

**DUN LAOGHAIRE
RATHDOWN
LOCAL DRUG TASK
FORCE**

ACTION PLAN

September 2000

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREFACE

It is my privilege to present, on the behalf of the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Local Drug Task Force, our revised Action Plan. While much progress has been made in implementing the projects set out in our Plan submitted in September 1997 much still remains to be done.

It is still the case that the drugs issue affects everyone of us who live in the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Task Force Area. We may be directly or indirectly affected but none of us can escape the consequences of the increase in experimental, regular and problematic use of a large range of drugs by a large number of people of all classes in our area. It is still also the case that the drugs phenomenon is an incredibly complex interplay involving individuals, the drugs they take and the social environment in which they live.

Because of that complexity, we need a number of differing but interlocking responses by individuals, families, communities, voluntary organisations and the statutory agencies. The Task Force process provides the opportunity to achieve that goal. In this and in the original plan we have set out to devise local responses which will reduce the numbers of young people experimenting with legal and illegal drugs, on the basis that a smaller number of experimenters means a smaller number of people becoming regular users, which in turn means a smaller number of problematic and dependent (addicted) users.

In order to achieve this we are proposing a mix of preventative programmes (involving communities, schools and families); supply reduction initiatives and we are advocating necessary socio-economic changes in order to reduce many of the risk factors which predispose towards Heroin use in particular.

Realistically however, no matter how good or how comprehensive our primary prevention programmes might be, there are and sadly, will continue to be young people who experiment with drugs. Inevitably many will become

problem drug users. Our aim in this case is to try to reduce the harm these young people do to themselves, their families and the communities they live in. Our plan provides opportunities to divert drug users away from the drug scene before they become addicted.

By providing treatment, linked to rehabilitation it is our hope that those with drug problems can begin the process of change which will lead them away from their dependence and help reintegrate them into society. Provision of treatment facilities at local level is a controversial and highly emotional issue. The fact that objective evaluations of drug treatment programmes show that everybody gains from such programmes is consistently ignored in discussions and consultations about local treatment centres. Not only does the individual drug user and their family gain but the broader community also gains through reduced crime, reduced drug dealing, reduced recruitment of other young people into the drug scene and reduced spread of disease with all of the associated costs.

The challenge facing us as a community is how to reconcile the needs of our neighbours and our neighbour's children who have drug problems with the understandable but, in my opinion, unrealistic fears of those opposed to the local provision of treatment facilities. Accordingly, we are supporting the plans developed by the East Coast Area Health Board for the development of Community Drug Teams which we hope will provide a constructive response in this difficult area.

When we submitted our plan originally we recognised that proposals relating to the rehabilitation and reintegration of recovering drug users were conspicuous by their absence. We now have the opportunity to redress the situation and to prioritise this aspect of our work by building on the successes of the limited number of existing projects and by facilitating recovering addicts from our area access rehabilitation projects in other parts of the country. To some extent this course of action is forced on us by the fact that we have few voluntary agencies based in the Task Force area, who can provide such vital programmes for individuals who have already begun the process of moving from their drug using lifestyle back into mainstream society.

The lack of such agencies is not meant as a criticism of those who have worked valiantly and against great odds to create rehabilitation opportunities but rather a realistic awareness of the fact that despite all of the advantages of living in Dun Laoghaire Rathdown, we lack much of the social infrastructure and community capacity to effectively use the resources now available to respond to the drugs problem in our midst. For that reason the Task Force acknowledges and supports the efforts of the Southside Area Partnership to implement on a wider basis a CDSP Programme which will help redress the lack of capacity in key communities to respond effectively to the drugs issue.

In expressing my appreciation for the support of the Partnership, I also wish to express my personal thanks to them for giving me the opportunity to serve on the Task Force over the past three years. It has been an unique privilege to be able to worked with a dedicated and immensely hardworking group of people from the community and from the statutory agencies who have given so much of themselves to the process. Their commitment and investment of time, energy and knowledge has left me in awe and in admiration I thank them too for making my task a pleasant and an easy one. We are all indebted to our Co-Ordinator, Jim Ryan. Without him the original projects would not be in the healthy position they are in today and this Plan would have been impossible to finalise. His contribution to all our work is simply inestimable and we and the people of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown owe him a debt of gratitude, not only for his hard work on all our behalf, but also for the caring human way in which that work has been approached.

It is our hope that this plan will make a difference to the lives of all those affected by the drugs phenomenon. We do not claim that its implementation will herald the end of the drugs problem in our area. In the words of Winston S. Churchill "it is not even the beginning of the end but it is perhaps the end of the beginning".

**Dr. Desmond Corrigan
Chairperson.**

1.2 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many people have contributed to the production of this Revised Action Plan. In the first instance our thanks must go to all the groups and organisations that took the time and effort to submit proposals to the Task Force. In addition information was sought and received from a range of statutory organisations relating to the level of Current and Planned Services in the area. The Southside Partnership kindly allowed us to use extracts from the "United Vision Plan 2000-2006" to complete other sections of the plan. Thanks also to the Development Group for the information on the Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund. A sincere word of thanks to the Secretarial Staff in Centenary House for all their support and assistance over the past number of years. Special thanks and appreciation to the members of the Sub-Committees listed in Appendix 2.

The members of the National Drug Strategy Team and the Administrative Staff have always been extremely supportive and helpful to the work of the Task Force.

Finally, this plan would not have been produced without the patience, expertise and commitment of Ms. Mandy Molloy, Ms. Sandra Kelly and Ms. Jennifer Glansford.

1.3 PROCESS OF PREPARING REVISED ACTION PLAN

The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Local Drug Task Force was established in March 1997 in response to the local drug problem. To date the full Task Force has met on almost 50 occasions and four sub-committees, namely Drug Education/Prevention Rehabilitation, Drug Treatment and Supply Reduction were established and have held other meetings at numerous other times. A full list of Task Force Members and Sub-Committee Members is included in Appendices Nos. 1 and 2.

As part of the process of preparing the revised plans the Drug Task Force notified almost 600 local groups and organisations seeking submissions. In addition, a number of meetings with local community interests were organised as well as Advertisements in local Newspapers. Local consultancy meetings with the Criminal Assets Bureau, Juvenile Liaison Officers, Community Gardai, Youth Workers, Home School Liaison Teachers, Womens Groups etc. were used to inform groups about the Revised Action Plan and to allow the Task Force to inform itself about the needs of these groups and the communities they serve. The Drug Task Force Rehabilitation Sub-Committee commissioned research on the rehabilitation needs of local drug service users. A copy of the Executive Summary is attached as Appendix 3. The general outcomes of this research provided the basis for the rehabilitation proposals in this plan. The Drug Task Force members also consulted with their own Agency Staff and Community Groups to ensure as "wide a consultation process as possible. As a result of these actions, 51 individual proposals were received from groups throughout the Drug Task Force Area. The contacts made through existing Drug Task Force

Projects and the Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund contributed to the large number of proposals received.

Each proposal received was discussed by the relevant sub-committee and a recommendation made to the Drug Task Force. All the proposals have been carefully assessed by both the Sub-Committees and main Task Force. In some cases changes have been made by agreement with the group submitting the proposal. Not all of the proposals received were agreed by the Drug Task Force and other proposals have been

either amended or grouped together to ensure effective delivery of services. The impact of existing Drug Task Force projects has undoubtedly encouraged more communities to become actively involved with the Drug Task Force in developing extra services locally.

1.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF DRUG TASK FORCE AREA

The Drug Task Force has responsibility for a similar geographical area to that covered by the Southside Partnership. The following is an extract from the Southside Partnership's

"United Vision" 2000 - 2006 which contain useful and pertinent facts about the profile of the area. The Drug Task Force would like to acknowledge the assistance of the Southside Partnership in providing information for this section.

Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile of Southside Partnership Area

Introduction

The Southside Partnership covers pockets of disadvantage throughout South County Dublin, located in the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown and South Dublin County Council areas. The area does not form a single geographical unit, but rather consists of isolated pockets and estates which are interspersed among the affluent neighbourhoods of the area. The relative poverty of these areas is exacerbated by their co-existence with extreme affluence, in what is one of the richest areas in Ireland, and indeed Europe.

The target areas are primarily local authority housing estates and Travellers settlements which experience the following issues:

- Economic deprivation epitomised by high rates of unemployment which carries on from one generation to the next.
- High levels of welfare dependency
- Poor educational achievement
- Dereliction, including poor housing and local environments
- Poor quality public services, including transport, education, health, recreational and cultural services
- Large concentrations of lone parent households
- Problems of vandalism, drug misuse and crime

Description of the Area

With the exception of Whitechurch and pocket areas in Rathfarnham which falls into the South Dublin County Council area, the target areas are within the boundaries of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. The County Council area stretches from Booterstown in the North, to the border with county Wicklow in the south. The Irish Sea and Dublin Bay forms its eastern boundary, from which it stretches inland to Rathfarnham and the Dublin Mountains. The area, one of the largest urban Partnership's in the country, measures approximately 12km from north to south and 13km from east to west. It is very densely

populated, with 3912 people per square kilometre, compared to the national average of 135.

The majority of residents of the Dun-Laoghaire Rathdown Council are among the most affluent in Ireland, enjoying a good quality of life due to their proximity to the sea and mountains, good infrastructure and accessibility of a wide range of leisure and employment options- As many as 55 of the 69 DED's in the Council

area are among the 10 per cent most advantaged in Ireland, showing very favourable levels of employment, educational attainment and social class composition.

In stark contrast, the communities that form the Southside Partnership catchment experience extreme levels of poverty and deprivation, rating them among the most disadvantaged DED's in the country.

The total population of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown, and Whitechurch is 194,862, 2.5 per cent higher than at the time of the 1991 census. The Southside Partnership's communities account for approximately 22 per cent of this total, which includes nine DED's and fifteen pockets of disadvantage scattered throughout Dun Laoghaire Rathdown and Edmondstown.

Population Profile

The total population of the Partnership area is approximately 45,000. Of this total, 28,701 are located in the nine DED's while the remaining 16,299 are located in the twelve pockets of disadvantage dispersed throughout the county. There are four per cent more females than males in the area, which is higher than the national average of one per cent.

The population of the area declined by an average of 5 per cent between 1991 and 1996, 10 per cent greater than the county average. Only two DED's, Loughlinstown and Whitechurch, experienced an increase, with both witnessing a population surge of over 20 per cent.

The 24-44 years and 0-14 years age groups predominate in the Partnership area, signifying a large number of young families. Interesting demographic changes took place in the Partnership area over the 1986 to 1996 period, however. A 17 per cent decrease was recorded for the 0-14 age group, compared to 29 per cent increases for the 45-65 age groups.

In 1996, almost half the population of Loughlinstown, Rathallagh and Whitechurch was aged under 25 years.

The average rate of age dependency for the area is 36 per cent, considerably higher than the county and regional average of 32 per cent. This can be attributed to a higher than average representation of young and old in the population.

Educational Disadvantage

Educational disadvantage is entrenched in the Partnership area. As many as 39 per cent of the population of the nine DED's in the Partnership area can be classified as early school leavers, five per cent higher than the national average and more than double the figure for the county as a whole. The proportion of the population with a third level education, at 19 per cent, is just half the county average. 34 per cent of females in the area have received no formal education or primary education only, compared to 30 per cent of males, while two per cent more males than females have received a third level

education. This gender pattern in education diverges from national trends, which show women with slightly higher levels of educational attainment than men.

At the time of the 1996 census, only 8 per cent of people aged 15 or over in the Partnership area were students, compared to 14 per cent at county level and 12 per cent at national level. The figures were lowest for Monkstown Farm, Mounttown and Sallynoggin West. 10.4 per cent of all males over 15 in the area are students, compared to 9 per cent of all females.

Given the poor educational profile of residents of the Partnership area, it can be deduced that literacy problems have a significant impact of the quality of life of many people.

There is a dearth of official information available on the current extent of early school leaving in the area, but local evidence suggests that it remains an issue. A study of early school leaving undertaken in five schools in the Dun Laoghaire area, based on the 1993/94 academic year, showed a combined rate of drop out (pre-Junior Cert) and early school leaving (post Junior Cert) of 4.7 per cent

While participation rates of Travellers in the primary education system have increased significantly, the lack of transfer or continuation in post-primary education is a huge issue for Travellers in this area. Research in the Southside Partnership area showed that there were no Travellers over the age of 15 years in mainstream education. Underlying reasons included lack of cultural validation, lack of relevance of the curriculum to Travellers lives, lack of role models, discriminatory attitudes, accommodation and health related issues. As a result, Travellers have high levels of illiteracy and find it difficult to access employment and adult education.

EDUCATIONAL DISADVANTAGE: KEY ISSUES

Adults with poor educational qualifications and low skills face increased risk of unemployment and low paid employment. There is a need to invest resources in educational services for these groups.

Literacy is an issue across all age groups, but particularly among older people who left school early. Literacy is a barrier, not only to employment but also to adult education and training.

Young people continue to drop out of school early. These groups must be encouraged to remain within the educational system to reduce their risk of experiencing

unemployment and poverty.
Young people who have dropped out of school require support and guidance to enable them to access suitable training and/or employment.
Interventions to tackle educational disadvantage must take into account gender differences which cause differential participation in education by males and females.
Acute levels of educational disadvantage among Travellers requires tailored responses to their needs, encompassing support for pre-school education up to adult education.

Unemployment and Welfare Dependency

While the economy and employment rates have changed drastically since the 1996 census, the position of the Partnership areas relative to other areas at that time is worthy of analysis as it highlights the deeply rooted nature of unemployment and welfare dependency. At that time, the average unemployment rate for the area was 20 per cent, more than double the county average and five percentage points higher than the national average. The unemployment rate peaked in Mounttown at 30 per cent and was lowest in DL West Central at 15 per cent. At 57 per cent, the proportion of all unemployed (61% of all males, 47% of all females) who were out of work for three years or more is considerably higher than the national average of 47 per cent.

There are currently 5071 people registered as unemployed in the Partnership area. The decline in live register figures has been greater in the Partnership area than at national level, with an increased reduction recorded across all age groups.

Males and females over 25 years represent the majority of people signing on the live register.

Analysis of live register figures for the Dun Laoghaire office for March 2000 shows that just over half (51%) of all people signing on have been doing so for one year or less.

The 1999 CODAN report gives an indication of unemployment rates and welfare dependency in the nine areas it studies. Just half of principal earners participate in the labour force, while the unemployment rate is approximately 40 per cent. This figure is 23 percentage points lower than in 1993, but remains exceptionally high by any standards. Incomes are correspondingly low, with just under two thirds of principal earners receiving a gross income of £150 per week or less.

40 per cent of all females aged 15 years or over in the Partnership area are engaged in 'home duties' on a full-time basis.

Travellers have not benefited from the improved economy and the majority of Traveller families are dependent upon social welfare as their main source of income.

While on the whole, the labour force participation in the Partnership area increased by five per cent between 1986 and 1996, very divergent trends were evident within the area. Five DED's experienced a decline in the labour force participation rate, peaking at 22 per cent in Monkstown Farm. A slight population decrease was recorded for these areas over the same period, but the decline in the numbers of people in the labour force well outstripped this decrease. On the other hand, Loughlinstown, Rathallagh and Whitechurch experienced a huge surge in labour force participation rates, with an

increase of 35 per cent or more recorded in each area. This occurred against the backdrop of a very marginal rise in population and can be attributed to the changing demographic structure, as the young population of these estates reached working age.

The social class structure of the Southside Partnership area underlines the disadvantaged profile of the communities, relative to their affluent neighbours. Only 23 per cent of residents of the Partnership's target areas fall into Social Classes 1 and 2 (Higher and Lower Professionals) compared to 47 per cent of residents of the county as whole. At the other end of the social spectrum, only 13 per cent of the county's residents fall into Social Classes 6 and 7, 10 per cent less than the number of Southside Partnership residents found among these classes.

In Mounttown and Dun Laoghaire West Central, just under a quarter of the population falls into Social Class 7, an unclassified category, which include those who have never worked, or where the head of household has never worked.

Transport

A study of transport provision in four communities - Whitechurch, Ballyogan, Hillview and Columbanus, found that rather than supporting communities to counter the disadvantage they face, the public transport system acts as a stumbling block. Public transport in each area was found to be unpunctual, unreliable and failed to make vital links with education, employment and essential services.

For example. Social Welfare Services for Ballyogan are located in Dun Laoghaire, which requires two bus fares each way (amounting to £4) and approximately 90 minutes travelling each way.

Local Development Capacity

Community Development activity has increased in the area over the past number of years. In 1996, there were just two projects funded by the Department of Social, Community and Family Affairs (DSCFA) in the area, namely a Community Development Project in Mountwood Fitzgerald Park and a Family Resource Centre in Whitechurch. The Partnership Community Development Support Programme

(CDSP) facilitated funders, the Partnership and local groups to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the development and support of community projects in the area.

Family Resource Centres have recently been opened in Rosemount, Kilcross, Hillview and Ballyogan, with the latter two receiving core funding from the DSCFA. Loughlinstown and Shankill have been designated as areas for the development of new Community Development Projects. The Southside Travellers Action Group (STAG) and the Southside Women's Action Network (SWAN) have also received funding from the DSCFA to employ workers and open premises.

Lone Parents

The proportion of lone parent households in the Partnership area is considerably higher than the national or county average, as lone parent households tend to be over-represented in disadvantaged areas. In contrast to the county and national averages of 10 per cent, lone parents head 15 per cent of all households in the DED's in the Partnership area. In the pocket areas of disadvantage surveyed in the CODAN report,

lone parents headed one third of households, rising to 48 per cent in the case of Hillview Court and 64 per cent in Mountwood Fitzgerald. The report found that lone parent households are on the increase in the Partnership area, with 8.5 per cent more households falling into this category than in 1993.

At April 2000, a total of 6052 lone parents were in receipt of payments at post offices serving the Southside Partnership area.

For example, in Mountwood where local authority housing, including flat complexes predominate and social and economic deprivation are acute, 24 per cent of households are headed by a female lone parent.

Young People at Risk

At the time of the 1996 census, just under a quarter (23%) of the population of DED's in the Partnership area were aged 14 years or under, while 16 per cent were aged between 15 and 24 years. Based on the average representation of age groups in the DED's it can be estimated that there are a total of 10,260 children under 14 years in the Partnership area and an estimated 7,200 in the 15-25 age group.

DED	0-14 Years Total	0-14 Years % of Pop	Change in 0-14 age group 86-96%	15-25 Years Total	15-24 Years % of Pop.	Change in 15-24 age group 86-96%
Churchtown – Nutgrove	699	18.9	-44.3	730	19.8	-38.2
Clonskeagh – Farranboley	245	15	-38.1	249	15.2	-33.4
Monkstown Farm	370	17.3	-13.3	304	14.2	-52
Mounttown	537	28.5	.9	247	13.1	-45.8
Sallynoggin West	452	20.8	-4.8	278	12.8	-45.2
Dun Laoghaire W. Central	283	14.2	-8.7	276	13.9	-23.3
Killiney South/ Loughlinstown	2070	29.7	-20.6	1348	19.4	105.5
Shankill Rathallagh	944	28	37.5	725	21.5	62.9
Whitechurch/ Edmondstown	1606	33	8.5	726	14.9	23.7
Total/Ave	7206	22.8	-17.5	4883	16	-5

SECTION 2 REVIEW OF EXISTING PLANS

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF ORIGINAL PLAN

The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Local Drug Task Force submitted its substantive report to the N.D.S.T. in September 1997 following a brief but concentrated period of local consultations. As outlined then, the short space of time available to prepare the plan and the fact that the relevant local statutory, community and voluntary sector were at an early stage of development meant that it was extremely difficult to put forward a comprehensive and integrated plan. As a result the initial report sought funding for a range of basic community services and supports.

The main objectives of the original plan included:

Development of basic community services to enable communities to respond to the drug use.

Provision of targeted drug education programmes in selected local communities.
Creation of a wider range of drug rehabilitation programmes.
Design of new and innovative projects for targeted at-risk groups.

The main strategies used to meet these objectives were eighteen project proposals which were submitted and approved for funding by the N.D.S.T. In addition to these projects the L.D.T.F. ensured that the key statutory Agencies were encouraged to develop their drug related services in the area. The Chairman stated in his address that the Plan was simply the first phase in dealing with the drug problem locally and that a wide range of Agencies and groups also had a responsibility to become involved.

2.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING PROGRESS ON MEETING OBJECTIVES

There were eight of the original eighteen proposals either directly or indirectly proposed through the Drug Task Force itself. As a result there was a lot of work involved for the relevant Sub-Committees in setting up the proposed projects. In addition some of the project promoters required a significant amount of assistance to enable them to establish their projects.

Despite these considerations fourteen of the approved eighteen proposals have been set-up and have been in operation for at least one year. Virtually all the funding that was approved for the other four proposals has been reallocated to existing and new projects. The four proposals that did not become operational were (i) Training for Youth Leaders, (ii) Outreach Worker, (iii)

Family Therapist and (iv) Support for Satellite Clinics. The needs identified by these proposals have by and large been met by initiatives from the Statutory and Voluntary Sectors. One of the key factors in establishing projects was the structure and strength of the project promoter. The

stronger and more experienced the project promoter, the quicker and easier the setting up process. This point underlines the need for the Drug Task Force and other development Agencies to assist in capacity-building initiatives within communities and groups. There were relatively few difficulties experienced by the project promoters regarding accessing their grants quickly and effectively. There was a welcome minimum of paperwork involved and by and large the channels of funding dealt quickly and efficiently with the process of drawing down funds.

Support from the N.D.S.T. and an encouraging attitude by the Statutory bodies both assisted proposals becoming viable projects.

Considerable progress has therefore been made in meeting the general objectives set by the Drug Task Force in its September 1997 plan. On a cautionary note however, it is important to state that some of the existing projects will need on-going support and attention due to the nature of their activities and the increasing demands on voluntary groups and committees.

2.3 REVIEW OF EXISTING PROPOSALS

The Drug Task Force received funding approval for eighteen proposals contained in its September 1997 Report. Fourteen of these proposals subsequently became operating

projects and a recent study of the projects recommended that all fourteen projects be mainstreamed with certain modifications. Up to 30-06-00 a total of £885,323.24 has been allocated to these and other Drug Task Force initiatives.

It is clear from the evaluation carried out and local knowledge that each of the projects has made a significant impact locally. The close co-operation between the statutory and community sectors required by the projects has resulted in a building of trust and understanding at local level. The work done at project level has actually highlighted the need for extra resources and this has been reflected in some of the proposals submitted for this revised Action Plan.

The following is a brief summary of each project and the funding allocated to 30-06-00.

Page 15 is missing

PROJECT DLR 5

ALTERNATIVE HIGH PROJECT

This project is managed by Dun Laoghaire Youth Service and provides outdoor activities for a targeted group of 10-18 year olds in three communities.

The 35 week intensive programme consists of adventure sports, arts workshops and sessional workshops on careers, recreational opportunities and substance abuse. Youth Service Staff and C.E. Workers from Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project as well as volunteers carry out the work of the project. This programme is based in Ballybrack, Loughlinstown and Mounttown and caters for over 50 targeted young people. The project is very popular with high participation and retention rates.

