion



tax system, and considers how the tax base can be widened in an equitable manner to become more redistributive.

- » *The Role of Community Development in Tackling Poverty, a Literature Review.* This review highlights the need for a solid definition of Community Development which recognises the importance of participation, empowerment and collective action in effecting social change.

### **Due for completion in 2007**

- » *Poverty and Social Inclusion: Linking Local and National Structures.* This study by ERM Consulting examines the framework linking national and local administrative levels in the context of developing and implementing the NAPinclusion.
- » *Poor Prescriptions: Poverty and Access to Community Health Services* This study explores access to GP and other primary care services among low income households.

Information on each of these research studies as they relate to our strategic objectives is contained elsewhere in this report.

## **Poverty Research Initiative**

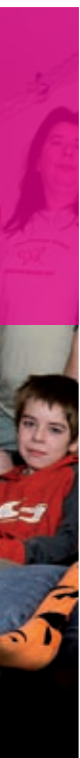
We promote third party research on poverty and poverty related matters through our Poverty Research Initiative programme. This initiative combines three strands:

- Research Awards for third party research projects and policy analysis;
- Research Fellowships for doctoral research and policy reviews; and
- Internships at post-graduate and experienced research levels.

In 2006, funding for third party research and research-based policy analysis was allocated for studies covering a range of topics including housing, direct provision, child poverty, educational disadvantage, consumer debt, financial exclusion, acceptable living standards, health inequalities, lone parents and community participation.

Under the PRI, we provided post-graduate research internships to Paul Rocks, NUI Galway and Danielle McGarry from UCD for three month periods, and to Martina Prunty, Trinity College, Dublin, for six months.

A PhD fellowship was awarded in 2006 to Rory Hearne in Trinity College Dublin to undertake a



doctoral thesis on Poverty Proofing Public Private Partnership in Public Service Delivery. This award has been deferred by the recipient until 2007.

A 50 per cent PhD fellowship was awarded to Allison Dunne in the Department of Political Sciences, European University Institute, Florence to undertake a doctoral thesis on the Role of Ability Grouping in Educational Disadvantage.

The outputs of the research awards were published online as Research Working Papers, and presented at Combat Poverty's lunchtime research seminar series. The following Papers were published in 2006:

- » *Food Nutrition and Poverty among Asylum-Seekers in North-West Ireland*, Manandhar M, Share M, Friel S, Walsh O, and Hardy F;
- » *Free-time and Leisure Needs of Young People Living in Disadvantaged Communities*, Tina Byrne, Elizabeth Nixon, Paula Mayock & Jean Whyte; and
- » *An Exploratory Study of Credit Consumption and Debt Accumulation among Low-Income Consumers: Key Consequences and Intervention Strategies*, Deirdre O'Loughlin

A full list of the groups and individuals funded under the PRI in 2006 is included in Appendix 2.

## Providing Evidence-Based Policy Advice

Providing evidence-based policy advice to tackle poverty is the core focus of our work, and a key driver of all of our activities. During 2006, we commented on a range of policy areas, drawing on research and project lessons to inform our policy recommendations.

### Policy Liaison Programme

An extensive programme of policy liaison was undertaken to ensure that new evidence and policy recommendations were communicated effectively to policy makers and other relevant stakeholders. This involved maintaining regular contact with the Minister for Social Affairs, ministerial advisors, officials from all government departments, local authorities and politicians. The format of briefings included one to one meetings with government departments, political parties and social partners, presentations to Joint Oireachtas Committees, participation in external working groups, organisation of seminars and conferences, as well as our day to day engagement with stakeholders.

During 2006, we met with the Joint Oireachtas Committee for Social and Family Affairs on two occasions, once to discuss new research and proposals





on the dynamics of child poverty and indirect taxation, and on the second occasion to present our pre-Budget submission. A programme of meetings with politicians and policy makers was also ongoing throughout the year.

The Minister for Social Affairs continued to show a keen interest in our work, launching three reports over the course of the year and addressing a Board meeting in October to mark the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Agency.

### Policy Submissions

During the year, we made submissions in a wide range of policy areas, including:

- » Submission to the Department of Finance on the next National Development Plan 2007-2013;
- » *Making Poverty the Policy Priority: Pre-Budget Submission 2007;*
- » Submission to the Taskforce on Active Citizenship;
- » Submission to the Irish Human Rights Commission on its discussion paper on economic, social and cultural rights;
- » Comments on the Government discussion paper *Proposals for Supporting Lone Parents;*
- » Submission to the NESF Project Team on Cultural Inclusion;
- » Submission to the National Economic and Social Forum on the delivery of quality social services;
- » Submission on the Review of Service Indicators in Local Authorities (Combat Poverty was invited to participate on the panel to review the service indicators from a social inclusion perspective);
- » Submission on the establishment of the proposed new Social Inclusion Units in Local Authorities. (Combat Poverty was invited to participate on the selection panel for the new Social Inclusion Units);
- » Submission on the implementation of the Education for Persons with Special Educational Needs Act 2004;
- » Submission on the proposed curriculum for the new second level senior cycle course, Social, Physical and Health Education;
- » Submission to the NCCA (National Council for Curriculum and Assessment) on the new Senior Cycle subject, *Social, Physical and Health Education;* and
- » Submission to the NCCA on a background paper relating to the new Senior Cycle subject *Social and Political Education.*



## External Advisory Groups

Providing expertise on poverty related issues through participation in external advisory groups, monitoring committees and task forces constitutes a major part of our policy advisory role. During 2006, we participated in the following external groups:

- The Social Inclusion Consultative Committee of the National Anti-Poverty Strategy, convened by the OSI;
- The National Advisory Committee of the Money Advice and Budgeting Service of the Department of Social and Family Affairs;
- The Monitoring Committees of the NDP Operational Programmes of the Border, Midland and Western and the Southern and Eastern regions, and the Monitoring Committees for the NDP Operational Programmes for Employment and Human Resources and Economic and Social Infrastructure;
- The Equal Opportunities and Social Inclusion Co-ordination Committee of the NDP, convened by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform;
- The Monitoring Committee of the Peace Programme convened by the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB);
- The Consultative Forum on Family Support Services convened by the Department of Health and Children;
- The Community Development Support Programme Advisory Committee under the aegis of the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs;
- The NAPS Health Working Group (and sub-committees) convened by the Department of Health and Children;
- The National Primary Care Steering Group, convened by the Department of Health and Children;
- The Local Authorities Social Inclusion Steering Group of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.
- The Review of Income Supports for Lone Parents convened by the Department of Social and Family Affairs;
- The EU URBAN Programme Monitoring Committee;
- The National Economic and Social Forum Cultural Inclusion Project Team; and
- The Community Work Standards Consortium.

We also participated in the Social Policy Network, which brings together statutory, community and voluntary organisations to exchange information on social



policy initiatives, and the Combined European Bureau for Social Development, a non-governmental European umbrella organisation which brings together a variety of international partners to promote social and community development.

### Providing Advice on Tax and Welfare policies

Tax and welfare policies are a key determinant of poverty levels as they are the principle mechanisms for redistributing resources within society. As such, we monitor the tax and welfare system on an ongoing basis to assess its impact on low income individuals and families.

During 2006 *The Distributional Impact of Ireland's Indirect Tax System*, a study carried out by Farrell-Grant-Sparks on our behalf, was published. The study found that indirect taxes have increased as a proportion of the overall tax take over the past decade, even though they are inherently regressive (i.e. they do not take account of the tax payer's ability to pay). It found that in 2004, households in the lowest income bracket paid 20.6% of their income on indirect taxes, compared with 9.6% among the highest income bracket. However, it also found that some pro-poor elements are built into the tax system, such as VAT exemption on food,

while other aspects of the system are designed to avoid unintended incentives that could result in adverse health or environmental outcomes (e.g. tax on tobacco, fuel and alcohol).

Drawing on this study and other available evidence, we published a policy statement entitled *Promoting Equity in the Tax System*. In this, we concluded that there is limited scope to reduce indirect taxes, but warned against introducing any increases. We also recommended broadening the tax base by phasing out all tax expenditures that do not demonstrate a clear economic or social contribution. These proposals were presented to the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Social and Family Affairs in April.

Tax and welfare policy is also the major focus of our annual pre-budget submission and post-Budget analysis. In the first quarter of the year, we published an analysis of Budget 2005, which also looked at the impact of successive Budgets since 1998 from a poverty perspective. This was presented at one of our lunchtime research seminars.

As well as recommending changes to income supports and taxation in our pre-Budget submission to the Minister for Social Affairs on Budget 2007, we also

proposed measures to tackle food poverty and fuel poverty. We welcomed the changes introduced in Budget 2007, particularly the Government's decision to increase Qualified Child Allowances (formerly Child Dependent Allowances) for the first time since 1994. This is a positive step, which will help to target payments to children in families that are most in need. A full analysis of Budget 2007 was published by Combat Poverty in March 2007 and presented at a research seminar.

## Promoting Greater Public Understanding of Poverty

Combat Poverty promotes greater public understanding of poverty in Ireland through an integrated public communications programme incorporating media relations, policy liaison, conferences and seminars, library and information services, educational programmes, resource materials, publications, web services and a quarterly magazine, *Action on Poverty Today*.

During the year, our proactive media liaison programme brought about a sustained level of coverage of poverty related issues across national, regional and sector specific press. This prompted a number

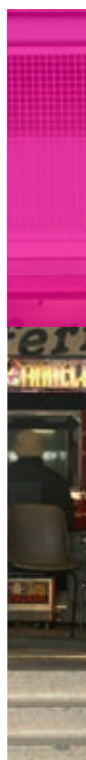
of national media debates on issues such as child poverty, financial exclusion, health inequalities and food poverty, and facilitated a greater public understanding of poverty in contemporary Ireland. Combat Poverty's media relations programme is supported by an external media relations consultancy.

Our website [www.combatpoverty.ie](http://www.combatpoverty.ie) continued to develop as a key communications channel, with the number of visitors to the site reaching 70,000 during 2006. A number of new web functions were introduced to enhance the accessibility of information on poverty in Ireland, including the establishment of an online search facility for the Combat Poverty library. An online sales facility for Combat Poverty publications was also developed, which will be launched in 2007.

## Schools Programme

In 2006, our communications programme included a number of initiatives to promote awareness of poverty and social exclusion among second level students, including:

- » A training programme for CSPE teacher trainers on the topic *Teaching Controversial Issues, including Poverty*. This was developed in conjunction with the CSPE Support



Unit which is responsible for coordinating the delivery of in-service development courses for CSPE teachers. The programme is designed to enhance the capacity of second level teachers to teach about poverty in Ireland in the classroom.

