



**TO BE ALIVE  
IS TO BE  
VULNERABLE**

st. stephen's green trust  
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2016

# ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

**The Trust presents its Directors' report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2016.**

## **Directors at 31st December 2016**

Stephen Rourke, Chair  
Sr Maria McGuinness, RSM  
Donal O'Brien  
Fr Mike Drennan, SJ  
Dearbhail McDonald  
Avila Kilmurray (appointed 18th November 2016)

## **Staff**

Grants & Development Director: Orla O'Neill  
Travellers in Prison Initiative Coordinator: Anne Costello  
Administrator (from Feb 2016): Karen Ryan  
Darndale Belcamp Community Grantwriter (until Feb 2016): Freda Keeshan  
Community Grantwriter (from Nov 2016): Ceire Sadlier  
Accountant: Dáithí O Maolchoille

**Registered Office:** 75 Weston Park, Dublin 14

**CRA Number:** 20026547

**Chy Number:** 10449

**Company Number:** 447527

**Auditors:** Anne Brady McQuillans DFK, Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors, Iveagh Court, Harcourt Road, Dublin 2.

**Bankers:** Bank of Ireland, 2 College Green, Dublin 2

**Investment Managers:** Davy, Davy House, 49 Dawson St, Dublin 2

## chairperson's report



I am pleased to present the 2016 Annual Report of St. Stephen's Green Trust. In the course of 2016 SSGT has made good and impressive progress in relation to a number of Grants Programmes which we have developed over the last number of years. These Grants Programmes focus on needs, gaps and opportunities within Irish society in relation to the circumstances of people who are disadvantaged, marginalised and/or isolated and excluded from many aspects of mainstream society in Ireland.

Characteristics of the Grants Programmes are that they generally last for a period of at least 3 years (in order to give time and space for impact to be achieved), they involve multi-annual funding to grant recipients, they are independently evaluated on an ongoing formative evaluation basis, they create opportunities for people/groups involved in the Grants Programmes to come together in a collaborative manner to share learning and outcomes, and they aim to positively influence the policies and programmes of relevant Government Departments, statutory agencies and national voluntary organisations.

SSGT believes that the Grants Programmes have served to bring about improvements in the lives of people who have benefited from these programmes. We also believe that the learning from the Grants Programmes has helped to influence the ways in which relevant statutory agencies provide support to, and interact with, those groups. In this context we are particularly grateful to the representatives of agencies such as the Irish Prison Service, the Probation Service, the HSE, the Reception and Integration Agency

and the Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration for their participation in or support for the various SSGT Grants Programmes. We are encouraged by the ways in which agencies are genuinely interested in the learning which is emerging from the Grants Programmes and about ways in which the learning might be used to improve practices, policies and programmes within relevant agencies.

This type of process serves to fulfil one of the main roles and functions of independent charitable foundations. This role relates to charitable foundations being a catalyst, a source of support and/or a testbed for new approaches and new strategies being put into place to tackle issues and problems which are a cause of concern and worry such as issues around the participation of children from Direct Provision Centres in fun/sporting/arts activities, around the integration of refugees and other migrants into local communities across Ireland, around the relatively large number of Travellers in Irish prisons. SSGT, as with other charitable foundations, has the flexibility and the dexterity to respond to these types of issues and challenges within a fairly quick period of time - for example, if resources are available (from funders with a particular interest in particular issues), we can have a Grants Programme up-and-running within 6-9 months after the idea is first proposed. This capacity to respond in sharp and focused ways to emerging needs and new circumstances is one of the hallmarks of successful and effective charitable foundations.

## chairperson's report continued

*ETB teachers from Dublin prisons attending in-service training on Traveller inclusion.*



In addition to our strategic Grants Programmes we have continued to assist groups and organisations through the General Grants Programme, which focuses on specific areas of need identified through the scoping exercise carried out by Brian Harvey in 2014. Details of the programme are outlined in the next section.

The Trustees of SSGT would like to take this opportunity to thank Orla O'Neill, the Grants and Development Director of SSGT, for the outstanding contributions which she continues to make to the development and growth of SSGT. In addition to her grant management, grant processing and administrative responsibilities within SSGT, Orla has also played a major role in the formation and development of the various Grants Programmes which have been put in place by SSGT over the last number of years and in liaising on a regular basis with relevant stakeholder agencies and organisations. The Trustees would also like to thank Anne Costello (Co-ordinator of the Travellers in Prison Initiative), Karen Ryan (Administrator), Ceire Sadlier (Community Grantwriter) and Dáithí O Maolchoille (Accountant), all of whom have made very valuable contributions to the Trust's work in 2016, detailed in the next sections.

Thanks also to my fellow Trustees for their ongoing commitment to SSGT and for contributing to the many interesting and exciting developments which took place during 2016 - developments which are described in some detail in this Annual Report. I would also like to welcome Avila Kilmurray onto the Board of SSGT. As a new Trustee, Avila brings a wealth of experience and knowledge to the SSGT Board especially in relation to Northern Ireland

(where she has been a leadership figure within the community and voluntary sector for many years).

Finally I would like to commend our funding partners for the financial contributions which they have made to the work of SSGT in 2016 and for the trust which they have placed in us to utilise their funds in an effective and professional manner. We believe that we are making positive moves in relation to a number of important aspects of Irish life, especially for those who are most vulnerable and most marginalised. We are pleased that the Brenninkmeyer family, the Daughters of the Cross of Liege, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the Discalced Carmelites, the Sisters of Mercy, the Irish Prison Service, the Probation Service, HSE, Northside Partnership and Community Foundation of Ireland are now all funding partners for SSGT. We look forward to consolidating and growing these funding partnerships over the next few years both with our existing partners and potential new funding partners who will be invited to identify the benefits of routing some of their work/mission and some of their funding through an independent and professional grantgiving foundation such as SSGT.

**Stephen Rourke March 2017**

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## our aims, objectives and values

st. stephen's green trust is a charitable foundation which respects human dignity and is committed to identifying and responding to issues of social injustice in Ireland.

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### This is done by:

- Providing grants to organisations addressing issues which lead to inequalities.
- Supporting organisations to effect positive social change at a range of levels and using a variety of tools.
- Using the learning to influence positive social change.
- Being attentive to the current context.
- Being flexible in funding strategies to ensure the Trust focuses on the areas of greatest need.
- Taking calculated risks which allows new thinking to emerge, supports new ways of working, while achieving maximum impact from the limited resources.