**Amount allocated to Project to 30-06-00
£106,083**

PROJECT DLR 7

ARREST REFERRAL SCHEME

This project was initiated by the Drug Task Force and is managed by Dun Laoghaire Garda Station. The objective of the programme is to use the opportunity presented by the impact of arrest to encourage an individual to confront their drug use and seek help in response.

The programme involved the design and production of printed drug information which is displayed in local Garda Stations as well as being given to those arrested under the Misuse of Drugs Act. The project has now been accepted by local Gardai and further development is planned to involve the E.C.A.H.B. Outreach Workers as a means of referring people for treatment.

**Amount allocated to project to 30-06-00
£2,500**

PROJECT DLR 6

PILOT DRUG EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

This project was initiated by the Drug Task Force and built on existing community groups as well as developing new groups. The programme involved training local parents to work with teachers in primary schools to conduct Drug Education Courses in designated schools. The areas to benefit from this initiative to date are Sallynoggin, Dun Laoghaire, Mounttown, Glathule, Killiney, Ballybrack, Loughlinstown, Shankill, Sandyford and Balally. The support of the School Principals and especially the Home/School Liaison Teachers has been invaluable in establishing this initiative. The recruitment of suitable parents and the organisation of relevant training took time but significant progress has been made in the last 12 months with 30 parents receiving training. The programmes have been very well received by the schools and are complementary to the Walk Tall programme. To date 10 schools and approximately 500 Primary School Children have benefitted from the six session programme.

**Amount allocated to Project to 30-06-00
£33,333**

PROJECT DLR 8

YOUTHWORK SUPPORT FOR SHANGANAGH

This project is administered by Dun Laoghaire Youth Service with a local Advisory Committee. The initiative involves the provision of a full-time Youth Worker to organise general youth activities and also to

work with at-risk young people. This area had been neglected in terms of youth work provision, has a significant Youth Population and a lack of local facilities. The project has already made a very positive contribution to the area and has become an integral part of the response to youth needs. Up to 200 local young people have benefitted from the project which also has one C.E. Worker from Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project as well as local volunteers involved.

**Amount allocated to Project to 30-06-00
£72,667**

PROJECT DLR 9

DUBLIN SAFER DANCING INITIATIVE

The Dublin Safer Dancing Initiative is managed by a sub committee of the Drug Task Force. The project arose out of a need to respond to the abuse of ecstasy and other dance drugs in night clubs. The programme included the organisation of a training course for over 20 night club owners and managers followed by a more intensive training programme for 10 Door and Security Staff employed by night clubs. The project was well received by the Night Club Industry and has already been broadened both in terms of geographical scope and content. Two Participant Researchers employed by the E.C.A.H..B. are currently co-ordinating research in Night Clubs throughout the Greater Dublin region. This project highlighted the need to focus on non-opiate drug abuse and has tremendous scope for development.

**Amount allocated to Project to 30-06-00
£5,000**

PROJECT DLR 13

COMMUNITY ADDICTION STUDIES COURSE

The Drug Task Force recognised the need very early on to enable individuals at community level to develop a broader and

deeper understanding of drug issues in order to provide community leadership. This initiative is aimed at meeting this need through the organisation of suitable, accredited and affordable Addiction Studies Courses locally. The project has engaged with both NUI, Maynooth and Urrus, in providing Certificate and NCVA Level 2 courses for over 120 people in the last three years- In addition some introductory courses and follow up modules have been organised at community level for almost 50 participants.

The evaluation of the courses has been highly positive on the impact locally at both community and statutory level. The NUI, Maynooth course is conducted in conjunction with the E.C.A.H.B. Education Officers and local tutors have been trained to facilitate the Orrus course.

**Amount allocated to Project to 30-06-00
£50,500**

PROJECT DLR 10

BALLYOGAN YOUTHWORK PROJECT

This youthwork support project is administered by Dun Laoghaire Youth Service in conjunction with a local Advisory Committee. The Ballyogan area is one with an increasing youth population, a critical lack of basic infrastructure and is isolated in terms of transport and facilities.

A variety of youthwork activities have been organised over the past two years and upwards of 100 local young people have participated. The project is based in the Resource Centre and additional Staff are provided by Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project.

**Amount allocated to Project to 30-06-00
£81,667**

PROJECT DLR 14

**SOUTHSIDE WOMENS ACTION
NETWORK –**

COUNSELLING FOR WOMEN

PROJECT.

This initiative sought funds to employ a full time counsellor to provide on-site support and advice for mothers and partners of drug abusers to carry out small group work with women who wish to act as voluntary support, and to develop drug abuse prevention programmes with existing and new groups. It takes a local community based approach which has uncovered a number of important issues including domestic violence. The counsellor has a full case load and has developed contacts across the Drug Task Force area.

Satellite Clinic. Numbers on the project are restricted because of the size of the premises.

Amount allocated to Project to 30-06-00
£104,767

**Amount allocated to Project to 30-06-00
£58,083**

PROJECT DLR 15

OASIS PROJECT

The Oasis Project is a community based drugs initiative established in 1997 as a response to the local drug problem- The programme incorporates medical treatment, counselling, structured rehabilitation programme and family support for the local area. The project is based in a Local Authority flat and a Management Committee oversee the running of the centre. FAS have provided Community Employment places through the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project for recovering drug users and a structured rehabilitation programme is in place.

At present there are 5 clients on the drug rehabilitation programme and 7 on the

PROJECT DLR 18

PATHFINDER PROJECT

This initiative came about as a result of work undertaken by the Senior Addiction Counsellor from the E.H.B, local volunteers and the Southside Partnership Drugs Working Group. There was a clear need for a structured rehabilitation programme for clients attending Patrick Street Treatment Centre. The project eventually amalgamated with the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project and started formally in the summer of 1999. The lack of a premises caused huge difficulties until one was secured in early 2000. The programme is still in its infancy and a great deal more work needs to be done to enable a comprehensive rehabilitation process to be put in place including a proper staffing structure. At present there are 10 participants on the project all of whom are on C.E. with a Project Co-ordinator (vacant) Project Worker and Support Worker in place.

Amount allocated to Project to 30-06-00
£58,333

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2.4 REVIEW OF YOUNG PEOPLES FACILITIES AND SERVICES FUND

In January 1998, the Government established the Young People at Risk Programme, the centrepiece of which is the Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund. The Exchequer will

contribute over £30M to the fund over the next three years to support a variety of capital and non-capital projects in disadvantaged areas. The Government has also decided that at least £20M will be targeted at Local Drug Task Force areas. Objectives of the Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund are:

The enhancement and integration of existing facilities and services for young people in the target areas.

The development of new, viable facilities and amenities, including sport and recreational facilities in these areas where gaps have been identified.

The development of strategies to attract "at risk" young people into these facilities.

The development of additional youth services for young people "at risk".

Support for voluntary and community groups and organisations working with "at risk" young people through the provision of small once-off grants to enable them to contribute to the objectives of the agreed plan for the area.

A total of 42 projects, 27 service and 15 Capital, were approved for the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Local Drugs Task Force Area in 1999. The original amount approved for these projects was £1,540,00 and an additional £168,200 was allocated in 2000 to meet increased costs for Capital Projects.

The Local Development Group which produced the Y.P.F.S. Fund Plan was chaired by Mr. Peter O'Brien, Director, Dun Laoghaire Youth Services, the Dun Laoghaire V.E.C. representative was Mr. M. O'Lionain and the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co. Council representative was Mr. E. Vesey. Mr. Jim Ryan L.D.T.F. Co-ordinator serviced the Committee. Ms. Emma Campbell has been appointed Development Officer for the Fund and additional staff resources have also been allocated to Dun Laoghaire V.E.C. and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co. Council to administer the projects. A Drug Task Force sub-committee comprising of representatives from the Southside Partnership, Dun Laoghaire Voluntary Youth Council, Dun Laoghaire VEC Sport sub-committee and the Drug Task Force was set up to oversee the planning and implementation of the fund.

The following is a brief summary of progress on the projects to 31 July 2000:

YOUNG PERSONS' FACILITIES AND SERVICES FUND

Progress Report

Plan Level

Total number of projects approved funding: 42 projects

Total number of projects which have commenced operation:

12 Service Projects

9 Capital Projects

Total funding approved:	£1,540,000		
+ additional funding approved (Capital projects)	<u>£168.200</u>	Total:	£1,708.200
Total funding drawn down to date:			
	Capital: £208,000		
	Services: <u>£162.000</u>	Total:	£370,000
Total number of target group catered for to date:			1,200 young people
Total number of capital developments completed:			3
Total number of programmes/services in operation:			11

SP1: Mounttown Education and Social Development

YPFSF Funding approved £20,000.

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date: **Total £6,667.00**

Start date: April 2000

Current stage of development:

This programme started at the beginning of April 2000. At present the programme is providing a combination of both recreational, sports and personal development programmes to young people between the ages of 10 to 15 years in the Mounttown area.

Management Structure in place:

At present representatives -from both the Management Committee of Mountwood Youth Committee and a representative from Dun Laoghaire Youth Service oversee the management of this project.

Number of target group catered for to date:

Approximately 60 young people within this target group have benefited from this programme.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project, promoter and funding agency, the main ones being:

- To explore and challenge attitudes to bullying, peer pressure.
- To build positive relationships in a safe and enjoyable environment.
- To encourage team building and group support.

Evaluation System: Regular meetings with Mountwood Youth Committee evaluating the progress of this project.

SP2:Sallynoggin Youth Work

YPFSF Funding approved £110,000.

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date:Jan-May £3,978.46
June

Start date: January 2000

Current stage of development:

A Youth Development Officer started in January 2000. At present a Youth Advisory Committee has been established. Youth programmes have been set up for young people between the ages of 10-12 and 13-15 years. Contacts have been made with the local schools and school premises are being used by various youth groups for programmes.

Management Structure:

In place.

A youth advisory committee has been established to provide a structure and direction for this project. Representatives from Dun Laoghaire Youth Service and local community representatives form the basis of this advisory group and meet on a monthly basis.

Number of target groups catered for:

To date approximately sixty young people are engaged in youth programmes in the Sallynoggin area.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency, the main ones being:

- to provide an alternative to anti-social behaviour for young people in this area
- to provide developmental and educational programmes for young people in the Sallynoggin area
- to encourage the development of youth leadership education system
- monthly meetings with YPFSF Project Officer and D.L.Y.S. Staff Support Officer.

Issues arising:

Ongoing support is needed for local management committees in relation to training, volunteer issues and resources.

SP 3: YPFSF Kilcross/Moreen/Sandyford Youth Project

YPFSF Funding approved: £90,000

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date:	Jan-May	£4,951.21
	June	

Start date: January 2000

Current stage of development:

A youth development officer started in January 2000. A youth advisory committee has been established. Various developmental and recreational programmes have been set up in the above areas catering for young people between the ages of 10 to 18 years of age.

Management Structure in place.

A youth advisory committee has been established in the above area. Representatives from Dun Laoghaire Youth Service and local community representatives form the basis of this advisory group which meets on a monthly basis.

Number of target groups catered for to date:

Approximately 100 young people are engaged in youth programmes in the above areas.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency, the main ones being:

To provide development and educational programmes to young people in the above areas

To encourage youth/community leadership

Evaluation System:

Monthly meetings reviewing the progress of this project with Project Officer and support meetings with Dun Laoghaire Youth Service Staff Support Officer.

Issues arising:

Ongoing support is needed for local management committees in relation to training, volunteer issues and resources.

SP 4: Loughlinstown/Ballybrack Youth Initiative

YPFSF Funding approved: £90,000.

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date £3,909.82

Start date: February 2000

Current stage of development:

At present groups are running catering for young people between the ages of 10 to 15 years. Programmes range from developmental youth work programmes to activity based programmes.

Management structure:

In place

A youth advisory committee is in place.

Number in target group catered for to date:

Approximately 200 young people

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency

to develop specialised programmes and supports for young people
to support parents and volunteers in setting up and implementing programmes
to network and liase with other organisations, agencies and community projects.

Evaluation System:

Monthly meetings with Project Officer and support meetings with D.L.Y.S. Staff Support Officer reviewing this project.

Issues arising:

Ongoing support is required for local management committees.

SP 5: Rosemount/Farranboley Youth Work

YPFSF Funding approved **£90,000.**

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date - Nil

Start Date: September 2000

Current stage of development:

A local resource centre has recently opened in the Rosemount area. A youth committee/advisory group has been established.

Preparations have been made for a development officer and community representatives make up the local youth committee. CYC has been chosen as the Service Provider for the Rosemount Development Officer position. The position was advertised in June and interviews will be held in July.

Management Structure:

A local youth advisory committee has been set up and will report to the Rosemount Management Committee.

Number of target groups catered for to date.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between projects, promoter and funding agency, the main ones being:

to provide developmental and educational programmes for young people in this area

to provide an alternative to anti-social behaviour for young people of the area

to provide for youth work programmes to young people agreed within the above catchment area.

Evaluation system:

To be put in place.

Issues arising:

The need for on-going support for local management committees.

SP 6: Prevention through Education

YPFSF Funding approved: £70,000

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date: Nil -

Start date:

Current stage of development:

Meetings have taken place with the Education and prevention Sub Group of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Drugs Task Force.

The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project have agreed to act as the employment body for this position which is intended to link with Proposal No. 12/200 - Establishment of a Drug Education Unit to enable a more integrated and networked response to drug education initiatives locally.

Management Structure:

Management/advisory group to be established representing the formal and non-formal education sectors.

Number of target group catered for to date:

Targets and objectives agreed

between project promoter and funding agency:

To develop policies in relation to drug mis-use prevention.

To offer schools support to deliver a S.A.P.P. to their students.

To offer schools a S.A.P.P. delivered by an outside trained facilitator

To plan programmes and host workshops for teachers, parents, community and youth leaders in relation to drug misuse.

Evaluation System:

Monthly meetings with advisory/management group.

Issues arising:

Extra funding is required to employ a fulltime facilitator over a three-year period for this project.

SP 8: Hillview/Mountainview Youth Project

YPFSF Funding approved: £90,000.

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date Nil

Start date: September 2000

Current stage of development:

A youth committee/advisory group have been established and are meeting on a regular basis. Preparations have been made for a youth development officer. **C.Y.C.** have been chosen by the local committee as the Service Provider.

The position was advertised and interviews will be held in July alongside interviews for the Rosemount Youth Work position.

Management structure:

In place.

A local youth advisory committee has been established and will report to the Hillview Management Committee.

Number of target group catered for to date.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between the project promoter and funding agency. The main ones being:

That young people will develop positive attitudes and practices through the development of personal, interpersonal and social skills in the areas of communication, assertiveness and decision-making skills.

To provide developmental, educational and recreational activities for young people within the Hillview/Mountainview area.

Evaluation System:

Evaluation system to be put in place.

Issues arising:

The need for on-going support for local management committee.

SP 9: Southside Travellers' Youth Service: Exchange House

YPFSF Funding approved: £100,000

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: £8,333.25

Start date: April 2000

Current stage of development:

A youth development officer has been employed since April 2000. At present the youth development officer is working as part of a team working at each Traveller site in the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown area (10 sites).

A youth work programme has been set up catering for young people within the age range of 10-12 and 13-15 years of age.

Management Structure in place:

A youth advisory committee has been established. Feedback and support is also given to the management committee of Exchange House on a regular basis.

Number in target group catered for to date:

60 young people.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency:

To support young travellers in accessing and participating in mainstream youth activities and facilities.

To engage in outreach work - to establish and develop trusting relationships with young travellers.

To provide educational and developmental youth work programmes for young travellers.

Evaluation system:

Monthly meetings with Development Officer and VEC Project Officer reviewing project to date.

SP 11: Arts Access: YPFSF

YPFSF Funding approved £35,000

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date: £1,188.42

Start Date: April 2000

Current stage of development:

At present Arts Access Programmes have been established in areas that have had no arts programmes in the past. Programmes consist of introductory workshops at present, including visual arts (drama, music, dance, etc.). The aim of being to develop a detailed programme in various areas to meet the needs of young people in the target group.

Arts Access has been set up in the following areas: Hillview, Rosemount, Booterstown, Sallynoggin and central Dun Laoghaire.

Management Structure in place:

Each project has a local youth committee/advisory group that oversees this arts access programme. The Youth Arts Officer in Dun Laoghaire Youth Service has regular **contact** with each programme and visits on a regular basis.

Number of target group catered for to date:

The number in this target group catered for to date would be approximately 200.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency, the main ones being:

To introduce youth groups in various areas to youth arts activities over an agreed time frame.

To bring groups together at a stage when projects have been completed and to have a Cafe evening - groups will exhibit their work, live bands, drama sketches, etc.

Evaluation System:

Regular meetings take place with the Arts Officer of Dun Laoghaire Youth Service and community workers from Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council supporting arts access projects.

Issues arising:

At present arts access runs in six areas in the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County. This requires a great amount of planning with each project and administrative support. Extra resources are needed with regard to this issue.

SP 12: Cois Cairn Youth Work

YPFSF Funding approved £12,000

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date £1,000

Start date: May 2000

Current stage of development:

Meetings have been held with volunteers from Cois Caim. A basic Youth Leadership Training Course has been provided for volunteers. A ten-week Outdoor Education programme is currently running in this area and plans have been put in place for an Arts Programme in September.

This project is managed by volunteers from Cois Caim and Dun Laoghaire Youth Service.

Number in target group catered for to date:

Approximately 30 young people are engaged in a youth work programme.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency, the main ones being:

To provide youth programmes for the target group in Cois Caim.

To provide supports and training for volunteers working with young people in Cois Caim.

Evaluation System:

Regular meetings with Project Officer and volunteers meeting with young people in Cois Caim reviewing the youth work programme.

Issues arising:

A fulltime Development Officer is required in this area to provide comprehensive youth work, support for the large amount of young people in this estate. At present support and training has been provided for volunteers but this is not sufficient to address the larger needs and growing numbers of young people in this area.

A lack of premises has also caused difficulty in relation to planning and running youth work programmes.

SP 13: Awareness Against Drug Misuse Website

YPFSF Funding approved: £7,150.

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: Nil

Start Date:

Current stage of development:

Management Structure in place:

Dun Laoghaire Youth Service

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and Funding agency, the main ones being:

Factual information on commonly misused drugs and their effects.

A contact list of agencies/personnel/programmes involved in prevention/treatment and counselling in relation to drug misuse among young people.

An outline of the measures undertaken by Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown Task Force in the area of education/treatment and rehabilitation.

This project will be monitored and evaluated by Dun Laoghaire Youth Service.

SP 14: Cuala Sports and Social Integration Project

YPFSF Funding approved **£70,000**

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: Nil

Start date:

Current stage of development:

Awaiting documentation as requested by Dun Laoghaire V.E.C.

Management Structure:

Cuala GAA Management Committee

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency:

To maximise the number of young people involved in sport and related activities in targeted areas of disadvantage

To provide leadership training and personal development skills for young people

To integrate an anti-drug, anti-crime theme into everyday activities.

Evaluation System: Review meeting with V.E.C. Project Officer

SP 15: Sports Access

YPFSF Funding approved **£35,000.**

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: £11,666.00

Start date: June 2000

Current stage of development:

Two fulltime and one part-time Co-ordinator for Sports Access have been employed for June, July and August to co-ordinate sports programmes in thirteen areas throughout the Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown area. Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council is co-ordinating this project.

Management Structure:

This is a joint project between Dun Laoghaire Youth Service and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

Number of target group catered for to date:

Approximately 450.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency:

To provide access to a range of sports to young people from disadvantaged areas.

To encourage a healthy lifestyle concept.

To increase opportunities for participation by young people in all Council funded facilities.

Evaluation System:

Monthly meetings take place with Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown County Council and Dun Laoghaire Youth Service. Detailed evaluation will take place in August on completion of the Sports Access programme for the summer months.

Issues arising:

Additional funding is required so that Sports Access can run throughout the year rather than the summer monthly only. There is a need to identify volunteers that could give some time to this project well in advance of the project's commencement. There is a need to look at a "Sports Camp" idea with the provision of extra personnel.

SP 16: Education and Prevention - South & West Network

YPFSF Funding approved: **60,000.**

YPFSF Funding drawn down to date: £10,000. .

Start date: October 1999

Current stage of development:

Two education networks have been established. Meetings have taken place with regard to planning programmes for September. Information workshops have been organised for September focusing on early school-leaving initiatives.

Difficulties occurred in connection with this programme as spending took place before procedures or Project Officer was in place.

Management Structure:

The project is managed by the South and West Network. Membership includes Home/School Liaison teachers, community representatives and youth workers.

Number of target group catered for to date: 150

Targets and Objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency:

To establish a South and West Network made up of Home/School Liaison teacher, community representatives, youth workers and parents.

To plan and implement successful early school-leaving initiatives.

To establish strong links between the formal and non-formal education sectors.

Evaluation:

Each network holds monthly meetings and planning and evaluation sessions take place every three months with VEC Project Officer and Education Co-ordinator with Southside Partnership.

Issues arising:

In total 14 schools are involved in this project. As a result monitoring and co-ordinating this project has resulted in some difficulties arising.

SP 17: Wayside Celtic Football Club

YPFSF Funding approved: £ 18,000.

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: Nil

Start Date:

Current stage of development:

At present all relevant documentation has been submitted. Dim Laoghaire V.E.C. is awaiting a plan of expenditure for Year 1 of funding.

Management Structure in place:

The project will be managed by the Management Committee of Wayside Celtic Football Club.

Targets and objectives have been agreed between the project promoter and the funding agency:

To promote and encourage young people to avail of the social, cultural and athletic activity that Wayside Celtic offers.

To provide alternatives to drug misuse by means of sports and recreational activities for young people "at risk".

Evaluation System:

Meetings every six months with Project Officer to evaluate/review this project.

SP 18 Community Awareness Programme

YPFSF Funding approved £15,000

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: Nil

Start date: June 2000

Current stage of development:

This project has not started as Brookfield Community Development Project are awaiting new premises and a new project centre. Meetings have taken place and programme ideas have been discussed. This programme will focus on young people 12-15 years of age in the Brookfield area.

Management Structure:

Brookfield Community Development Managing Group

Targets and objectives are at present being negotiated between Project promoter and funding agency

To provide a developmental youth work programme for young people in the Brookfield area.

To encourage community participation in Brookfield Community Development Project through youth programmes, training etc.

Evaluation System:

To be finalised.

Issues arising:

Delay in starting programmes due to lack of facilities for the Brookfield area.

Lack of volunteers to support a youth work programme.

SP 19 Shankill Bytes

YPFSF Funding approved **£10,000**

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: £2,500

Start date: September 2000

Current stage of development:

Request was made to the Secretary of the National Assessment Committee for this project funding to be allocated in year one. This has been agreed to and facilitates the payment of a part-time I.T. tutor.

Management Structure in place:

Shankill Bytes Management Committee

Number of target group catered for to date:

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency. The ones:

To provide training in computer skills for the long-term unemployed.

To support and enable work experience and training in this area.

Evaluation System: Meetings to be arranged with project officer and detailed evaluation on completion of year one of this programme.

SP 20 Southside Enterprise Education and Social Development

YPFSF Funding approved £10,000

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: Nil

Start date:

Current stage of development:

To date, one meeting has been held with a representative from this project. A further meeting has been requested to discuss revised plans. Meetings are to be held in September.

