

The background of the cover features a silhouette of three people climbing a rock formation against a clear blue sky. One person is at the top, another is in the middle, and a third is at the bottom, reaching up. The scene is backlit, creating a bright glow around the figures.

st. stephen's green trust

**EVALUATION OF
DARNDALE BELCAMP OBLATE
GRANT PROGRAMME**

Burtenshaw Kenny Associates

MAY 2013

Darndale Belcamp Village

Sráidbháile Darndál - Belcamp

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Foreword

I am very pleased to present this mid-term Evaluation Report on the Darndale Belcamp Oblate Grant Programme 2006-2015, which is cause for both celebration and reflection on our work in this area of Dublin 17. The Report also adds to the body of work which demonstrates the value of small grants programmes and provides learning on how to increase their effectiveness to ensure we maximise impact for the benefit of the people whose lives we are trying to improve.

St Stephen's Green Trust began its work in Darndale Belcamp some years before the inception of the Oblate Grant Programme through our General Grant Programme. We were aware of the high level of disadvantage in the area and the commitment of the Oblates to those on the margins of society. We were, therefore, very pleased when the Oblates asked us to partner with them in 2005 to develop a small grants programme focused on improving the lives of the residents of Darndale Belcamp. The Grants Programme was funded from part of the proceeds of the sale of Belcamp College.

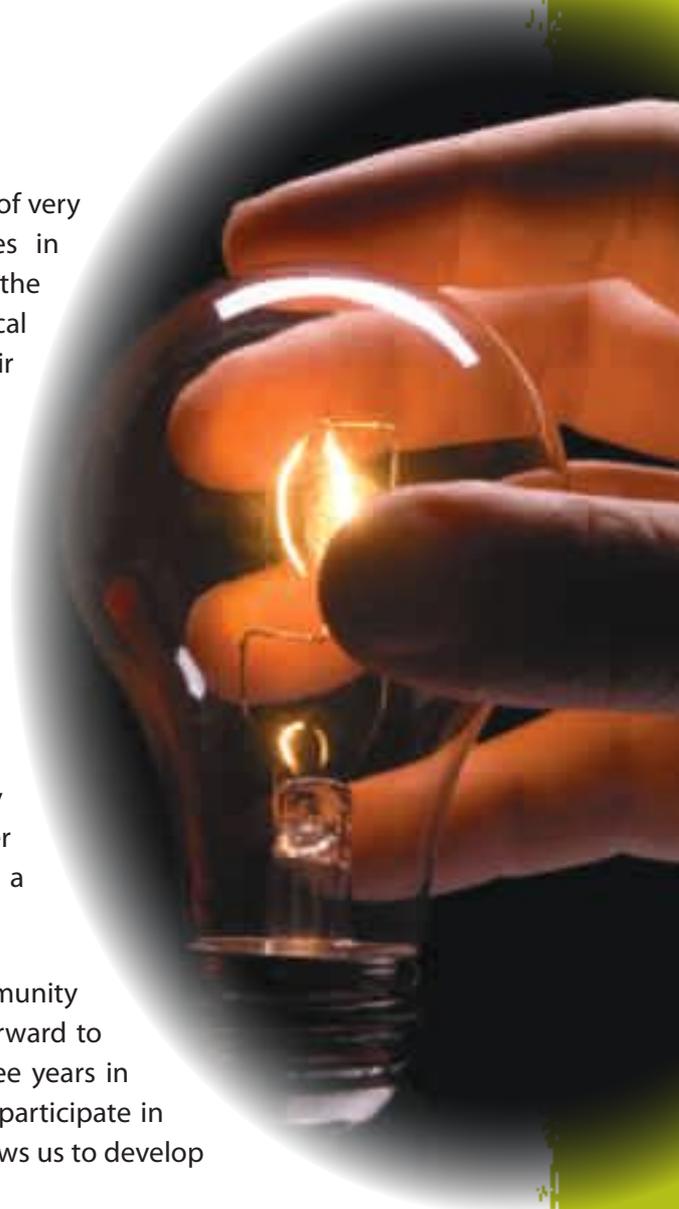
The Oblates have been present in the area since 1893 when Belcamp College was established as a Juniorate (preparatory education for priesthood). It subsequently became a well-known boys' boarding school. The listed building was designed by Kilkenny-born architect James Hoban, who was responsible for the White House in Washington. The College Chapel included Harry Clarke stain glass windows, portraying the mysteries of the Rosary and 12 Irish saints, including Kevin, Patrick, Brendan, Brigid and Colmcille. Following the decline in numbers in the 1990s, the Oblates decided to close the school, and the last pupils finished in 2009.

The Darndale Belcamp Oblate Grant Programme is one of very few geographically-focused small grants programmes in Ireland and the Oblate's decision to allocate some of the proceeds of Belcamp College for the benefit of the local community was both pioneering and a reflection of their core values.

We feel this evaluation demonstrates the value of this initiative as well as providing learning to the St Stephen's Green Trust and others on this approach to philanthropy. We greatly appreciate the financial support of the Ireland Funds for the evaluation and hope they agree with our view that it contributes to knowledge in the sector. We are committed to implementing the recommendations in the Report. We commend the authors of the report, Burtenshaw Kenny Associates, and particularly Rita Burtenshaw, for her commitment to the evaluation and providing us with a very useful report within limited resources.

Finally, we greatly appreciate the support of the local community and organisations to our work in the area, and look forward to continuing to partner with them in our remaining three years in Darndale Belcamp. We appreciate their willingness to participate in the evaluation and honesty in their feedback as this allows us to develop better approaches where necessary.