### In order to do this, Trustees commit to:

- Sound analysis of the causes of inequalities, the effects of inequality on people and of the structural and institutional drivers of social injustice.
- Translating this analysis into an effective formulation of goals and objectives to inform our work. The strategies and tools we use as grant makers will be guided by this analysis and commitment.
- Reflecting on the impact of our grants and the effectiveness and success of our work.

### Strategic Plan:

**Between 2014 and 2018, Trustees have agreed six primary aims to give effect to the mission of responding to particular inequalities which exist in Ireland.**

1. Support the development of Traveller men and implement the Travellers in Prison Initiative.
2. Support strategies which improve the lives and life chances of prisoners/ ex-prisoners and their families.
3. Support strategies to improve the lives of asylum-seeker children and families in direct provision centres.
4. Continue to manage the Darndale Belcamp Grant Programme (until 2015) and seek to extend the Community Grantwriter Initiative to 2017.
5. Be flexible in funding so the Trust can support organisations seeking to address the root causes of inequalities in Ireland, particularly as they relate to areas of particular interest to St Stephen's Green Trust. This will include broader approaches to re-thinking the framework for engagement between the State and civil society so that user voice and social analysis of root causes will contribute to an evidential approach to policy development.
6. Support new thinking and approaches to the problem of homelessness in Ireland, with a particular focus on tackling homelessness outside of Dublin.



Refugee Support Grant Programme Network meeting

### Strategic Plan (continued)

A number of related aims support the primary aims.

7. Collaboration with other Trusts, Foundations and organisations to enhance our ability to achieve our primary aims.
8. Share knowledge in a strategic way which drives the impact of our grantees' work.
9. Continue to improve our granting practice and ensure grant programmes are relevant, challenging and make an impact in the grants focus areas.
10. Be an exemplar charitable foundation which reaches a high level of governance and upholds our stated values and commitment to the people with whom we work.

**As part of the aim to be an exemplar foundation, Trustees reaffirmed the Trust's core values during a strategic review in February 2014, facilitated by Brian Harvey. These are:**

- **Respect & Solidarity:** We respect the dignity of the communities with which we work. We will learn from and listen to what they have to say to us. We work in partnership with grantees and communities they serve. We believe better outcomes are achieved if we look to the communities for leadership and support their ownership of the work we help fund.

- **Accountability & Transparency:** We are accountable to a range of stakeholders for our stewardship including our funders and the people whose lives we are aiming to improve. We will hold ourselves accountable by setting high standards and by how we assess our impact. This includes learning from failure, both our own and others. We are committed to being open about how and why we do things, and will adhere to the highest possible standards of governance.
- **Integrity:** We are committed to doing what is right and will hold ourselves to the highest standards of honesty and ethical behaviour.
- **Partnership:** We recognise our mission can only be achieved in partnership with other individuals and organisations and we place a high value on collaboration. We will be creative in the use of our limited resources and take calculated risks to have maximum impact.

### Update on Strategy:

As part of our strategy to be mindful of the current context and flexible in our approach, the Trust responded to an opportunity to support work with refugees leaving Direct Provision Centres in 2016 and a summary of the programme which was developed is detailed below. We also responded to an opportunity to explore focused work in Northern Ireland and this programme will be developed over the coming year.



St Stephen's Green Trust: Back (l-r): Stephen Fourke, Trustee; Orla O'Neill, Grants & Development Director; Mark Brenninkmeyer, Porticus UK; Fr Vincent O'Hara, Discalced Carmelites; Dáithí O'Maolchoille, Company Secretary; Fr Mike Drennan, Trustee; Donal O'Brien, Trustee. Seated (l-r): Avila Kilmurray, Trustee; Sr Maria McGuinness, Trustee; Jane Leek, Porticus UK.

## structure, governance and management

St Stephen's Green Trust is a registered charity with the Charities Regulatory Authority - CRA Number 20026547. It also holds a Revenue Charity number: CHY10449. It was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee on 11th October 2007 to take over the assets and undertaking of the unincorporated St. Stephen's Green Trust, to which it succeeded on 1st January 2008.

On 26th April 2016 the Trustees adopted a Constitution in place of its existing Memorandum and Articles of Association in compliance with the requirements of the Companies' Act 2014. The adopted Constitution reflects the provisions of the existing Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Trust was set up in 1992 under a Deed of Trust with support from Porticus, the family foundation of the Dutch family, the Brenninkmeyers. They decided to use the Trust as a vehicle to support organisations working across Ireland. They remain a key funder. Since 2003, the Trust has established relationships with a range of other donors including the Daughters of the Cross of Liege, the Discalced Carmelites, the Oblate Fathers and the four Provinces of the Sisters of Mercy. The full list of donors is included in our audited accounts.

New Trustees are appointed by existing Trustees and one new Trustee, Avila Kilmurray, was appointed in November 2016. Avila will attend her first Trustee meeting in 2017. Trustee meetings are held at least three times a year and Trustees agree the broad strategy and areas of activity for the Trust, including consideration of financial statements, budgets, grant making, investment, reserves and risk management policies and performance. The day to day administration of grants and the processing and handling of applications prior to consideration by Trustees is

designated to the Grants & Development Director with assistance from the Administrator.

A Grants subcommittee makes recommendations to the Trustees on applications under a specific threshold and Trustees fully assess all other applications. The Grants subcommittee members are Stephen Fourke, Sr Maria McGuinness and Orla O'Neill. All Trustees give their time freely and no Trustee remuneration is paid. Details of Trustee expenses and related party transactions are disclosed in the accounts, which amounts to €28 for 2016.

The Trust is a member of *The Wheel* which provides helpful information on good practice, changes in the law affecting charities and acts as an authoritative lobby with the government and regulators. The Trust continues to liaise with fellow Trusts and Foundations on sectoral issues and joint grantmaking and is a member of the NI Trusts Group. The Trust does not have a public office and in 2016 had 1 full-time employee, 2 administrative staff and 2 programme staff on part-time contracts to a total of 2.5 whole-time equivalents.

The Trust is continuing to work towards being fully signed up to the Governance Code and policies put in place in 2016 included a Conflict of Interest Policy and a draft Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults policy. It has also produced its 2016 financial statements in SORP format and they will be refined over the next two years to become fully SORP-compliant.