Management Structure in place.

Number of target group catered for to date:

Targets and objectives have yet to be agreed between project promoters and funding agency.

SP 21: ACCESS, Ballybrack

YPFSF Funding approved £10,000

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: Nil

Start date:

Current stage of development:

Meetings have been held with Ballybrack Football Club. Awaiting documentation and plan of expenditure for year one

Number of target group catered for to date:

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency, the main ones:

To develop and promote Ballybrack Boys and encourage new membership

To develop their facilities by way of enhancing their clubhouse.

Evaluation System:

Meetings with Project Officer reviewing this project.

SP 22: Youth and Sport Facility Access

YPFSF Funding approved **£15,000.**

YPFSF funding drawn down to date: Nil

Start date: September 2000

Current stage of development:

The funding allocated for this project will enable youth and sport groups to make applications to cover the cost of accessing a facility **to** host a programme of activity. Plans are in place to advertise alongside the Youth and Sports Grants in September.

Management Structure:

Dun Laoghaire V.E.C. and Dun Laoghaire Youth Service

Number of target groups:

Targets and objectives have been agreed between project promoter and funding agency:

To assist youth and sport groups with the costs of accessing a facility to host a programme or activity.

Evaluation System:

Ongoing monitoring and evaluation by Dun Laoghaire V.E.C.

**YOUNG PEOPLES FACILITIES AND SERVICES FUND
CAPITAL PROJECTS**

Project	Amount Approved	Amount Paid up to 28/07/00	Progress to Date
Ballyogan Youth and Community Centre	£150,000 + £30,000	Nil	<p>Steering Group in place. Consultation with community ongoing regarding future uses. Hope to apply for Part X early 2001. Completion late 2001. Estimated total cost £400,000 Few local facilities - Centre will cater for the target young group. Targets have been agreed Maintenance - Council Community Dept. Codan Management Grant. Shortfall is £220,000 Sources of other funding being investigated by Steering Group.</p>

Loughlinstown Community Rooms	£50,000 +£10,000	Nil	Management Committee established. Plans being drawn up. In process of applying for planning permission end 2000. Estimated total cost £75,000. Sources of other funding being investigated by the Management Committee.
Mountwood/Fitzgerald Park Community Development	£50,000 +£15,000	Nil	Management Structure in place three tier. This project is part of the redevelopment plan which is in the 1st Phase. Consultation with community ongoing re design and possible uses. Estimated total cost £1m Hope to apply for part 10 approval end 2000. Sources of other funding being investigated by the Management Committee.
Valeview F.C.	£40,000 +£8,000	Nil	Development Committee established. Management Committee of this project are considering their options in the light of financial shortfall. Sources of other funding being investigated by the Development Committee. Commence early 2001.
Sandyford Community Centre	£15,000	£15,000	Management Committee in place. Heating system & sports floor

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St. Mary's F.C.	£25,000 +£10,000	£25,000	Committee has been established. Commenced October 1999. Structure is built plumbing, ESB connections & heating still outstanding.
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Contd/.....			Due to be completed early 2001. Shortfall likely to be in the region of £15,000 (taking account of additional £10,000) Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown County Council funded Single Interest Grant of £10,000. Sources of other funding being investigated by the Committee. Catering for the target 6-20 years education, teamwork, leadership through the medium of soccer.
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Ballybrack Amateur Boxing Club	£6,000 +£1,000	£5,800	Established Management Committee. Shower & toilet facilities completed. Minor work to be completed August 2000. Boxing Training provided for target young group. Increase in numbers as facilities have been extended.
Whitechurch Sports Complex	£30,000 +£5,000	£24,000	Committee has been established Most of work completed including drainage of sports fields, supply & erection of posts and security fencing. Remainder of funds will be drawn down in September 2001 on completion of project by contractor. Providing structured activities for young people during and after school.
Adventure Education Development (Marine Activity Centre)	£9,500 +£5,000	Nil	Management Structure run by Dun Laoghaire Youth Service. Upgrading toilet, changing facilities and separate storeroom. Building will commence in September as additional funding of £5,000 has now been received. Estimated total cost of £15,000 Targets and objectives have been agreed.
Basement Project Company Monkstown	£26,000	Nil	Committee established. Other sites/buildings are being examined for this project.

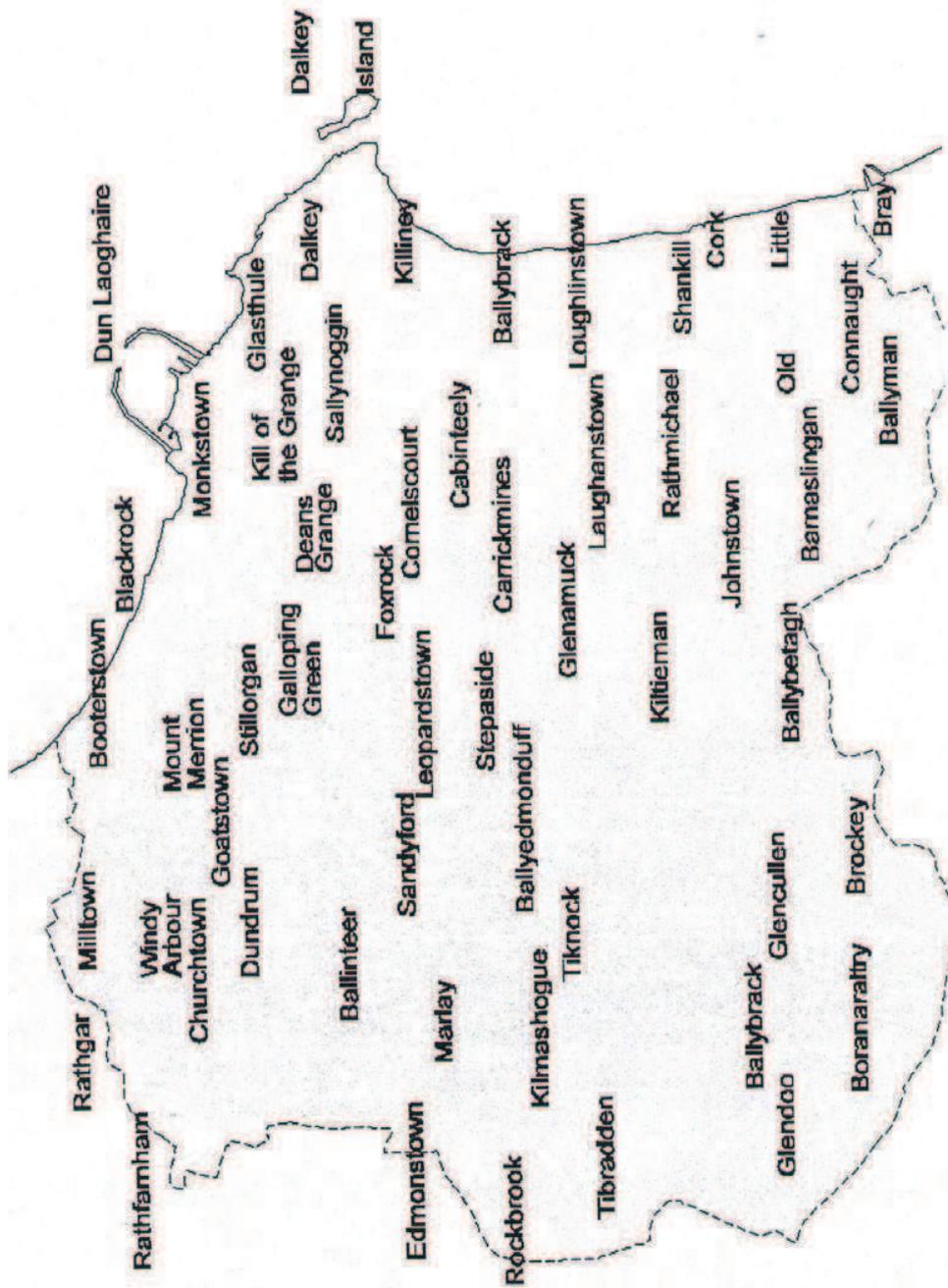
Ballyogan Youth Project	£20,000	£20,000	Resource Centre Management Committee established. Repairs to former shop for use as a Resource Centre - fully completed June 1999. Providing courses, workshops, various youth activities and general community use.
Ballybrack Project Centre	£10,000 +£2,000	£9,800	Management Committee in place Refurbishing Centre – completed March 2000 Minor works outstanding Enhancement of existing

			facilities by providing courses and activities for youth in Ballybrack area.
Implementation Costs-community Worker)	£67,200	£10,000	One Community Worker has been employed.
TOTAL	£640,700 (including additional funding)	£135,600	

2.5

MAP OF TASK FORCED AREA

NOTE: The areas of Whitechurch and Pocket Areas of Rathfarnham are not detailed on this map as they fall into the South Dublin Co. Council Area.



SECTION 3 REVISED DRUG TASK FORCE STRATEGY

3.1 NATURE AND EXTENT OF DRUG PROBLEM IN THE AREA

The use of illicit drugs tends to be a secretive and covert activity. As a result any attempt to estimate its prevalence with certainty is fraught with difficulty. Given the geographical size, the demographic trends and socio-economic characteristics of the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown area it would seem logical to assume that it shares a similar drug problem with other areas of Dublin. The following information has been selected to give a broad overview of the current drug situation in the area while acknowledging the lack of hard data and statistics.

DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN CO. COUNCIL RESIDENT AND TENANT INITIATIVE

This initiative has been piloted in the Ballyogan, Loughlinstown, Mountwood/Fitzgerald Park and Rathallagh/Shanganagh/Clifton areas. In the September 1999 Report of the initiative anti-social behaviour was raised as a key concern and the drug problem was identified as the single biggest issue in all four areas. In the wider council area there were 12 Notice to Quit Orders, 5 Warrants issued and 2 evictions for drug related anti-social behaviour.

SOUTHSIDE PARTNERSHIP UNITED VISION 2000-2006

The extensive Community Consultations that took place in 2000 identified a range of local concerns. However, drugs and the anti-social activities associated with drug dealing were consistently highlighted as a key issue across the Partnership Region.

A NUMBER OF INDICATORS ARE USED INTERNATIONALLY TO ESTIMATE THE SIZE OF PROBLEM DRUG TAKING. INCLUDED AMONG THESE ARE:

OPIOID RELATED DEATHS

According to R. Byrne M. Litt Project "The relative mortality risks of heroin, methadone and other drugs implicated in opioid related deaths" Dun Laoghaire Rathdown had the 3rd highest number of opioid related deaths of all Drug Task Forces in 1999. The number involved (9) was over double that of 1998. When taking into account the number of 15-44 year olds in Dun Laoghaire Rathdown the area is still rated 3rd highest for opioid related deaths.

Internationally it has been estimated that the annual rate of opiate related deaths varies from 0.8 to 1% of those involved. On that basis a multiplier of either 100 or 120 is used to estimate the overall number of drug users. Applying this the DLR figures produces an estimate ranging from 900 to 1080 opiate users in the Task Force Area.

NUMBERS ATTENDING DRUG TREATMENT IN THE TASK FORCE AREA

The following is a breakdown of the number of local people attending E.C.A.H.B. Drug Services at 31 March 2000.

Patrick Street	97
Dimdrum	13

Sallynoggin	21
Mounttown	5
G. P. Protocol	176
Trinity Court	5
TOTAL	317

The number of pharmacists dispensing methadone is 39 and the number of G.P.s on the Methadone Protocol is 42, 33 in the community and 9 in clinics.

The Internationally used multiplier based on those in treatment is 3 and on that basis the estimate of opiate users in the Task Force area is 951.

It must be stressed that these are not accurate numbers but rather estimates based on the incomplete data available. Another widely recognised method is to use capture-recapture methods but the data published for the Greater Dublin Area using this method did not unfortunately provide information relating to D.L.R.

Another source of data is information seizures and prosecutions by An Garda Siochana and a Garda Report is included below and in Appendix 4

The Garda Siochana do not have statistical data, which would quantify the total number of drug users in our area. However, in attempting to assess the extent of the problem heavy reliance can be placed on the crime statistics for the years 1996 to date (as shown in appendix 4). Crime has dropped steadily each year since 1996, as shown to the extent that the 1999 crime figures showed a 34.75% reduction on the 1996 figures. This trend has been maintained to date in the year 2000 and although the decrease in crime may not have been as sharp this year as in the past three years there **is** still no sign of a reversal in the trend.

It is indeed probable that a variety of factors influenced the crime trend. These would include improved employment prospects in a buoyant economy and specific targeting by Gardai of active criminals. However, it would be foolish to conclude other than that reduced demand for illegal drugs had a bearing on the matter.

Cannabis

The available statistical data for our task force area shows a remarkable consistency in relation to the seizures of Cannabis, Cannabis Resin and Cannabis Plants over a four-year period. The combined Cannabis seizures for each of the years 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 show that these make up about 75% of the total seizures for each year.

1996=	74%
1997=	74.1%
1998 =	74.8%
1999=	73.8%

Cannabis is widely used throughout the area.

Heroin

The trend in relation to Heroin is that seizures have decreased **as a proportion of** overall seizures since 1996

1996=	13%
1997=	12.7.1%
1998=	5.6%
1999=	5%

The heroin problem is still concentrated in a number of pockets of disadvantage in our task force area. The problem seems to ebb and flow in these areas from time to time.

Enforcement is a factor in this and the influence of dealers at large in an area. The Keogh Report (1997) estimated the number of drug users in the area in the year 1997 at 384. This report probably underestimated the extent of the problem. It is felt that the heroin problem

has not escalated to a large extent since the Keogh Report (1997). The most significant dealer in heroin - who then resided in the Greystones area - was targeted, arrested, tried and convicted for heroin dealing in 1997. He is currently serving a ten-year jail sentence. He was an importer who traded and supplied the heroin to drug abusers in this division. There is no comparable dealer in this area at present. Supplies of heroin appear to be obtained by lesser drug dealers who generally are drug addicts themselves and who trade to a large extent to feed their own habit. Supplies are being obtained from West Dublin. This pattern appears consistent across the entire task force area.

Because of its highly addictive nature heroin abusers tend to commit more crime than any other drug users. The reduction in crime is significant in the analysis of the heroin problem. Furthermore, heroin abusers because of their often chaotic state tend to commit unplanned random crimes such as street muggings, which is indicative of their pressing demand to get the means for a "fix". Very fortunately we are not seeing evidence of this type of crime at present. In the light of these facts it appears reasonable to conclude that the heroin problem has been stabilised for the present but the local drug units are constantly on alert for any upsurge.

Ecstasy

The pattern in relation to Ecstasy seizures over the same four-year period is slightly erratic:

1996=	6%
1997=	0.5%
1998=	4.7%
1999=	5.3%

The number of seizures of Ecstasy in 1999 exceeded the seizures of heroin. This may be due in part to increased Garda targeting. However the trend is significant and reflects wide availability of this drug. The abuse of the drug is synonymous with some entertainment venues. This drug will be especially focused on as part of our policing plan during the next two years.

All Other Drugs

Seizures of all other drugs are erratic with no discernible pattern. Illegal trade in prescribed drugs is a problem (in 1998, 8.4% and in 1999 6.8% of seizures were accounted for by the prescribed drugs). It should be noted that these figures are higher than for the seizure of opiates or ecstasy in the same years.

Conclusion

The following points are of significance. Firstly, the graph of seizures has increased each year from 1996 to 1999. This could just as easily reflect greater effort at detection as much as an increased drug problem.

The Gardai did increase their activity in relation to drug enforcement during each of the years under review. Furthermore, attention is drawn to a matter of significance in the age statistics of those prosecuted. There was a noticeable rise during 1999 of persons in the 17 to 21 year age bracket prosecuted while the number of prosecutions in the over 21 year age bracket remains fairly consistent over a three year period. The significant increase in the prosecution of those in the 17-21 year age bracket being at the lower end of the age scale, last year is worrying. No firm conclusion should be drawn but it is an aspect that needs monitoring.

On a positive note, the use of heroin does appear to have declined as a proportion of the overall drug use pattern. The decrease appears to coincide with increased services for

addicts. While the heroin problem is not resolved it is hoped that many who were addicted prior to 1997 have come forward and are now being treated. It is also hoped that efforts at prevention and education of our young population is deterring many from addiction to heroin.

3.2

CURRENT AND PLANNED SERVICE PROVISION

Information for this section was sought from the key statutory agencies, namely East Coast Area Health Board, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, Garda Siochana, Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, Probation and Welfare, FAS and the Department of Education and Science. The geographical size of the Local Drugs Task Force area means that it encompasses two Health Boards, two County Councils and four Garda divisions which makes overall co-ordination more difficult. In comparison to other Local Drug Task Force areas, there are relatively few well established voluntary agencies involved in drug related activities.

In the broader context, the work of the Southside Partnership has a very significant impact on helping communities to develop and respond to a wide range of issues. The future plans of the Partnership are outlined in their recently produced United Vision Plan 2000-2006.

The responses received from the agencies named above are detailed below:

1. East Coast Area Health Board

The East Coast Area Health Board provides a wide range of health related services and facilities in the Drug Task Force area. Many of these services and facilities impact directly or indirectly on the drug issue locally but for the purposes of this plan it is not intended to detail them here. It is worth noting however, that Community Services, Services for Children and Families, Health Promotion, Social Development and Hospital Services contribute significantly to the overall response to drug abuse. At present, the Drugs/Aids service of the E.C.A.H.B. runs a drug treatment centre in Patrick Street, Dun Laoghaire and

Satellite Clinics in Mounttown, Sallynoggin and Dundrum. Baggot Street and Trinity Court cater for those seeking drug treatment from the Rathfarnham area. In addition, there are 33 General Practitioners and 39 Pharmacists on the methadone protocol. Additional satellite clinics are planned for Loughlinstown and Rathfarnham.

A detailed and comprehensive response to drug rehabilitation is contained in the Rehabilitation Blueprint produced by the Board. Locally, a Rehabilitation Coordinator is being appointed and further key staff and facilitators as well as premises, are being provided with the aim of creating individual care plans for recovering drug users. Extra Addiction Counselling staff have been sought to meet the increasing demand for counselling interventions. Additional Outreach Workers have also been employed and allocated to targeted areas especially in the greater Rathfarnham and Dundrum areas.

At present, there are two Education Officers in the E.C.A.H.B. providing a range of drug education programmes and initiatives. Two further appointments have been agreed. There is a close co-operation between the Education Officer and the Drug Task Force Education sub-committee with a number of joint initiatives including Dublin Safer Dancing Project and Addiction Studies Courses.

2. Probation And Welfare Service

The Probation and Welfare Service provides Probation work and related service to the Courts and a welfare service to the prisons and places of detention. Delivery of service is organized on a team basis in which a number of Probation and Welfare Officers headed by a Senior Probation and Welfare Officer deal with referrals arising within a geographical area of a segment of work within a larger area. Teams are managed and administered through a regional structure. In implementing community-based sanctions, the Probation and Welfare Service adopts a rehabilitative approach, which is designed to reduce alienation and enhance integration.

The Probation and Welfare Service is engaged in:

Assessment of offenders and presentation of reports to District and Circuit Court.

Supervision of offenders on Probation and similar supervision orders.

Supervision of offenders on Community Service Orders including the development and management of selected work projects in local communities.

Supervision of offenders on temporary release from detention and imprisonment.

The provision of a welfare service to prisoners in custody and to detainees in special schools and to their dependants.

Special Project initiatives including the Bridge Project, an Intensive Probation Project working with high risk offenders on supervision from the Courts or on release from custody which also caters to offenders from the Dun Laoghaire area.

A range of other programmes, workshops and hostels, which may be available to offenders from the Dun Laoghaire area.

Liaison with community based support services.

The Drug Task Force overlaps a number of Probation supervision areas. At present, three Probation and Welfare Officers are assigned to District Court supervision in the Dun Laoghaire area and are at present working with

approximately 120 offenders. One Probation and Welfare Officer is assigned to Shanganagh Castle. The Probation and Welfare Service makes financial contributions to a range of community initiatives, training course and drug treatment agencies. These include the Tivoli Training Centre, Coolmine Therapeutic Community and the Pace Workshop and Hostel.

One of the sites of the 7 Probation Centres proposed nationally is in the .. , Ballyogan area. The purpose of the Probation Centre is to provide a base in the local area where social inclusion focused activities with offenders and .members of specified target groups can be located. There will be opportunities for individual training and personal development by those attending the centre. It is also aimed to provide progression opportunities

for offenders and former prisoners and to create opportunities for integrated planning and interventions targeted at offenders from marginalized groups. It aims to contribute to local strategies to reduce social exclusion and to resource local community groups and networks whose aims complement these objectives.

3. Youth Service

Dun Laoghaire Youth Service offers support to voluntary youth work programmes throughout Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County. This includes:

- Support, co-ordination and administration
- Youth Information
- Outward Bound
- Youth Art
- Special Projects
- Summer Projects
- Juvenile Crime Prevention
- Playcentre

Support, Co-Ordination and Administration

This programme provides administrative and secretarial support to Youth Service programmes and voluntary youth organisations. Facilitating common training programmes for voluntary leaders, assisting international exchanges and co-ordinating a placement programme for FAS young workers exchange programmes, student Gardai and students from third level institutions studying youth and community work. The support service also administers the work of Dun Laoghaire Voluntary Youth Council and co-ordinates Child Protection Guidelines training for affiliated groups.

Youth Information

This service provides free and confidential information to all young people in the Greater Dun Laoghaire area as well as to parents, teachers, youth leaders and professionals working with the youth population.

Youth Arts

The Youth Arts programmes aim to develop youthwork opportunities through various art forms including drama, music visual arts, sculpture, film, crafts, etc. Contemporary rock music involving guitar, drums and keyboard tuition, is a popular programme. Youth Theatre, children's' theatre and circus skills as well as video production are among the programmes featured.

Outward Bound

This programme aims to develop self confidence and self esteem in a youth work context by introducing young people to a variety of adventure sports including sailing, canoeing, rock climbing, hill walking and orienteering. In addition to providing opportunities for young people to participate in these activities, training courses in First Aid, Mountain Skills and Group Safety are provided for voluntary youth leaders.

Special Projects

The service supports special projects in several areas of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County - Rathsallagh, Sallynoggin, Kilcross/Sandyford, Ballyogan, Hillview, Rosemount, Central Dun Laoghaire, Cois Cairn, Loughlinstown, Mounttown and Ballybrack - with the aim of supporting youth work for youth from disadvantaged areas. There are a number of youth groups organised by local volunteers, many of who are considered to be at risk. These programmes involve all the services outlined above which are focussed on youth groups working with teenage mothers, after-school programmes, young women's groups and local youth clubs.

Summer Programmes

The service currently supports twenty-five summer programmes organised by communities throughout the Dun Laoghaire area. Over three thousand young people participate in a wide range of adventure sport and arts activities from June to August each year. In addition, advice, information, training and support is made available to each committee organising a programme for their community.

Transport

In association with the Youth Committee of Dun Laoghaire V.E.C., FAS, and the Dun Laoghaire Voluntary Youth Council, the service administers a transport scheme for youth groups in the Dun Laoghaire area. Over six thousand young people are transported to activities and events annually in a seventeen-seater minibus purchased through Dun Laoghaire V.E.C.