Stephen Rourke
Chairman, St Stephen's Green Trust



Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared with the full cooperation and assistance of St. Stephen's Green Trust. The staff of the Trust provided information requested and were helpful and supportive at all times.

There were so many examples of passion combined with really effective work in Darndale Belcamp we regret that we could only include a sample in this evaluation. But we would like to take this opportunity to thank all who gave their time and participated so willingly and openly in the evaluation process.

Burtenshaw Kenny Associates
May 2013

Rita Burtenshaw
Susan Bookle

Our thanks to  THE IRELAND FUNDS for their financial support of this evaluation.

“As receivers of funding from the Trust we cannot put a measure on the assistance you have afforded to us and our community. Not alone have you aided many small groups to maintain and extend their services but you have also developed an awareness that will be the foundation for future activists. A large degree of positivity has been engendered through your assistance and this is the essence of our needs during period of austerity. While your efforts were not and will not be the panacea for the iniquities of the area, there is no doubt that you can be proud of your efforts.”



“Well done SSGT for your commitment to making an informed impact.”



“SSGT has been a powerful force for good in this community. Many projects could not otherwise have happened without this support.”



“... many organisations are in a much better place now thanks to SSGT. I think it could be helpful to continue a relationship (for some orgs) even if they are not in receipt of a grant.”



Anonymous Grant Recipients comments from On-line Survey



1 Introduction

This report presents an evaluation of the Darndale Belcamp Oblates Grants Programme (Grant Programme) administered by the St. Stephen's Green Trust (SSGT). The Grant Programme has been operating for over seven years. Between 2006 and 2012 the Trust has administered €971,354 in grants to 42 organisations (see Appendix 1). The broad aim of the Grant Programme is "...to support groups and organisations working with residents of the Darndale Belcamp Parish who are affected by issues of poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion."

In addition to grant-making to organisations and groups, the Trust has also been involved directly in the Darndale/Belcamp community. It initiated a Community Survey of the needs and aspirations of the local community, and established a grant writer post in the community as well as a governance project.

The evaluation was carried out by Burtenshaw Kenny Associates. The evaluation was limited in terms of the number of days available. The review was carried out during January and February 2013.

In this section we set out:

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Terms of reference
- 1.3 Approach and summary of stakeholders and online survey
- 1.4 Evaluation issues
- 1.5 Structure of this report

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2004, Belcamp College, along with 204 acres was sold for €105m by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate (Oblates) to a Dublin developer. The Oblates have managed the Catholic parish of Darndale Belcamp on behalf of the Archdiocese of Dublin, since the time of its constitution in 1972. The geographical boundary of the Parish is more or less contiguous with the electoral boundary of Priorswood C, with a population of 4,517 people (Census 2011), and which represents a 27% increase in population over 2006. However as the boundary crosses the N32 into the recently developed Northern Cross area, it is very likely the bulk of the population increase comes from this area. Priorswood C is one of the most economically disadvantaged areas of Ireland.

A brief population profile taken from the 2009 Darndale Belcamp Community Survey, commissioned by SSGT is included in Appendix 2. The main features include a higher than average population of young dependents (15 years or younger) and a population of older people which is lower than the national average.

As part of the exit strategy from the area in terms of its involvement in education, the Anglo Irish Province of the Oblates wished to invest €2m back into the community through a small grants programme. The Oblates had a connection with St Stephen's Green Trust through its then chairman, Fr Paul Byrne OMI. During 2005, SSGT was invited to design a small grants programme which would be focused on the Darndale Belcamp Parish area and which would seek to improve the lives of its residents. It was agreed a minimum of €200,000 per annum would be spent in the area in grants over a 10 year period (2006-2015), through a spend-down endowment managed directly by the Oblates. For details of the Grants Programme see Chapter 2 below.

1.2 Terms of Reference

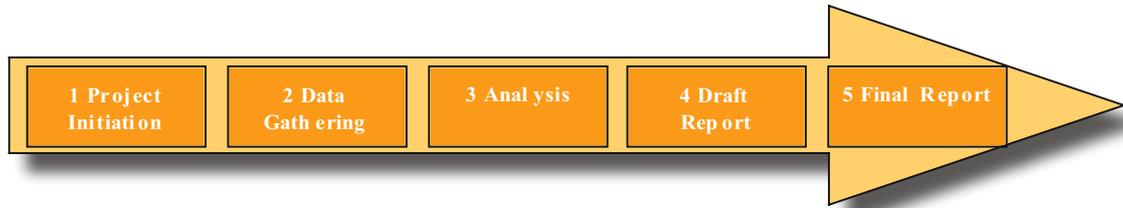
The terms of reference for the evaluation of the Grant Programme were as follows:

- To focus on examining the benefits of the Programme, looking at the social impact of the grants and the experiences of the people involved in the funded projects
- To measure the success of the Programme in meeting its aims, insofar as possible, given resource limitations
- To also focus on the Community Grantwriter Initiative
- To advise on improvements and make recommendations on the optimal approach to implementing the Grant Programme for its remaining 3 years
- To inform the implementation of the Trust's core values of accountability and transparency, improve the Trust's grant making abilities, increase the effectiveness of funded projects and improve the ability of the Trust to implement new programmes
- Should the evaluation of the Grants Programme prove positive to explore other sources of funding to supplement and continue with Grants Scheme in the area