# risk management and grant making policy

## Risk management

The Trustees have considered the major risks to which the charity is exposed and have reviewed those risks and established systems and procedures to manage those risks. The Trustees consider variability of investment returns to constitute the charity's major financial risk and have a close relationship with the investment managers, Davy. A medium risk level is deemed to be most suitable for the Trust's investments and several meetings a year are held with the company to oversee this approach.

The major operational risk is the extent to which the grants awarded make an impact on the intended beneficiaries. An enhanced approach to reflection and evaluation of learning has been undertaken by the Trust in the last few years and this is expected to continue and develop. The Trust also takes care with its assessment of grant applications; ensuring successful applicants have a track record, demonstrate effectiveness and a minimum level of governance.

## Grant making policy

Current grant-making policies are set out in the SSGT Strategic Plan 2014-2018 (page 3) which was informed by a strategic review of grantmaking and recommendations on the areas of greatest social injustice in Ireland commissioned from Brian Harvey in 2014. This comprehensive document which details the situation of some of the most vulnerable groups in Ireland today provided valuable information to Trustees in developing a plan. Brian Harvey's document is available on the Trust's website.

Five grant programmes were managed by the Trust in 2016, the detail of which is in the next section. A small number of grants were made outside these programmes reflecting our aim to maintain some flexibility and

respond to specific opportunities which fit into our overall strategy. The five grant programmes are: 1) General Grant Programme (focusing on prisoners/ex-prisoners and their families; Travellers and people who are homeless); 2) Direct Provision Centre Grant Programme; 3) Travellers in Prison Initiative; 4) Refugee Support Grant Programme and 5) Community Grantwriter. During 2016, SSGT explored the possibility of a programme focused on Northern Ireland, working with grassroots organisations. It is hoped to bring this to fruition in 2017 with the support of our funders.

In the final quarter of each year the Trustees agree grant focus areas and criteria for accepting general grant programme applications for the following year. An effort is made to ensure this information is accessible to all organisations. Grant criteria are disseminated through Funding Point (The Wheel), Activelink and NICVA's GrantTracker website in Northern Ireland. Application forms, criteria and application deadlines are available on the Trust's website. Potential applicants are encouraged to speak with Orla O'Neill in advance of making an application to ensure it fits the criteria for funding.

The grant application review process seeks to establish whether funding a particular organisation or project is likely to be effective in terms of achieving impact. Therefore grant applications are assessed on the basis of whether it includes a policy element; develops fresh thinking and analysis of issues; addresses 'harder', critical issues; builds individual or organisational leadership; prompts invention and analysis; builds institutional linkages and leaves some form of legacy, however small. Applicants are not expected to meet all these criteria. The process for grant application assessment and timeframe for decision making is set out on the website.

A two-step process is in place for the General Grant Programme whereby applications are shortlisted for a full assessment within two weeks of the application deadline. Therefore the bulk of unsuccessful applicants have a decision within two weeks. Shortlisting of applications is not a guarantee of funding and more detailed information on the application is sought before a final decision is made, which may take another six weeks. A technical assistance grant is available to low capacity organisations to help develop funding proposals. The grant can be used to develop grant applications for the Trust and other funding organisations and in general must meet all other criteria.

The Trust has a policy of seeking reports from grantee organisations when the money has been spent, normally a year following grant allocation. From this information the Trust writes up overall impact reports. Strategic grant programmes generally have a formative evaluative approach which documents the learning of grantees on an ongoing basis. The purpose is to learn from the work of grantees and to help organisations reflect on the project, whether it changed from the original intentions and if so, why. In addition, gathering information from grantees allows the Trust to reflect on the efficiency and effectiveness of its grant making approaches and process and overall outcomes. The Trust endeavours to share its learning and the bulk of the information in evaluation reports is made available on our website.



Participants of Treo Port Láirge's Community Repair Training project.



Celebrating Mass as part of Traveller Pride in Cork prison.

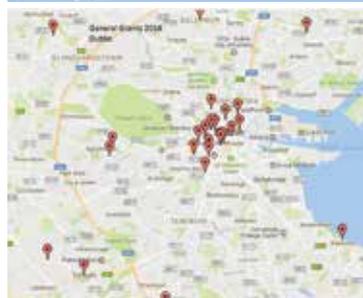
# 2016 outcomes

The Trust made direct grants of €574,000 to beneficiaries in 2016, including €73,000 on the Travellers in Prison Initiative, a directly managed programme. This represents a 57% increase over 2015 and reflects the increased activity in the Trust. Grants were made under five different programmes: 1) General Grants; 2) Direct Provision Centres; 3) Travellers in Prison Initiative; 4) Refugee Support Grant Programme and 5) Community Grantwriter.

## 1. General Grants Programme €336,900

The Trust made grants of €336,900 in two grant rounds, an increase of 37% over 2015. The 48 grants made to 47 organisations were funded by a donation from Porticus. Grants ranged from €1,200 to €15,000 and the average grant was €7,000. 15 grants were made to organisations working with prisoners/exprisoners and their families. 23 grants were made to Traveller organisations, of which seven were also focused on work with prisoners. Five grants were made to organisations working on housing and homelessness issues. The Trust also funded five other grants which reflected the current strategy of being flexible where necessary. Five of the grants went to organisations based in Northern Ireland for work supporting prisoners/exprisoners and their families.

Twelve of the 48 grants were multi-annual, continuing our strategy of following good practice of longer-term funding so organisations can demonstrate what works over a more realistic timeframe. All multi-annual grants are subject to a satisfactory report for the previous year and a detailed plan for the following year. Grantee organisations are expected to seek alternative sources of funding as the project continues and so amounts are often reduced for the second and third years.