L.A.B.

In association with the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and the Gardai, the Youth Service operate a juvenile crime prevention project in the Loughlinstown and Ballybrack areas aimed at young people at risk of offending.

Dun Laoghaire Play Centre

Dun Laoghaire Youth Service administers the Dun Laoghaire Playcentre on behalf of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, providing a six-day free supervised public playcentre in Central Dun Laoghaire.

Alternative High Programme

With the support of the Local Drugs Task Force, the Youth Service provides youth work programmes aimed at young people at risk of drug misuse.

4. GARDA SIOCHANA

- (a) The Garda Plan for targeting drug abuse:
The strategy is to deploy dedicated drug investigation teams comprising of:

One Sergeant and six Gardai at Divisional level

One Sergeant and four Gardai at District level who will work in close co-operation with each other to target, in particular, drug dealers as well as drug abusers in the areas.

Lists and profiles have already been drawn up of:

The main known suppliers of various drugs

The main known houses or other venues where drugs are supplied.

A series of planned operations will or are currently taking place to target these persons and venues. All areas within the Task Force area are being covered in these operations. The object is to reduce supply of all drugs in the area.

- (b) **Policing of Treatment Clinics**

Given that the link between drug abuse and the commission of crime is well established (Illicit Drug Use & Related Criminal Activity - Keogh '97) it is logical to conclude that services for addicts has a bearing on crime trends. It is noteworthy, therefore, that the Drug Addiction Centre in Patrick Street, Dun Laoghaire, commenced treatment for drug addicts in 1997 and this and the satellite clinics since established as well as the rehabilitative services steadily increased treatment and rehabilitative services to local drug addicts over the years in question.

The Garda Siochana in this Division are fully supportive of the efforts of the East Coast Area Health Board to provide the much needed treatment facilities for all drug addicts in this Task Force area who seek their services. They are very conscious of the Health Board's difficulties in securing public

acceptance for treatment locations. The Garda Síochana strategy in this area is to provide the level of policing necessary to ensure that where treatment centres operate that any adverse affects which may come about as a consequence of addicts congregating in such areas are reduced to the minimum and that crime and public order problems in such area are not allowed to escalate. If policing becomes necessary because of the provision of a treatment facility in an area that policing demand will be met.

c) **Benzodiazepines**

There is evidence of illegal trade in prescribed drugs in this area and the dual problems of:

- A. Double scripting, i.e. the practice whereby the person attends two or more doctors simultaneously to obtain prescribed medicines and
- B. Over prescribing of medicines by certain doctors will be targeted in this plan.

One Garda from each of the District Drugs Units, who will report to the Divisional Drugs Sergeant, will carry out a check of pharmacy records on a quarterly basis. Evidence of irregularity will be documented and a quarterly report will be furnished through the Superintendent at Dun Laoghaire to the Department of Health and Children.

(d) **Links with Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform Projects**

A Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform funded project focused at young people residing in Loughlinstown and Ballybrack commence last year. The project is an inter-agency approach involving the Garda Siochana, including Juvenile Liaison Officers, Youth Workers from Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, Volunteer Leaders, Home School Liaison Teachers, Social Workers and other caring professionals. Their target group is the young people who may be at risk within their area and focuses on those between 10 years and 18 years of age. Different strategies are applied to various age groups within the project. There is a youth population in excess of 5,000 in the target area. Programmes, which seek to develop self-worth, self-esteem and confidence building, are being implemented. Children at risk are encouraged to continue in education and those who have left are encouraged to reintegrate into an educational or training Structure. Generally, the aim is to encourage a positive lifestyle for young people and to diver them from crime and bad behaviour.

A similar project will commence shortly in the Sandyford area. There are approximately 800 young persons in the area proposed for inclusion - these include Kilcross, Moreen,

Blackthorn, Sandyford Park and Beama Park estates. The aims of the project and the approach, is similar to the Loughlinstown and Ballybrack project.

It is appropriate that the local Drugs Task Force should have links with these projects and this can be achieved in a meaningful way through offering the proposed counselling service to those in the projects who are identified as in need of the service. The Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers are involved in the aforementioned projects and will be asked to select appropriate at risk young people for counselling.

This is just one of the many projects which our Task Force now propose for funding which will be possible to interlink with the Department of Justice projects.

(e) **Talks by Members of An Garda Siochana**

Members of An Garda Síochána will continue to be available **to** give talks on the abuse of drugs where requested to do so. Such requests frequently come from groups of parents who have children of school going age. They also give talks **to** young persons either in a school or leisure or recreation setting. The Local Drugs Task Force has provided the funding for the purchase of secure display units for each drug unit in the area **so** that drugs can now be demonstrated without the risk of pilferage.

Community Gardai will continue their efforts to divert young persons away from inappropriate behaviour and the small grant fund provided by the Task Force will be an asset to them where small funding for diversionary activities is needed.

5. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

The Department is not in a position to provide detailed local information on drug education programmes in schools and for many of the worthwhile programmes described below the Task Force does not have information relating to the level of Service Provision in the Task Force Area. However, the Departments Annual Report highlights a range of measures designed to combat educational disadvantage including the following:

Early Childhood Education

Early start is a one-year pre-school intervention programme for pupils aged 3 who are most at risk in areas of social disadvantage. It aims to provide young children with an educational programme, which will enhance their development, prevent school failure and offset the effects of social disadvantage. In 1999 over £2.1m was spent nationally on this programme

Disadvantaged Area Scheme

This scheme involves additional over quota teaching posts and extra capitation grants.

Breaking the Cycle

This initiative provides extra staff, materials/equipment grants, out of school project grants, support from specially appointed co-ordinators and in career development for staff

Home School Community Liaison Scheme	This is a key element in the strategy to combat educational disadvantage at school level. At a local level the HSCL Scheme has been hugely important in developing initiatives and engaging with the school system. All schools that are designated disadvantaged have access to the scheme.
National Educational Psychological Service	This service is to be expanded considerably with a target of 200 psychologists to be in place within 5 years.
8-15 year old Early School Leavers Initiative	This is a pilot initiative to test models of integrated area based co-ordination of services for young people at risk of early school leaving. A Final Report is due in 2000.
Substance Misuse Prevention	<p>The Primary School Programme "Walk Tall" and Secondary School Programme "On my own two feet" form the basis for the Departments response to drug education. At a local level 20 secondary and 27 primary schools have had teachers trained on the programmes. There is</p> <p>no information available from the Department on the number of schools that actually conduct these programmes or their impact on students. This is a serious drawback when attempting to determine the extent of local school based drug education. Local evidence would suggest that relatively few schools conduct these programmes due to timetabling and staffing problems. A Task Force initiative at Primary School level including the training of parents to conduct drug education programmes is detailed at page 20. This initiative aims to be complementary to existing programmes and is meeting the gap in service in a number of areas.</p>
Role of Department of Education and Science	The Local Drug Task Force recognises the key role that the Department has in a wide range of anti-drug measures. For this role to be effective however it is vital that the Department knows and understands local issues and needs. The Task Force believes that the best way to achieve this objective is for the Department to be represented on the Drug Task Force along with the other key Statutory Agencies. The Task Force recognises the administrative issues involved and is willing to work with the Department in an effort to resolve this problem which is causing serious unrest at local level.

5. DUN LAOGHATRE RATHDOWN COUNTY COUNCIL

(i) Update on progress on the Estate Management of the 4 pilot Foras

All four foras are up and running. These foras are made up of local residents and County Council Officials. Their main concern is to set up an action plan for their locality that will deal effectively with the relevant issues that are regarded as the main problem areas. The drawing of these action plans are done with the aim of incorporating relevant statutory, non-statutory and community groups. Ballyogan Estate Management Forum

There are approximately 15 people on the forum and regular meetings are held. Their main issues of concern are the following:

- Community facilities (community centre, school, lack of a health centre)
- Anti-social behaviour (policing, youth)

- Environmental issues (Dump, the Draft Step-a-Side Area Development Plan)
- Transport (isolation, lack of public transport)

Loughlinstown Estate Management Forum

There are approximately 20 people on this forum and regular meetings are held. They have now decided to break up the Loughlinstown area into 4. A public meeting will be held in each area to establish the issues in these areas. These 4 groups will feed back into the main forum.

The issues that have already surfaced are as the following:

- Training needs
- Anti-Social (Garda Inspector is regularly attending meetings at the request of the forum and has expressed eagerness to work with the residents and the County Council)
- Environment

Mountwood Estate Forum

There are approximately 10 people on this forum and regular meetings are held. The main issue of concern is the redevelopment of Mountwood. A consequence of this is that the forum is designing a 'Home Advice Course' for the new residents moving in. Other issues of concern would be anti-social, environment, maintenance of the estate and so on.

Shanganagh/Rathsallagh Estate Forum

There are approximately 15 people on this forum and regular meetings are held. This forum decided to approach this idea in a practical way in order to show the estate its worth. This was achieved through organising a clean up day and a local fun day, which have occurred very successfully and created good feeling with the general community. They are not at the stage of looking at policy making or setting up the action plan. Issues that have been aired are as follows:

- Anti-Social (drugs, dumped cars and youth)
- Participation
- Estate maintenance
- Environment
- Traffic (dart station and parking)

The future plans would be that other areas of the County Council will be offered Estate Management.

(ii) Housing

At the 31 December 1999 the Council had 3,995 dwellings in its rented stock. The housing programme for 2000/2001 includes the erection of houses in Ballybrack, Sallynoggin, Monkstown, Sandyford, Stepside and Dundrum as well as the purchase of new houses. Redevelopments are underway or planned for Laurel Avenue in Loughlinstown, Columbanus Place, Milltown, Brookfield, Cromlech Fields and

Hillview and Mountwood. It is also anticipated that every new private scheme in future will have to up to 20% Social Housing.

(iii) Environment

There are approximately 2000 acres of open space lands in the Council area, which have been developed and maintained for the enjoyment of the public and a wide variety of sporting, and recreational activities are provided.

(iv) Community Development

The Council provides a support and advisory service to voluntary based community organisations throughout the County. A Community Grants and Arts Grant Scheme is operated by the Council and thirty-one organisations were assisted in 1999. Management assistance is provided for Resource Centres in Ballyogan, Hillview, Brookfield, Shanganagh Park House, and Loughlinstown Community Rooms as well as the new Resource Centres in Kilcross and Rosemount. To date the Sports Access Programme has been organised in Kilcross, Loughlinstown, Ballyogan, Moreen, Rosemount, and Central Dun Laoghaire and for Young Travellers. This initiative is supported by the Council, Drug Task Force, Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, Loughlinstown Leisure Centre and Monkstown Pool and Fitness Centre. Longer term funding will be provided by the Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund.

6. DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN OUTREACH PROJECT

The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project is an integrated and networked response to the needs of individuals and communities in dealing with drug related issues. The project was established in March 1999 as a joint Drug Task Force and FAS initiative with other key agencies also represented on the Board of Management. The Project benefits from the Community Employment Scheme places allocated to Drug Task Forces and at present over 40 participants are involved in a range of drug education/prevention and rehabilitation projects based in over a dozen local communities. Particular support is provided to the Oasis and Pathfinder drug rehabilitation projects. One of the imminent developments is the appointment of a Drug Education Co-Coordinator through the Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund to help develop and manage a range of drug education initiatives.

3.3 Revised Drug Task Force Objectives and Strategies and Actions

Overall Aim of Revised Action Plan

To reduce the impact of the drug problem in the Task Force area by reducing the social, financial, legal and health harms caused by drug abuse to drug users and to the rest of the community in co-operation with the local community, voluntary and statutory agencies.

Objectives of Revised Action Plan

1. To increase numbers in rehabilitation/social reintegration activities.
2. To increase the number of problem drug users in treatment.
3. To increase the range of treatment options available.
4. To Reduce
 - (a) The number of people experimenting with drugs;
 - (b) The number of people becoming regular users and
 - (c) The number of problem drug users.
 - (d) The extent of the health problems facing drug users.
5. To Reduce
 - (a) the supply of illicit drugs;
 - (b) the illicit supply of licit substances (alcohol, tobacco and solvents)
 - (c) the leakage of addictive medicines onto the drug scene.
6. To support community involvement in Estate Management as a means of reducing environmental and other factors which have an impact on drugs problems.

OBJECTIVE 1:

TO INCREASE NUMBERS IN REHABILITATION/SOCIAL REINTEGRATION ACTIVITIES

STRATEGIES

Involve community and business interests in the social and vocational aspects of client rehabilitation.

Increase the range number and attractiveness of rehabilitation opportunities.

DRUG REHABILITATION ACTIONS

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Action 1 | To offer people addicted to drugs a range of rehabilitation services to help them at all stages of recovery. |
| Action 2 | To enable recovering drug users to access suitable educational, vocational, social and training services to assist them enter the mainstream employment market. |
| Action 3 | To provide advice, information and other specialised support for families affected by drug abuse. |

PROPOSAL NO. 1/2000

**ACTION
No. 1**

To offer people addicted to drugs a range of rehabilitation services to help them at all stages of recovery.

TITLE:

Establishment of Local Narcotics Anonymous Group.

OBJECTIVES:

To give local recovering drug users an opportunity to attend N.A. Fellowship meetings.

To give a drug free alternative approach to recovering drug users.

PROPOSAL:

At present there is no local N.A. Fellowship and this proposal is intended to assist the establishment of a N.A. group in the area.

LINKAGES:

N.A. Fellowship, Local Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres and Garda Arrest Referral Scheme.

**PROJECT
PROMOTER:**

Treatment Sub-Committee of Drug Task Force.

BUDGET:

There is no funding required from Drug Task Force sources, though the good offices of the Task Force may help meet accommodation needs for meetings.

PROPOSAL NO. 2/2000

**ACTION
NO.1**

To offer people addicted to drugs a range of rehabilitation services to help them at all stages of recovery.

TITLE:

Access to Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

OBJECTIVES:

To enable local drug users to access a range of rehabilitation programmes outside of the local area.

PROPOSAL:

The range of drug treatment and rehabilitation services available locally is very limited. This proposal seeks to enable local drug users to avail of a range of other alternatives that are available in other areas. These alternatives will mainly focus on drug-free approaches, which are not readily available locally. The proposal will involve contracting relevant Voluntary Agencies for the use of their facilities.

LINKAGES:

Voluntary Service Providers outside of Task Force Area. Local treatment and rehabilitation Services.

**PROJECT
PROMOTER:**

Rehabilitation Sub-Committee

BUDGET:

£50,000 per annum.

PROPOSAL NO. 3/2000

ACTION No.2	To enable recovering drug users to access suitable educational, vocational, social and training services to assist them enter the mainstream employment market.
TITLE:	Micro Enterprise Initiative
OBJECTIVES:	To establish a commercial business that operates in the open market. To provide a threat free, safe and supported work environment To provide a recognised "gateway" into mainstream off-the-job training.
PROPOSAL:	This comprehensive proposal envisages setting up a commercial micro-enterprise as a supported work environment for those at the later stages of drug rehabilitation. This type of venture for up to 20 recovering users would provide a wide range of skills and opportunities. Additional financial support would be provided by FAS through Enterprise Workers and C.E. staffing as well as training grants. While a number of potential business opportunities have been identified the first step would involve a feasibility study. This proposal would be hugely beneficial for the overall Task Force Rehabilitation Strategy.
LINKAGES:	FAS, ECAHB Rehabilitation Co-ordinator, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Rehabilitation Sub-Committee
BUDGET:	This proposal is recommended by the Drug Task Force for further investigation by the agencies listed in linkages above. At present no budget is required.

PROPOSAL NO, 4/2000

- ACTION No. 2:** To enable recovering drug users to access suitable educational, vocational, social and training services to assist them enter the mainstream employment market.
- TITLE:** Mediator for Recovering Drug-Users to Access Training/Employment.
- OBJECTIVES:** To provide an individual, tailored and supportive approach for recovering drug users to access training and employment. To engage in outreach within targeted communities' intensive work with clients in preparing them for employment and in establishing links with employers as well as follow-up and support.
- PROPOSAL:** The extension of Drug Treatment Services in the area has resulted in more recovering drug users now beginning to seek training and employment. However, there are significant barriers for many recovering users in accessing work or education. This proposal forms part of a strategy to enable services and supports be put in place to help recovering users overcome these obstacles. The Local Employment Services of the Southside Partnership has experience of working with this client group and has identified the need to address their specific needs.
- LINKAGES:** Southside Partnership, local Business Community, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres.
- PROJECT PROMOTER:** Southside Partnership Local Employment Service.
- BUDGET:** No funding required from Drug Task Force.
- NOTE:** This proposal has highlighted an important aspect of client reintegration into mainstream employment. The E.C.A.H.B, Rehabilitation blueprint outlines how the needs identified will be met and the Task Force endorses that approach.

PROPOSAL NO. 5/2000

ACTION No. 2 **To enable recovering drug users to access suitable educational, vocational, social and training services to assist them enter the mainstream employment market.**

TITLE: **Oasis Project Mounttown**

NOTE: **This project is currently in receipt of Task Force Funding and has been recommended for mainstreaming. This proposal will be withdrawn if adequate funds are provided through the mainstreaming process for the long term development of this project.**

PROPOSAL NO. 6/2000

ACTION No. 3 **To provide advice, information and other specialised support for families affected by drug abuse.**

TITLE: **Barnardos Parent and Children Support Project**

NOTE: **This project is currently in receipt of Task Force Funding and has been recommended for mainstreaming. This proposal will be withdrawn if adequate funds are provided through the mainstreaming process for the long term development of this project.**

PROPOSAL NO. 7/2000

ACTION No. 2: To enable recovering drug users to access suitable educational, vocational, social and training services to assist them enter the mainstream employment market.

TITLE: Management of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project

OBJECTIVES: To manage and develop the full range of Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project activities. To support existing and planned core staff.

To liaise with the Board of Management of the Project and the other key Agencies involved,

PROPOSAL: The Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project is a joint initiative between the Drug Task Force and FAS to provide a local integrated and networked response to drug rehabilitation and prevention. At present there are over 40 C.E. Staff on the project. This initiative seeks funding to continue the employment of a manager to oversee the overall development of the project and to expand the range of services and opportunities available to recovering users. One year's funding for this proposal has already been agreed by the N.D.S.T. through the reallocation of funds allocated to DLR16.

LINKAGES: E.C.A.H.B., FAS, Drug Task Force, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, Gardai, Community Groups.

PROJECT PROMOTER: Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project.

BUDGET: £40,000

PROPOSAL NO. 8/2000

ACTION No. 3	To provide advice, information and other specialised support for families affected by drug abuse.
TITLE:	Employment of a Community Links Worker to Develop the SWAN Counselling and Support Service,
OBJECTIVES:	<p>To support the existing SWAN Counsellor in developing a wider range of services for target groups.</p> <p>To establish follow-up support for women who have used the counselling service and are now ready to move on.</p> <p>To assist the women who have been trained to set-up support groups in local communities.</p>
PROPOSAL:	The Southside Women's Action Network received funding from the Task Force to employ a counsellor to work with women drug abusers. The project focussed initially on prescription drug abuse and has broadened its scope as it evolved. This proposal seeks to employ a links worker to build on the achievements of the original proposal and develop new and complementary services for the client group. The original project generated a lot of interest and highlighted the need for a more comprehensive range of options for a particularly needy group.
LINKAGES:	Women's Groups, Southside Partnership, Community Platform, East Coast Area Health Board,
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Southside Women's Action Network
BUDGET:	£25,000 per annum

OBJECTIVES 2 & 3:

- A. TO INCREASE THE RANGE OF DRUG TREATMENT OPTIONS AVAILABLE**
- B. TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PROBLEM DRUG USERS IN TREATMENT**

STRATEGIES:

Increase the range, attractiveness and accessibility of treatment options including pharmacological and/non-pharmacological interventions.

Provide a range of information, education, health advice and specialist services to drug users,

Reduce public nuisance associated with drug treatment and thereby public opposition to treatment of problem drug users.

Increase retention of clients in treatment programmes to improve level of positive outcomes.

DRUG TREATMENT ACTIONS

- Action 4** To offer opiate and non-opiate drug abusers a variety of treatment options.
- Action 5** To enable a more comprehensive approach to drug addiction at community level.

PROPOSAL NO. 9/2000

**ACTION
NO.4**

To offer opiate and non-opiate drug abusers a variety of treatment options.

TITLE:

Alternative/Complementary Therapies

OBJECTIVES:

To assist recovering drug users using complementary and holistic approaches.

To alleviate the physical and emotional pain associated with drug rehabilitation through use of relaxation, stress management and other natural remedies.

PROPOSAL:

This proposal seeks to extend the existing Alternative/Complementary Therapies available to local recovering drug users. The use of aromatherapy, stress management, acupuncture and other natural remedies is seen as a useful addition to orthodox medicine. Where already available, these approaches have proven very popular locally.

LINKAGES:

Local Treatment and Rehabilitation Facilities

**PROJECT
PROMOTER:**

Treatment Sub-Committee of Drug Task Force.

BUDGET:

£20,000 per annum.

PROPOSAL NO. 10/2000

ACTION NO.4	To offer opiate and non-opiate drug abusers a variety of treatment options.
TITLE:	Home Detoxification Support.
OBJECTIVES:	To enable drug users to pursue a detoxification process in their own home. To provide a more holistic approach for both the addict and family at all stages of the detox process.
PROPOSAL:	The Drug Task Force is very aware of the need to offer alternative drug treatment and rehabilitation opportunities. This proposal envisages employing a Home Detoxification Support Worker to assist addicts to detox at home. The involvement of family in a supportive environment is seen as a crucial aspect in recovery. The Support Worker will liase with other services available to the recovering drug user.
LINKAGES:	Local Treatment Facilities, General Practitioners, Counselling Services,
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Treatment Sub-Committee of Drug Task Force.
BUDGET:	No budget required from Drug Task Force.
NOTE:	It is understood that the E.C.A.H.B. plans to introduce this type of service and close co-operation between the Drug Task Force and the E.C.A.H.B. is envisaged.

PROPOSAL NO. 11/2000

ACTION 5	To enable a more comprehensive approach to drug addiction at community level.
TITLE:	Establishment of Local Community Drug Teams.
OBJECTIVES:	To Respond to local drug issues by means of a Community Drug Team. To involve the key local statutory and voluntary Agencies in providing relevant services for local drug users. To assist local educational services in developing relevant primary prevention programmes.
PROPOSAL:	The need to decentralise services into local Communities to meet the needs of drug users and their families is well recognised. This proposal seeks to involve the key practitioners at local level e.g. G.P.'s, Outreach Workers, Social Workers, Public Health Nurses, Treatment Agencies and J.L.O and Probation Service in developing services. These Teams would be established in targeted areas where there is a recognised problem of opiate or other drug abuse. The Teams would also be able to take into account local considerations when addressing drug treatment services. The focus of the project would be on taking a more Community Development approach to drug addiction.
LINKAGES:	All local relevant agencies
PROJECT PROMOTER:	East Coast Area Health Board.
BUDGET:	£60,000 Staff £50,000 Overhead Costs £30,000 Programme Costs <hr/> £140,000 Total
NOTE:	It is understood that the E.C.A.H.B. are actively seeking to establish C.D.T. in the Task Force area and this budget will enable an extension of those plans.