1. Introduction

1.3 Approach

The evaluation was carried out according to a five stage methodology as illustrated below:-



Three main sources of information were used for the analysis:

1. Documents
2. Stakeholder Consultations
3. Grant Recipient Online Survey

1. Documents

The documents reviewed included:

- St. Stephen's Green Trust Annual Reports
- Sample project files for large and small organisations funded through the Grant Programme
- Documents relating to the Grantwriter Initiative
- Descriptive material from individual projects
- Darndale Belcamp Community Survey, 2009

2. Stakeholder Consultations

There were 18 stakeholder consultations in one-to-one meetings, focus groups with larger organisations and smaller groups, one to one interviews and telephone interviews. There was also one site visit to Our Lady Immaculate Junior National School. (see Table 1 below for details of the consultations)



1. Introduction

TABLE 1: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Name	Organisation	Method
Breda Murray, School Principal	Our Lady Immaculate Junior National School	Site Visit and one to one interview
Noel Kelly, Education Coordinator	Northside Partnership	Focus Group with larger organisations
Kelda Barnes, Centre Manager	Darndale Belcamp Integrated Childcare Service Ltd	Focus Group with larger organisations
Linda Hayden, Manager	Darndale Belcamp Village Centre	Focus Group with larger organisation
Fr Leo Philomin, Parish Priest	New Life Centre	Focus Group with larger organisations
Joan McDonald	New Life Centre	Focus Groups with larger organisations
Frank Mills, Board Member	New Life Centre	Focus Group with larger organisations
Samantha Parkes, Community Outreach Manager	The Dales	Focus Group with larger organisations
Maureen Downey, Project Coordinator	Darndale Belcamp Resource Centre Ltd	Focus Group with larger organisations
Mick Ferron, Regional Manager	Sphere 17 Regional Youth Service	Focus Group with larger organisations
Breda Burns	Active Age Group	Focus Groups with smaller groups
Margaret Smyth	Active Age Group	Focus Groups with smaller groups
Alan Dodsley, Programme Manager	NabCo	Short telephone interview
Gordon Moore	Darndale Junior Football Club	Focus group with smaller groups
Liam O'Brien	Belcamp Estate Steering Committee	Focus group with smaller groups
Brian Bollard	Traditional Kenpo Karate Darndale	Focus group with smaller groups
Sinead Dunne	Coláiste Dhúlaigh	Telephone interview

Interviews were also carried out with Orla O'Neill, SSGT Grants and Development Director, SSGT, Moira McCarthy, Grantwriter and the following from the Oblates: Father Ray Warren, Provincial, Father Tony Clancy, Provincial Treasurer, and Jerry Kivlehan, Finance Administrator.

Online Survey

There was also a grant recipient Online Survey (Appendix 3). The survey was sent to 32 organisations. Ten organisations were not sent a survey because they had no e-mail address or no access to e-mail or because the organisation no longer existed (these organisations are italicised in appendix 1). Where possible groups with no e-mail were contacted to let them know that they could fill out a survey in the Resource Centre or the New Life Centre as both organisations had offered to provide this support.

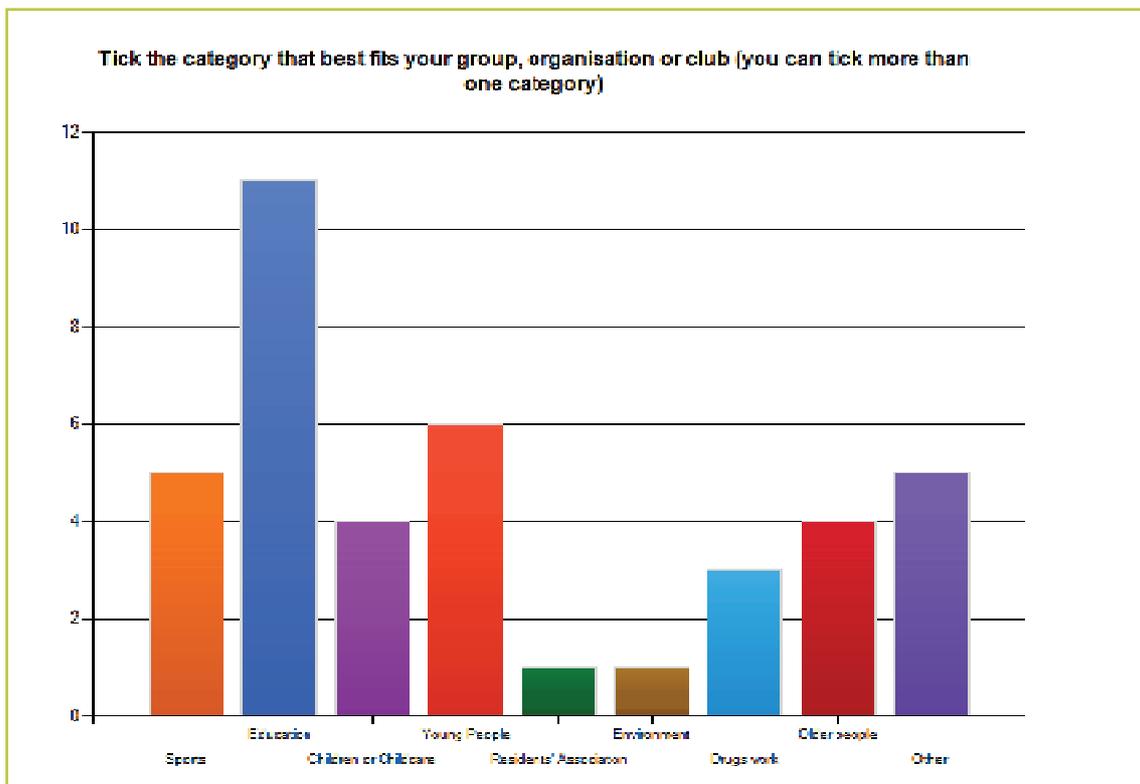
Twenty three organisations in all responded to the Online Survey representing a wide range of groups funded through the Grant Programme. Their areas of work are shown in Table 2 and Figure 1 below. Sixteen of the 23 groups had paid staff, which indicates a larger organisation and 7 had no paid staff which would indicate a small club or group.