- » *Gold Sponsorship of Young Social Innovators.* 2006 was the second year of a three year sponsorship of Young Social Innovators, an education programme for 15-18 year olds which promotes social awareness and encourages young people to become champions on social justice issues. Combat Poverty presents an award for the YSI challenge, *Making Our Country Poverty Free*. Approximately 3,400 students participated in YSI in 2006.
- » *Policy submissions.* We continued to engage with the NCCA to promote teaching about poverty within the school curriculum. We made submissions on the new Senior Cycle subject, *Social, Physical and Health Education*, outlining proposals for a greater focus on health inequalities and on the social determinants of health. We also made a submission on the background paper on

the new Senior Cycle subject *Social and Political Education*, highlighting the potential contribution which the new subject can make to tackling social exclusion.

- » *Networking.* Combat Poverty participates in the Citizen's Education Network which brings together organisations working in the field of citizenship education to exchange information and discuss developments.

### UN Day for the Eradication of Poverty

In 2006 we provided funding to enable five anti-poverty groups to organise local or national activities to promote awareness of the UN International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, which falls each year on 17 October. Funding of €23,000 was allocated among the five organisations: Irish National Organisation for the Unemployed; South West Wexford CDP; Blanchardstown Traveller Development Group; ATD Fourth World; and Farranree CDP.

We attended an international conference to review the impact of the UN Day for the Eradication of Poverty, hosted by ATD Fourth World. We also made a substantial contribution to the Irish government's submission to the Review of the United



Nations on the impact of the day, drawing on the learning from the funded groups over a number of years.

## Conferences and Seminars

Events, seminars and launches provide an important platform for us to engage with relevant policy makers and promote greater public awareness of poverty and poverty related issues.

During 2006, we held four national conferences on the following topics:

- » *Tackling Poverty and Health Inequalities: A Social Determinants Approach* (organised in collaboration with the Institute for Public Health);
- » *Children Living With Poverty And Disadvantage: New Knowledge, New Perspectives* (organised in collaboration with the Children's Research Centre, Trinity College, Dublin);
- » *Community Voices: Poverty and Policy* (the second annual conference of the *Having Your Say* programme)
- » *Mainstreaming Social Inclusion: learning from Europe on mainstreaming social inclusion in Ireland and Northern Ireland (a North-South conference)*

We also continued our popular lunchtime research

seminar series which targets researchers, policy makers and the community and voluntary sector. During the year, seventeen seminars took place, with an average attendance of between 20 – 30 people. A full list of the research seminars that took place during the year are listed in Appendix 5.

A number of press receptions and launches were also held to promote new publications among members of the media and policy makers.

## Publications

Ongoing work to enhance the accessibility of our publications to a wider audience continued during 2006. This involved initiatives to improve both the readability and relevance of publications, and the suitability of publication formats. Plain English training was organised for all Combat Poverty staff members and a number of new, short format, publications were introduced to present policy recommendations more clearly and succinctly. New photography depicting poverty in modern Ireland was also commissioned. This will be used across all of our electronic and print communications in 2007. A full list of publications produced by Combat Poverty during 2006 is included in Appendix 4.



## Combat Poverty Agency 20th Anniversary

2006 marked the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Combat Poverty Agency. In September a year long programme of events to recognise this milestone was launched by the Minister for Social Affairs, Seamus Brennan.

## Strengthening Organisational Effectiveness and Efficiency

During 2006, we continued to maximise the efficiency of our operations through effective management of our financial, human and material resources.

We sought to harness and develop the commitment and expertise of staff through open, consultative work practices and the provision of effective support structures, especially IT and communications systems. New internal communications tools were developed, including an intranet, to support better collaboration and information sharing within the organisation.

The use of a matrix structure of operations continued to ensure a coherent and consistent response across all sections in Combat Poverty towards the delivery of key objectives and facilitated

shared learning across the organisation.

## Reviews of Combat Poverty Agency Programmes

In line with a commitment in *Towards 2016*, the OSI initiated a review of the role and effectiveness of Combat Poverty's programmes aimed at facilitating the participation of the community and voluntary sector and people experiencing poverty in the policy-making process. The purpose of this is to examine the role and effectiveness of our programmes in the context of the social partnership process and supports made available by other Departments and agencies, with a view to maximizing participation and minimizing overlaps. This review will be completed in 2007.

The OSI, with Combat Poverty, will also undertake a review of our research programme. This review will be tendered and undertaken in 2007.

## IT Systems

Ongoing upgrades to the IT infrastructure took place during the year to sustain productivity and ensure a robust, reliable and streamlined IT infrastructure.

## Partnership Working

A new Modernisation Action Plan was submitted in 2006, as required under the national partnership agreement, *Towards 2016*. Progress was monitored by Combat Poverty's Partnership Committee and reported to the Secretary General of the Department of Social and Family Affairs.

The Partnership Committee met four times in 2006. It discussed issues relating to the Modernisation Action Plan, and the review of resources which took place during the year.

## Resource Review

During 2006, we engaged Deloitte to conduct a review of our financial and personnel resources in the context of delivering on our strategic plan. The review covered the 'ways of working' within Combat Poverty, and compared this with best practice in other organisations. The review found that the organisation is well run, well regarded and adequately financed, but recommended some re-grading of staff and the recruitment of a number of additional staff. It also put forward recommendations in relation to how we engage with external stakeholders, our strategic focus and our internal structures and processes. A set of actions in response to the recommendations was developed by the

Management Team and approved by the Board in 2006. This is currently being implemented.

## Financial Management

The 2005 financial statements were prepared and then submitted, along with the Annual Report for 2005, to the Minister for Social Affairs in June. The Financial Statements were later audited by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Financial records were maintained in respect of all staff and consultants during the year and statutory tax records were supplied as part of ongoing financial and employment procedures.

The financial records included all transactions carried out for that section of the Peace II, Peace II Extension and Interreg IIIA Programmes for which Combat Poverty is liable as part of the joint management agreement with Pobal.

## Quality Customer Services

Combat Poverty is committed to providing quality customer services. A Customer Services Action Plan has been in place since 2004. During 2006, we started to update this plan for a further three-year period from 2007. This will be finalised in early 2007. A Customer Charter





was also completed which sets out Combat Poverty's service commitments for stakeholders. This has been published on our website.

### Accessibility

During 2006, we committed to participate in the Excellence Through Accessibility scheme, which is organised by the National Disability Authority. This scheme seeks to promote and reward continuous improvement in the accessibility of public services. In 2006, Combat Poverty focused on improving the accessibility of its customer services, IT and its physical environment.

### Governance

High standards of compliance in relation to all financial records and procedures for tax gathering, tax clearance and payments were achieved and maintained. Tendering and contracts complied with statutory requirements and with obligations under national partnership agreements. We also ensured that the financial systems and records of Border Action in administering the Peace II, Peace II Extension and Interreg IIIA Programmes were also fully compliant.

We continued to implement the provisions of the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies.

During the year, Board members continued to

provide strategic input to the operations of the Agency through a number of Board sub-committees (consisting only of board members) and advisory committees (consisting of Board members, Combat Poverty staff, and in certain cases, external experts). Board members are also represented on two Peace Programme committees along with staff from Combat Poverty, Pobal and Border Action, and representatives from associated organisations involved in the Peace Programmes.

Board participation on such committees helps to foster understanding between Board members and staff and contributes greatly to our ongoing work. In 2006, the following committees were in place:

#### Board sub-committees

- Resource Management Committee (formerly Personnel and Finance)
- Decentralisation Committee
- Audit Committee

#### Border Action management committees:

- Joint Management Committee (Peace / Interreg Programmes)
- Consortium Management Committee (Cross Border Peace Programme)
- Interreg Community Partnership Committee



### Advisory committees:

- Tax and Welfare Committee
- Research Advisory Committee
- Communications Advisory Team
- Health Advisory Committee
- *Having Your Say* Advisory Committee

### Health and Safety

We continued to fulfil obligations under health and safety at work legislation.

### Human Resources and Staff Development

Total expenditure on training in 2006 was just over 3.5 per cent of payroll. This investment in staff training and development continued to support an efficient and effective workforce.

The process of refining our performance management and development system continued during the year. All new staff receive training in relation to the system.

A development programme for the senior management team was initiated during 2006 in response to a management development needs analysis carried out by the IMI in 2005. This programme is ongoing, and, to date, has focused on performance management and on strengthening the strategic capacity of the management team.

### Combat Poverty Board

There were a number of changes in the composition of the Board in 2006. Alice Robertson, Olive Sweetman, Frank Curran, Maria Corrigan, Pearse O'Hanrahan and Margaret Sweeney stood down as Board members following the end of their terms in office. Tony O'Callaghan, Anthony Gavin, Maria Gorman and Tony Lane were reappointed to the Board after their terms of office expired, and five new Board members were appointed; Kitty King, Eugene Russell, John Loughran, Brian Mahon and John Monaghan.

A joint Board-staff meeting was held in Malahide in June to review the work programme of Combat Poverty.

The Board met in Letterkenny, Co. Donegal for its September meeting and was briefed on the progress of a number of projects funded under the Peace II Programme.

The following month, the Minister for Social Affairs, Seamus Brennan TD accepted an invitation to address the Board meeting to mark the 20th Anniversary of the Combat Poverty Agency. A wide range of issues were discussed, including price increases relating to food and fuel, waste charges and child poverty. The Minister emphasised the role of Combat Poverty in presenting clear solution-oriented advice.



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Appendices

## Appendix 1 – Board, Sub-Committees and Staff

There were eight meetings of the Board in 2006.

The composition of the Board changed during the year, as the terms of office of some board members came to an end. Alice Robertson, Olive Sweetman, Frank Curran, Maria Corrigan, Pearse O’Hanrahan and Margaret Sweeney completed their terms of office and stood down as Board Members. Tony O’Callaghan, Anthony Gavin, Maria Gorman and Tony Lane were reappointed to the Board after their terms of office expired. Four new Board members were appointed; Kitty King, Eugene Russell, John Loughran and John Monaghan.

Participation on various Board Sub-Committees and related activity is outlined on page 59.