OBJECTIVE 4:

A. TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS EXPERIMENTING WITH DRUGS

STRATEGIES:

Engage parents, young people, schools and community in primary prevention.
Ensure skills are available and utilised effectively. Motivate key players to implement programmes.
Emphasise the need for continued action to remove social-economic factors associated with drug taking.

B. TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF EXPERIMENTING DRUG USERS BECOMING REGULAR USERS

STRATEGY:

Provide a range of diversionary alternatives for youth at risk as well as structural socio-economic changes.

C. REDUCE THE NUMBER OF NEW PROBLEM DRUG USERS

STRATEGIES

Increase early intervention through school/parental referrals. Provide appropriate counselling options.

D. REDUCE THE EXTENT OF HEALTH PROBLEMS FACING DRUG USERS

STRATEGY:

Provide a range of information, education, health, advice and specialist services to drug users.

EDUCATION/PREVENTION ACTIONS

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Action 6 | To enable targeted communities provide a wider range of youthwork and recreational opportunities based on youth needs and age ranges. |
| Action 7 | To facilitate schools, youth groups and communities to design and implement more comprehensive drug education and prevention initiatives. |
| Action 8 | To assist schools and community groups to encourage students to remain within the school system and optimise their educational abilities. |
| Action 9 | To provide an early intervention for young people in trouble with the law or at risk of drug abuse through access to suitable counselling services. |
| Action 10 | To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level. |

PROPOSAL NO. 12/2000

ACTION No. 6: To facilitate schools, youth groups and communities to design and implement more comprehensive drug education and prevention initiatives.

TITLE: Establishment of Drug Education/Prevention Unit

OBJECTIVES: To enable the Drug Task Force to effectively co-ordinate a wide range of existing and planned drug education initiatives. To provide back up support and development for a number of community based drug education programmes.

PROPOSAL: The Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund allocated funding to employ a Drug Education Co-Coordinator to work with school and youth groups. This proposal seeks to extend this proposal through the setting up of a dedicated drug education unit to oversee the rapidly expanding range of drug education initiatives locally. The proposal seeks funds to employ an additional Project Worker and assist in set-up costs. An advisory body representing the key statutory voluntary and community interests would inform and direct the work of the unit. This proposal is vital if duplication of resources and personnel is to be avoided.

LINKAGES: Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, E.C.A.H.B., Education Officers, Schools, Task Force Projects, Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund.

PROJECT PROMOTER: Education/Prevention Sub-Committee

BUDGET: £30,000 per annum

PROPOSAL NO 13/2000

ACTION No. 6: To facilitate schools, youth groups and communities to design and implement more comprehensive drug education and prevention initiatives.

TITLE: The Sallynoggin/Whitechurch Comprehensive Community Drug Education/Prevention Initiative

OBJECTIVES: To plan a comprehensive drug education/prevention programme in the named areas.
To involve all the Statutory, Voluntary and Community Agencies working with young people in the area in an integrated plan for drug education/prevention.
To implement existing and new drug education projects in a comprehensive and age appropriate format with all young people in these areas.

PROPOSAL: At present there are a variety of agencies and groups involved in providing drug education/prevention in these areas. This proposal seeks to ensure that all young people living in these areas are guaranteed to have access to good quality, age appropriate and long-term drug education/prevention programmes at home, in school and in the community. Initial contacts with the two communities have been very positive and enthusiastic.

LINKAGES: Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, Foroige, WASP, S.P.E.A.D., Local Schools, Youth and Community Groups, Businesses, Clergy, Gardai, E.C.A.H.B., Education Officers.

PROJECT PROPOSER: Education/Prevention Sub-Committee

BUDGET: £15,000

PROPOSAL NO. 14/2000

ACTION No. 9	To provide an early intervention for young people in trouble with the law or at risk of drug abuse through access to suitable counselling services.
TITLE:	Proposal for Counselling Service for Young People on Juvenile Liaison Scheme.
OBJECTIVES:	<p>To give young people who come into contact with the J.L.O., an opportunity to receive immediate counselling from an appropriate Counsellor.</p> <p>To reduce the number of young people becoming involved in habitual drug use, crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>
PROPOSAL:	<p>A significant gap in services was identified by local Juvenile Liaison Officers. Young people coming into with contact with J.L.O.'s regularly had no access to suitable and timely counselling as a means of helping them not to re-offend. This proposal seeks to use the expertise available locally to provide this opportunity. The Irish Association for Counselling and Therapy have agreed to compile a list of suitably qualified Counsellors willing to take on referrals from J.L.O.'s. It is envisaged that up to 120 young people will be able to avail of this service with the results monitored by the J.L.O. involved. The initiative will be open to young people under 18 and mainly resident in disadvantaged communities. This proposal is considered to meet a critical need for a particularly at risk group.</p>
LINKAGES:	Gardai, I.A.C.T., Youth Services.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Committee comprising of Gardai and Irish Association for Counselling and Therapy.
BUDGET:	£40,000 per annum.

PROPOSAL NO. 15/2000

ACTION No. 7 To facilitate schools, youth groups and communities to design and implement more comprehensive drug education and prevention initiatives.

TITLE: Prevention through Play

OBJECTIVES: To carry out research on intervention options with children at risk in formal and non-formal educational and leisure environments.
To integrate age appropriate drug misuse prevention programmes in the play environment in Dun Laoghaire Play Centre.
To develop an integrated approach to drug misuse prevention between the playcentre, local schools, homework projects, after school clubs and families.

PROPOSAL: The Central Dun Laoghaire Area was the focus of the first Heroin problems in South Dublin. The housing in the area has recently undergone a refurbishment which has led to an increase in the number of families. The play centre is the only free supervised playcentre in the area and has been in existence for over 40 years. It acts as a centre for the local community and also caters for children from Mounttown. It caters for between 50 children in winter to 90 in summer. This proposal seeks funds to investigate appropriate drug misuse prevention programmes for this younger group with the intention of implementing age related activities where appropriate. The main costs involve taking on a researcher for a period of a few months.

LINKAGES: Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, Local Youth and Community Groups.

PROJECT PROMOTER: Dun Laoghaire Playcentre

BUDGET: £20,000

PROPOSAL NO. 16/2000

ACTION No. 10	To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level.
TITLE:	Peer Education Approach to Drug Education/Prevention
OBJECTIVES:	To conduct credible, age related and progressive drug education with young people through a peer led approach. To engage a 'specialist' partner in recruiting, training and providing ongoing support to a group of suitable young people.
PROPOSAL:	Peer Led Drug Education has been used since the early 1970's and has been seen to be a very effective approach (Tobler 1986,1992). A number of similar approaches have been used throughout Dublin in the last few years with positive reports. This proposal envisages choosing two local communities and recruiting Transition Year Students and after providing intensive training and support to implement an appropriate programme with Primary 6th Class and 1st Year Students. The project will require a great deal of support but has tremendous potential to be an innovative and yet practical approach to drug education with young people.
LINKAGES:	Crosscare, Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, National Youth Council of Ireland, Fast Forward (Scotland) Local Youth Groups, Schools.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Education/Prevention Sub-Committee
BUDGET:	£30,000 per annum

PROPOSAL NO. 17/2000

ACTION no. 6 **To enable targeted communities provide a wider range of youthwork and recreational opportunities based on youth needs and age ranges.**

TITLE: **Youthwork support for Central Dun Laoghaire, Glasthule, Brookfield and McCabe Villas.**

OBJECTIVES: **To provide a professional youthwork support for existing youthwork in the area.
To develop new approaches to youthwork and youth development as deemed necessary.
To recruit new voluntary leaders and source premises for youthwork activities.**

PROPOSAL: **There are very few youth groups or facilities for young people, especially those over twelve years of age, in these areas. This proposal is aimed at providing a professional youthwork support to improve the range and quality of youthwork options open to local young people. A strong local case was made to the Y.P.F.S. F. and the Task Force believes the situation is even more critical now. The proposal targets those most at risk in areas of significant disadvantage with little access to facilities. This initiative would make a significant contribution to meeting the youthwork needs of local young people.**

LINKAGES: **Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, Play Centre, Community Groups**

PROJECT PROMOTER: **Central Dun Laoghaire Development Group.**

BUDGET: **£40,000**

PROPOSAL NO. 18/2000

ACTION No.6	To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level.
TITLE:	Youthwork Support for Cois Cairn
OBJECTIVES:	To provide a professional youthwork support for existing youth activities. To develop new and innovative youthwork initiatives to meet needs of growing youth population. To recruit new voluntary leaders and assist in the sourcing and development of youth facilities and premises.
PROPOSAL:	The Cois Cairn area is located on the South-Eastern section of the Drug Task Force area and borders the Bray L.D.T.F. area. There are approximately 130 local authority houses in the area and a significant youth population. At present there are no local facilities for young people except for a limited programme funded by the Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund. This work has highlighted the need for a full-time Youth Worker for the area. Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co. Council are in the process of seeking a local community premises and links with Bray L.D.T.F. are also planned. Cois Cairn is a relatively new development and the lessons learnt from other areas make the early provision of facilities and services vital to enable a strong and vibrant community sector develop and respond to drugs issues on a pro-active basis.
LINKAGES:	Dun Laoghaire Youth Services, Bray L.D.T.F, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co, Council.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown L.D.T.F.
BUDGET:	£50,000 (£40,000 staff and programme, £10,000 premises).

PROPOSAL NO. 19/2000

ACTION No. 6 **To enable targeted communities provide a wider range of youthwork and recreational opportunities based on youth needs and age ranges.**

TITLE: **Provision of Mini-Bus for Sandyford/Dundrum Area**

OBJECTIVES: **To enable local youthwork and other community groups to access transport on an on-going, cost effective and convenient manner.**
To enable the various community groups to offer more varied programmes which will meet the needs of those young people particularly at risk- To optimise the use of existing manpower and resources in the area.

PROPOSAL: **The wider Sandyford/Dundrum area has very few local youth facilities and the very welcome recent appointment of youth worker in the area has highlighted the need for transport. Public transport is not a feasible option for groups and the existing Garda and Dun Laoghaire Youth Service buses are already over extended. This proposal seeks funding to buy a bus and employ a driver exclusively for this area. There is an acknowledged need for greater access to outside facilities and this proposal would further strengthen the new youth and community initiatives.**

LINKAGES: **Gardai, Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, Local Youth and Community Groups.**

PROJECT PROMOTER: **Kilcross Residents and Community Association.**

BUDGET: **£45,000**

PROPOSAL NO. 20/2000

ACTION No. 6 **To enable targeted communities provide a wider range of youthwork and recreational opportunities based on youth needs and age ranges.**

TITLE: **Recreation Development Workers**

OBJECTIVES: **To give young people an opportunity of participating in a wide range of sports. To assist young people to become involved in healthy, positive recreational activities on an on-going basis.**

PROPOSAL: **Helping young people to experiment with a variety of sporting and recreational activities may enable them to choose a life-long hobby or interest. This proposal seeks funding to employ five Recreation Development Workers to assist this type of activity to happen. The proposal envisages creating links with key National Governing Bodies (N.G.B.S.) and other local sport and recreation providers. The proposal emphasises the role that non-competitive sport can play in giving young people positive experiences and life long interests as a means of diverting them from the drugs scene.**

LINKAGES: **Targeted local communities. Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, Sports Organisations, Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund.**

PROJECT PROMOTER **Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.**

BUDGET: **£45,000 per annum.**

PROPOSAL NO. 21/2000

ACTION No. 6 **To enable targeted communities provide a wider range of youthwork and recreational opportunities based on youth needs and age ranges.**

TITLE: **Additional Youthwork Support in Whitechurch**

OBJECTIVES: **To provide an intensive youthwork service to an older teenage group in the area. To develop a range of development groups targeted at older teenagers.**

PROPOSAL: **The Drug Task Force currently funds a Youthwork Development Project in this area, which has been positively evaluated. This proposal seeks to employ a second Youth Officer to work specifically with the older teenage group in the area. This group is seen as particularly at risk of anti-social activity and the work done by the existing project needs to be continued. The focus of the project would include setting up issue based and special interests groups appropriate to the 15+ age group.**

LINKAGES: **Existing Youthwork Project, Local Schools, WASP Group.**

PROJECT PROMOTER: **Foroige and Local Advisory Committee.**

BUDGET: **£40,000 per annum.**

PROPOSAL NO. 22/2000

ACTION No. 6 **To enable targeted communities provide a wider range of youthwork and recreational opportunities based on youth needs and age ranges.**

TITLE: **Extension of Loughlinstown Community Rooms**

OBJECTIVES: **To provide a specific youth work facility in Loughlinstown.
To provide a local base for the Youth Service to enable a greater range of services to be provided.**

PROPOSAL: **Loughlinstown has a very large youth population and has recently secured a number of youth work related services. Under the Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund an allocation of £50,000 was granted towards building onto the existing Community Rooms to allow for a specific youthwork premises. Since the proposal was agreed the premises used by the Youth Service in the area has become unsuitable due to security problems. As a result additional funds are needed to accommodate the Youth Service as well as providing a Youth Facility. The Project is being co-funded by the County Council.**

LINKAGES: **Existing Youthwork Programmes, Dun Laoghaire Youth Service. C.A.B. Garda Project**

PROJECT PROMOTER: **Loughlinstown Community Rooms.**

BUDGET: **£30,000 Capital Funding**

PROPOSAL NO. 23/2000

ACTION No. 8	To assist schools and community groups to encourage students to remain within the school system and optimise their educational abilities.
TITLE:	Shankill and Ballyogan Early School Leavers Proposals
OBJECTIVES:	To assist young people aged 16-25 to access training and secure employment. To conduct Life-Skills and drug Education programmes with "at risk" target group. To help create and develop links with local service providers for this group of marginalized youth.
PROPOSAL:	The communities of Shankill and Ballyogan are concerned at the level of local early school leaving but are at different stages of developing responses. Ballyogan is quite advanced with a multi-agency group already in place and a pilot programme operating successfully. Shankill is at start-up phase with a number of local key agencies keen to be involved. Both areas have significant youth populations and there is a critical lack of youth facilities in both areas.
LINKAGES:	FAS, Probation and Welfare Service, Gardai, Southside Partnership, Local Community Groups, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Ballyogan Resource Centre and Choices in Shankill.
BUDGET:	£10,000 per area per annum per area.

PROPOSAL NO. 24/2000

ACTION No. 7 **To facilitate schools, youth groups and communities to design and implement more comprehensive drug education and prevention initiatives.**

TITLE: **Development of Schools Drug Policy**

OBJECTIVES: **To assist local schools in devising school policy on all drug related issues.**

PROPOSAL: **The E,RJELA. is currently linking in with schools to assist them in devising and implementing a Schools Drug Policy. The Drug Task Force fully supports this initiative and will assist the agencies involved in whatever way possible to implement a much needed policy in local schools.**

LINKAGES: **E.C.A.H.B., Education Officers, Schools.**

PROJECT PROMOTER **Education Sub Committee of Drug Task Force**

BUDGET: **No Drug Task Force funding required.**

PROPOSAL NO. 25/2000

ACTION No. 6: **To enable targeted communities provide a wider range of youthwork and recreational opportunities based on youth needs and age ranges.**

TITLE: **Wasp - Community Drug Education**

NOTE: **This project is currently in receipt of Task Force Funding and has been recommended for mainstreaming. This proposal will be withdrawn if adequate funds are provided through the mainstreaming process for the long term development of this project.**

PROPOSAL NO. 26/2000

ACTION No. 8	To assist schools and community groups to encourage students to remain within the school system and optimise their educational abilities.
TITLE:	Breakfast Club for Students attending Scoil Mhuire
OBJECTIVES:	To provide 60 students with a nutritional breakfast to attract them to school and enable them to concentrate for longer periods. To engage a targeted group of students in a programme of activity aimed at enhancing their physical and educational abilities.
PROPOSAL:	Scoil Mhuire is located in Whitechurch in Rathfarnham with a large youth population. The School Authorities and parents are keen to help students maximise their educational potential. This proposal seeks to set-up a Breakfast Club targeted at 4 marginalized young people from each of the 15 mainstream classes in the school. The initiative will involve teachers, C.E, Workers, parents and students and sets out to demonstrate to the participants how education and a healthy diet can improve their quality of life and opportunities for the future. The families targeted have a variety of difficulties with alcohol/drug abuse and other anti-social behaviour.
LINKAGES:	Parents, Youthwork Project.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Scoil Mhuire
BUDGET:	No Drug Task Force funding sought
NOTE:	The Drug Task Force supports these types of initiatives and would ask the Department of Education and Science to make the funds available.

PROPOSAL NO. 27/2000

ACTION No.10	To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level.
TITLE:	Mounttown Neighbourhood Youth Project
OBJECTIVES:	To provide a continuum of care for young people attending Mounttown N.Y.P. from the age of 13 to 15. To reduce early school leaving, anti-social behaviour and promote a healthy lifestyle amongst the older age group attending the N.Y.P.
PROPOSAL:	The Neighbourhood Youth Project in Mounttown was established in 1997 and a purpose built premises is Hearing completion. The Project works with 19 young people and their families from the Mountwood - Fitzgerald Park area. The age range that the Project currently targets is 9 - 13 and intensive supports are in place to assist the participants. This proposal seeks funding to extend the programme with the existing members up to age 15. The Drug Task Force strongly supports this initiative as it is operating in an area and with a target group that has been identified as being seriously at risk.
LINKAGES:	Local School and Community Development Project, Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, East Coast Area Health Board
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Moimttowu Neighbourhood Youth Project.
BUDGET:	£11,000 per annum.

PROPOSAL NO. 28/2000

ACTION no. 10	To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level.
TITLE:	Detached Youth Worker Proposal
OBJECTIVES:	To engage with young people that are not catered for in mainstream youth work initiatives. To work with young people in an informal setting as a means of developing relationships, trust and opportunities.
PROPOSAL:	There are groups of young people who are not interested in mainstream youth clubs or youth work initiatives. They do not wish to become members of groups or join organisations. Very many of these young people are in the most marginal and at risk category and can be difficult to engage. This proposal recognises that these young people need a different type of approach, which is relationships rather than activity orientated. This type of work requires a skilled and experienced "Street" Youth Worker to be able to meet and interact with such individuals. The target group is recognised as being at risk of drug misuse and other anti-social behaviour. The proposal is seen as complementing existing youthwork services and would also link with Heath Board Outreach Staff.
LINKAGES:	Dun Laoghaire Youth Service, Local Community and Youth Groups, East Coast Area Health Board.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Drug Task Force Education/Prevention Sub-Committee.
BUDGET:	No Drug Task Force funding required
NOTE:	The Drug Task Force welcomes the ECAHB intention to employ Outreach/Youth Workers with a similar brief to that outlined above.

PROPOSAL NO. 29/2000

ACTION no. 10	To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level.
TITLE:	Loughlinstown Young Women's Group Personal Development Programme
OBJECTIVES:	To help participants develop a range of educational, vocational and social skills. To enable participants to examine their parenting styles and act as positive role models for their children. To provide a drug prevention aspect to the programme including community and family responses to addiction.
PROPOSAL:	The target groups are lone parents who have missed out on formal and non-formal education due to child rearing responsibilities. This proposal is aimed at helping the group to develop a range of skills using a Community Development approach. A key component will be drug prevention both at community and family level.
LINKAGES:	Southside Women's Action Network, Local Community Groups, E.C.A.H.B.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Southside Partnership
BUDGET:	No Drug Task Force funding required
NOTE:	This proposal is recommended and Task Force understands that FAS will provide the required funding.

PROPOSAL NO. 30/2000

ACTION no. 10	To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level.
TITLE:	Accommodation/Outreach Worker with Southside Travellers Action Group
OBJECTIVES:	To address the accommodation and other issues that are creating a drug problem within the Traveller Community. To provide information, education and assistance to travellers living in the various sites, on drugs prevention.
PROPOSAL:	There is a significant Traveller population living in this area on sites some of which are very poorly serviced. This proposal seeks funding to employ an Accommodation/Outreach Worker to provide travellers with information and advice on services such as Health, Welfare, Counselling and Drug Awareness. The Worker would also help in addressing the drugs problem, living conditions and lack of facilities.
LINKAGES;	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Southside Travellers Action Group
BUDGET:	No Drug Task Force funding required
NOTE:	This proposal falls outside the remit of the Drug Task Force. However the issues raised are important and should be addressed by the relevant authorities

PROPOSAL NO. 31/2000

ACTION No. 10	To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level.
TITLE:	Educational Bursaries
OBJECTIVES:	To enable local people to take up drug related and educational opportunities. To assist recovering drug users to attend training and education relevant to their rehabilitation.
PROPOSAL:	The Drug Task Force has had a number of requests for local people to attend drug related courses and training. These courses included the Diploma in Addiction Studies from TCD and requests have also been received from recovering users to attend courses that they felt would be of benefit to them. This proposal is aimed at allowing the Task Force to fund local people who are active within the community to further develop their skills and abilities on drug related issues. The Task Force will identify the Courses approved and then deal with smaller applications as they arise. There is a significant shortage of appropriately qualified people in the area to meet the increasingly varied needs in both drug education and drug rehabilitation in particular.
LINKAGES:	Educational Institutions, Southside Partnership
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Education Sub Committee of Drug Task Force
BUDGET:	£10,000

PROPOSAL NO. 32/2000

ACTION No. 10	To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level.
TITLE:	Recognition Awards
OBJECTIVES:	To enable the Task Force to acknowledge the valuable work done by individuals and groups working at a community level on the drugs issue. To promote drug education and prevention initiatives in schools and youth groups through Recognition Awards.
PROPOSAL:	There are a large number of individuals and groups involved in a range of activities addressing the drug issue locally. This proposal is intended to allow the Task Force to recognise these efforts by organising annual Recognition Awards under various headings. The Task Force would also organise an Award Scheme for schools and Youth Groups involved in drug education projects to highlight the good work being done. The Task Force believes that it is essential to publicly acknowledge these efforts in the face of the apathy and opposition as seen in some areas.
LINKAGES::	Schools, Youth Groups, Local Community Groups.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Drug Task Force
BUDGET:	£3,000 per annum

PROPOSAL NO. 33/2000

ACTION No. 10	To encourage and support innovative community and voluntary responses to drug education/prevention at individual and community level.
TITLE:	Small Grants Fund
OBJECTIVES:	To enable the Drug Task Force to respond to small funding requests from local groups for drug related activities.
PROPOSAL:	<p>The Drug Task Force are asked on a regular basis to support small local drug related initiatives from a variety of groups. These activities include minor Estate Management Projects, educational and prevention initiatives or other worthwhile activities. This proposal is designed to give the Drug Task Force flexibility in responding to local small-scale initiatives very much along the lines of the existing Development Fund but on a bigger scale. This type of funding can mean a lot of local groups and gives the Task Force an opportunity to develop goodwill and profile in areas that no other Task Force Funding is being used. It also enables the Task Force to draw in other funding sources on a pro-rata basis.</p> <p>An upper limit of £5,000 is suggested for any one application and the N.D.S. T. would receive quarterly up-dates on funding allocated.</p>
LINKAGES:	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, Community Organisations, Schools, Sporting Organisations, Dun Laoghaire Youth Service and Garda Siochana
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Drug Task Force
BUDGET:	£25,000

OBJECTIVE 5:

A. TO REDUCE THE SUPPLY OF ILLICIT DRUGS

STRATEGIES:

Increasing enforcement activities, by increasing flow of information to Gardai;
Increase 'cost' of drug dealing through locally focussed asset seizure.