1. Introduction

TABLE 2: ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS

Tick the category that best fits your group, organisation or club (you can tick more than one category)		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Sports	21.7%	5
Education	47.8%	11
Children or Childcare	17.4%	4
Young People	26.1%	6
Residents' Association	4.3%	1
Environment	4.3%	1
Drugs work	13.0%	3
Older people	17.4%	4
Other	21.7%	5
Please explain		11
<i>answered question</i>		23
Do you have staff on payroll?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	69.6%	16
No	30.4%	7
<i>answered question</i>		23

FIGURE 1: ONLINE SURVEY RESULTS



1. Introduction

1.4 Evaluation Issues

There are two key issues relating to the evaluation. One concerns the Online Survey where there is obviously potential for the skewing of responses because the respondents have received funding and may seek funding through the Grant Scheme in the future. Therefore, they may be less inclined to give negative responses.

The other concerns the scheme's initial broad aim rather than any specific objectives, namely *"...to support groups and organisations working with residents of the Darndale Belcamp Parish who are affected by issues of poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion."* Such a broad aim makes it more difficult to evaluate the impact of the entire scheme.

1.5 Structure of this Report

Section 2 provides a description of the Grant Programme. Section 3 commences the analysis of the Programme with the grant recipient's views on its relevant to their work and the administration of the programme by the SSGT. This is followed in Section 4 by examples of the work and outcomes funded by the Programme. Section 5 provides a more detailed case study of one organisation: The Junior National School. The Grantwriter Scheme is explored in Section 6. Section 7 focusses more on the community of Darndale Belcamp and particularly the issues raised through their Community Survey and the changes that can be attributed or partly attributed to the Grant Programme. The report concludes with development recommendations.

The structure of this report is as follows:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: The Grant Programme: an overview
- Section 3: Views and experiences of the Grant Programme
- Section 4: Activities and outcomes from individual groups and organisations
- Section 5: The Junior National School – case study
- Section 6: Grantwriter Scheme
- Section 7: Outcomes across the Darndale Belcamp Community
- Section 8: Conclusions and recommendations





2. The Grant Programme: an overview

This section describes the Grant Programme under the following headings:

- Overview of the Darndale Belcamp Oblate Grant Programme
- Overview of the Community Survey
- The Grantwriter Scheme directly managed by the Trust

2.1 Overview of the Darndale Belcamp Oblate Grant Programme

The Darndale Belcamp Oblate Grant Programme has been operating for over seven years. The Trust spent an initial period in 2005 researching the needs of the area through published reports and consultations with key stakeholders. It designed a small grants programme and launched the initiative to all the community groups at a public meeting at the end of 2005. The first grant round opened in January 2006.

Between 2006 and 2012 SSGT has administered €971,354 in grants to 42 organisations (see appendix 1). The composite amount granted to each organisation has varied widely and appendix 1 shows the range, from €500 for Newtown Coop Housing Society to €200,000 to the New Life Centre over seven years. The Grant Scheme distributed €173,000 in 2006; €190,000 in 2007; €217,000 in 2008; €116,000 in 2009; €113,000 in 2010; €107,000 in 2011 and €50,000 in 2012. The total of €966,000 was distributed in 169 grants to 42 organisations over the 7 years (see Appendix 1). Decisions on grants are made by the SSGT Trustees in April each year.

Following expenditure of the grant, SSGT requests a written report on how the grant was applied and the outcomes / impact of the grant. The SSGT is very familiar with the work and development level of the organisations and groups involved. The Community Grantwriter (see 2.3 for overview of the Grantwriter) provides support to organisations at the application

2. The Grant Programme: an overview

stage and afterwards when reports are required. When core costs are grant aided, SSGT asks groups to identify and target alternative income streams for future years. Reference to filed correspondence shows the developing relationship between the applicants and the SSGT. The issues range from detailed financial queries and treasurers reports to more general organisational advice on reducing room rental costs.

This is a Grant Programme focused at local level and is available to groups and organisations in Darndale Belcamp or groups whose main beneficiaries are resident in the Parish. The grants were awarded for a wide range of projects ranging from core costs to training, sports activities to refurbishment and literacy to community clear up. Although there was a very low rejection rate (8%) some groups and organisations had applications both rejected and accepted over the seven years. Initially, there were 4 opportunities during the year to apply for grants, but very soon after the Grant Scheme started the investment markets went into severe decline, reducing the money available to the Fund and the number of grant rounds decreased to what is now an annual round.

Grant monies were also used for a Grantwriter Scheme and a Governance Initiative. As well as the €971,354 grants budget received by the Trust from the Oblates, €132,000 was received for management of the Grant Programme over the seven years.