<b>Board Members</b>	<b>No. of Meetings attended</b>	<b>No. eligible to attend</b>
Brian Duncan	8	8
Pearse O'Hanrahan	4	7
Callista Bennis	3	8
Maria Corrigan	1	3
Frank Curran	1	1
Anthony Gavin	5	5
Maria Gorman	5	5
Helen Johnston	8	8
Kitty King	3	4
Tony Lane	5	5
John Loughran	4	4
Seamus McAleavey	5	8
Brian Mahon	1	2
John Monaghan	3	4
Tony O'Callaghan	6	7
Orlaigh Quinn	6	8
Alice Robertson	1	1
Eugene Russell	4	4
Margaret Sweeney	3	5
Olive Sweetman	2	3
Barbara Walshe	8	8

### **Fees and Expenses**

Fees payable to Board Members are currently set by the Minister for Social Affairs and are currently €10,500 for the Chairperson and €7,000 for individual members.

Expenses are paid in accordance with Civil Service Regulations on Travel and Subsistence.

## **Board Sub-committees (as at 31st December 2006)**

In addition to attending Board meetings, members continued to play an active role on sub-committees and advisory committees. The significant changes in Board membership during the year are reflected in the committee participation and attendance figures below for 2006.

### **Resource Management Committee**

Brian Duncan, Pearse O'Hanrahan, Callista Bennis, Anthony Gavin, Helen Johnston, Orlaigh Quinn, Barbara Walshe

### **Audit Committee**

Pearse O'Hanrahan, Anthony Gavin, Maria Gorman, John Loughran, Eugene Russell

### **Decentralisation Committee**

Anthony Gavin, Helen Johnston, Kitty King, Pearse O'Hanrahan, Tony O'Callaghan, Margaret Sweeney, Barbara Walshe

### **Health Advisory Committee**

Frank Curran, Maria Gorman

### **Research Advisory Committee**

Maria Corrigan, John Monaghan, Orlaigh Quinn, Olive Sweetman

### **Tax and Welfare Committee**

Maria Corrigan, Frank Curran, Maria Gorman, Tony Lane, Seamus McAleavey, John Monaghan, Alice Robertson Olive Sweetman

### **Communications Advisory Committee**

Tony O'Callaghan

### **Having Your Say Advisory Committee**

Kitty King, Seamus McAleavey

## Joint Management Committee Membership (as at 31 December 2006)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Brian Duncan	Board Chairperson, Combat Poverty Agency
Helen Johnston	Director, Combat Poverty Agency
Tony O'Callaghan <sup>9</sup>	Board Member, Combat Poverty Agency
Eugene Russell <sup>10</sup>	Board Member, Combat Poverty Agency
Sharon Cosgrove	Staff Member, Combat Poverty Agency
Tony Crooks	Chief Executive Officer, Pobal
Bob Wilson	Board Member, Pobal
Jack Keyes	County Manager, Cavan County Council
Adge King	Director of Community and Enterprise, Monaghan County Council
Breege Lenihan	County Monaghan Community Network
Michael McCauley	Border Midlands and Western Regional Authority
Mary Ryan	Westbic, Galway
Shauna McClenaghan	Community Representative, Inishowen Partnership Company

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<sup>9</sup> Appointed December 2006

<sup>10</sup> Appointed October 2006



### Cross Border Management Committee Membership (at 31 December 2006)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Brian Duncan	Board Chairperson, Combat Poverty Agency
Helen Johnston	Director, Combat Poverty Agency
Tony Crooks	Chief Executive Officer, Pobal
Bob Wilson	Board Member, Pobal
Tony Kennedy OBE	CEO, Co-operation Ireland
Ann Anderson Porter	Co-operation Ireland
Avila Kilmurray	CEO, Community Foundation for Northern Ireland (CFNI)
Eamon Deane	Board Member, Community Foundation for Northern Ireland (CFNI)
Ian McCracken	Board Member, Community Foundation for Northern Ireland (CFNI)
Shauna McClenaghan	Community Representative, Inishowen Partnership Company

### Border Action Selection Panel Priority 1 & 2 (as at 31 December 2006)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Tony Crooks	Chief Executive Officer, Pobal (Chairperson)
Sharon Cosgrove	Staff Member, Combat Poverty Agency
Larry Kelly	FÁS, Sligo
Adge King	Director of Community and Enterprise, Monaghan
Paddy McGinn	Manager, Border Action
Clodagh O'Mahoney	Community Representative, Cox's Demesne Dundalk
Shauna McClenaghan	Community Representative, Inishowen Partnership

## Cross Border Selection Panel (as at 31 December 2006)

Name	Representing
Cormac McAleer	Community Foundation for Northern Ireland (CFNI)
Helen Johnston	Director, Combat Poverty Agency (Chairperson)
Paddy McGinn	Joint Manager, Border Action
Tony Kennedy OBE	Co-operation Ireland
Des Fegan	Co-operation Ireland
Bob Wilson	Board Member, Pobal
Nigel McKinney	Community Foundation for Northern Ireland (CFNI)
Brian Callanan	IBEC
Orla McGlennon	InterTrade Ireland
John Rafferty	Dept. of Education and Science
Jackie Hewitt	Community Representative
Bridie Sweeney	Community Representative

# Combat Poverty Staff (as at 31 December 2006)

Director Helen Johnston

## Organisational Management and Development

Seán Mistéil	Head of Organisational Management and Development
Eileen Scanlon <sup>1</sup>	H R Manager
Maria O'Neill <sup>1</sup>	Finance Manager
Ann Riordan	Corporate Services Executive
Vacant	Clerical Officer
Vacant	Clerical Officer
Siobhan Commins <sup>3</sup>	Financial Administrator
Nadine Cooney	HR & Records Management Assistant
Sally Gleeson	Receptionist / Customer Service Assistant

## Projects

Sharon Cosgrove	Head of Projects
Julie Smyth <sup>2</sup>	Programme Manager
Joan O'Flynn <sup>2</sup>	Programme Manager
Barbara Walshe	Projects Officer
Elaine Houlihan	Projects Officer
Sharon Keane	Projects Officer
Ann Moore	Executive Officer
Paula Fitzpatrick	Clerical Officer

## Research

Jim Walsh	Head of Research & Policy
Jonathan Healy	Policy & Research Analyst
Vanessa Coffey	Research Officer
Caroline Corr	Research Officer
Joanne Mulholland	Research Administrator
Kevin O'Kelly	EU Project Co-ordinator (MSI Evaluation)
Vacant	EU Project Researcher (MSI Evaluation)

## Communications and Public Affairs

Bevin Cody	Head of Communications and Public Affairs
Fidelma Joyce	Policy Liaison Officer
Margaret O'Gorman	Communications Officer
Jean Cassidy	Library & Information Officer
Elaine Byrne	Executive Officer
Vacant	Clerical Officer
Vacant	Clerical Officer

1 Part time posts

2 Work share posts

3 Pending the resolution of Combat Poverty's organisational resource review

## Border Action Staff (as at 31 December 2006)

Paddy McGinn Programme Manager

### Administration and Finance

Ailish Quinn	Office Manager
Áine Coffey	Receptionist/Secretary
Anna Carragher	Clerical Officer
Ursula Sheridan	Clerical Officer (Donegal office)
Christine Lehmann	Clerical Officer – Database/IT (pt)
Roísín McKenna	Clerical Officer
Patrice Kieran	Information Officer
Mary Kelly	Finance Manager
Amanda Treanor	Finance Co-ordinator
Diane Bell	Finance Administrator – Article 4 Team
Celine Smyth	Finance Administrator – Article 4 Team
Connor McCarron	Finance Administrator – Article 4 Team
Margaret Flood	Finance Administrator
Mandy Creighan	Projects Administrator
Sínead Hegarty	Finance Administrator
Mary Robinson	Finance Clerical Officer
Padraic Smyth	Finance Clerical Officer
Carl McNally	Finance Clerical Officer
Linda Jordan	Finance Clerical Officer
Elaine Barrett	Finance Clerical Officer

### Development & Research

Donald McDonald	Development Co-ordinator – Priority 1 / Monaghan
Colette Nulty	Development Co-ordinator – Priority 5 / Cavan
Paul Skinnader	Development Co-ordinator – Priority 2 / Donegal
Bernard Bolger	Development Officer – Louth
Liam McKeever	Development Officer - Sligo
Donnacha McSorley	Development Officer – Leitrim
Pauline Perry	Development Officer – Donegal
Anne Molloy	Development Officer – Inishowen
Ruth Taillon	Research Co-ordinator

## Appendix 2 – Projects Funded by the Combat Poverty Agency

### ANTI-POVERTY INITIATIVES

#### Public Awareness for the UN Day for the Eradication of Poverty

Irish National Organisation for the Unemployed	€5,000
South West Wexford Community Development Project	€8,000
Blanchardstown Traveller Development Group	€2,000
ATD Fourth World	€5,000
Farranree Community Development Project	€3,000

#### Building Healthy Communities

Cáirde	€30,000
Schizophrenia Ireland	€30,000
Irish Deaf Society	€30,000
Fatima Groups United	€30,000
OPEN	€25,000
Galway Refugee Support Group	€30,000
Galway Traveller Support Group	€30,000
West Offaly Integrated Development Partnership	€28,500
Fettercairn Community Health Project	€25,000
Community Action Network (CAN)	€29,500

#### Supporting Anti-Poverty Groups to contribute to Local Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategies

Clann Resource Centre, Galway	€10,000
Tacu Family Resource Centre, Mayo	€9,000
Westport Family Resource Centre, Mayo	€9,000
Wolfe Tone Women's CDP, Wexford	€8,000
Mayo Travellers Support Group, Mayo	€7,500
Arden View Family Resource Centre, Offaly	€10,000
Pobail Le Chéile, Donegal	€10,000

## SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH ON POVERTY AND POLICY

### Research Projects Awards (paid in 2006)

Awarded 2006		
A Profile of One-Parent Families Dependent on Social Welfare	One Family	€13,400
Awarded 2005		
Developing Social Tourism Policy and Practice in Ireland	Dublin Institute of Technology	€5,000
Cost of a Child in Ireland	ESPRU, Department of Economics, National University of Ireland Galway	€5,000
An Investigation into the Current Nature and Incidence of Consumer Debt in Ireland: Developing an Intervention Strategy for Low Income Customers	Department of Management & Marketing, University of Limerick	€3,250
Linguistic Difference and Educational Disadvantage: The Irish Context	Mary Immaculate College of Education, University of Limerick	€5,000
Awarded 2002		
Empowering Communities in Disadvantaged Urban Areas: Towards Greater Community Participation in Irish Urban Planning?	Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, Trinity College Dublin	€15,000
The Institutionalisation of Anti-Poverty and Social Exclusion Policy in Irish Social Partnership	Centre for International Studies, Dublin City University	€1,800