B. TO REDUCE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF LICIT DRUGS (ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND SOLVENTS)

STRATEGY:

Increase compliance with and enforcement of legislation dealing with Alcohol, Tobacco and Solvents

C. TO REDUCE THE LEAKAGE OF ADDICTIVE MEDICINES ONTO THE DRUG SCENE

STRATEGY:

Increase compliance with new and existing controls on the supply of prescribed and OTC medicines with abuse and dependence potential.

OBJECTIVE 6:

TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN ESTATE MANAGEMENT

STRATEGIES:

The provision of practical assistance to communities to ensure their meaningful participation in the Estate Management process.

Maintaining close links with the Local Authorities to encourage expansion and development of Tenant Participation Schemes.

SUPPLY REDUCTION ACTIONS

- Action 11** To reduce the availability of cigarettes, solvents and alcohol to young people
- Action 12** To enable a more effective policing and crime detection service in DunLaoghaire Town
- Action 13** To assist the general public in providing relevant, timely and confidential information to the Gardai.
- Action 14** To support local communities in working with the Statutory Agencies to improve facilities and services and lead to a better quality of life for residents.
- Action **15** To organise an Awareness and Education Campaign with local General Practitioners on the safe and proper use of anxiolytics and hypnotics.
- Action 16** To seek a change in the current legislation relating to Proceeds of Crime in order to take into account relatively small localised drug dealing.

PROPOSAL NO. 34/2000

**ACTION
NO. 11**

To reduce the availability of cigarettes, solvents and alcohol to young people

TITLE:

Proposal to reduce availability of Alcohol, solvents and cigarettes to young people

OBJECTIVES:

To inform local retailers of the laws in relation to sale of Alcohol, solvents and cigarettes to young people.

To distribute Health Promotion Unit material locally in order to raise awareness of dangers of solvent abuse in particular.

To organise Information Sessions for local traders on issue of selling Alcohol, solvents and cigarettes to young people.

PROPOSAL:

Solvent abuse is particularly prevalent amongst younger adolescents and may have been overlooked as a serious health risk recently. Young people, especially girls, are susceptible to smoking and this can lead to health problems in later life. Alcohol is clearly a drug which can cause particular dangers for young people and can lead to anti-social activities. This proposal seeks to ensure that the retailers in the Drug Task Force Area are made aware of their legal responsibilities. An awareness campaign relating to the dangers of solvent abuse in particular will also be organised.

LINKAGES:

Health Promotion Unit
ECHAB Health Promotion Department

**PROJECT
PROMOTER:**

Supply Reduction Sub-Committee

BUDGET:

£10,000 per annum

PROPOSAL NO. 35/2000

ACTION NO. 12	To enable a more effective policing and crime detection service in DunLaoghaire Town
TITLE:	Support for provision of Closed Circuit Television for Dun Laoghaire Town Centre.
OBJECTIVES:	To support the Garda Siochana in the policing of Dun Laoghaire Town Centre. To assist the business and residential community in Dun Laoghaire in creating a safer and more pleasant place to live and conduct business.
PROPOSAL:	The Drug Task Force is very supportive of the joint initiative between the Gardai, local business and community interests in having Closed Circuit Television being extended into the area. This proposal will enable more effective policing of the area and help allay some of the fears of local business and community interests around crime and antisocial activity.
LINKAGES:	Gardai, Dun Laoghaire Business Watch, Local Resident Groups.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Dun Laoghaire Business Watch.
BUDGET:	£25,000

PROPOSAL NO. 36/2000

ACTION NO. 13 **To assist the general public in providing relevant, timely and confidential information to the Gardai.**

TITLE: **Distribution of Garda Confidential Telephone Number to Homes and Businesses in Dun Laoghaire Rathdown.**

OBJECTIVES: **To help people provide information on crime to the Gardai in a confidential manner.**

PROPOSAL: **The provision of quality and timely information to the Gardai by local communities is critical to helping to deal with criminal activity. This proposal seeks to distribute the Garda Confidential Telephone Number to all homes and businesses in the area to assist this effort. The confidential nature of the telephone number is important, as many people are afraid of giving their own details because of the risk of retaliation from local criminals.**

**LINKAGES:
PROJECT** **Gardai, Business Community, Residents**

PROMOTER: **Supply Reduction/Estate Management Sub-Committee of Task Force,**

BUDGET: **£10,000**

PROPOSAL NO. 37/2000

ACTION NO. 14 **To support local communities in working with the Statutory Agencies to improve facilities and services and lead to a better quality of life for residents.**

TITLE: **Support for Estate Management Initiative**

OBJECTIVES: **To support Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co, Council's process of initiating Estate Management in targeted Communities.**

PROPOSAL: **Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co. Council has recently started an Estate Management/Tenant Participation process in four local targeted areas. To date the initiative has been very well supported locally but requires significant assistance in order to develop. The provision of support workers would enable local Communities fully engage in managing their own estates. The areas targeted have all suffered in a variety of ways from drug dealing and associated anti-social activity. Greater local control and resources would be of great benefit to these areas.**

LINKAGES: **6 local communities, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co. Council, East Coast Area Health Board, Gardai, Dun Laoghaire Youth Service**

PROJECT PROMOTER: **Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.**

BUDGET: **£50,000**

PROPOSAL NO. 38/2000

TITLE: Education and Awareness Programme for General Practitioners on the Safe and Proper use of anxiolytics and hypnotics.

OBJECTIVES: To increase the awareness of General Practitioners of the guidelines for safe use of anxiolytics and hypnotics.

PROPOSAL: The Drug Task Force has made its concern over the use of Benzodiazepines and similar drugs known to the Department of Health and Children regularly over the past few years. A recent development is the inappropriate prescribing to adolescents at times of stress e.g. exam times. Such prescribing is believed to be linked to polydrug user of alcohol/cannabis/Benzodiazepines subsequently. This proposal seeks to conduct an education and awareness campaign aimed at General Practitioners to alert them to the guidelines on safe and proper use of such drugs.

LINKAGES: E.C.A.H.B., Gardai, Department of Health and Children, Irish College of General Practitioners.

PROJECT PROMOTER: Drug Task Force

BUDGET: £5,000

PROPOSAL NO. 39/2000

TITLE:	Change in Legislation pertaining to Proceeds of Crime Act 1996
OBJECTIVES:	To enable Gardai to seize assets of less than £10,000 as a result of suspected drug offences, To assist Gardai in combating relatively small time drug dealing that causes anger and concern at community level.
PROPOSAL:	Gardai may often find sums of money of less than £10,000 on suspected drug dealers but cannot seize this money under the terms of the Proceeds of Crime Act 1996. Recent judgements have also meant that the 1897 Police Property Act cannot be used in this regard. This proposal requests the Department of Justice, (Law Reform and Equality to review the Proceeds of Crime Act 1996) with the intention of either significantly reducing or deleting the £10,000 existing threshold. This would assist Gardai in combating local drug dealers that are seen as role models in some areas as well as addressing some of the anger and concern of local people.
LINKAGES:	Department of Justice, Law Reform and Equality, Gardai.
PROJECT PROMOTER:	Drug Task Force
BUDGET:	There is no budget required for this proposal.

3.4. CROSS TASK FORCE PROPOSALS

I. Community Awareness of Drugs (C.A.D.)

C.A.D. has provided drug education training for a number of local Community groups over the last number of years. This training has proven to be the springboard for both school and community based drug education in these areas. The Drug Task Force recognises the role that C.A.D. can play in communities and would support Cross Task Force Funding being provided for the development of the organisation.

II COIS CAIRN

Cois Cairn is a small local Authority Housing Estate of 127 houses situated at the South Eastern corner of the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Local Drugs Task Force area and borders the Bray Local Drugs Task Force. Over the past number of months the Task Force has met local residents on a regular basis to assess local gaps in services and to help develop links between the community and the relevant statutory agencies. This developing relationship has proven very worthwhile and a number of youthwork programmes have already started as well as forging closer links with the Gardai and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council. A Youthwork Support Proposal is contained in this plan on Page 84. The Task Force would welcome working with Bray L.D.T.F. to develop a range of wider Community Services in this area in the future.

III. HOMELESSNESS

The problem of homeless drug users has not been dealt with directly in this plan but a number of the drug treatment and rehabilitation proposals will impact indirectly on the problem. Anecdotal evidence would suggest that there is a growing level of homelessness amongst our drug using numbers and the Task Force supports the increased attention and resources being allocated to this cross task force problem, in the future the task force will consult with the local agencies involved to offer more targeted support.

3.5 SOUTHSIDE PARTNERSHIP PROPOSAL

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME

CDSP 2000

Introduction

CDSP 2000 is a regional Community Development Support Programme that aims to create a stronger, more structured environment for community based drugs and development projects to operate within.

CDSP 2000 is an updated and enlarged strategy that builds on the successes and challenges of CDSP to date.

The main elements of CDSP 2000 are as follows:

- To continue to work with and provide staff and financial supports to community groups at different stages of development.
- To proactively target geographical areas and communities of interest that require capacity building work and to undertake pre development work with them.
- To support groups to progress through the stages and to develop a strong local and regional leadership.
- To support named target groups to engage in organisational and programme development work.
- To create opportunities with participating groups to share learning and experiences and to make contact with models of good practice in other areas.
- To consolidate an integrated funding strategy that combines funding from Southside Partnership, Local Drugs Task Force, Eastern Regional Health Authority, Dept. of Social Community and Family Affairs, Dept. of Justice Equality and Law Reform and the South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

Some of the successes of CDSP to date include:

1. Increased fanding totalling £3 80,000 provided to participating groups from Southside Partnership, Eastern Health Board and the Department of Social Community and Family Affairs (DSCFA) which has enabled the strategy to be implemented and has formalised relationships and communication between agencies and the communities.
2. Participating groups have also been supported and facilitated to access funding from other sources - a further £100,000 has been secured in this manner.
3. Six groups have 3 year development plans in place and are implementing these plans.

4. Four groups have received core funding from DSCFA and have employed their own development workers and 2 areas have been selected for inclusion in the Community Development Programme.
5. Groups have developed formal legal structures.
6. Groups have engaged in ongoing networking, have shared experiences and provide support to each other.
7. Leaders from CDSP groups have developed a Community Platform for the County that has a key focus on anti-poverty and disadvantaged work.

Some challenges facing CDSP 2000

1. The fall in numbers of voluntary community leaders available to undertake work in their local areas alternative creative strategies need to be developed in partnership with local communities.
2. The professionalisation of community work and the strategic opportunities available for community groups - structured support and analytical skills training is required.
3. The consolidation of a region-wide, inclusive community agenda that focuses on disadvantage and takes account of the diversity of the sector while also ensuring that target groups or issues are not marginalized within that agenda.

The need:

Southside Partnership engaged in an extensive consultation process "United Vision" which began in June 1999 and is being completed at present. A total of 82 meetings were held in local areas, with target groups and with statutory and voluntary organisations at which over 750 people contributed their views. Two conferences were also held to enable people to contribute their views on actions and strategies the Partnership should implement, in order to respond to the needs and issues identified in the consultation process.

The seven most important issues named in the consultation include:

1. Physical living conditions
2. Community Facilities
3. Youth
4. Drugs
5. Capacity Building
6. Services to the unemployed
7. Education

A clear/targeted community development strategy is vital in responding to these issues in a sustainable and focused manner. Such an approach also ensures that the conditions are created locally for the development of strong, community based responses to the drugs, youth and living condition issues, all of which need to be tackled in an integrated way in order to eliminate the conditions that lead to structural disadvantage and social exclusion.

The Strategy:

The strategy being proposed is three-fold:

1. To provide direct funding from Southside Partnership, Local Drugs Task Force, Eastern Regional Health Authority, Dept. of Social Community and Family Affairs, Dept. of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and the South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, for a comprehensive organisational development plan and implementation strategy in a specially selected number of organisations and communities.
2. To provide multi-year support to these organisations and communities in order to enhance their organisational development and internal capacity.
3. To create opportunities for regional networking and sharing of learning across the groups involved in the Programme and to support groups to develop models and codes of good practice within their work.

The strategies involved:

1. Working directly with locally based community groups who are at different stages of development.

2. Supporting communities of interest and target groups to focus on their development issues.
3. Creating opportunities with participating groups to engage in networking and learning opportunities across the Programme.

STAGES IN LOCAL AREA WORK:

P re-development stage: Targeting Greenfields Areas

This stage of work involves pro-actively targeting Greenfield Areas where there is little or no community development work taking place. It involves providing staff support in such areas in order to profile the area, identify the needs and issues, engage in outreach work to involve local people as leaders in their community, provide support to these leaders and encourage them to develop their own forms of organisations and responses. Small scale financial support will be provided to newly emerging groups to engage in group development and team building processes, to visit other areas and projects to learn from their experiences and to organise project responses in their area. Each year, two new areas will be selected to work with, so that over a 3 year period, six communities will have been supported to initiate quality, supported community development work in their local area.

Areas targeted include: Mountamview, Moreen, Sallynoggin, Columbanus, FarrenboleyCois Cairn.

Stage One New Organisational Development

This stage of work involves working with locally based community development groups and providing them with staff support to develop their groups into more structured local organisations. Groups receive support to develop 3 year strategic plans that enable them to access core funding for the development of locally based community resource centres. Support is also provided to groups to manage these centres and to develop a range of programmes and responses to local needs that can be supported through the resource centre. Financial support will also be provided to enable groups to access an integrated funding package, to engage in leadership development, to develop strong management and organisational structures and systems, to develop clear analytical skills that lead to targeted and focused actions and projects being developed.

Areas in Stage 1 include: Brookfield, Kilcross, Nutgrove and Rosemount

Stage Two: Organisational Progression

This stage of work involves supporting local organisations to move to another more sophisticated level of organisation and development. It focuses on a more strategic developmental planning process that identifies opportunities and resources for future mobilisation. It involves supporting local organisations to consolidate their core activities and then to focus on undertaking outreach work to target and involve local people who are not self-selecting into present activities and projects. Staff and financial support are provided to organisations to enable them to assess progress to date, identify needs and issues that need to be responded to, identification of the barriers and challenges that greater local participation creates and then planning strategically in response to this situation.

Areas in Stage 2 include: Ballyogan, Hillview and Whitechurch

Stage Three: Multi-organisation, Area based community development initiatives

This stage of work involves supporting local groups and organisations in larger geographical areas to network and plan work collectively for their area so that more focused, structured and integrated responses can be put in place. Staff and financial support will be provided to these larger areas to support groups to network and share information with each other, to identify unmet needs and ways in which they can be responded to, to engage in community-wide consultation and planning work, outreach and targeting work and to develop creative ways of community-wide collaboration that supports existing organisations and encourages new and innovative responses to unmet needs in the local areas.

Areas in Stage 3 include: Shankill and Loughlinstown.

Stage Four: Organisational Growth

This stage of work involves supporting an area based community development project to consolidate its work, provide advanced leadership training, engage in strategic planning and development work and undertake mentoring work with newly emerging community groups.

Staff and financial support will be provided to undertake this work as well as to support the group to continue to tackle a range of community issues simultaneously and to develop good codes of practice around such work.

Areas in Stage 4 include: Mountwood/Fitzgerald Park

COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST

A. Southside Women's Action Network (SWAN)

As a result of CDSP, SWAN has now adopted a formal structure, secured core funding from DSCFA and has employed a Development Worker. CDSP will continue to provide some staff time and financial resources to SWAN to further strengthen the organisation effectiveness and capacity of the Network and to broaden the core of activism responsive to and led by women in the region. Support will also be provided to expand the level of women's work taking place throughout the region and to build the confidence and skills of leaders at all levels within the Network.

B. Southside Travellers Action Group (STAG)

As a result of CDSP, STAG have also adopted a formal structure, are in receipt of core funding from DSCFA and have employed a Development Worker. CDSP will continue to support STAG to work strategically, to link with policy and equality issues and to focus on Traveller's own leadership and capacity building work. Accommodation and physical living conditions remain at the top of the agenda for STAG and therefore, it is vital that the working relationships that have been built up with the County Council can now be harnessed to lead to tangible improvements in the living conditions of Travellers in the region.

C. People with Disabilities

CDSP will work with the Irish Council of People with Disabilities, Dun Laoghaire branch, to develop an action plan to engage people with disabilities in the development of responses to

the situation they are faced with locally and nationally. Key supports will be required to enable the group to increase its membership and to work more closely with its members, to develop the leadership potential and capacity of its members, to identify key work targets they want to achieve and to access core funding to employ a worker to support the work on an ongoing basis.

D. Refugees and Asylum Seekers

There are three centres where Asylum Seekers are located in the Southside Partnership area - the Old Schoolhouse in Dun Laoghaire, Rosepark Hotel and Sandycove House. From initial consultation work with the residents of the Old School House and

discussions with a broad range of service providers for asylum seekers and refugees, the main issues facing people are: lack of affordable and suitable accommodation, lack of information, for some the issue of not being able to work, lack of childcare provision, education issues and the boredom factor.

CDSP 2000 will work with locally based asylum seekers to support them to establish their own organisation so that they can respond to the issues facing them in culturally sensitive ways. Links will be made with groups in Dublin who undertake support and solidarity work and ways of linking their work in at a local level will be explored. Staff and financial supports will be made available to support the development of a locally based organisation to be established that will be led and developed by asylum seekers resident in this region. It is envisaged that this organisation will then be in a position to tackle a number of the above named issues simultaneously.

NETWORKING AND TRAINING

Networking and training are essential ingredients of CDSP 2000. Supporting the development of a strong local leadership and horizontal learning and sharing of experiences by participating groups are powerful ways of developing a strong, local community agenda. All participating CDSP groups will continue to have opportunities to meet regularly on issue that affect their local areas and on opportunities for joint collaboration. This year, the Partnership has organised skills training workshops for community groups in conjunction with the Local Development Training Institute (LDTI). It is envisaged that these workshops will be held throughout the year in response to the needs and issues that participating groups are dealing with. The training is, for the most part, organised on an inter-group basis so that experiences from across the region can be shared and lessons learned from a variety of sources. Training can also be provided at individual group level.

Methodology

Community Development Workers employed by the Partnership and funded by the Eastern Regional Health Authority, will provide CDSP groups with seven categories of support. This enables staff to respond effectively to groups with differing needs at different stages of development.

In some cases the Partnership staff will provide the support directly. In other situations, Partnership staff will help secure appropriate external trainers and resources to meet local requests for assistance. These categories include:

- Technical assistance
- Training
- Conferences
- Negotiation skills
- Resource sharing
- Leadership assessments and development
- Constituency building

Evaluation

Participant-based evaluation will be carried out and it is based on the needs and objectives identified by the project participants. It is ongoing and because of the inclusion of participants in all stages of the project, it produces immediate adjustments whenever necessary to improve the effectiveness of the project.

Budget

The overall annual budget for CDSP 2000 is £917,500 of which £74,000 is being sought from the Local Drugs Task Force on an annual basis. A detailed budget plan is contained overleaf. This budget is exclusive of other funding the LDTF has committed to areas and groups involved in CDSP.

CDSP 2000 ANNUAL BUDGET

GROUP	SSP	LDTF*	EHB	DSCFA	DJELR	DLRCC	SDCC	TOTAL
Mountainview	5000	7000		5000		5000		22000
Moreen	5000	7000		5000		5000		22000
Sallynoggin	5000	7000		5000		5000		22000
Columbanus	5000	7000		5000		5000		22000
Farrenboley	5000	7000		5000		5000		22000
Cois Cairn	5000	7000		5000		5000		22000
Brookfield	5000	5000		18000		5000		33000
Kilcross	5000			18000		5000		28000
Nutgrove	5000	10000		10000		5000		30000
Rosemount	5000	5000		18000		5000		33000
Ballyogan	5000			30000		7000		42000
Hillview	5000			30000		7000		42000
Whitechurch	5000			15000			5000	25000
Shankill	5000			51000		7000		63000
Loughlinstown	5000			51000		7000		63000
Mountwood	5000			51000		7000		63000
SWAN	5000			30000		7000		42000
STAG	5000			30000		10000		45000
People with disabilities	5000				45000	10000		60000
Asylum Seekers	5000				45000	10000		60000
Staff costs			120000					120000
Networking	5000	5000			2000	1000		13000

Training	5000	5000			2000	2000	1000	15000
Evaluation	2000	2000		2000	1000	1000	500	8500
TOTAL	11200	74000	12000	38400	95000	12600	6500	91750

3.6 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

According to a submission received from the Southside Partnership the lack of community facilities and infrastructure was identified as the major issue identified during the United

Vision consultation process. This gap in provision has greatly hampered the communities' ability to respond in a sustainable manner to the drug problem.

In addition to gaps in facility provision there is also under usage of state owned property. Schools and other educational institutions should be made more accessible at night, weekends and holiday times for the benefit of the wider community. Where security or other costs are involved these should be made available to the school. With the huge costs involved in building facilities it makes sense to optimise what already exists in local communities.

There are a number of specific areas that the Task Force is particularly keen to see development in:

Cois Cairn

Through a relatively small local Authority Housing estate there are no facilities for the community at present to meet and become organised. Contacts with the Task Force has shown that there are local people interested in becoming involved but that this is severely hampered by lack of basic infrastructure. Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co. Council are actively seeking local premises and this needs to be achieved as a matter of urgency.

Mounttown - Fitzgerald Park

This area is in the process of being re-developed and on-going negotiations between the residents and the County Council on the issue of Community Facilities have been taking place. This area has had a troubled history and the residents are very anxious to make a fresh start and provide proper facilities and opportunities for their young people. The Task Force would strongly encourage Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council to take into account the Community's existing and future needs when allocating space and resources in the new development.

BaLLyogan

The Task Force recognises the urgent need for a Community Facility in this area and strongly supports the efforts of the County Council and local residents in attempting to secure funding in addition to the Young Peoples Facilities and Services Fund already allocated.

There are other communities e.g. Mountainview and Hillview, Rosemount, Whitechurch, Kilcross, Brookfield and Central Dun Laoghaire where local groups have expended much work and effort and Statutory Agencies in developing their facilities.

The Task Force intends to keep a watching brief on the above and other projects to help communities strengthen their infrastructure as well as monitoring the statutory response.

3.7	CONCLUSION
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This Revised Action Plan has been prepared using the suggested framework supplied by the National Drug Strategy Team in its Handbook for Local Drug Task Forces (1999).

In particular, care was taken to ensure that the Plan was in line with the "Criteria for Assessing Plans" as contained in the Handbook.

Specifically the plan:

- is area based and integrates with existing and planned service provision
- seeks to complement and provide additional services without duplication or overlap
- links with the projects approved under the young peoples facilities and service fund

is based on a wide consultation with the various target groups
has specific objectives and actions, which will be more easily measured and evaluated in
future.

has identified key project promoters with proven work record of service delivery

has proposed new and innovative projects based on local needs and in line with best
practice-models

provides costings, which have been prepared in a realistic and time framed manner.

The Task Force set-out to prepare an integrated and co-ordinated Revised Action Plan. It is
the Task Forces belief that this aim has been achieved taking into account the local
circumstances.