Initially, SSGT and the community groups and organisations understood that the amount available would be €200,000 per year over ten years. In 2012, the Oblates informed SSGT the grant fund would be €50,000 per annum for the remaining four years of the Grant Scheme. This was a result of the endowment losing value during 2008 (similar to other such funds) and because they had decided to invest directly in the New Life Centre, a pastoral and social and education Centre attached to the Parish. This does not necessarily mean that the money donated by the Oblates to the area has reduced, as they have given an increased grant to the New Life Centre for its services to the community; however the money available to groups and organisations through the SSGT was reduced. The reduction in the grant available to the groups through SSGT was raised repeatedly throughout the evaluation. Participants in the evaluation had different understandings of why there had been a reduction in the monies available. As the grant is now €50,000 SSGT now invites applications up to a maximum of €5,000 from eligible organisations in January and February each year.

2.2 Overview of the Community Survey

Within the grant programme, the SSGT has been involved directly in Darndale Belcamp. Following consultation with the community, it was agreed the Trust would commission a comprehensive Community Survey, including a needs analysis, which would inform the development of a Strategic Plan. The Trust issued an open invitation to the community to nominate people to the Steering Committee for the Community Survey and a total of 16 people from a range of organisations served on the Committee over its 3.5 year life.

In 2008, a consultant researcher was engaged to implement a comprehensive Community Survey which used local researchers to ask 120 questions in about 450 households. There was also a separate youth survey. It had been envisaged that the output of this process would

2. The Grant Programme: an overview

inform the development of a 5 Year Development Plan, but following discussions with the Steering Committee, it was felt to drive a process of effecting change at local level would be more appropriate – the Next Steps Initiative. People from the area felt Development Plans were left on shelves to gather dust. However, the Next Steps Initiative was very slow to gather pace and the group eventually felt the organisations working on the ground with Darndale Belcamp residents needed to use the recommendations in the report in their own service plans. The Steering Committee disbanded at the end of 2010. Stephen Rourke, Chairman of the SSGT, chaired the Community Survey committee in a voluntary capacity.

2.3 Overview of the Grantwriter Scheme

In addition to the Grant Programme, the Grantwriter Scheme and Governance Initiative together provide an ongoing resource to organisations to support them in diversifying their sources of funds and improve their governance and organisational development.

In 2007, SSGT employed a part-time Community Grantwriter (about 2 days per month) to work with sports organisations in Darndale Belcamp to support them in making grant applications and sourcing funds for the clubs. Some of the work included developing their financial processes, setting up financial administration systems, opening bank accounts and providing grant reports to funders.

Many of the organisations and clubs did not have experience of grant applications. The Grantwriter takes a very flexible approach, responding to groups and tailoring supports to the needs and capacity of the organisations.

Following an internal review of the Scheme in 2009 when the benefits of the Grantwriter were documented, it was decided to extend the scheme to all organisations in Darndale Belcamp.





3. Views and experiences of the Grant Programme

This section considers the views and experiences of the Grant Programme and the administration by the SSGT. It focuses on the grant making but also includes comments on the Grantwriter Scheme.

The vast majority of organisations and clubs in Darndale Belcamp are very familiar with the Grant Programme. At focus groups and interviews participants talked about the programme, including the history of the monies donated by the Oblates and the staff in SSGT. In the online survey, 87% (20 groups) said that they were familiar with the grants available to them.

In the online survey, no group indicated that it was difficult to make a SSGT grant application, with 19 of the 23 groups stating that it was very straight forward or straightforward. This is particularly striking as groups at focus groups said it was difficult to make grant applications more generally for the following reasons:

- the time required was prohibitive when they are also coaches, mentors, organisers, drivers, information providers and trainers
- lack of experience in making funding applications
- difficulties with writing and drawing up accounts
- difficulties with using computers
- lack of a bank account or charity number
- the requirements of the funding agencies are too complex
- some volunteers do not want to handle money

3. Views and experiences of the Grant Programme

One participant summed it up as *“we’re not set up for this kind of thing”*.

SSGT helps groups to deal with these issues and this makes their Grant Programme more accessible. This was evident in the Online Survey as the vast majority of groups (only one group said they did not get the required support) stated that they garnered the support they required to make their application.

The organisations and groups stated that they felt the way the grants were distributed through **the SSGT was clear and transparent**. This is supported by the online survey, where 74% thought the process was clear, with only one respondent disagreeing. In one case, in order to focus funding, SSGT has preferentially funded a larger or more organised group in a particular area. The consequent impact on funds to smaller groups in this area was raised at a focus group.

Participants felt the **reporting or evaluation process was fair** (76%). Some smaller groups said that they would prefer more feedback and discussion when their application was rejected.

SSGT were seen as *“knowledgeable grant givers”* by the focus groups. They know the area, the needs, and were familiar with the groups and organisations. They were actively involved in the initial Community Survey, have kept an open communication channel with many of the recipients, and have the Grantwriter located in the community. An example of the benefit of their knowledge to the community was that they were less likely to provide grants for the establishment of a group that would replicate the work of an existing group.