# grants made under the general grants programme 2016

Applicant	Town	Project	Grant
1. Galway Diocesan Youth Services	Galway	Yr1 Pilot for new approach to youth homelessness in Galway	€15,000
2. Mental Health Reform	Dublin	Yr2 Support for clients from Dublin Simon Community to advocate for better mental health services	€13,000
3. Midwest Simon Community	Limerick	Social analysis of Housing First pilot project	€8,000
4. Uplift	Dublin	Tackling homelessness through people-powered change	€5,000
5. Mercy Law Resource Centre	Dublin	Policy work to protect right to housing	€4,500
<b>TOTAL GRANTS MADE TO 5 ORGANISATIONS WORKING ON HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS</b>			<b>€45,500</b>
6. The Mendicity Institution	Dublin	Migrant Prison In-Reach Project	€15,000
7. The Bridge Project	Dublin	Yr2 City & Guilds Bicycle Mechanic Training Course	€12,000
8. Irish Penal Reform Trust	Dublin	Core Funding	€10,000
9. Kinship Care Northern Ireland	Derry	The Shine Project supporting children of prisoners	€9,300
10. Conflict Resolution Services	Belfast	Pre-release support scheme for prisoners	€8,000
11. Killinarden Drug Primary Prevention Group	Tallaght	New Beginnings programme - support for female ex-prisoners	€8,000
12. Release Prison Partnership	Dublin	Core Costs	€8,000
13. ADD NI	Belfast	Yr2 ADD-NI's Therapeutic programme for young offenders	€7,000
14. Alternatives to Violence	Dublin	Core Funding	€6,000
15. Solas Project	Dublin	Compass programme to support Oberstown young offenders	€5,000
16. Community Foundation	Dublin	Multiannual: The former offenders' fund	€4,000

# general grants programme 2016 (continued)

Applicant	Town	Project	Grant
17. Irish Innocence Project	Dublin	Support for innocent prisoners	€4,000
18. Matt Talbot Community Trust	Ballyfermot	Mind and Body workshops for exprisoners	€3,500
19. Treo Port Lairge	Waterford	Accredited training for exprisoner clients	€3,500
20. Dialogue for Diversity	Armagh	Loyalist Diversity Dialogue Project	€1,700

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**TOTAL GRANTS MADE TO 15 PRISONER/EXPRISONERS ORGANISATIONS** **€105,000**

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21. Galway Traveller Movement	Galway	Yr1 Counselling support for Travellers in prison and their families	€15,000
22. National Traveller Women's Forum	Dublin	Yr1 Peer Support Programme in Dóchas prison	€15,000
23. Bagenalstown FRC	Carlow	Yr2 Carlow Kilkenny Traveller Mental Health Liaison Support	€12,000
24. Pavee Point	Dublin	Traveller Man Action Plan	€12,000
25. Tipperary Rural Traveller Project	Tipperary	Yr2 Travellers in Prison Reintegration Programme	€12,000
26. Blanchardstown Traveller Support Group	Dublin	Barnlodge Traveller Men's Group	€11,000
27. Ballyfermot Travellers Action Project	Ballyfermot	Building sustainable Traveller leadership	€10,000
28. Leitrim County Childcare Committee	Drumshanbo	Yr2 Child and Parent Traveller literacy programme	€10,000
29. Navan Travellers Workshops Ltd	Navan	Yr3 Traveller Prison Links Programme	€10,000
30. Poppintree Youth Project	Ballymun	Promoting Inclusive Youth Leadership	€10,000
31. Laois Travellers Action Group	Laois	In-reach work to Portlaoise prison	€8,000
32. Sligo Traveller Support Group	Sligo	Prison Links Programme	€8,000
33. Travellers of North Cork	Doneraile	Yr2 Traveller Men's Health Project	€8,000

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Town</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Grant</b>
34. Travact	Dublin	Minibus and Coach driving project	€5,000
35. Irish Traveller Movement	Dublin	Website Development	€4,000
36. COPD Support Ireland	Dublin	Providing outreach testing for Traveller men	€3,000
37. Fettercairn Youth Horse Project	Dublin	Traveller equine initiative	€3,000
38. Kerry Travellers Development Project	Tralee	Miniature barrel-top wagon building	€3,000
39. St Vincent De Paul Parish Trust	Belfast	Needs Analysis of Travellers in Northern Ireland	€3,000
40. Nenagh Community Reparation Project	Nenagh	Midlands Traveller Conflict & Mediation Initiative Training Programme	€2,500
41. Shannon Family Resource Centre	Shannon	Traveller Horse Project	€1,500
42. Traveller Counselling Support Network	Dublin	Technical assistance	€1,500
43. Sligo Traveller Support Group	Sligo	Technical assistance	€1,200

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**TOTAL GRANTS MADE TO 23 TRAVELLER ORGANISATIONS** **€€68,700**

44. Community Workers Co-Op	Galway	Exploring the impact of competitive tendering	€8,000
45. Corpus Christi Parish Moyross	Limerick	Review of regeneration programme of Moyross & Southill	€3,000
46. Equate	Dublin	Co-funding application with Community Foundation for fundraising strategy	€3,000
47. Focus Ireland	Dublin	Claiming our Future legacy documents	€2,500
48. Dublin City Interfaith Forum	Dublin	Write-up of Strategic Plan and Fundraising plan	€1,200

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**TOTAL GRANTS MADE TO 5 OTHER ORGANISATIONS** **€17,700**

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**TOTAL GRANTS MADE** **€336,900**

## 2. Direct Provision Centre Grants

The Trust continued the grant programme providing small amounts for activities for children living in Direct Provision Centres. The 2014 Brian Harvey scoping document identified asylum seeker families and children living under the system of Direct Provision as one of the most vulnerable groups in Ireland at risk of poverty and social exclusion. From an initially planned annual grant round in 2014, the Trust was able to extend the programme to two grant rounds in 2015 due to extra donations received from the four Mercy provinces. In 2016 it became a rolling grant programme whereby organisations apply for more funding as their grants run out. This allows organisations more flexibility in administering the grant. In 2016 there was a lot of movement of families in and out of Centres and organisations reported a slow-down in activities being undertaken as they got to know the new residents. The Trust has secured additional donations from the four Mercy Provinces to continue this programme in 2017. During the financial year 2016, the fund distributed grants of €27,171, a significant decrease on 2015 which was mainly due to timing differences and a slowdown in activities undertaken as families left Direct Provision and new families entered. The Grant Programme will continue to at least the end of 2017.

At December 2016 the Reception and Integration Agency reported there were 1,131 children living in Direct Provision Centres: 435 were aged 0-4; 534 aged 5-12 and 162 aged 13-17. In April 2016 we gathered reports and feedback from organisations on grants spent up to that time and compiled the *Direct Provision Centre Grant Programme Impact Report 2016* (available on our website).

Between November 2014 and April 2016 the total grant-aid of €150,000 benefitted almost 620 children (approx. 55% of the total), some of whom took part in two or more activities, depending on how far the voluntary organisations could stretch the grant. Organisations made huge efforts to accommodate the individual needs of children by negotiating with community service providers and discussing the various options available with parents.