APPENDIX 1

LOCAL DRUG TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP AUGUST 1999

Chairperson

Dr. Des Corrigan

Statutory Representatives

Inspector Liam McCahey

Mr. Peter O'Brien

Mr. Tom Mowlds

Ms. Suzanne Vella

Ms. Siobhan Steed

Mr. Dave Kennedy

Community Representatives

Ms. Anne Codd

Ms. Ann Docherty

Ms. Meg Murphy

Ms. Margaret Kenny

Mr. Val Keaveney

Southside Partnership

Ms. Tina Pomphrett

Elected Representatives

**Deputy Eamon Gilmore T.D.
Councillor Mary Elliott –
Cathaoirleach - Dun Laoghaire
Rathdown County Council
Councillor Stanley Laing
South Dublin County Council**

Co-Ordinator

Mr. Jim Ryan

Former Task Force Members

**Ms. Cathy Murray (Whitechurch)
Ms. Marlene Smith (Rathfarnham)
Mr. Des Byrne (Mounttown)
Ms. Rosie Smith (Dun Laoghaire)
Ms. Tess Ayres Dun Laoghaire
Business Community
Mr. James Conway (Eastern Health
Board)
Mr. Donal O'Neill (D.L.R.C.C.)
Mr. Iggy Fields (FAS)
Mr, Peter Boylan (Probation and Welfare)
Deputy Mary Hanafin T.D. Minister of
State at the Dept. of Health and
Children**

APPENDIX 2

LOCAL DRUG TASK FORCE SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION

Mr. Peter O'Brien (Chairperson)

Ms. Ann Docherty

Ms. Phil Killeen

Ms. Breda Moriarty

Mr. Paul Sargent

Mr. Steve Harding

Ms. Maeve Shanley

Mr. Aodh O'Connor

Ms. Majella Lynch

Ms. Ann Brady

TREATMENT

Ms. Siobhan Steed (Chairperson)

Ms. Margaret Kenny

Mr. Jack Brien

Ms. Sandra Darragh

Dr. Cathal O'Sullivan

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Dr. Des Corrigan (Chairperson)

Inspector Liam McCahey

Mr. Tom Mowlds

Ms. Ann Docherty

Ms. Margaret Kenny

Mr. Val Keaveney

REHABILITATION

Mr. Dave Kennedy (Chairperson)

Mr. Val Keaveney

Ms. Ann Codd

Mr. Jim King

Ms. Elaine Forsythe

Ms. Mary Russell

APPENDIX 3
DUN LAOGHAIRE RATHDOWN REHABILITATION SURVEY
A SURVEY OF CLIENT PERSPECTIVE IN REHABILITATION- APRIL 2000
Extract from Executive Summary

Recommendations

1. Clients were also calling for a stranded service, or at least potential participants in any future programme would meet certain criteria. This fits in with the "streamed" view of clients that has been taken by the Health Board. The Board proposes four categories of clients - unstable, stable, detox and drug-free and recommends different kinds of services most suitable to each stream. The findings of this survey would certainly indicate that it is not only the service providers making these distinctions. The survey provides support for the hypothesis that streamed services would be more effective, and the recommendation is that such services be implemented forthwith.

It was also remarked upon that services maintain visible links with one another, so that clients can see a clear progression through the services on offer as stability is attained, maintained and increased. These links should be two-way, in that clients who progress from Patrick Street to a rehabilitation programme, and who then become destabilised, are linked back in to Patrick Street.

2. Many clients advocated the smaller, locally based clinics. The demand to be switched from the clinic in Patrick Street to these clinics was noted as being quite high. Clients expressed the belief that exposure to others at various stages of stability was detrimental to their own stability and the perception was that quite stable users primarily attended the satellite clinics. Some of the clients in Dundrum particularly emphasised their satisfaction with attending the satellite clinic there, as there were apparent difficulties involved in getting to Dun Laoghaire.
3. It is recommended that any future rehabilitation programmes be supported by a formal advisory committee. This rehabilitation programme could therefore comprise of a management committee providing the services and an advisory group for this committee. The advisory group could include representations from the Gardai, probation service, childcare, local authority housing, the medical profession, social workers from the health boards and the funders of the project. It is recommended that there be a seamless interface between the advisory group, the management committee and the day-to-day management structure

The main function of the advisory committee would be to advise the management committee at quarterly briefings, to act as a link between the workers and clients on the programme (as the designated liaison from the above agencies) and to act as a resource for the workers on the programme. An example of this would be a worker encounters a client who is being threatened with eviction from the local council. This threatened eviction has of course serious implications for the stability of the client. The worker can avail of the expertise of the advisory

committee in dealing with this situation. The benefits of such a system are that it responds to the many needs of clients expressed in the research. These needs include:

- Multiple levels of support on a variety of issues
- Clear and concise information pertaining to health/social welfare/legal entitlements etc.
- Proactive services which have planned and resourced for as many varied outcomes as possible.

It would also benefit workers to give them a clear communication structure with other agencies.

4. It is vital to establish and foster formal and strong links between different service providers to serve the client as efficiently as possible. Each service provider is aware of a separate facet of the client context/state and communication between these providers needs to be prioritised. All of these agencies are, however, working towards a common goal. Sometimes one can be left "out of the loop" and valuable

information (e.g. whether a client is stable enough to attend and participate positively or not) is lost. Furthermore, these existing resources already in place for the client must be maintained and strengthened and it is only through formal communication links that this will be possible. It is the multi-disciplinary team that works well together and shares information (while maintaining the necessary confidentiality, etc.) that gives the most holistic assistance to the recovering drug user.

It is further recommended that an allocations group representative of referring workers be set up. This should include the GPs, the counselling service, social workers, outreach workers, the community welfare officer and any other relevant agencies. This group would have ongoing input into the selection of clients who would attend any future rehabilitation programme. The benefits of this kind of system include that an informed choice would be made in the selection of future participants for any future programme.

It is important to note that each of these providers would have a significant impact in a successful programme in any case - the GPs inputting health education/promotion, the counselling service giving counselling, the social worker advising on pertinent, immediate issues, etc. The participants in the survey requested that information and awareness on health and social welfare entitlements be highlighted.

5. Participants have also triggered recommendations for the content of such a programme. It is believed that a holistic approach to the client reflected in the structuring of the programme above should also be again reflected in the kinds of activities the clients will engage in while on the programme. Clients need first of all to feel a sense of ownership and responsibility for the programme and this would need to be facilitated from the outset.

It has been suggested that a "menu" of activities could be made available to clients and they could then select and design (with input from their case worker) the rehabilitation course best suited to them. Obviously, certain options on the menu could be mandatory in that each client participates in a life skills session for example. They could, however, have a choice of elective modules that allowed a certain amount of negotiation on their part. Adults learn best when they have an input into their own learning and negotiating their own choices with the service provider means facilitates this. This system also allows for the fact that each group that attends a programme has distinct needs and wants. Just because a particular programme worked with one set of clients does not mean that such a programme would be equally successful with another.

Modules that could then be included when such ownership has been established include: nutrition and diet, literacy, numeracy, IT skills, social skills, parenting skills, relaxation training, addiction education, physical activity, art, etc.

The content of the programme must necessarily include scope for the inclusion of partner and extended family and children. It is crucial for any future rehabilitation programmes to build on support systems that are already in place, rather than compete with these supports. This building on existing resources necessarily implies a recognition that each client does not exist in isolation but actually functions in an extremely complex familial and wider social context. Adequate childcare provision, parenting and childcare programmes, family groups, co-counselling, user and partner support groups, etc. would meet this need.

It should be noted that attention has been drawn to the number of parents with young children attending the clinic in Patrick Street. This group are a high-risk group, in the sense that the children are at a variety of social, emotional and health risks. It has also been noted that the current help available for these children is divided between many agencies and the kinds of integrated, multi-disciplinary approaches outlined above would also benefit these children.

6. At the initial Pilot Study stages the researchers noticed that a significant number of the participants were illiterate or had serious difficulties comprehending the admittedly elaborate language of the questionnaire. It became obvious over the course of the survey that many of the participants were

extremely self-conscious of their ability to read and write. High self-esteem is the backbone of successful rehabilitation and illiteracy threatens this esteem.

High levels of illiteracy are commensurate with the educational disadvantage experienced by these clients. It is crucial that any future rehabilitation programme addresses this disadvantage with a degree of urgency. A significant number of clients wish to seek gainful employment at the end of their rehabilitation, and indeed this is part of the recovery process. Having little experience with the school socialisation process, never mind the attainment of qualifications, will undermine employment opportunities.

7. A high number of clients (indeed most of those who indicated that they were unemployed) identified boredom as the main barrier in their recovery and employment support as an aid to improving their lifestyle. This must be qualified by recognising that many of these clients are not at a stage where such support would have any meaning.

There are a number of issues to be considered here. The first is that concern has been expressed that clients seek to enter rehabilitation schemes partly because of the remuneration involved. Some of these clients are not in fact capable of maintaining the kind of stabilisation necessary for attendance and participation in such a scheme. The fear would be that these clients would cope with the demands/attendant stress of the programme by returning to drugs. Not only is this individual now at risk, but he/she is also jeopardising the stability of others who are attending the programme. It is thus recommended that each potential participant be adequately assessed prior to his or her acceptance onto the programme. Such assessment would necessarily include the kinds of communication outlined in Recommendation 4 above.

The second issue to be considered is that while some clients recognised that they were not ready for the level of stability needed to receive employment support, the majority did not. The general consensus was that if the client had a job, they would just stop using. This erroneous belief needs to be taken seriously by the service providers. Clients may become frustrated if they feel that they are requesting employment support and not receiving it. The onus is on the service provider to deal with this kind of client as sensitively as possible, so as not to damage the obvious good intentions. The clients themselves also need to be supported in making realistic self-assessments on their readiness for further training, education and development.

The third issue to be considered is the fact that the sample surveyed recognised that they were not attractive in terms of potential employee status. Clients are well aware that their drug use, poor education background, lack of employment experience and possible criminal record all work against them when they decide to seek employment. These factors can be compounded by the fears and difficulties that can be experienced when leaving the relatively protective atmosphere of the rehabilitation programme. Client self-confidence and self-esteem may be damaged by any rejections they may receive when seeking employment.

It is therefore recommended that a sheltered employment initiative be established as a final phase of recovery for recovering users. Clients would benefit enormously in a number of ways:- job-specific skills and content knowledge would be vastly improved and clients could have input into a number of other areas. Such an initiative would also equip the person with team skills, decision-making and problem-solving skills, assertiveness, communication skills and time management. These competencies would be developed in a supportive atmosphere that was threat-free and safe for the client. It has the additional advantage of making the client an attractive potential employee, while instilling confidence to seek employment.

9. When determining the clients' perspective on the current service being provided, it was noted that a significant number of comments were made specifically in relation to the counselling service. It must be first noted that clients who were very stable on a methadone maintenance programme did not, on the

Appendix No. 4

D.M.R. (East)

1.

Comparison of crimes reported years 1996,1997,1998 & 1999.

	1996	1997	% Incras e /Decrea se	1998	% Incras e /Decrea se	1999	% Incras e /Decrea se
Burglary	3644	3209	-12%	2420	-25%	1927	-20%
Aggravated Burglary	108	88	-18%	42	-52%	41	-2%
Robbery	221	182	-18%	165	-9%	125	-24%
Larceny from Person	359	291	-19%	248	-15%	190	-23%
Larceny from M.P.V.	1554	1221	-21%	964	-21%	1098	14%
Larceny from Shop	455	478	5%	444	-7%	398	-10%
All Other Crime	1093	1295	18%	786	-39%	785	0%
Other Larcenies	1081	995	-8%	959	-4%	991	3%
	8515	7759		6028		5555	

Percentage decrease from 1996 to 1999 = 34.75%

2.

Garda Juvenile Division Programme

I give hereunder comparative figures of juveniles (under 18 yrs) who were referred to the National Juvenile liaison office from this division for each year since 1996

Year	<u>1996</u>		<u>1997</u>		<u>1998</u>		<u>1999</u>	
	<u>Caution ed</u>	<u>Prosecu ted</u>						
	394	174	365	129	403	141	357	153
Total	568		494		544		510	

2.

<u>DRUG TYPE DATA FOR CHARTS BY YEAR</u>								
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	Canna bis	Canna bis Resin	Canna bis Plants	Heroin	LSD	Ecstasy	Amphet	Cocaine	Other	Total
D.M.R. (EAST): Type of Drug Offences -1996	0	75	0	13	0	6	4	0	3	101
	Canna bis	Canna bis Resin	Canna bis Plants	Heroin	LS D	Ecstasy	Amp het.	Cocaine	Oth er	Tot al
D.M.R. (EAST): Type of Drug Offences -1997	27	112	1	24	2	1	7	7	8	189
	Canna bis	Canna bis Resin	Canna bis Plants	Heroin	LS D	Ecstasy	Amp het.	Cocaine	Oth er	Tot al
D.M.R. (EAST): Type of Drug Offences-1998	41	119	1	12	1	10	2	10	18	214
	Canna bis	Canna bis Resin	Canna bis Plants	Heroin	LS D	Ecstasy	Amp het.	Cocaine	Oth er	Total
D.M.R. (EAST): Type of Drug Offences-1999	35	202	1	16	0	17	15	15	22	323
DRUG TYPE DATA FOR CHARTS										
Trend 1996-1999										
	Canna bis	Canna bis Resin	Canna bis Plants	Heroin	LS D	Ecstasy	Amp het.	Cocaine	Oth er	Tot al
1996	0	75	0	13	0	6	4	0	3	101
1997	27	112	1	24	2	1	7	7	8	189
1998	41	119	1	12	1	10	2	10	18	214
1999	35	202	1	16	0	17	15	15	22	323

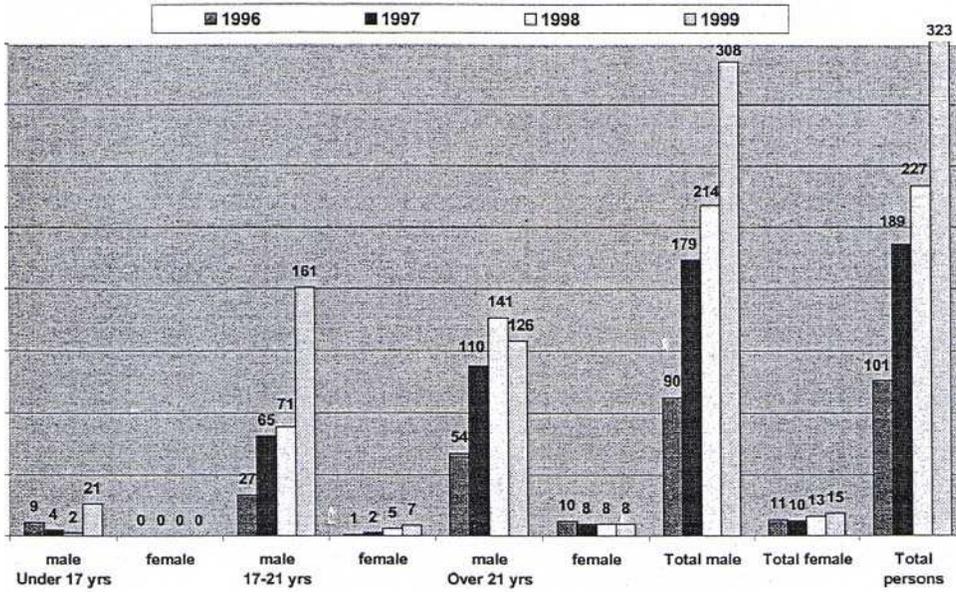
3.

PERSONS PROSECUTED FOR DRUGS OFFENC BY AGE AND GENDER BY YEAR			
	male	female	
1996			
Under 17yrs	9	0	

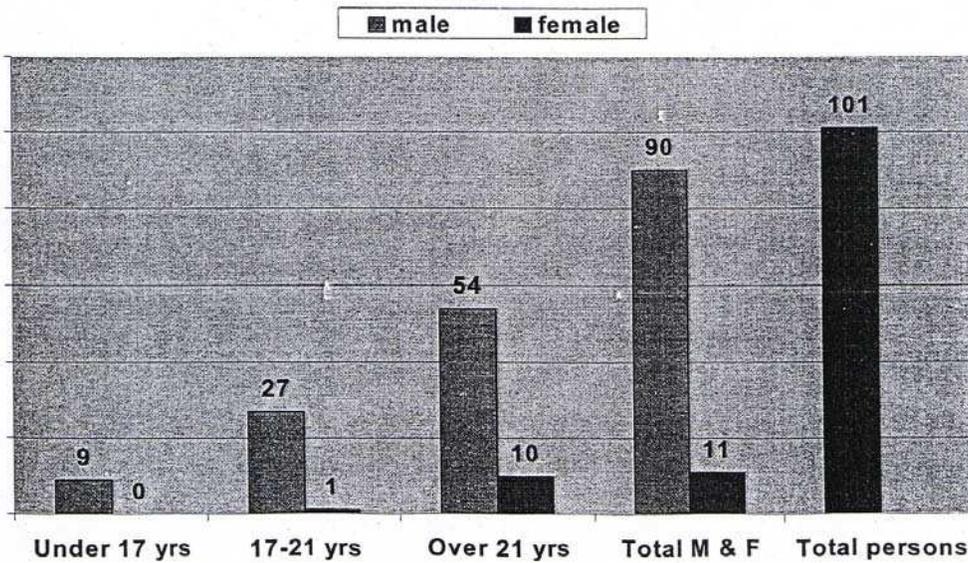
17-21 yrs	27	1				
Over 21 yrs	54	10				
Total M & F	90	11				
Total persons	101					
<u>1997</u>	male	female				
Under 17 yrs	4	0				
17-21 yrs	65	2				
Over 21 yrs	110	8				
Total M & F	179	10				
Total persons	189					
<u>1998</u>	male	female				
Under 17 yrs	2	0				
17-21 yrs	71	5				
Over 21 yrs	141	8				
Total M & F	214	13				
Total persons	227					
<u>1999</u>	male	female				
Under 17 yrs	21	0				
17-21 yrs	161	7				
Over 21 yrs	126	8				
Total M & F	308	15				
Total persons	323					
<u>PERSONS PROSECUTED FOR DRUGS OFFENCES BY AGE AND GENDER -</u>						
<u>Trend</u>						
<u>1996 to 1999</u>						
			<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
<i>Under 17 yrs</i>	male	9	4	2	21	
	female	0	0	0	0	
<i>17-21 yrs</i>	male	27	65	71	161	
	female	1	2	5	7	
<i>Over 21 yrs</i>	male	54	110	141	126	
	female	10	8	8	8	
Total male		90	179	214	308	
Total female		11	10	13	15	
Total persons		101	189	227	323	

7.

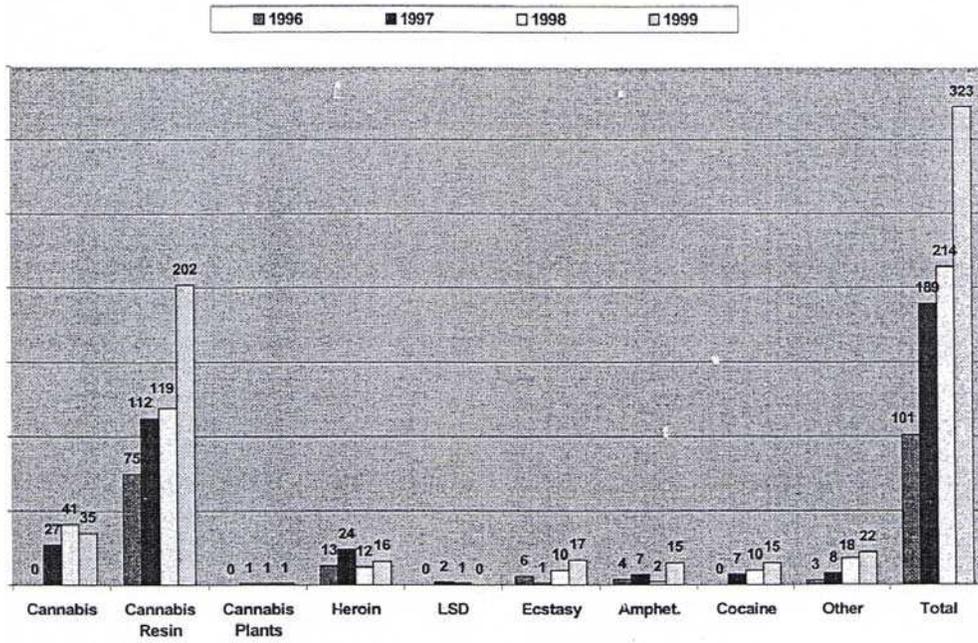
D.M.R. (EAST) : Trend in number of persons prosecuted for drug offences by age & gender 1996 to 1999



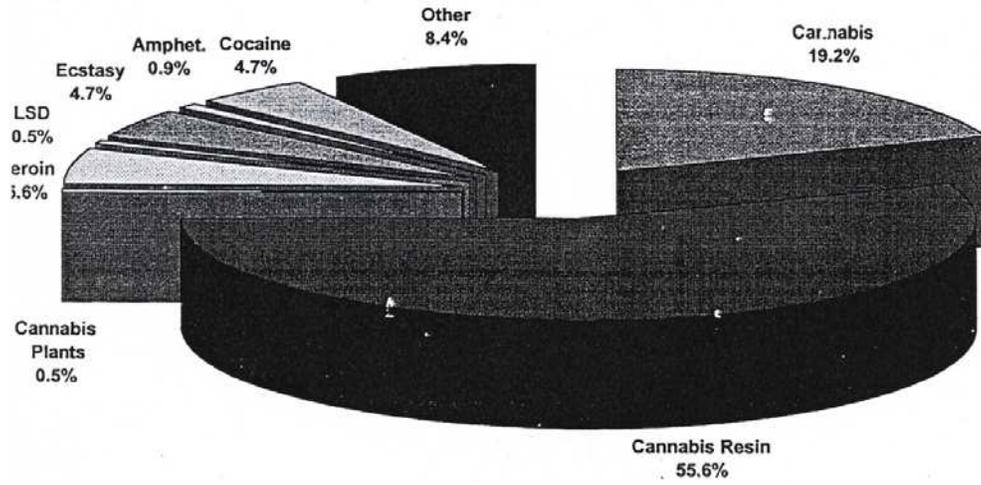
D.M.R. (EAST) : Number of persons prosecuted for drug offences by age & gender 1996