## Policy Analysis Awards (paid in 2006)

Awarded 2006		
Housing Single Persons on Low Income	Threshold	€5,929
Direct Provision and the Habitual Residence Condition in the context of Government Policies and of National and International Law	Free Legal Advice Centre	€6,667
Private Sector Involvement in Regenerating Social Housing Estates: Worthwhile and Workable?	School of Applied Social Science, University College Dublin	€6,667
Ensuring that the Built Environment Enhances Child Well-Being in Social Housing	Children's Research Centre, Trinity College Dublin	€13,236
Evaluation of the Credit Union and MABS Services in terms of their Impact on the Financial Capability of Low-Income Groups	Centre for Co-operative Studies, University College Cork	€7,923
Awarded 2005		
To Update and Establish a 2005 / 2006 Base for the Budget Items which Constitute a Low Cost but Acceptable Standard of Living Drawing on Irish Sources and Experience	The Vincentian Partnership for Social Justice	€4,000
A Study of the Feasibility of Developing an Irish Health Poverty Index	The Institute of Public Health in Ireland	€4,000
Living Conditions and Accommodation Standards for Lone Parents in the Private Rented Sector: Considerations for new Rental Accommodation Scheme	OPEN / Threshold	€2,500

### Visiting Research Fellowship at the Policy Institute, Trinity College Dublin (paid in 2006)

Awarded 2006		
Developing an Emancipatory Model of Labour Market Activation of Social Welfare Claimants	Trinity College Dublin. Fellowship awarded to: Mary Murphy	€11,645
National Anti-Poverty Strategy: A Paradigm Shift in Irish Social Policy?	Trinity College Dublin. Fellowship awarded to: Jim Walsh	€11,645

### PhD Fellowships (paid in 2006)

Awarded 2005		
A Comparative Study of Housing Benefits in Europe and the Impact of Housing Benefit Policy Reform in Ireland	Philip Hayes, Department of Economics, National University of Ireland Galway	€15,000 + €4,140 fees
Awarded 2004		
Evolving Local Governance and Social Partnership – Enhancing Social Inclusion?	Chris McInerney, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Limerick	€15,000



## Appendix 3 – EU Special Support Programme for Peace and Reconciliation Grants paid in 2006

### **In 2006, grants were paid under the following Measures:**

Measure 1.5	Positive Actions for Women;
Measure 2.1	Reconciliation for Sustainable Peace;
Measure 2.4c/2.4	Pathways to Inclusion, Integration and Reconciliation of Victims;
Measure 2.6	Promoting Active Citizenship;
Measure 2.7	Developing Weak Community Infrastructure;
Measure 5.3	Developing Cross-Border Reconciliation and Understanding.

For details of projects under other measures, please refer to Pobal's Annual Report and the Annual Report of Border Action.

All of the payments listed below were made by the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB) through their central payments unit, unless otherwise stated.

### Measure 1.5 Positive Action for Women

Promoter/Applicant Name	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
Workers Educational Association	€27,991.50	€27,991.50	€0.00
Louth County Enterprise Board	€40,149.49	€40,149.49	€0.00
Donegal County Enterprise Board	€14,501.08	€14,501.08	€0.00
Cavan County Childcare Committee Ltd	€5,362.33	€5,362.33	€0.00
Co. Monaghan Partnership	€9,992.11	€9,992.11	€0.00
Sligo Co. Enterprise Board Ltd	€20,899.82	€20,899.82	€0.00
Sligo County Enterprise Board Ltd.	€41,202.40	€41,202.40	€0.00
Workers Educational Association	€79,407.60	€79,407.60	€0.00
North Leitrim Women's Centre CDP	€20,823.96	€20,823.96	€0.00
Donegal County Enterprise Board	€13,772.00	€13,772.00	€0.00
	<b>€274,102.29</b>	<b>€274,102.29</b>	<b>€0.00</b>

## Measure 2.1 Reconciliation for Sustainable Peace

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
CDVEC Curriculum Development Unit	€103,446.81	€103,446.81	€0.00
Co. Monaghan Community Network Ltd.	€20,204.15	€20,204.15	€0.00
Drogheda Community Forum	€9,119.55	€9,119.55	€0.00
Foinn Chonallacha Teo	€16,569.74	€16,569.74	€0.00
National University of Ireland, Galway	€160,428.22	€160,428.22	€0.00
Raphoe Economic Development Group Ltd	€3,390.95	€3,390.95	€0.00
County Monaghan Community Network Ltd	€228,775.84	€228,775.84	€0.00
Donegal Travellers Project	€102,879.60	€102,879.60	€0.00
Curriculum Development Unit	€42,849.30	€42,849.30	€0.00
Manorcunningham Community Development Association	€76,720.70	€76,720.70	€0.00
Raphoe Economic Development Group Ltd	€130,268.37	€130,268.37	€0.00
Letterkenny Women's Centre	€133,177.05	€133,177.05	€0.00
Drogheda Community Forum Peace Initiatives	€66,553.16	€66,553.16	€0.00
White Oaks Housing Association Ltd	€73,054.48	€73,054.48	€0.00
Organisation for Ex-servicemen and Women Teoranta (ONET)	€17,324.84	€17,324.84	€0.00
Donegal County Council	€5,347.50	€5,347.50	€0.00
Worker's Educational Association	€38,776.20	€38,776.20	€0.00
Inch Island Community Association	€29,193.88	€29,193.88	€0.00
	<b>€1,258,080.34</b>	<b>€1,258,080.34</b>	<b>€0.00</b>

## Measure 2.4C/2.4 Pathway to Inclusion, Integration and Reconciliation of Victims

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
Clones Community Forum Ltd	€20,604.24	€20,604.24	€0.00
Radio Pobal Inis Eoghain	€16,153.55	€16,153.55	€0.00
Abhaile Aris	€30,895.06	€30,895.06	€0.00
Fáilte Abhaile	€14,329.95	€14,329.95	€0.00
Cavan Family Resource Centre Ltd.	€9,549.53	€9,549.53	€0.00
GROW	€10,974.77	€10,974.77	€0.00
Tirhugh Resource Centre	€8,397.53	€8,397.53	€0.00
Inch Island Community Assoc	€23,712.87	€23,712.87	€0.00
Kilnaleck & District Community Co-op Society Ltd	€19,518.76	€19,518.76	€0.00
Tús Nua Sligeach	€23,548.17	€23,548.17	€0.00
GROW	€94,570.77	€94,570.77	€0.00
Tús Nua Sligeach	€81,409.25	€81,409.25	€0.00
Cavan Family Resource Centre	€99,587.42	€99,587.42	€0.00
Expac	€144,772.71	€144,772.71	€0.00
Iar Cimi Liatroma Teo	€142,290.88	€142,290.88	€0.00
Fáilte Chluain Eois	€111,793.37	€111,793.37	€0.00
Abhaile Aris Teo	€208,377.50	€208,377.50	€0.00
Faillte Abhaile	€144,223.78	€144,223.78	€0.00
Expac Ltd	€13,804.50	€13,804.50	€0.00
Migrant Rights Centre Ireland	€25,636.00	€25,636.00	€0.00
	<b>€1,244,150.61</b>	<b>€1,244,150.61</b>	<b>€0.00</b>

## Measure 2.6 Promoting Active Citizenship

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
Letterkenny C.D.P Youth Project	€135.63	€135.63	€0.00
Donegal South Forum Ltd	€3,163.48	€3,163.48	€0.00
Sligo County Council	€15,154.14	€15,154.14	€0.00
Monaghan County Council	€34,148.54	€34,148.54	€0.00
Donegal County Council	€27,692.57	€27,692.57	€0.00
Co. Leitrim Community Forum	€61,689.06	€61,689.06	€0.00
Donegal Local Development Company	€7,222.50	€7,222.50	€0.00
Pobal Eascarrach Teoranta	€3,000.00	€3,000.00	€0.00
Inishowen Partnership Company	€1,711.70	€1,711.70	€0.00
North Western Health Board	€10,500.00	€10,500.00	€0.00
Cavan County Council	€13,472.23	€13,472.23	€0.00
Monaghan Community Forum	€11,131.15	€11,131.15	€0.00
Second Chance Education Project for Women	€2,011.80	€2,011.80	€0.00
HITEC Carrickmacross	€7,350.00	€7,350.00	€0.00
Kilnaleck & District Community Co-op	€8,662.50	€8,662.50	€0.00
	<b>€207,045.30</b>	<b>€207,045.30</b>	<b>€0.00</b>

## Measure 2.7 Developing Weak Community Infrastructure

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
Community Workers Co-op	€11,685.87	€11,685.87	€0.00
Dunfanaghy Community & Family Resource Ltd	€23,812.22	€23,812.22	€0.00
Castleblayney Arts & Community Development Co Ltd	€38,436.90	€38,436.90	€0.00
Cashelard Community Development Association	€23,422.50	€23,422.50	€0.00
ADoPT	€14,906.67	€14,906.67	€0.00
Barnesmore Community Development Association Ltd.	€3,872.39	€3,872.39	€0.00
Laragh Area Development Ltd.	€44,918.15	€44,918.15	€0.00
Rockcorry Development Association	€47,110.26	€47,110.26	€0.00
Drumsna Development Association Ltd.	€37,898.02	€37,898.02	€0.00
Quigley's Point Community Centre Ltd	€91,154.57	€91,154.57	€0.00
Assoc for the Development of Pettigo & Tullyhommon	€86,598.55	€86,598.55	€0.00
Community Workers Co- operative - Donegal Network	€94,013.37	€94,013.37	€0.00
Clones Community Forum Ltd	€145,484.82	€145,484.82	€0.00
County Monaghan Partnership	€39,207.01	€39,207.01	€0.00
Killeshandra Community Council	€92,095.54	€92,095.54	€0.00
Donegal Local Development	€24,366.60	€24,366.60	€0.00
Cooley Development Association	€12,000.00	€12,000.00	€0.00
One Parent Exchange and Network	€30,824.40	€30,824.40	€0.00
Border Minority Group	€54,396.19	€54,396.19	€0.00

## Measure 2.7 Developing Weak Community Infrastructure (continued)

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
Monaghan and Cavan County Development Boards	€13,640.10	€13,640.10	€0.00
Tuath c/o Business Development Centre	€21,332.10	€21,332.10	€0.00
Quigley's Point Community Centre Ltd.	€12,214.20	€12,214.20	€0.00
Second Chance Education Project for Women	€36,128.10	€36,128.10	€0.00
Convoy and District Development Association Ltd	€27,318.92	€27,318.92	€0.00
	<b>€1,026,837.45</b>	<b>€1,026,837.45</b>	<b>€0.00</b>