A summary of beneficial outcomes include:

- *The type of activities were broadly similar across all of the 18 Centres funded, with swimming being the most popular. Most other activities were also*

*in the sports area and included: football; athletics; gymnastics; dancing; karate and basketball.*

- *On several occasions, groups reported GAA or soccer clubs actively seeking to retain boys who started in the Clubs because of the grant activity. These Clubs became proactive in organising lifts to the Club for the children, providing clothing or waiving Club fees when these proved problematic.*
- *Other popular activities were music, drama, dancing and summer/Easter camps.*
- *Scouts groups came in for particular praise as being very accommodating and offering free places in some cases.*
- *Because many of the activities involving Clubs meant the children participated in St Patrick's Day or other parades, their visibility and profile within the community was raised which was cited as beneficial by organisations.*
- *The process of taking part in activities as a group strengthened relationships among children within the Centre also.*
- *Parents reported a sense of achievement that they could provide some activities for the children similar to their school peers.*
- *The focus on grants having to be spent on activities outside of the Centre meant organisations had to collaborate with external community organisations, sometimes for the first time. This has led to partnerships which have endured past the grant period and leveraged other resources for the children – they are now included as a normal target group for the organisation.*
- *One organisation said a very beneficial relationship was forged with a local youth organisation as a direct result of the SSGT grant.*
- *Because funded organisations had some funds with which to approach sporting and other community or commercial services they succeeded in getting significant discounts or free places which allowed the grant to stretch beyond what was initially envisaged.*

- Similarly, because of the available funds, groups were able to leverage support from some Centre managers who supplemented the activities through active cooperation, supplying extra transport and so on. This did not happen in all cases.
- Some of the activities required parents to accompany their children (e.g. swimming) and one organisation said it was the first time this had happened. Prior to this, activities involving the children had taken place within the Centre or children went on outings without parents.
- Almost all organisations reported an increase in self-esteem of children because they could take part in the same activities as their peers. In some cases this was also reported for the parents.
- One organisation said the grant allowed the children to pay for school swimming and accompany their peers instead of the previous situation when they were left in the classroom.
- The physical nature of most activities was cited as being of particular benefit, particularly in Centres where there were poor facilities for external play or recreation.
- Organisations using paid staff and organisations using volunteers were equally creative in leveraging more resources to get best value from the grant. Organisations with paid staff seemed to be particularly successful in engaging other community organisations to work with asylum seeker children as part of their core activities. This may be due to being linked into networks and knowing how to approach the organisations.

## Direct Provision Centre Grants 2016

Local Organisation	Centre	Grant	Children
1. Croi na Gaillimhe	Eglinton Salthill	€11,050	48
2. South West Mayo Dev Co	The Old Convent Ballyhaunis	€5,630	48
3. Monaghan Immigrant Support Group	St Patricks Centre	€3,950	28
4. South Dublin County Partnership	Tower Accommodation Centre Clondalkin	€2,700	57
5. Killarney Asylum Seekers Initiative	Drishane Castle Millstreet	€2,100	46
6. Integrate Carrick	Bridgewater House	€1,242	40
7. NUIG Rugby Academy	Eglinton Salthill	€500	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>€27,172</b>	<b>269 CHILDREN BENEFITTED</b>

## 3. Travellers in Prison Initiative

The TPI has identified four key action areas with the potential to inform policy and practice in a pragmatic and sustainable manner. During 2016, the following progress was made under those four areas.

### 3.1 Building a knowledge base about Travellers in prison

**Data Collection and Monitoring** – The gathering of accurate data on Travellers in prison is considered to be the most basic step in creating a knowledge base about Irish Travellers in prison. In 2016 agreement was reached between TPI, the IPS and Pavee Point to implement a pilot project on ethnic data collection and monitoring. The first step of mapping the policy and practice and background to the introduction of ethnic data collection within the IPS, and to evaluate current policy and practice against good practice in ethnic data collection and monitoring' was completed in 2016 by Tanya Lalor.

**Traveller women in Prison:** In 2016 TPI completed research conducted by Rachel Doyle to focus on the pathways into prison for Traveller women and their experiences of prison services. The report 'Hearing their Voices – Traveller Women in Prison' provides a useful insight into the factors that contribute to women's imprisonment and their experiences in the prison system. In relation to pathways into crime the report finds that domestic violence, partner involvement in crime and high rates of perinatal deaths and bereavement are key drivers of offending behaviour. The report makes a number of recommendations across a range of themes. A sub-group of the TPI steering group has been established to inform an implementation plan in 2017.

**Learning from other jurisdictions:** TPI contracted Dr. Conn MacGabhann to provide an overview of literature and case studies of good practice in other jurisdictions to inform and support initiatives under the TPI's main action areas. 'Towards Developing a Strategy for Travellers in Prison 2016' was published and disseminated to IPS staff and Traveller organisations and is available on our website.

### 3.2 Travellers' access to and outcomes from prison-based services and re-integration supports

The TPI strategy paper identified 3 primary strands for increasing Traveller participation in prison-based services. Progress under the strands in 2016 included:

#### Encouraging Travellers to want to participate:

Through the TPI Newsletter which is published twice annually, TPI facilitates Travellers in prison to share information about their positive experiences of accessing services and to raise awareness about services in prison. Copies are circulated to all 14 prisons for dissemination to Travellers and staff. Feedback from Travellers and staff was very positive in 2016 and ETB staff are proactive in supporting Travellers to write articles.

#### Creating an atmosphere in prison in which participation is both normal and positive:

Following discussions with the TPI, the City of Dublin Education & Training Board appointed a teacher to coordinate an initiative to increase Traveller access to and outcomes from ETB prison services in Dublin. In turn, the Education Units of the seven Dublin prisons nominated teachers to act as Traveller Liaison officers to support Traveller participation in education services. In November 2016 TPI co-delivered in-service training with Pavee Point on Traveller inclusion to 10 ETB staff who have taken up Travellers liaison roles within the prison. Feedback was very positive and plans are underway for further training. In an effort to collate baseline data about ETB teachers' knowledge about issues for Travellers in prison, TPI undertook an on-line survey of ETB teachers in the Dublin prisons. 31 out of 120 teachers responded. This data will be used by TPI to inform future priorities for the ETB.