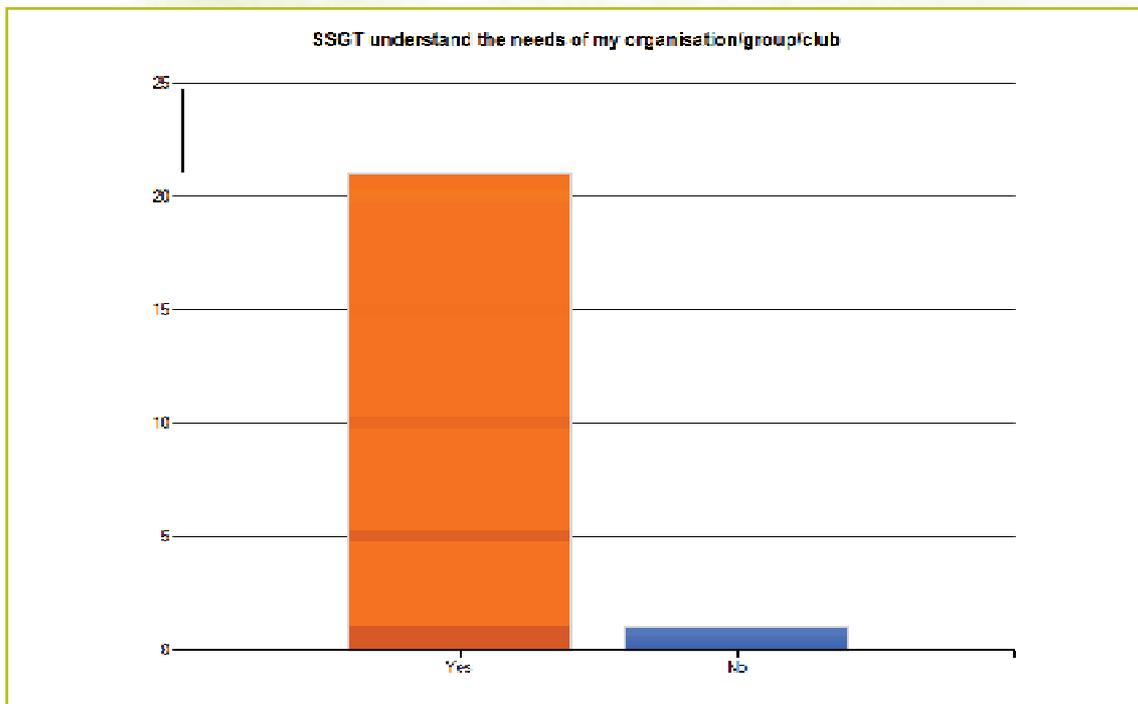
They try to **understand the applicant and their needs** and they are flexible: *“they will listen to you and try to understand”*. They are a *“nuanced funder ... some funders just look at figures ...”*. One example of how this approach improves the benefits to the community was given by Darndale Childcare Centre. A post to support children who were underachieving was funded through SSGT as future funding had not been secured. The SSGT agreed to fund the post for a short period to allow the Childcare Centre time to source alternative funding. The Grantwriter, with the Childcare Centre, worked to find other sources of funding for this post and they were successful. As a result of this approach the service is still available to the children who need it and it is secured for a further two years. The participants were clear that this approach would not have been taken by other funders and that the support of the Grantwriter was critical to securing the further funding.

This view is further supported by the online survey (see Figure 2). With 95.5% of respondents stating that SSGT understood their group’s needs, also 86.5% of respondents stated that the SSGT understood the needs of the Darndale Belcamp area. This is a very positive result, particularly as many communities similar to Darndale Belcamp would share the view that their communities and their needs are not well understood outside of their community.

“SSGT are a low key discreet funder”. Some participants said that SSGT did not want as much acknowledgement as other funders. For example, they did not want their name on all documentation. The groups viewed this as a positive attribute.

3. Views and experiences of the Grant Programme

FIGURE 2: SSGT UNDERSTANDING OF NEEDS



The SSGT were seen as “*intelligent grant givers*”. They use their knowledge to **make good decisions** about what to fund and how to fund.

The SSGT can be “*challenging funders*”. One participant said they made them “*up their game*”. This referred to what was required of the organisations to apply for funding, account for funding, diversify their funding and provide better governance. Some participants said that because they had gone through the SSGT application process, sometimes with support from SSGT or the Grantwriter, they were in a better position to apply for grants from other sources.

The “*SSGT were engaged and supportive*” of the recipients and their work. One recipient said “*even if you already got the money for it, they showed a real interest in where it was going, they seemed excited as well*”. This in turn according to some participants has helped them leverage more money, “*it brought a level of credibility*”.

A number of participants noted that it was an **advantage that SSGT was a smaller Trust** as this enabled them to stay close to the community and be more informed about their recipients.

There was less evidence for detailed objectives prior to the Grants Programme or formative evaluations throughout the programme. The Community Survey did not result in an area plan as intended, this was partly because there were a number of plans already in place for Darndale Belcamp and a view from the community that further planning would not add value. Although there were meetings between the Oblates and the SSGT no formal plan or objectives emerged from these meetings.



4. Activities and outcomes from individual groups and organisations

This section documents just some of the activities from a sample of groups funded through the Grants Programme. The information was provided through the consultation process for the evaluation. A number of the groups listed have been funded for a broad range of activities but only a sample of their funded activities are included here. Some groups participated in this evaluation and although their views have informed the evaluation, their work is not included here, for example Coláiste Dhúlaigh. Some groups were not interviewed for the evaluation, although they have received funding and are well known in the area, for example the Boxing Club.