### Measure 5.3 Developing Cross-border Reconciliation & Understanding

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
Glencree Centre for Reconciliation	€25,751.81	€11,717.07	€14,034.74
Kiltyclogher Cashel Development Co. Ltd	€22,348.83	€10,168.72	€12,180.11
Shankill Community Association	€28,686.76	€13,052.48	€15,634.28
Glencree Centre for Reconciliation	€14,777.29	€6,723.67	€8,053.62
Riverstown Enterprise Development	€19,344.28	€8,801.65	€10,542.63
An Teach Ban: Centre for Peace Building	€253,075.45	€115,149.33	
Glencree Centre for	€208,231.69	€94,745.42	
Upstate Theatre Company	€202,085.92	€91,949.09	
Glencree Centre for Reconciliation	€177,911.31	€80,949.65	€96,961.66
Cumann Gaelach Chnoc na Ros Doire	€87,872.43	€39,981.96	€47,890.47
Kiltycashel Cross Border Development Company Ltd.	€106,010.01	€48,234.55	€57,775.46
Monaghan Neighbourhood Youth Project	€149,178.82	€67,876.36	€81,302.46
Riverstown Enterprise Development ( Sligo) Ltd.	€117,111.64	€53,285.80	€63,825.84
Larne Enterprise Development Company ( LEDCOM)	€13,611.58	€6,193.27	€7,418.31
Imeall Tra Teo	€33,177.90	€15,095.94	€18,081.96
The Organic Centre	€137,900.57	€62,744.76	€75,155.81
NIPPA - The Early Years Organisation	€37,069.68	€16,866.70	€20,202.98
Donegal YMCA	€53,989.63	€24,565.28	€29,424.35
Boomerang Theatre Company	€80,884.79	€36,802.58	€44,082.21
The Shaylyn Group Ltd	€26,832.00	€12,208.56	€14,623.44
Inishowen Partnership Company	€44,179.72	€20,101.77	€24,077.95



### Measure 5.3 Developing Cross-border Reconciliation & Understanding (continued)

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid STG	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
Mediation Resource Centre	£10,266.13	€14,885.89	€6,773.08	€8,112.81
Springfield Intercommunity Development Project	£25,479.22	€36,944.87	€16,809.92	€20,134.95
Derry and Raphoe Action	£18,968.98	€27,505.02	€12,514.78	€14,990.24
Monaghan & Portadown Partnership (MAPP) Ltd	£4,433.62	€6,428.75	€2,925.08	€3,503.67
Downpatrick & District/ Listowel Linkage Group	£3,924.74	€5,690.87	€2,589.35	€3,101.52
Coiste na nIarchimi	£77,501.02	€112,376.48	€51,131.30	€61,245.18
Horizon (Ireland) Ltd	£45,227.29	€65,579.57	€29,838.70	€35,740.87
Co-operation Ireland	£12,724.42	€18,450.41	€8,394.94	€10,055.47
Co-operation Ireland	£11,362.42	€16,475.51	€7,496.36	€8,979.15
Tyrone Donegal Partnership	£27,392.13	€39,718.59	€18,071.96	€21,646.63
Irish School of Ecumenics	£13,607.44	€19,730.79	€8,977.51	€10,753.28
Enniskillen Community Development Project	£22,054.21	€31,978.60	€14,550.26	€17,428.34
Newbuildings Community & Environmental Assoc	£2,844.34	€4,124.29	€1,876.55	€2,247.74
NI Children's Holiday Scheme	£27,675.66	€40,129.71	€18,259.02	€21,870.69
NI Assoc Citizens Advice Bureaux	£78,170.89	€113,347.79	€51,573.24	€61,774.55
The Drake Music Project	£8,873.03	€12,865.89	€5,853.98	€7,011.91
Community Visual Images	£22,747.06	€32,983.24	€15,007.37	€17,975.87

### Measure 5.3 Developing Cross-border Reconciliation & Understanding (continued)

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid STG	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
Teach Na Failte/Cross Border Project	£12,515.91	€18,148.07	€8,257.37	€9,890.70
Derry Well Woman	£104,432.48	€151,427.10	€84,799.18	€66,627.92
Derry and Raphoe Action	£92,042.48	€133,461.60	€74,738.50	€58,723.10
Coiste na nIarchimi	£116,672.01	€169,174.41	€94,737.67	€74,436.74
Community Visual Images	£96,763.84	€140,307.57	€78,572.24	€61,735.33
Mediation Resource Centre	£28,750.80	€41,688.66	€23,345.65	€18,343.01
Cross Border Centre for Community Development		€48,360.60	€27,081.94	€21,278.66
The Horizon Project (Ireland) Ltd	£68,730.75	€99,659.59	€55,809.37	€43,850.22
NICHS	£28,623.00	€41,503.35	€23,241.88	€18,261.47
Shankill Community Association		€58,821.55	€32,940.07	€25,881.48
The Nerve Centre	£31,615.20	€45,842.04	€25,671.54	€20,170.50
Interaction Belfast	£28,362.90	€41,126.21	€23,030.68	€18,095.53
Community Development Agency	£39,971.24	€57,958.30	€32,456.65	€25,501.65
Maydown Youth training Projects Ltd	£29,835.00	€43,260.75	€24,226.02	€19,034.73
Carlingford Community Development Ltd		€38,978.10	€21,827.74	€17,150.36
South Armagh Rural Women's Network	£10,512.60	€15,243.27	€8,536.23	€6,707.04
Sandy Row	£30,553.25	€44,302.21	€20,157.51	€24,144.70
Farset	£24,887.79	€36,087.30	€16,419.72	€19,667.58
BACS	£8,451.87	€12,255.21	€5,576.12	€6,679.09

### Measure 5.3 Developing Cross-border Reconciliation & Understanding (continued)

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid STG	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
FYG	£13,976.45	€20,265.85	€9,220.96	€11,044.89
Border Arts	£8,079.89	€11,715.84	€5,330.71	€6,385.13
Cumann Gaelach	£20,529.87	€29,768.31	€13,544.58	€16,223.73
Pushkin Prizes	£20,054.72	€29,079.34	€13,231.10	€15,848.24
Dunfield Football Club	£146,462.39	€212,370.47	€96,628.56	€115,741.91
Iontaobhas Rurai	£1,586.83	€2,300.90	€1,046.91	€1,253.99
FJORDLANDS	£6,579.97	€9,540.96	€4,341.14	€5,199.82
Ligoniel	£9,930.27	€14,398.89	€6,551.49	€7,847.40
Ballinahinch/ Drogheda	£3,404.03	€4,935.84	€2,245.81	€2,690.03
CB Orchestra		€24,250.34	€11,033.90	€13,216.44
Scoutlink	£17,865.48	€25,904.95	€11,786.75	€14,118.20
Gallery of Photography		€86,144.61	€39,195.80	€46,948.81
Sligo VEC		€15,084.41	€6,863.41	€8,221.00
Farsset Inishowen & Border Counties Initiative	£95,603.41	€138,624.94	€77,629.97	€60,994.97
Sandy Row Community Development Agency	£71,425.80	€103,567.41	€57,997.75	€45,569.66
PLATO Blackwater		€34,000.00	€19,040.00	€14,960.00
The 1825 Project	£34,848.34	€50,530.09	€28,296.85	€22,233.24
Dunfield Football Ltd	£47,830.71	€69,354.53	€38,838.54	€30,515.99
County Museum, Dundalk and Newry & Mourne Museum		€45,139.17	€25,277.94	€19,861.23
Trojans Youth & Community Development Group	£15,000.00	€21,750.00	€12,180.00	€9,570.00

### Measure 5.3 Developing Cross-border Reconciliation & Understanding (continued)

Promoter/ Applicant Name	Total Paid STG	Total Paid €	ROI Element €	NI Element €
New Border Generation Teoranta		€94,265.34	€52,788.59	€41,476.75
Newry & Mourne Enterprise Agency	£12,660.00	€18,357.00	€10,279.92	€8,077.08
Irish Trade Union Trust (ITUT)	£66,267.53	€96,087.92	€53,809.24	€42,278.68
Tyrone Donegal Partnership	£32,660.05	€47,357.07	€26,519.96	€20,837.11
Cross Border Orchestra of ireland		€20,400.00	€11,424.00	€8,976.00
Ballymacarrett Arts & Cultural Society	£107,665.89	€156,115.54	€87,424.70	€68,690.84
Balor DCA/ Border Arts 2000	£20,000.00	€29,000.00	€16,240.00	€12,760.00
Centre for Cross Border Studies	£18,155.00	€26,324.75	€14,741.86	€11,582.89
Cavan and Fermanagh County Museums		€37,500.00	€21,000.00	€16,500.00
The Centre for Cross Border Studies	£32,490.00	€47,110.50	€26,381.88	€20,728.62
Irish School of Ecumenics Trust	£24,421.00	€35,410.45	€19,829.85	€15,580.60
	<b>£1,993,471.35</b>	<b>€5,233,509.69</b>	<b>€2,612,006.26</b>	<b>€2,621,503.43</b>
<b>Total Payments 2006</b>		<b>€9,243,725.68</b>	<b>€6,622,222.25</b>	<b>€2,621,503.43</b>

1. The above payments made under the Cross-border Measure 5.3 comprise both the NI element and ROI element.
2. Payments under all of the above Measures were made by Special EU Programme Body through its Central Payment Unit.