Other efforts to achieve this objective included: a presentation on issues for Travellers in prison to approximately 80 teachers at the Prison Teachers National Conference in November; the development of a group therapy approach tailored to the needs of Travellers in prison by the Psychology service in Castlerea; and Cork prison organised a very successful Traveller Pride event in June to celebrate Traveller culture.

### **Providing suitable services in prison:**

During 2016 TPI conducted interviews with key staff from the ten main service providers including the IPS, in-reach services and the Probation Service to gain an insight into the uptake of services by Travellers, the barriers to access, the outcomes and so on. Liza Costello was contracted to write a report based on the interviews and to work with TPI to develop recommendations. TPI developed an online survey for dissemination to all service providers. Both of these projects will be finalised in 2017. TPI is also working with the Galway Traveller Movement and Castlerea prison to pilot the development of a model of counselling appropriate to Travellers' needs post-release and to their families during their imprisonment. This pilot is being delivered in partnership with the Clanwilliam Institute, Traveller representatives, counsellors and IPS psychologists. The learning will be evaluated and documented with a view to informing good practice.

### **3.3 Strengthening supports for families of Travellers in prison, and after prison, using a multi-agency approach.**

TPI is working with Galway Traveller Movement on an action research project to document the experiences and needs of families of Travellers in prison with a view to developing a model of support appropriate to the needs of Travellers. This learning will also seek to inform the model of prisoner family support being developed by the IPS to ensure that it is Traveller inclusive.

### **3.4 Strengthening self-identity and self-advocacy for Travellers in prison by mainstreaming a peer-support model**

Several reports and discussions referenced the isolation and loneliness experienced by Traveller prisoners particularly in relation to the disproportionately high number of Travellers on protection wings. In the past two years, TPI has supported existing peer support groups and new peer support groups in five prisons.

Negotiations are ongoing in two other prisons and new groups may be established in 2017. Topics covered in peer support groups include Traveller identity and culture, and in some cases has led to Traveller Pride celebrations and events in the prisons. The willingness of the IPS to accord institutional respect for Traveller culture is considered important. During 2016, TPI started a process to develop an evidence based model of good practice in Traveller peer-support groups with a view to mainstreaming.

Newsletters aimed specifically at Travellers in prison are useful to help alleviate isolation and raise awareness about the opportunities for Travellers within the prison system. Two newsletters were published in 2016, the first in April with a print run of 2,000 and the second in November with a print run of 5,000 a reflection of the growing interest. The dissemination list includes Integrated Sentence Management co-ordinators, ETB staff, Chaplains and governors in all 14 prisons. Although there has only been three editions to date, over that period there has been a significant increase in the number of articles received from Travellers in prison. Feedback from IPS and ETB staff as well as from Travellers themselves indicate that there is a growing interest in the newsletter and a pride in seeing their articles published.

**Peer-Mediation** - Conflict escalating into violence has been identified as an issue in Castlerea prison by both staff and Traveller prisoners. Prisoners engaging in conflict/violence are frequently placed on protection wings which limits their access to prison based services and can have a detrimental impact on health and wellbeing.

During 2016 TPI worked with the ETB and Midlands Traveller Conflict Mediation Initiative to develop and deliver training on peer-mediation for prisoners in Castlerea and sixteen people graduated from a 6 week training course. 8 prisoners are undergoing more intensive training to provide them with the necessary skills and confidence to act as peer-mediators.

## 3.Travellers in Prison Initiative (cont'd)

### Facilitating and Resourcing a Network of Traveller organisations delivering services in prisons -

Traveller organisations working in prisons are facilitated to share knowledge and experience through their participation in regular Traveller Network meetings which also help develop a shared understanding and commitment to developing and demonstrating good practice and informing policy. The TPI Network met 3 times during the year: prison chaplains attended the March meeting to share information and to explore options to work collaboratively; Nexus Research facilitated a session to explain the evaluation process and to explore strategies to work collectively; Quality Matters facilitated a meeting on mainstreaming good practice. A workshop took place in November to focus on the development of good practice in peer-support. Attendance at the meetings ranged from 3 to 8 Traveller organisations.



Anne Costello TPI co-ordinator

## Grants made under Travellers in Prison Programme 2016

Applicant	Town	Project	Grant
1. Nenagh Community Reparation Project Ltd	Nenagh	MTCMI Evaluation of Peer Mediation Pilot programme in Castlerea Prison	€3,660
2. Irish Traveller Movement	Dublin	Conflict Management Website	€2,250
3. Traveller Counselling Support Network	Dublin	Cultural Awareness & Competency Training for the IPS	€2,000
4. Navan Travellers Workshops	Navan	Printing of 50th Anniversary Book	€500
<b>TOTAL GRANTS MADE</b>			<b>€8,410</b>



NUIG Rugby Academy



Children from Clondalkin Towers who won the performing arts competition during the Social Inclusion Week in Tallaght, organised by South Dublin County Council.

## 4. Community Grantwriter

The Community Grantwriter role continued in 2016 but only operated in Jan/Feb and Nov/Dec 2016 due to personnel changes. Freda Keeshan departed in February 2016 for another position. The Trust took the opportunity to commission Rita Burtenshaw to do a high level review of the initiative. The aim was to provide a strategic review focusing on the future of the Community Grantwriter Initiative to include options for hosting organisations and financial sustainability.

### Summary of the Review

Following consultations some of the findings included:

- The initiative was very useful for new managers coming into posts, a type of coaching and mentoring for managers in relation to funding, accounts, governance and compliance, business planning*
  - It helped organisations “keep in touch” with funding openings. The initiative offered a sounding board for ideas about grants, reminders to organisations.*
  - Made introductions (based on their nuanced understanding of Darndale Belcamp organisations): type of match-making with companies and funders, saving organisation time (freeing up time for organisations to spend on client services), supported or proof read final applications.*
  - The service provided was “flexible”, including a willingness to engage clients in the evenings. Knowledge of the organisations in Darndale Belcamp that was valuable in accessing funding opportunities. Community Grantwriters to date had been experienced, skilled and knowledgeable, confidential and approachable.*
  - The initiative increased collaboration between organisations and encouraged organisations to come together through Arts Week and Training Workshops.*
  - Some organisations did not have immediate needs but recognised that current funding was coming to an end and that the initiative would be needed for securing future funding.*
- Organisations were also very open and positive about the broader support that the Grantwriter provided. This included increasing their confidence in the services they provided and the legitimacy of seeking funding for these services. The Grantwriter also increased their confidence in making grant applications and motivated them to make applications.*