4.1 New Life Centre

The New Life Centre is the Parish Centre and provides a range of services and supports. They have received substantial funding through the Grant Programme, including funding for core costs. Following a strategic review, funded through the Grant Programme, the Centre employed a Director. The experienced Director adds value to the Centre and provides support to the community more generally *“setting the organisation up for the future”*. A second example of activities funded through the Grant Programme is the Grinds Programme. The impact of the grinds has included encouraging young people stay in school to complete their Leaving Certificate. In 2010, 83 young people availed of grinds services. The Centre is aware of one young student from the Travelling Community who achieved the grades to join the Gardaí and one woman who progressed to Trinity College to study Midwifery. The students are encouraged to set exam targets and in 2011, 75 young people had availed of grinds and 78% of them achieved the targets they set for themselves. The New Life Centre said that the increase in after-schools services in the area means that there are less young people registered for this support in 2013.

4. Activities and outcomes from individual groups and organisations

4.2 Darndale Belcamp Village Centre

The Darndale Belcamp Village Centre provides a range of services and supports. It has received monies through the Grant Programme since 2006 for a range of activities including grants for the Older Peoples Support Network.

The funding for street lighting in the square has enabled festivals, a live band, a Christmas tree and outdoor movies to be held for the benefit of the wider community. Funding has also maintained a Care and Repair Service for older people. This service links to the Meals on Wheels and Friendly Call service. The benefits are mainly to the 340 people signed up for this service. However there are also secondary benefits to the people from the area getting experience through other community schemes (CE, Tús etc.) with an opportunity also to complete a FETAC Level 5 course in Social Care. It has also stressed the evident *“confidence and pride they feel in giving back to their community”* (85% of the staff are from the area).

The Community Survey had highlighted the issue of graffiti, burned out cars and general rubbish in the area. The Village Centre led a network of local organisations to keep the area clean using Clean-Up days (where staff from all organisations join the local residents). A graffiti cleaning machine was purchased and has been used to very good effect.

4.3 The Dales Centre

The Centre has provided a range of drug related programmes and supports along with a Community Prison Links service since 2010. It supports families to access prison visits, provides pre-release supports and ultimately supports re-integration into the community and family life when prisoners leave prison. The Grant Programme was recently used to enable the Dales to work with other custodial institutions such as St. Patrick’s Institution, the Training Unit and Wheatfield Prison.

The Grant Programme supported pre-release classes which enables the Community Prison Links to work with more prisoners. It supports interagency work that underpins more comprehensive needs assessment and progression pathways before release. To date the Community Prison Link Programme operated mainly in south Dublin. The evaluation of the Community Prisons Links showed evidence of their achievements, particularly for a start-up service. The Grant Programme was used to develop a Family Support Service working with eight families, which increased the safety for the offender, the family, and the community. They are now working to pilot a Parenting Programme in the prisons for both parents, where *“both parents are on the same page when it comes to parenting”* on release from prison. The organisation made the point that the Grant Scheme was the only funder that considered their Prisons Links Programme and they raised the difficulties with getting funding for prisoners and ex-prisoners.

4.4 Sphere 17

This youth service received funding for a range of initiatives, including support for young Travellers. One example given was the health promotion initiative where 293 young people engaged in a very wide range of projects and initiative, including *“Baby Doll Think It Over”* a real life simulation programme and *“Where’s your head at”* a mental health initiative through

4. Activities and outcomes from individual groups and organisations

pottery. The end result was an exhibition of pottery heads by the participants. There have been a number of collaborative health projects and recognition with a health promotion award for their work. In this case the programme work has not continued because the health promotion post has ceased.

However, along with the immediate benefits to the participants involved, Sphere 17 identified longer term benefits to their work: they have links with health organisations, with added health components to some of their programmes, a comprehensive health policy and have established more positive links with the community due to their training programmes. Generally, they feel that health promotion is now more embedded in their youth work and in the culture of the organisation and Sphere 17 is more commonly recognised as a health promoting service for young people.

4.5 Preparing for Life

The SSGT money was used to publish the Report on Children's Profile at School Entry. This enabled Preparing for Life to complete work that could not have been completed with monies from the Atlantic Philanthropies grant alone.

At focus groups the participants talked about how the research has added value to other organisations in the area. For example, the Darndale Childcare Centre said it supported work with parents in understanding when a child is school ready and gave some children an additional year that they really needed in pre-school.

4.6 Belcamp Estate Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is one of the smaller groups funded. It provides a range of estate services to the residents in their area. They have received grant funding, including for core costs. They have won awards for their work. An example identified from the monies received was the on-going street clean-up conducted by local people. People at the focus group were very aware of their work and the need for a consistent clean-up service and said that the outcome of their work was visible to everyone.

4.7 Darndale Junior Football Club

The club is the largest in the area with 160 children actively involved. It faces a range of challenges: cost of transport and training facilities, families that cannot pay the registration fee, maintaining parent support for the older age groups, and the loss of key people who supported fundraising. They are finding it more difficult to keep older children (12+ years) involved. This point was also made by other sports clubs. They used their grant for core costs, such as transport to matches. The club coach is registered to drive the van, so often acts as driver along with coaching, managing and fundraising. Without the grant they are clear that they would have fewer teams and children involved. Along with the loss of fitness, skill, and team engagement, they stated that the children would *"lose a level of stability in their lives"* and *"something to look forward to"*.

4. Activities and outcomes from individual groups and organisations

4.8 Traditional Kenpo Karate Darndale

This club has faced many challenges over the years, such as the cost of renting a hall, equipment, as well as more difficulties with engaging older children and children coming into register with letters saying that they cannot pay the registration fee. It is now a small club with 15 “*active and very dedicated kids*”. They have had many successes including 9 junior black belts. In relation to outcomes, they talked about boys who were bullied in school gaining confidence and self-esteem again through the club.