## Appendix 4 – New Publications (as at 31 December 2006)

*Assessing Student Learning Opportunities in Community Development Education*, Rahaleen, Combat Poverty Agency 2006

*Better Policies, Better Outcomes: Promoting Mainstreaming Social Inclusion*, Combat Poverty Agency with OSI, NESF, EAPN Europe, ENSP, OFMDFM NI, Seguranca Social, Directorate for Health and Social Affairs Norway, Dublin 2006

*Community Development: Current Issues and Challenges*, Combat Poverty Agency, Lee, A, Dublin 2006

*Communities, Voices and Change*, Airey, S, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

*Community Development and Public Policy*, Lynam, S, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

*Day In, Day Out – Understanding the Dynamics of Child Poverty*, Layte R, Maître B, Nolan B and Whelan C, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

*Financial Exclusion in Ireland: An Exploratory Study and Policy Review*, Caroline Corr, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

*Finding your Way around Local Government*, Curley, H, Dublin 2006 (co-published by Combat Poverty Agency and Comhairle)

*Finding your Way around the Budget*, Curley, H, Dublin 2006 (co-published by Combat Poverty Agency, Comhairle and the Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action [NICVA])

*Good Practice in Community Based Peace Building*, Maher, H and Basanth, Y, Border Action, Monaghan 2006

*Integrating Policy into Work Planning*, Lynam, S, Managing Better 10, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

*Left Outside?* Bassett, M, Haran, N, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006 (reprint)

*Making a Decisive Impact on Poverty Through Social Partnership*, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

Online briefings on how 'to do policy' (co-published by Combat Poverty Agency and NICVA), Dublin 2006

*Poverty and Social Inclusion: Linking Local and National Structures*, Ó'Riordáin S, Combat Poverty Agency 2006

*Poverty Impact Assessment in the National Development Plan*, Walsh K, Dublin 2005

*Promoting Equity in Ireland's Tax System* Combat Poverty Agency, Wall, C, Barrett, A, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

*Setting Targets to Reduce Poverty and Health Inequalities*, Nolan, B, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

*Tackling Child Poverty: A Dynamic Perspective* (Policy Statement), Combat Poverty Agency

*The Role of Community Development in Tackling Poverty*, a Literature Review, Motherway, B. Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

*Using a Rights-Based Approach to Tackle Poverty*, Combat Poverty Agency, Dublin 2006

## Appendix 5 - Research Seminars 2006

Title	Date
<p><b>Health Inequalities and Irish General Practice in Areas of Deprivation</b></p> <p>Philip Crowley, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Children</p>	17 January
<p><b>Poverty in Public Housing in Limerick: The Limerick City Council Tenants Profile</b></p> <p>Des McCafferty, Department of Geography, Mary Immaculate College, Limerick</p>	1 February
<p><b>Analysis of the Distributive and Poverty Impact of Budget 2006</b></p> <p>Jim Walsh, Head of Research and Policy, Combat Poverty Agency</p>	14 February
<p><b>Affordable Housing: Evaluating the 1999 Scheme</b></p> <p>Declan Redmond &amp; Gillian Kernan, School of Geography, Planning and Environmental Policy, University College Dublin</p> <p><i>Study funded by Combat Poverty's PRI scheme</i></p>	28 February
<p><b>Ireland's Income Distribution in Comparative Perspective</b></p> <p>Brian Nolan, Economic and Social Research Institute &amp; Timothy M. Smeeding, Syracuse University and Luxembourg Income Study(LIS) Syracuse, NY</p>	14 March
<p><b>Financial Exclusion in Ireland: An Exploratory Study</b></p> <p>Caroline Corr, Research Officer &amp; Vanessa Coffey, Research Officer, Combat Poverty</p> <p><i>Study undertaken jointly by Combat Poverty and the Financial Regulator</i></p>	28 March
<p><b>Free Time and Leisure Needs of Young People Living in Marginalised Communities</b></p> <p><i>Tina Byrne, Elizabeth Nixon, Paula Mayock, &amp; Jean Whyte, Children's Research Centre, Trinity College Dublin</i></p> <p><i>Study funded under the Poverty Research Initiative</i></p> <p><i>Venue: Conference Room – Parkgate Hall, Conyngham Rd, D8</i></p>	26 April
<p><b>The Institutionalisation of Anti-Poverty Policy in the Social Partnership Process</b></p> <p><i>Dr Eileen Connolly, Centre for International Studies, School of Law &amp; Governance, Dublin City University</i></p> <p><i>Study funded under the Poverty Research Initiative</i></p>	9 May

Title	Date
<p><b>Active Labour Market Programmes and Poverty Dynamics in Ireland: Evidence from the Living in Ireland Panel Survey</b></p> <p><i>Dr Brendan Halpin, Department of Sociology, University of Limerick &amp; John Hill, Department of Economics, University of Limerick</i></p> <p><i>Study funded under the Poverty Research Initiative</i></p>	23 May
<p><b>Poverty Trends – Results from EU SILC 2003 &amp; 2004</b></p> <p><i>Jim Walsh, Head of Research and Policy, Combat Poverty Agency</i></p>	8 June
<p><b>Exploring the Experience and Nature of Deprivation in a Disadvantaged Urban Community: A Socially Perceived Necessities Approach</b></p> <p><i>Dr Micheál Collins, Department of Economics, Trinity College Dublin / Institute of Public Administration</i></p>	28 June
<p><b>Social Capital and Quality of Life in Disadvantaged Urban Neighbourhoods: A Critical Analysis</b></p> <p><i>Dr Eileen Humphreys, Rural Development Department, Tipperary Institute</i></p>	6 September
<p><b>Economic Implications of Non-standard Employment</b></p> <p><i>Dr Breda McCabe, IRCHSS Post-Doctoral Fellow, School of Sociology, University College Dublin</i></p> <p><i>Study funded under Combat Poverty's PhD Fellowship</i></p>	26 September
<p><b>Older People in Poverty</b></p> <p><i>Martina Prunty, Research Intern, Combat Poverty Agency</i></p>	5 October
<p><b>Poverty, Health Status and Access to GPs and Related Services in Ireland</b></p> <p><i>Dr Richard Layte, Dr Anne Nolan and Prof Brian Nolan, The Economic and Social Research Institute</i></p> <p><i>Study commissioned by Combat Poverty Agency</i></p>	24 October
<p><b>Child Poverty and the Structure of Child Income Support</b></p> <p><i>Dr Tim Callan, The Economic and Social Research Institute</i></p>	7 November
<p><b>An Investigation into the Nature &amp; Incidence of Consumer Debt in Ireland: Developing an Intervention Strategy for Low Income Customers</b></p> <p><i>Dr Deirdre O'Loughlin, Department of Management &amp; Marketing, University of Limerick</i></p> <p><i>Study funded under the Poverty Research Initiative</i></p>	6 December





Combat Poverty Agency



Financial Statements for the year ended  
31 December 2006

## Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for presentation to the Houses of the Oireachtas

I have audited the financial statements of the Combat Poverty Agency for the year ended 31 December 2006 under the Combat Poverty Agency Act 1986.

The financial statements, which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein, comprise the Statement of Accounting Policies, the Income and Expenditure Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes.

### **Respective Responsibilities of the Board of the Agency and the Comptroller and Auditor General**

The Agency is responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with the Combat Poverty Agency Act 1986, and for ensuring the regularity of transactions. The Agency prepares the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland. The accounting responsibilities of the Members of the Agency are set out in the Statement of Members' Responsibilities.

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

I report my opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland. I also report whether in my opinion proper books of account have been kept. In addition, I state whether the financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

I report any material instance where moneys have not been applied for the purposes intended or where the transactions do not conform to the authorities governing them.

I also report if I have not obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the purposes of my audit.

I review whether the Statement on Internal Financial Control reflects the Agency's compliance with the Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies and report any material instance where it does not do so, or if the statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information of which I am aware from my audit of the financial statements. I am not required to consider whether the Statement on Internal Financial Control covers all financial risks and controls, or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of the risk and control procedures.

I read other information contained in the Annual Report, and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. I consider the implications for my report if I become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

## Basis of Audit Opinion

In the exercise of my function as Comptroller and Auditor General, I conducted my audit of the financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board and by reference to the special considerations which attach to State bodies in relation to their management and operation. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures and regularity of the financial transactions included in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Agency's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

I planned and performed my audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations that I considered necessary in order to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming my opinion I also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

## Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the state of the Agency's affairs at 31 December 2006 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

In my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Agency. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.



**Gerard Smyth**

**For and on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General**  
**20 June 2007**

## Statement of Members' Responsibilities

The Combat Poverty Agency was established in 1986 by order of the Minister for Social and Family Affairs made under the Combat Poverty Agency Act, 1986.

Section 10(1) of the Combat Poverty Act, 1986 requires Combat Poverty to keep, in such form as may be approved by the Minister for Social and Family Affairs, with the consent of the Minister for Finance, all proper and usual accounts of all monies received or expended by it.

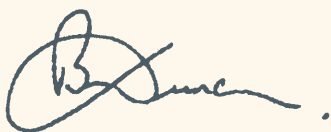
In preparing those financial statements, the Members of the Agency are required to:

- » select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- » make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- » prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that Combat Poverty will continue in operation;
- » state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

The Members of the Agency are responsible for keeping proper books of account which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of Combat Poverty and which enable it to ensure that the financial statements comply with Section 10(1) of the 1986 Act. The Members of the Agency are also responsible for safe-guarding the assets of Combat Poverty and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### Basis of Financial Statements

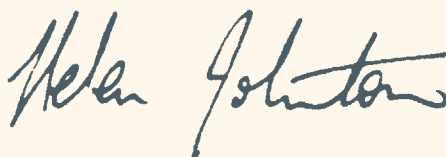
Combat Poverty Agency in co-operation with Pobal (formerly Area Development Management Ltd. (ADM Ltd.)) have set up a Joint Management Committee to administer the EU Special Support Programme for Peace and Reconciliation in the six border counties. The transactions, for which Combat Poverty is liable on the basis of the joint management agreement, on its "core" operations, are consolidated in these financial statements.



**Brian Duncan**

**Chairperson**

**19 April 2007**



**Helen Johnston**

**Director**

## Chairman's Statement on the System of Internal Financial Control

On behalf of the members of the Board of Combat Poverty Agency, I acknowledge our responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal financial control is maintained and operated by Combat Poverty.

The system can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorized and properly recorded, and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected in a timely period.

### Key Control Procedures

The Board has taken steps to ensure an appropriate control environment is in place by:

- » establishing formal procedures through various committee functions to monitor the activities and safeguard the assets of the organisation;
- » clearly defining and documenting management responsibilities and powers; and
- » developing a strong culture of accountability across all levels of the organisation.

The Board is continuing its practice of:

- » working closely with Government and various agencies and institutions to ensure that there is a clear understanding of Combat Poverty Agency's goals and support for Combat Poverty's strategies to achieve those goals;
- » carrying out regular reviews of strategic plans, both short and long term, and evaluating the risks to bringing those plans to fruition;
- » setting annual and longer term targets for each area of our operations, followed by the regular reporting on the results achieved;
- » establishing and enforcing extensive standard procedures and provisions under which financial assistance may be made available to projects, including compliance with tax, regulatory and reporting procedures; and
- » provisions requiring repayment if the project does not fulfil commitments made by the promoter.

The system of internal financial control is based on a framework of regular management information, administrative procedures, including segregation of duties, and a system of delegation and accountability. In particular, it includes:

- » regular reviews by the Board of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts;
- » setting targets to measure financial and other performances; and
- » formal project management disciplines.