### Conclusions and Recommendations of the Review

*The level of funding secured by clients with the assistance of the Grantwriter initiative evidences a high degree of effectiveness, and is rising year-on-year. In addition, clients express satisfaction with the service which extends beyond funding generated.*

*The Grantwriter Initiative will clearly need to change and develop into the future. One recommendation for changing the service relates to clients not reporting back to the Grantwriter about failed applications. The Grantwriter Initiative should ensure debriefing, especially due to the high number of applications which might fail because they are ineligible by the standards of the grant criteria.*

*It is worth noting that the context in which the Grantwriter operates is shifting, one important aspect of this is the Oblate Grant Programme. This is no longer available, and the organisations introduced to the Grantwriter Initiative at the next stage will not have the additional benefit of this support. This could be particularly important because such funding offered an indirect incentive to clients to engage with the Grantwriter. SSGT should consider whether a continuation of a small grants scheme would be advantageous to the Grantwriter in the future.*

*Another change in the environment could be organisations having more knowledge of funding applications because of increased experience and more available information. For example the Public Participation Network (PPN) representatives will have more access to information on funding and grants. This is likely to include access to the Wheel’s Fundingpoint.ie.*

*It is likely that the Grantwriter Initiative will expand, requiring a more structured approach.*

*There are a range of options for hosting, sustaining and developing the Grantwriter Initiative into the future. These include hosting the initiative in a Darndale Belcamp organisation and extending the current service to one or two communities with similar profiles to Darndale Belcamp.*

*However, the research conducted for this review suggests that the strongest option is to collaborate with or integrate the initiative into Northside Partnership, for the following reasons:*

*(a) The Partnership already offer similar services for example they focus on Governance Code, Compliance, Board Development, Strategic Planning and more general capacity development for community groups. Therefore working closely with them would avoid duplication and provide an opportunity to enhance the services of the Partnership and the initiative.*

*(b) The Partnership is familiar with the community groups in the area, their needs and their strengths. They are in a good position to identify the groups who would most benefit from the initiative. They could for example identify good community ideas that require funding or initiatives that are critical to and used by the community but cannot operate on statutory funding.*

*(c) The Partnership is also in the process of developing networks or is linked into community networks. These include, Northside Community Forum, CEOs Network and Network of Childcare Providers. It would be highly beneficial to introduce grant writing skills into these Networks.*

*(d) The previous post-holder was located in the Partnership offices in another capacity for a period and identified benefits and potential to further collaboration and cohesion of services.*

*(e) The Partnership is in a position to continuously read the strategic landscape. For instance the Partnership will be aware of new policy departures or national strategy developments which are likely*

*to impact on the clients of the Grantwriter Initiative.*

*(f) There is some potential for the initiative to work with different elements of the Partnership. This is particularly the case in relation to their work with local businesses and companies whose Corporate Responsibility Schemes could lead to funding opportunities.*

*(g) The combined expertise, knowledge and approaches of the Northside Partnership and the SSGT could provide an opportunity to develop an innovative approach to the Grantwriter Initiative.*

Following the Review, SSGT successfully negotiated a partnership with the Northside Partnership to host the Community Grantwriter in Kish House, Donaghmede. The Community Grantwriter services are now available to community organisations throughout the Partnership area. All organisations are welcome to contact the Grantwriter directly and in addition, there will be a focus on organisations identified as in need of particular support by the Northside Partnership Community Development team. This arrangement will be for a two-year period, following which a decision will be made on the future of the Community Grantwriter role.

Ceire Sadlier was appointed in November 2016 and is an employee of St Stephen's Green Trust seconded to the Northside Partnership. She can be contacted at [ceire@communitygrantwriter.com](mailto:ceire@communitygrantwriter.com) or on **087-1527006**.

The Community Grantwriter initiative was funded in 2016 by the Oblate Congregation, the Northside Partnership and the Community Foundation for Ireland.

## 5. Refugee Support Grant Programme

In autumn 2015, SSGT sought to respond to the refugee crisis which escalated during the summer period and made a request to its main funders to implement a new grant programme to support refugees arriving in Ireland.

The initial plan was to implement a 3-year programme focused on supporting refugees arriving in Ireland under the resettlement and relocation programmes operated by the Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration (OPMI) and the Irish Refugee Protection Programme (IRPP).

Over the previous two years SSGT had administered its Direct Provision Centre Grant Programme, funding opportunities for children to participate in recreational activities outside of the Centres. In spring 2016 the Trust gathered information from the funded organisations on the impact of the grants as well as getting information on the major issues being faced by families in the Direct Provision system. Key emerging issues centred on people transitioning from the Centres to the community as they got their refugee or other status which allowed them to remain in Ireland. A decision was taken to have the Refugee Support Grant Programme (RSGP) focus on people in transition from Direct Provision Centres.

The objective of the RSGP is to effect positive change in the lives of refugees (including those with subsidiary protection and leave to remain) in Ireland by supporting organisations within the community and voluntary sector who are carrying out practical, relevant, effective and/or progressive work. The aim is to have a significant action learning element with opportunities to network and to share practices and experiences with other RSGP participants and to use the collective work and achievements of RSGP participants to influence public policy and practices in relation to the integration of Direct Provision refugees in Ireland. An evaluator was engaged at the outset of the programme to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework. Pamela Montgomery will support organisations in a biannual learning network meeting and will gather evidence of impact to inform an annual evaluation report.

A total of €100,000 in grants was made to 11 organisations to work on various projects and it is hoped the programme will run for three years in total.