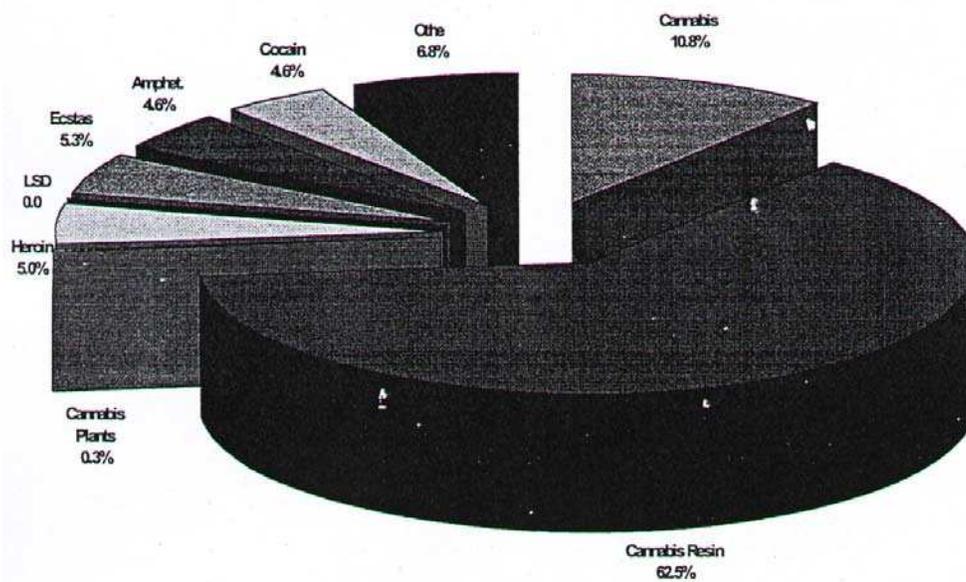
D.M.R (EAST) : Trend in number of Drug Offences by Type 1996 to 1999



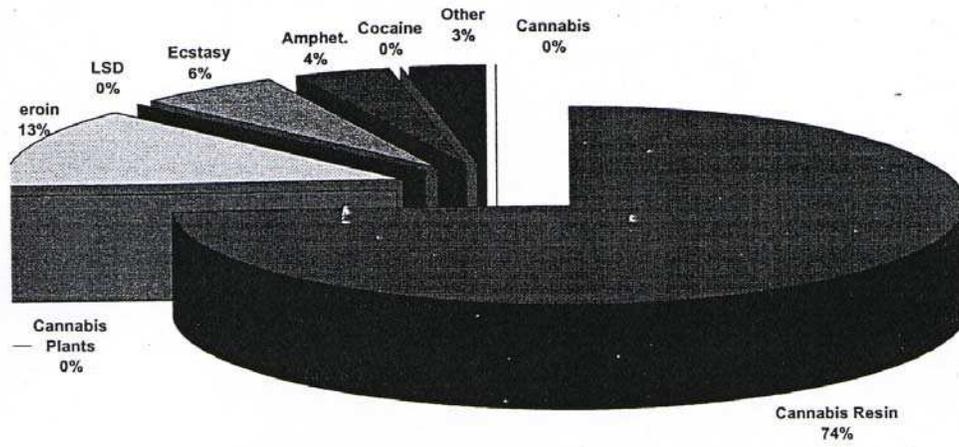
D.M.R. (EAST) : Type of Drug Offences - 1998



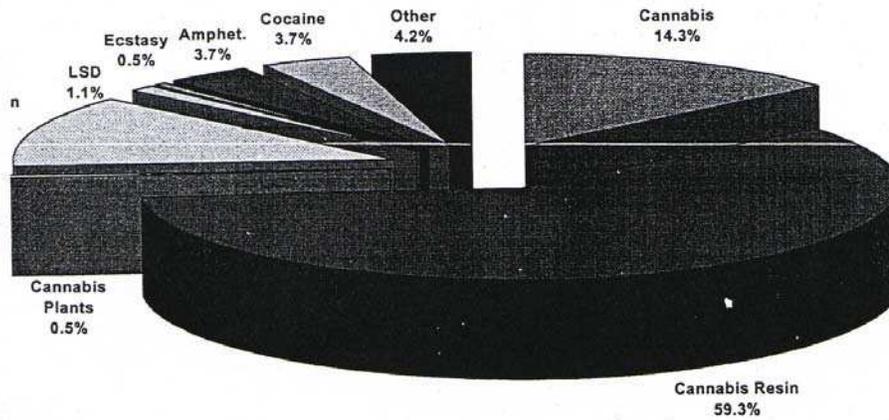
D.M.R. (EAST) : Type of Drug Offences - 199



D.M.R. (EAST) : Type of Drug Offences - 1996



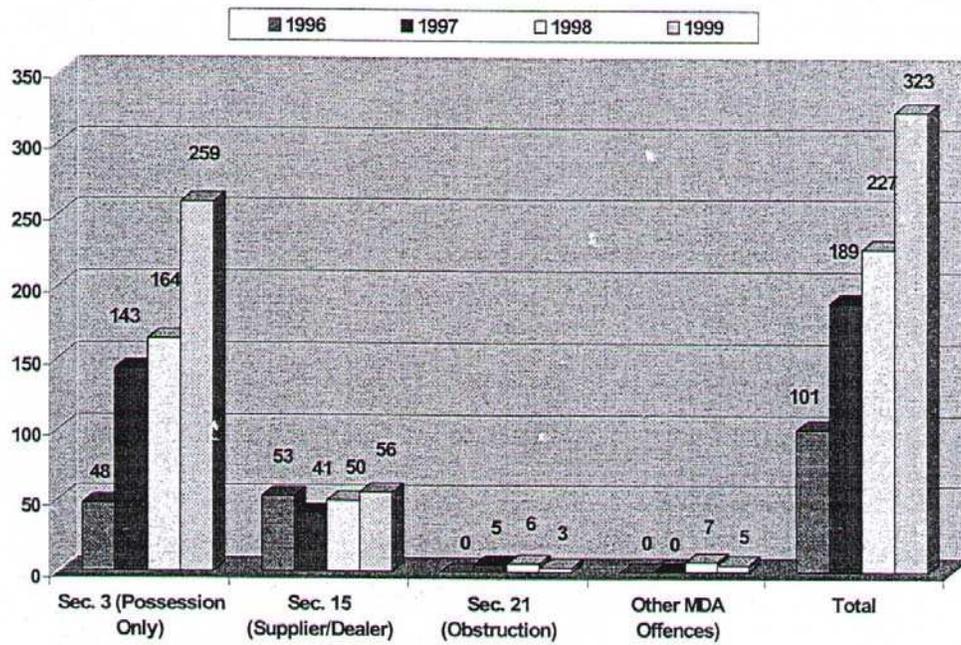
D.M.R. (EAST) : Type of Drug Offences - 1997



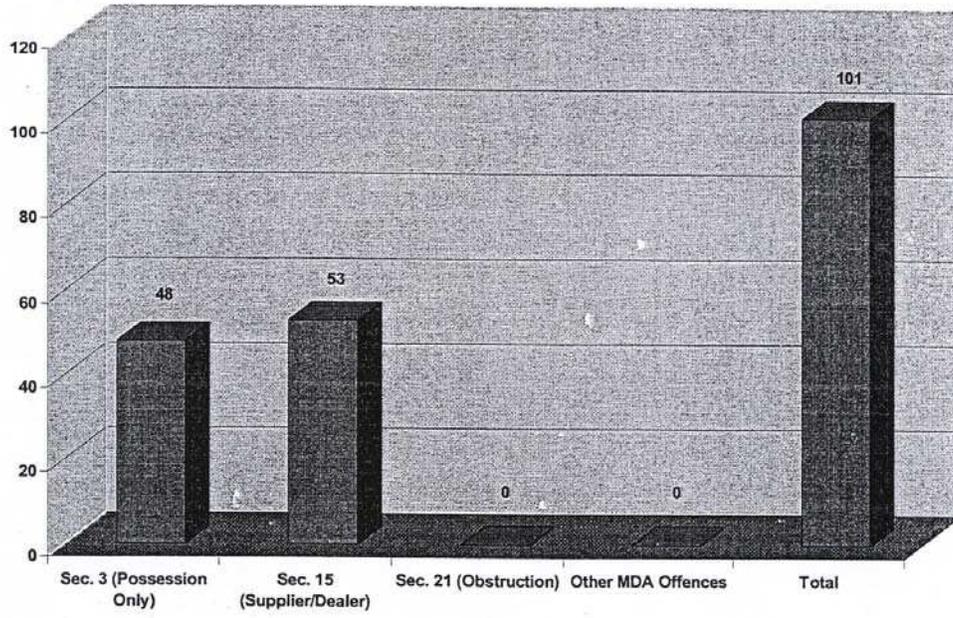
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<u>PERSONS PROSECUTED FOR POSSESSION/SUPPLY OFFENCES BY YEAR</u>					
	Sec. 3 (Possession Only)	Sec.15 (Supplier/ Dealer)	Sec.21 (Obstruction)	Other MDA Offences	Total
D.M.R. (EAST): Number of persons prosecuted by type of MDA offence - 1996	48	53	0	0	101
	Sec. 3 (Possession Only)	Sec.15 (Supplier/ Dealer)	Sec. 21 (Obstruction)	Other MDA Offences	Total
D.M.R. (EAST): Number of persons prosecuted by type of MDA offence - 1997	143	41	5	0	189
	Sec. 3 (Possession Only)	Sec.15 (Supplier/ Dealer)	Sec.21 (Obstruction)	Other MDA Offences	Total
D.M.R. (EAST): Number of persons prosecuted by type of MDA offence - 1998	164	50	6	7	227
	Sec. 3 (Possession Only)	Sec.15 (Supplier/ Dealer)	Sec. 21 (Obstruction)	Other MDA Offences	Total
D.M.R. (EAST): Number of persons prosecuted by type of MDA offence - 1999	259	56	3	5	323
<u>PERSONS PROSECUTED FOR POSSESSION/SUPPLY OFFENCES TREND 1996-1999</u>					
	Sec. 3 (Possession Only)	Sec.15 (Supplier/ Dealer)	Sec.21 (Obstruction)	Other MDA Offences	Total
1996	48	53	0	0	101
1997	143	41	5	0	189
1998	164	50	6	7	227
1999	259	56	3	5	323

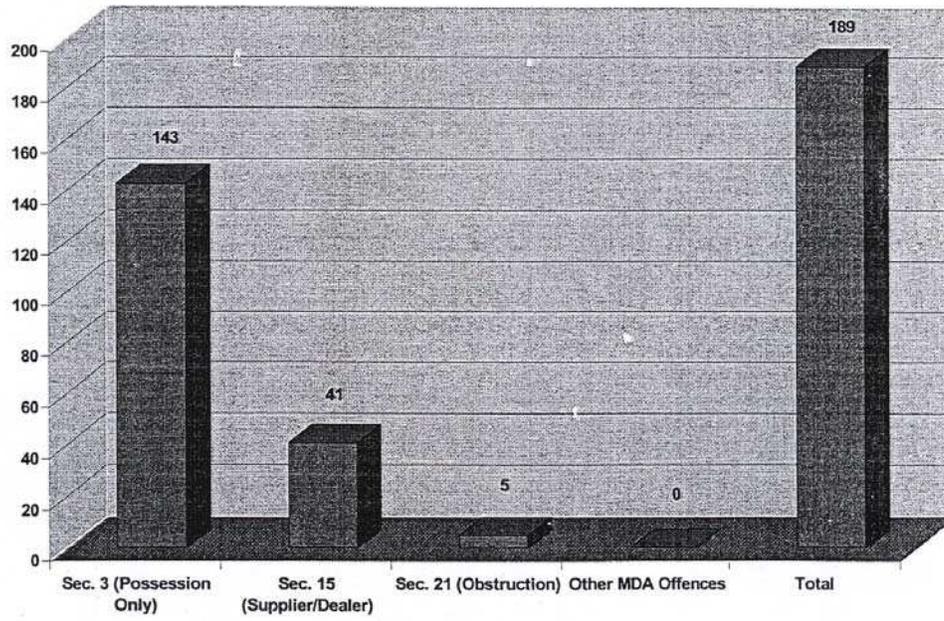
D.M.R. (EAST) : Trend in number of persons prosecuted by type of MDA offence



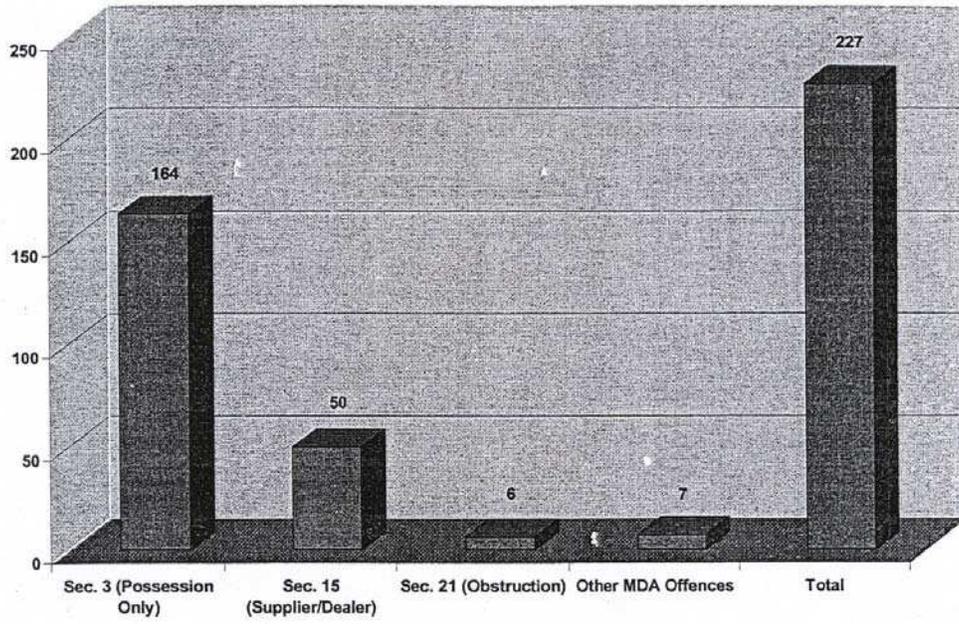
D.M.R. (EAST) : Number of persons prosecuted by type of MDA offence - 1996



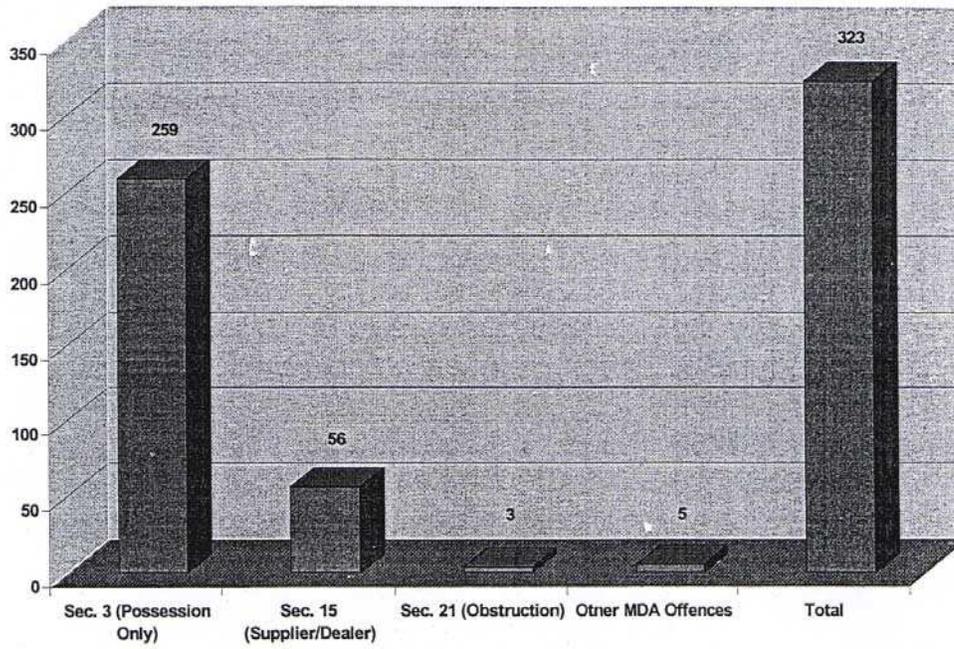
D.M.R. (EAST) : Number of persons prosecuted by type of MDA offence - 1997



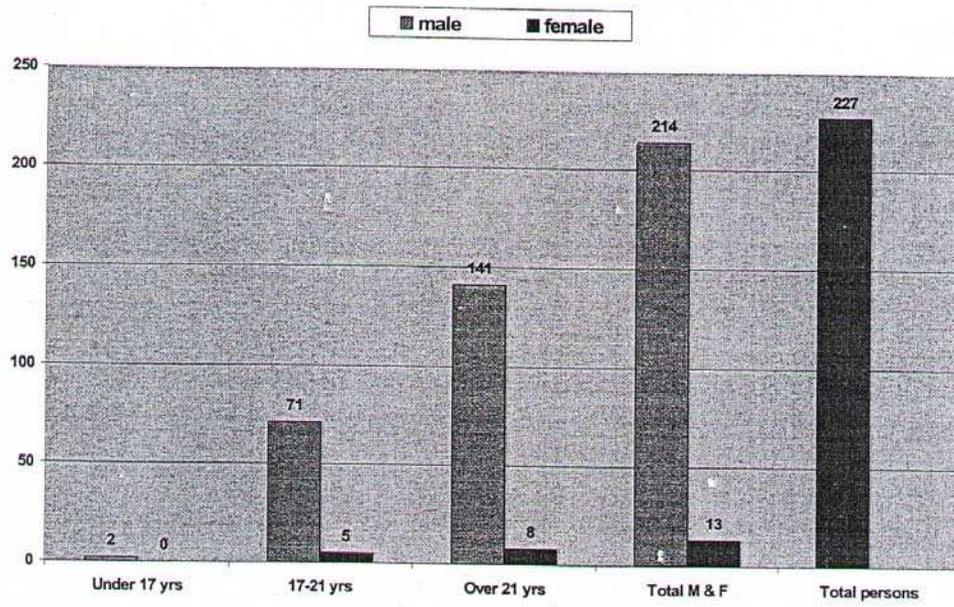
D.M.R. (EAST) : Number of persons prosecuted by type of MDA offence - 1998



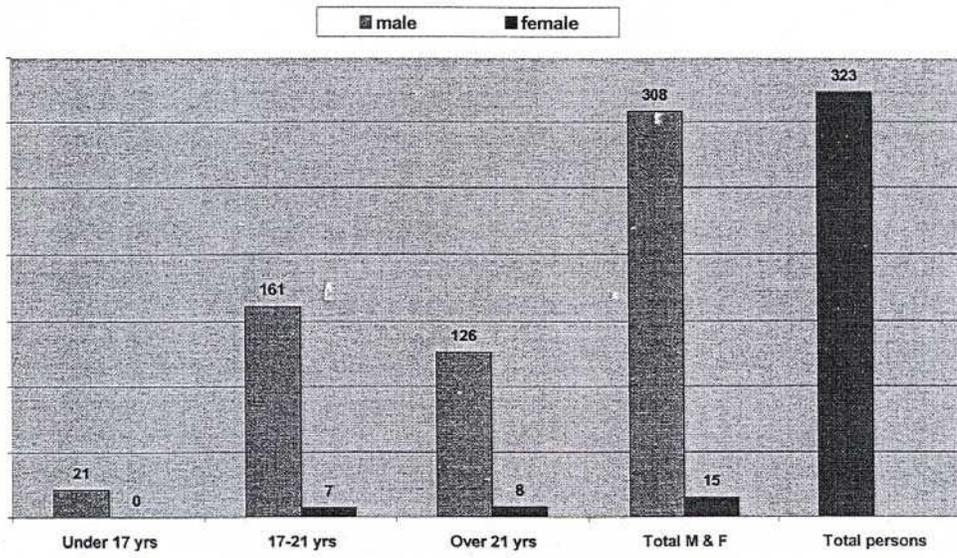
D.M.R. (EAST) : Number of persons prosecuted by type of MDA offence - 1999



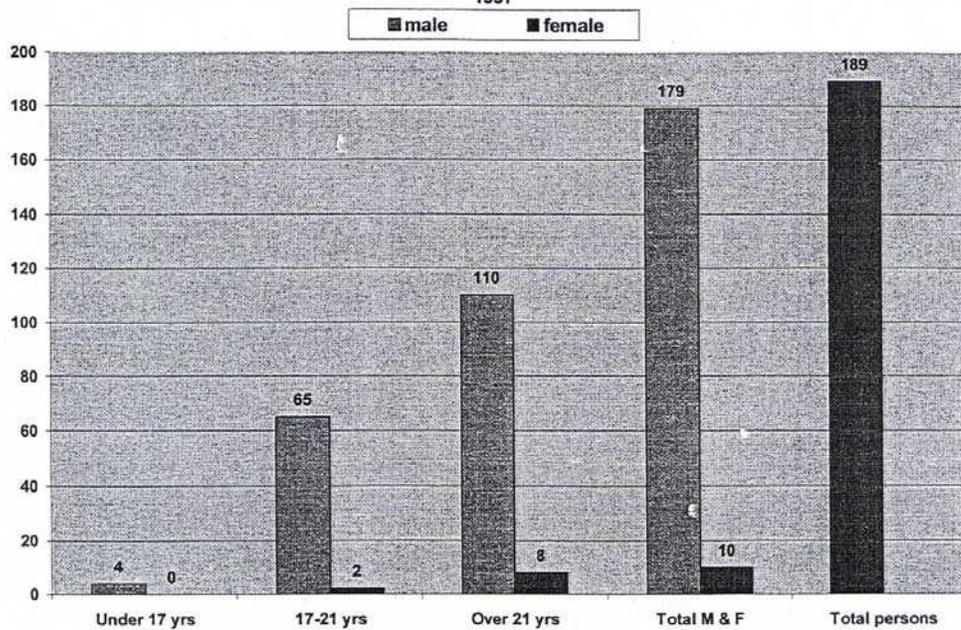
D.M.R. (EAST) : Number of persons prosecuted for drugs offences by age & gender
1998



D.M.R. (EAST) : Number of persons prosecuted for drug offences by age & gender
1999



D.M.R (East) : Number of persons prosecuted for drugs offences by age & gender
1997



APPENDIX 5

PRIORITISED LIST OF TASK FORCE PROPOSALS

PROPOSAL NO.	HEADING	TITLE	FUNDING SOUGHT FROM DRUG TASK FORCE
1	Rehabilitation	Establishment of Local Narcotics Anonymous Group	NIL
2	Rehabilitation	Access to Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services	£50,000
3	Rehabilitation	Micro Enterprise Initiative	NIL
4	Rehabilitation	Mediator for Recovering Drug Users to access training/employment	NIL
5	Rehabilitation	Oasis Project	NIL
6	Rehabilitation	Barnardo's Parent and Child Support Project	NIL
7	Rehabilitation	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Outreach Project	£40,000
8	Rehabilitation	Southside Womens Action Network	£25,000
9	Treatment	Alternative/Complementary Therapies	£20,000
10	Treatment	Home Detoxification Support	NIL
11	Treatment	Establishment of Community Drug Teams	£140,000
12	Education/Prevention	Establishment of Drug Treatment Unit	£30,000
13	Education/Prevention	Sallynoggin/Whitechurch Comprehensive Community Drug Education/Preventative Initiative/PO	£15,000
14	Education/Prevention	Counselling Service for Young People on JLO Scheme	£40,000
15	Education/Prevention	Prevention through Play	£20,000
16	Education/Prevention	Peer Education Approach to drug education/prevention	£30,000
17	Education/Prevention	Youthwork Support for Central Dun Laoghaire, Glasthule/Brookfield and McCabe Villas	£40,000
18	Education/Prevention	Youthwork Support for Cois Cairn	£50,000