The Board's monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control is informed by the work of the internal auditor, the Audit Committee which oversees the work of the internal auditor, the Management Team

of Combat Poverty who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the financial control framework, and comments made by the Comptroller and Auditor General in his management letter or other reports.

In 2006, PriceWaterhouseCoopers were re-appointed for a further year as internal auditor, and reported directly to the Audit Committee, which met on five occasions during the year. Following changes in Board membership, a number of new members were appointed by the Board to the Audit Committee in September.

During the year, the Audit Committee considered reports prepared by Internal Audit, the Financial Statements for 2005 and other relevant reports. The Audit Committee in turn reported regularly to the Board.

The Resource Management Committee of the Board also considered in detail a major Review of Resources in Combat Poverty carried out by Deloitte Consultants, including a review of financial procedures and systems.

### **Annual Review of Controls**

I can confirm that the Board reviewed the effectiveness of the system of financial controls in 2006.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brian Duncan', followed by a period.

**Brian Duncan**

**Chairman**  
**19 April 2007**

## Statement of Accounting Policies

### Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared using the accruals method of accounting, except as indicated below, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention.

Financial Reporting Standards recommended by the recognised accountancy bodies are adopted as they become operative.

### Oireachtas Grant-in-Aid

The income from this source represents actual cash receipts in the year.

### EU Funding

Funding for the EU Special Programme for Peace and Reconciliation plus Technical Assistance funding to meet costs of administering the programme is taken to income to match expenditure incurred.

The balances of receipts in excess of expenditure and/or of expenditure in excess of receipts are disclosed as Deferred Income and/or Debtors, as appropriate.

### Projects and Programmes to Combat Poverty

Expenditure represents payments made by Combat Poverty during the year. Ownership of capital items, purchased by project organisers, is vested in the parties who funded the project on a proportionate basis.

The interest of Combat Poverty in such assets is not included in these financial statements.

### Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Fixed Assets are shown at original cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis at the following annual rates:

Furniture 12.50%	Equipment 20.00%	Computer Equipment 33.33%
------------------	------------------	---------------------------

### Capital Account

The Capital Account represents the unamortised amount of income allocated for the purchase of fixed assets.

### Superannuation

Combat Poverty operates a defined benefit pension scheme which is funded annually on a pay as you go basis from monies available to it, including monies provided by the Department of Social and Family Affairs.

Pension costs reflect pension benefits earned by employees in the period and are shown net of staff pension contributions which are refunded to the Department in accordance with Combat Poverty Agency financing arrangements. An amount corresponding to the pension charge is recognised as income to the extent that it is recoverable, and offset by grants received in the year to discharge pension payments.

Actuarial gains and losses arising on scheme liabilities are reflected in the Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses and a corresponding adjustment is recognised in the amount recoverable from the Department.

Pension liabilities represent the present value of future pensions earned by staff to date. Deferred pension funding represents the corresponding asset to be recovered in future periods from the Department.



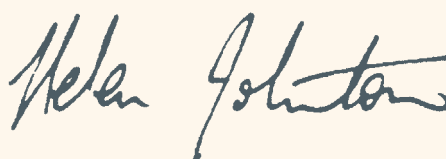
## Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December, 2006

	Notes	2006 €	2005 €
<b>Income</b>			
Oireachtas Grant-In-Aid			
Department of Social and Family Affairs		<b>3,688,775</b>	4,236,000
EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation	1a	<b>1,201,424</b>	1,127,628
Net Deferred Funding for Pensions	9c	<b>449,000</b>	429,000
Refundable Employee Contributions to DSFA	9d	<b>(45,987)</b>	(11,829)
Other Income	1b	<b>449,025</b>	374,888
		<b>5,742,237</b>	6,155,687
Transfer (to)/from Capital Account	6	<b>32,729</b>	(17,494)
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>5,774,966</b>	6,138,193
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Projects and Programmes to Combat Poverty			
Innovative Programmes	2a	<b>854,520</b>	817,166
Communications and Public Affairs		<b>508,622</b>	450,436
Research Promotion, Studies and Policy Analysis		<b>362,080</b>	417,680
EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation	2b	<b>41,938</b>	103,911
EU Mainstreaming Social Inclusion	2c(i)	<b>275,192</b>	180,512
EU Local Authority Inclusion	2c(ii)	-	20,994
		<b>2,042,352</b>	1,990,699
Development, Support and Administration Costs			
Salary Costs and Expenses	3	<b>2,343,075</b>	2,337,463
Rent and Other Administration Costs	4	<b>1,056,673</b>	879,226
Pensions Costs	9d	<b>404,013</b>	418,171
Depreciation	5	<b>55,891</b>	41,328
		<b>3,859,652</b>	3,676,188
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>5,902,004</b>	5,666,887
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year		<b>(127,038)</b>	471,306
Surplus at 1 January		<b>726,352</b>	255,046
Surplus at 31 December		<b>599,314</b>	726,352

The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 11 form part of these Financial Statements.



**Brian Duncan**  
Chairperson



**Helen Johnston**  
Director

**Dated: 19 April 2007**

## Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses

	Notes	2006 €	2005 €
Surplus /(Deficit) for Year		<b>(127,038)</b>	471,306
Experience (Gains)/Losses on Pension Scheme Liabilities		<b>(49,000)</b>	(159,000)
Adjustment to Deferred Pension Funding		<b>49,000</b>	159,000
Total Recognised Gain /(Loss) for the Year		<b>(127,038)</b>	471,306

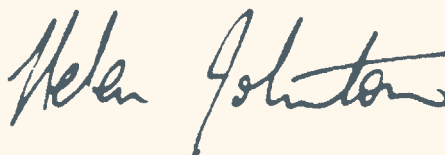
The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 11 form part of these Financial Statements.



**Brian Duncan**

**Chairperson**

**Dated: 19 April 2007**



**Helen Johnston**

**Director**

## Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2006

	Notes	2006 €	2005 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Furniture and Equipment	5	<u>73,411</u>	<u>106,140</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Debtors and Prepayments		138,149	123,868
Cash at Bank and on Hand		<u>1,718,000</u>	<u>1,825,381</u>
		<b>1,856,149</b>	<b>1,949,249</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Creditors and Accruals		352,337	420,903
EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation - Technical Assistance	1	442,961	311,460
Deferred Income - EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation	1	401,537	401,537
Deferred Income - HSE		60,000	-
Deferred Income - Mainstreaming Social Inclusion 2c(i)		-	63,997
Deferred Income - Fuel Poverty Initiative		-	25,000
		<u>1,256,835</u>	<u>1,222,897</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>599,314</u>	<u>726,352</u>
<b>Total Assets Less Current Liabilities Before Pension</b>			
		<b>672,725</b>	<b>832,492</b>
Deferred Pension Funding		3,000,000	2,600,000
Pension Liability		<u>(3,000,000)</u>	<u>(2,600,000)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>672,725</u>	<u>832,492</u>
<b>Represented By:</b>			
Capital Account	6	<u>73,411</u>	<u>106,140</u>
Surplus on Income and Expenditure Account		<u>599,314</u>	<u>726,352</u>
		<b>672,725</b>	<b>832,492</b>

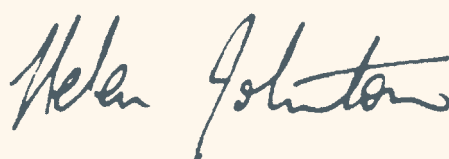
The Statement of Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 11 form part of these Financial Statements.



**Brian Duncan**

**Chairperson**

**Dated: 19 April 2007**



**Helen Johnston**

**Director**

## Notes to Financial Statements

### 1. Income

	2006	2005
	€	€
<b>a EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation</b>		
<b>Programme Funding</b>		
Deferred Income at 1 January	<u>401,537</u>	2,346,007
Funding via the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,927,659)</u>
(Deferred Income) at 31 December	<b>(401,537)</b>	(401,537)
Income recognised	-	16,811
<b>Technical Assistance</b>		
(Grants Receivable)/Deferred Income at 1 January	<u>311,460</u>	(44,411)
Funding via the Special EU Payments Body (SEUPB)	<u>1,332,925</u>	<u>1,466,688</u>
Grants Receivable/(Deferred Income) at 31 December	<u>(442,961)</u>	<u>(311,460)</u>
Income recognised	<b>1,201,424</b>	1,110,817
Overall Total	<b>1,201,424</b>	1,127,628

ESF/ERDF funding received from the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs comprises 25% Exchequer and 75% EU funding.

To meet the administration costs of the various Measures of the Special EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation, 75% of Technical Assistance funding is provided by the EU and 25% by the Irish and British Governments. The British Government contribution relates to Measure 5.3 and is 13.5%. Income is recognised to match expenditure of €41,938 for Support Costs and Administrative Costs of €1,159,486 (see Note 2 b).

From 2005 funding from the Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs was transferred directly to the Special EU Programmes Body which was responsible for making payments to projects through its central payments unit. The amount of €401,357 represents funds received in advance under the Peace I Programme which has now been completed. These funds are due to be repaid to the funding authority

## 1. Income

	<b>2006</b>	2005
<b>b Other Income</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
EU Social Exclusion Programme		
EU Commission	<b>200,359</b>	253,815
OFMDFM, Northern Ireland	<b>10,000</b>	-
Directorate for Health and Social Affairs, Norway	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Czech Rep .	<b>5,000</b>	-
Welsh Assembly	<b>5,000</b>	-
Scottish Executive	<b>5,000</b>	-
Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, Portugal	<b>2,500</b>	5,000
CRID, Bulgaria	<b>800</b>	-
Department of Social and Family Affairs	-	20,000
Health Service Executive - Building Healthy Communities	<b>145,000</b>	15,000
Sustainable Energy	<b>25,000</b>	-
Sales of Publications	<b>17,666</b>	14,748
Interest Earned on Deposit Accounts	<b>26,349</b>	48,749
Miscellaneous Income	<b>1,351</b>	489
Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs		
- White Paper	-	8,168
Profit on Disposal of Fixed Asset	-	3,025
Seminar Registration Fees	-	894
	<b>449,025</b>	<b>374,888</b>

## 2. Projects And Programmes To Combat Poverty

### a Innovative Programmes

One of the functions of Combat Poverty is to initiate and evaluate measures aimed at overcoming poverty. In line with this function Combat Poverty supports a limited number of projects and programmes in both urban and rural areas which seek to identify and develop strategies aimed at tackling the underlying causes of poverty. The programmes and innovative projects supported in 2006 have focused on access to health services, local and regional responses to poverty and supporting anti-poverty work through the "Having Your Say Programme". Combat Poverty also supports other projects and programmes by organising training and networking (in the form of seminars, conferences, meetings and publications).