# Grants made under the Refugee Support Grant Programme 2016

Applicant	Town	Project	Grant
1. Migrant Rights Centre Ireland	Dublin	A Community Development Response to Integration, Resettlement and Relocation	€13,000
2. Jesuit Refugee Services Ireland	Dublin	PATHS Project (Providing Asylum-seekers in Transition with Housing and Support)	€12,000
3. NASC, the Irish Immigrant Support Centre	Cork	Family Reunification- Securing Integration for Refugees and Persons eligible for Subsidiary Protection	€11,000
4. Co Kildare Leader Partnership	Naas	Positive Transition Project	€10,000
5. Cultúr	Navan	Moving on Project	€10,000
6. Diversity Sligo	Sligo	Transition from Direct Provision to the Community	€10,000
7. Laois Community and Enterprise Development Co	Portlaoise	Transition from Direct Provision Project	€10,000
8. Doras Luimni	Limerick	RAIS (Refugee Advocacy & Integration Support) Mentoring Programme	€9,000
9. South West Mayo Development Company	Newport	From Direct Provision to Independent living	€8,500
10. Integration and Support Unit	Waterford	Building capacity for Single Men	€4,000
11. City of Sanctuary Ireland/ Place of Sanctuary	Waterford	Training in political/governance systems	€2,500
<b>TOTAL GRANTS MADE</b>		€	<b>€ 100,000</b>

# St Stephens Green Trust

(COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL)  
75 WESTON PARK, CHURCHTOWN, DUBLIN 14

## Summarised Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

The financial information has been extracted from  
St Stephen's Green Trust Financial Statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2016 which  
were approved by the Trustees on 30th March 2017.

# Statement of Financial Activities

## 2016

	Unrestricted Funds 2016 €	Restricted Funds 2016 €	Total 2016 €	Total 2015 €
<b>Income:</b>				
<b>Generated Funds</b>				
Investment Income	-	57,702	<b>57,702</b>	53
<b>Charitable Activities</b>				
General Grant Programme	-	422,956	<b>422,956</b>	294,289
Refugee Support Grant Programme	-	125,000	<b>125,000</b>	-
Direct Provision Centre Grant Programme	-	79,262	<b>79,262</b>	88,289
Travellers in Prison Initiative	-	75,791	<b>75,791</b>	79,163
Community Grant Writer Initiative	-	10,529	<b>10,529</b>	61,000
<b>Total income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>771,240</b>	<b>771,240</b>	<b>522,794</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>				
<b>Expenditure on Charitable Activities</b>				
General Grant Programme	-	422,956	<b>422,956</b>	286,559
Refugee Support Grant Programme	-	125,000	<b>125,000</b>	-
Direct Provision Centre Grant Programme	-	66,504	<b>66,504</b>	88,289
Travellers in Prison Initiative	-	75,791	<b>75,791</b>	79,163
Community Grant Writer Initiative	-	10,529	<b>10,529</b>	61,000
	-	700,780	<b>700,780</b>	515,011
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>700,780</b>	<b>700,780</b>	<b>515,011</b>
Gains on investment assets	-	35,662	<b>35,662</b>	108,511
<b>Net movement in funds for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,122</b>	<b>106,122</b>	<b>116,294</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Funds</b>				
Balances brought forward at 1 January 2016	-	1,574	<b>1,574</b>	(114,720)
<b>Balances carried forward at 31 December 2016</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>107,696</b>	<b>107,696</b>	<b>1,574</b>

Approved by the Trustees on 30th March 2017

# Summary Balance Sheet

## 2016

	2016 €	2015 €
€	€	
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>		
Financial Assets	3,011,550	2,987,827
<b>Current Assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	837,088	519,198
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>(740,942)</b>	<b>(505,451)</b>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	<b>96,146</b>	<b>13,747</b>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>3,107,696</b>	<b>3,001,574</b>
<b>Funds:</b>		
Permanent Endowment funds	3,000,000	3,000,000
Restricted Funds	107,696	1,574
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>3,107,696</b>	<b>3,001,574</b>

Approved by the Trustees on 30th March 2017

Full financial statements are available on the St Stephen's Green Trust website

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are poor has increased. The number of people who are poor in the world is now 1.2 billion.

There are two main reasons why the number of people who are poor in the world has increased. The first reason is that the world's population has increased. The world's population is now 6 billion, and it is expected to reach 9 billion by the year 2050.

The second reason is that the world's economy has not grown fast enough. The world's economy has grown, but not fast enough to keep up with the world's population. This means that the world's economy is not producing enough goods and services to meet the needs of all the people in the world.

There are many reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's resources are being used up. The world's resources are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's resources are being used up faster than they are being replaced.

Another reason is that the world's technology is not being used to its full potential. The world's technology is not being used to its full potential because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's technology is not being used to its full potential.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's government is not doing enough to help the poor. The world's government is not doing enough to help the poor because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's government is not doing enough to help the poor.

Another reason is that the world's education system is not doing enough to help the poor. The world's education system is not doing enough to help the poor because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's education system is not doing enough to help the poor.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's health care system is not doing enough to help the poor. The world's health care system is not doing enough to help the poor because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's health care system is not doing enough to help the poor.

Another reason is that the world's social services are not doing enough to help the poor. The world's social services are not doing enough to help the poor because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's social services are not doing enough to help the poor.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's environment is being destroyed. The world's environment is being destroyed because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's environment is being destroyed.

Another reason is that the world's climate is changing. The world's climate is changing because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's climate is changing.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's natural resources are being used up. The world's natural resources are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's natural resources are being used up.

Another reason is that the world's water resources are being used up. The world's water resources are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's water resources are being used up.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's energy resources are being used up. The world's energy resources are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's energy resources are being used up.

Another reason is that the world's land resources are being used up. The world's land resources are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's land resources are being used up.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's air resources are being used up. The world's air resources are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's air resources are being used up.

Another reason is that the world's oceans are being used up. The world's oceans are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's oceans are being used up.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's forests are being used up. The world's forests are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's forests are being used up.

Another reason is that the world's mountains are being used up. The world's mountains are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's mountains are being used up.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's rivers are being used up. The world's rivers are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's rivers are being used up.

Another reason is that the world's lakes are being used up. The world's lakes are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's lakes are being used up.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's wetlands are being used up. The world's wetlands are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's wetlands are being used up.

Another reason is that the world's deserts are being used up. The world's deserts are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's deserts are being used up.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's tundra is being used up. The world's tundra is being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's tundra is being used up.

Another reason is that the world's glaciers are being used up. The world's glaciers are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's glaciers are being used up.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's ice sheets are being used up. The world's ice sheets are being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's ice sheets are being used up.

Another reason is that the world's permafrost is being used up. The world's permafrost is being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's permafrost is being used up.

There are many other reasons why the world's economy has not grown fast enough. One reason is that the world's snow is being used up. The world's snow is being used up because the world's population is increasing and the world's economy is growing. This means that the world's snow is being used up.