Amounts spent under the main headings are as follows:

	<b>2006</b>	2005
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Local and Regional Responses to Poverty	<b>137,596</b>	196,324
Health Programme	<b>439,843</b>	382,694
Project support	<b>33,546</b>	33,617
Having Your Say Programme	<b>243,535</b>	204,531
	<b>854,520</b>	<b>817,166</b>

## 2. Projects And Programmes To Combat Poverty (continued)

### b EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation

Combat Poverty Agency along with its partner Pobal (Border Action) has responsibility for 10 measures of the EU Peace II and Peace II Extension Programme concentrating on the 6 southern border counties.

The Partnership also has responsibility for 2 other cross border measures along with its Northern partners, the Community Foundation for Northern Ireland and Co-operation Ireland. In total Border Action has responsibility for €142,266,286 aimed at reconciliation and social inclusion.

Border Action, in partnership with Co-operation Ireland, has responsibility for implementing Measure 3.1 of the EU Interreg IIIA Programme. This Measure contains €10,336,667 aimed at projects which target social inclusion and are cross border in structure.

The expenditure of Combat Poverty under the Peace II Programme for 2006 is summarised below:

<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>2006</b>
	<b>€</b>
Support Costs*	41,938
Administration**	<u>1,159,486</u>
	<u>1,201,424</u>

\* Support costs expenditure for the EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation covers programme promotion, project support and development, external appraisals, research and strategic development.

\*\* Administration expenditure for the EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation, which covers administration staff salaries, travel, subsistence, training, printing, postage, rent, maintenance, legal fees etc. is included in the figures set out in notes 3, 4 and 5 below.

From 2005 payments to Peace II and Interreg IIIA projects were made by the Special EU Programmes Body through its central payments unit on the recommendation of Border Action and therefore are not reflected in the accounts.

## 2. Projects And Programmes To Combat Poverty (continued)

### c EU Social Exclusion Programme

In 2003 Combat Poverty received funding under the EU Social Exclusion Programme to undertake two transnational exchange projects.

#### (i) Mainstreaming Social Inclusion

A final payment of €51,032 was received in 2006 from the EU Commission and €5,000 from a Contributory Partner in respect of 2005 and 2006. €40,019 represents payments made under the programme together with all the administration costs associated with the programme.

#### Evaluation of Mainstreaming Social Inclusion

Funding of €149,327 from the EU Commission and €28,300 from Contributory Partners was received in respect of a further study in 2006 on the Evaluation of Mainstreaming Social Inclusion.

€235,173 represents payments made under the programme together with all the administration costs associated with the programme. A final payment will be received in 2007 from the EU Commission following completion of the project.

#### (ii) Local Authority Social Inclusion

Work on the Local Authority Social Inclusion project came to an end in 2005.

## 3. Salary Costs And Expenses

	<b>2006</b>	2005
	€	€
Staff Salary Costs*	<b>2,023,857</b>	1,988,927
Temporary Employment Agency Costs	<b>42,614</b>	41,803
Members' Fees	<b>87,347</b>	83,803
Staff Training and Other Expenses	<b>72,824</b>	53,672
Travel and Subsistence		
- Staff	<b>76,044</b>	90,158
- Members and Sub-Committees	<b>21,759</b>	31,456
Staff Recruitment	<b>10,111</b>	36,709
Board and Staff Initiatives	<b>1,657</b>	4,590
Combat Poverty Seminar	<b>6,862</b>	6,345
	<b><u>2,343,075</u></b>	<u>2,337,463</u>

\* The cost of core staff employed by Combat Poverty in 2006 was €1,425,250, (2005: €1,385,790).

The average number of core staff (full-time equivalent) employed by Combat Poverty in 2006 was 24 (2005: 23). The figures given here include Combat Poverty's liability in respect of the remuneration of the 30 staff members in the EU Special Support Programme for Peace and Reconciliation.

#### 4. Rent and other Administration Costs

	2006	2005
	€	€
Rent and Rates	296,233	256,958
Postage and Telephones	93,710	89,362
Insurance	43,235	41,932
IT and Office Equipment Maintenance	39,302	46,830
General Maintenance	59,087	53,551
Consultancy Costs	74,209	47,678
Records and Archive Management	15,908	20,987
Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies	39,477	41,323
Light and Heat	20,597	17,644
Consortium Partners Technical Assistance*	308,338	193,111
Outreach Offices Support	8,285	4,477
Internal Audit Fees	10,890	11,681
External Audit Fees	17,750	17,750
Sundry**	16,339	13,918
Legal/Professional Fees	13,313	22,024
	<u>1,056,673</u>	<u>879,226</u>

\* The Consortium Partners comprise Community Foundation for Northern Ireland and Co-operation Ireland.

\*\* Includes loss on disposal of assets of €266.

#### 5. Fixed Assets

	Furniture	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>				
Balance at 1 January				
- at Cost	180,786	183,896	111,886	476,568
Additions at cost	3,974	8,973	10,481	23,428
Disposals at cost	-	(7,832)	(75)	(7,907)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<u>184,760</u>	<u>185,037</u>	<u>122,292</u>	<u>492,089</u>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
Balance at 1 January	162,618	144,274	63,536	370,428
Charged in the year	3,997	18,164	33,730	55,891
Disposals	-	(7,591)	(50)	(7,641)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<u>166,615</u>	<u>154,847</u>	<u>97,216</u>	<u>418,678</u>
<b>Net Book Value - 31/12/06</b>	<b>18,145</b>	<b>30,190</b>	<b>25,076</b>	<b>73,411</b>
Net Book Value - 31/12/05	18,168	39,622	48,350	106,140



## 6. Capital Account

	2006 €	2005 €
Balance at 1 January	<u>106,140</u>	<u>88,646</u>
Income applied to purchase fixed assets	23,428	58,833
Amortised in the year in line with asset depreciation	(55,891)	(41,328)
Released on disposal of fixed assets	(266)	(11)
<b>Transfer to/(from) Income and Expenditure Account</b>	<u>(32,729)</u>	<u>17,494</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u><u>73,411</u></u>	<u><u>106,140</u></u>

## 7. Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December, 2006

## 8. Commitments

- a) There were no capital commitments at 31 December, 2006.
- b) Funding commitments of €731,897 existed at 31 December, 2006 (2005, €892,865) for Combat Poverty in respect of Commissioned Work and funding to Research Projects.
- c) Combat Poverty Agency has commitments up to the year 2017 in respect of the lease of office accommodation at Bridgewater Business Centre, Islandbridge. The rent on foot of this lease is €228,000 per annum which is subject to review on a five yearly basis.

## 9. Superannuation

- a) The Combat Poverty Agency Main Superannuation Scheme 1997, and the Combat Poverty Agency Spouses' and Children's Contributory Pension Scheme 1997 have been established, to take effect from 1 January 1987, in accordance with Section 14 of the Combat Poverty Agency Act, 1986. These Schemes are defined benefit superannuation schemes for its employees and are operated on a "pay as you go" basis.

The results set out below are based on an actuarial valuation of the pension liabilities in respect of serving and retired staff of the Agency as at 31 December 2006. This valuation was carried out by a qualified independent actuary for the purposes of the accounting standard, *Financial Reporting Standard No. 17 – Retirement Benefits (FRS 17)*.

## 9. Superannuation (continued)

### b Valuation Method

	2006	2005
	%	%
Discount Rate	5.50	5.50
Rate of increase in salaries	4.00	4.00
Rate of increase in pensions	4.00	4.00
Inflation	2.00	2.00

### c Net Deferred Funding for Pension in Year

	2006	2005
	€	€
Funding recoverable in respect of current year pension costs	450,000	430,000
Less Benefits paid in the year	(1,000)	(1,000)
	<u>449,000</u>	<u>429,000</u>

### d Analysis of total pension costs charged to expenditure

	2006	2005
	€	€
Service Charge	310,000	300,000
Interest on Pension Scheme Liabilities	140,000	130,000
Employee contribution	(45,987)	(11,829)
	<u>404,013</u>	<u>418,171</u>

#### Analysis of the amount recognised in statement of total recognised gains and losses

Experience (gain)/loss on Liabilities	(49,000)	(159,000)
(Gain)/Loss on change of assumptions (financial and demographic)	-	
	<u>(49,000)</u>	<u>(159,000)</u>

### e Deferred Funding Asset for Pensions

Combat Poverty recognises as an asset an amount corresponding to the unfunded deferred liability for pensions on the basis of the set of assumptions described above and a number of past events. These events include the statutory basis for the establishment of the superannuation scheme, and the policy and practice currently in place in relation to funding public service pensions including contributions by employees and the annual estimates process. Combat Poverty has no evidence that this funding policy will not continue to meet such sums in accordance with current practice. The deferred funding asset for pensions as at 31 December 2006 amounted to €3 million (2005: €2.6 million).

### f Movement in Net Pension Liability during the financial year

	2006	2005
	€	€
Deficit at beginning of the year	2,600,000	2,330,000
Current service cost	310,000	300,000
Benefits paid	(1,000)	(1,000)
Interest Cost	140,000	130,000
Actuarial gain	(49,000)	(159,000)
Deficit at end of year	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>2,600,000</u>

## 9. Superannuation (continued)

<b>g History of experience gains and losses</b>	<b>2006</b>	2005	2004
	<b>€</b>	€	€
Experience (Gain)/ loss on Scheme Liabilities	<b>(49,000)</b>	(159,000)	261,000
Percentage of present value of Scheme Liabilities	<b>1.63%</b>	6.12%	(11.20%)
Total amount recognised in STRGL	<b>(49,000)</b>	(159,000)	531,000
Percentage of Scheme Liabilities/Assets	<b>1.63%</b>	6.12%	(22.79%)

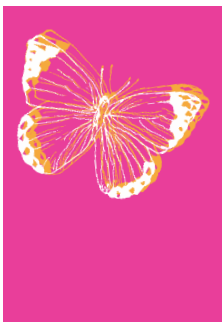
## 10. Board Members - Disclosure Of Interest

Combat Poverty has adopted procedures in accordance with the Code of Practice on the Governance of State Bodies in relation to the disclosure of interest of Board Members and these procedures have been adhered to.

There were no transactions in the year in relation to Combat Poverty's activities in which members had any beneficial interest.

## 11. Approval Of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements were approved by the Board on 19 April, 2007



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 **Combat Poverty Agency**  
*working for a poverty-free Ireland*

What your past has been, and your future, would not be