4.9 Media Initiative Collective

This group received a grant in 2006. The current staff member was not involved in this grant application, therefore there is less information available. However, the grant was used to pilot an evening class and a class that used rap music to support literacy development. These projects were not successful for a variety of reasons. The current staff member felt it was useful to try the initiatives. They learned from the experience and have progressed to develop very successful programmes. The grant was also used for a music festival now run annually by the Resource Centre.





5. Case Study – Our Lady Immaculate Junior National School

Our Lady Immaculate Junior National School take an inclusive and innovative approach to their work, involving both children and parents/carers. They are a Deis Band 1 School (Delivering Equality of Opportunity in Schools). They are proactive and regularly and actively seek funding from external sources because they recognise the challenges facing many of the children in the area and the difficulties with fundraising in the area. There is an emphasis on reflective practice and continuous learning. The school has received €84,000 over 7 years from the Grant Programme, primarily for its Literacy Project.

The Literacy Project (now called Write to Read) is a collaboration between Dr Eithne Kennedy of St Patrick's College and the school. The work is now well recognised nationally and internationally and was launched in 2010 by the then Minister for Education and Skills, Mr Ruairi Quinn. Dr Kennedy received an award from the International Reading Association in 2010 for her PhD dissertation on the project.

The project initially focused on the children and teachers of first class, but it has been extended and it is now a whole school project. It sought to improve the literacy of the children and nurture a love of reading and writing by working intensively with the teachers, children, and parents. The intervention drew on international research relating to the role of effective literacy teachers and a key element is professional development for the teachers.

The core of Write to Read is the children spending 90 minutes each day on literacy skills (comprehension, reading, writing). The emphasis is not on correction, but on creativity with mini lessons providing guidance on areas of need.

5. Case Study – Our Lady Immaculate Junior National School

Although it was not emphasised by the teachers on the site visit, the Literacy Project is challenging to teach. The school principal recognised the level of commitment required by the school team to deliver the programme. The approach used also requires substantial resources for teacher training and substitution and materials. The approach relies on children having access to a wide range of texts at different levels i.e. levelled texts along with unprescribed reading materials. The resources for this project are not available from the Department of Education and Skills.

At interview, the school Principal and teachers were clear on the value of the Grant Programme to the school. Among the materials utilised were:

- Jago Blocks
- Interactive White boards
- White board and magnetic letter for each child
- Levelled Texts
- Non-prescribed reading materials and browsing boxes

The Write to Read programme has seen the proportion of first and second-class pupils performing among the best for their age jump from zero to 20%. At the same time, the number of children scoring among the lower ranks has fallen by three-quarters. Table 3, showing a key measure for first and second class, gives a clear indication of the improvements achieved.

TABLE 3: LITERACY IMPROVEMENT PROGRESSION – OUR LADY IMMACULATE JUNIOR NATIONAL SCHOOL

Year	% scoring Sten 6 or above (above 50 th percentile) First Class	% scoring Sten 6 or above (above 50 th percentile) Second Class
2004	19.4%	20.9%
2005	17.8%	20.9%
2006	47.4%	18%
2007	48.6%	41%
2008	44%	24.1%
2009	59%	33.9%
2010	55%	37%
2011	52.7%	46.4%
2012	54%	40%

5. Case Study – Our Lady Immaculate Junior National School

The success and impact of the project are well documented in the publications listed on the St. Patrick College website <http://www.spd.dcu.ie>.

Along with the significant impact on literacy amongst the children at the school, there has been a range of other outcomes from the Literacy Project. The school has parent volunteers in the library and across the school. The school provides classes and supports to integrate parents: their philosophy is that the school should “*help parents to help their children*”. The support include: literacy, yoga, gardening, meditation, a men’s group and soon a pool table.

The school Principal noted some of the perceptible outcomes from the Grant Programme as follows:

Children

- Are developing a love for reading and writing
- Have the opportunity for creative writing from their own experience, validating that experience
- Have a different and more positive experience of school and learning
- Have higher self esteem because they can contribute
- Have a stronger sense of themselves and see they have something to say and write about

Parents, Carers, Homes, School and Community

- There are more books in homes in Darndale Belcamp
- Parents are reading to their children (and children read to their parents), encouraged by the Programme
- There is support for parents to improve their own reading skills
- Parents are supported to help their children with homework
- Teachers obtain professional development experience that will benefit future children
- There is a palpable sense of enthusiasm in the staff team for the Project, bringing a renewed energy into the school
- The teacher and children benefit from the additional resources, making learning more interesting
- The Senior National School initiated the programme from January 2012, therefore the benefits should continue to spread through senior class levels and the wider community

There has been a great deal of interest in the programme, with a number of other schools making site visits. It has been adopted by eight further schools including the Senior National School in Darndale. The teachers from the school now go out to train the teachers in the eight schools.

The school is continuously working to maintain and embed their literacy work through whole school approaches. Although the same level of resources are not required as were required

5. Case Study – Our Lady Immaculate Junior National School

at the start of the project, resources are required for maintenance. Along with replacement materials, there are five new staff on the team in 2013, including new teachers and cover for maternity leave.

The school wants to continue to develop and respond to the needs of their pupils. They have commenced a numeracy project with support from the Grant Programme. Again this will require the teachers to train and substitution costs will have to be paid. Based on their positive experience from the Literacy Project, teachers are willing and enthusiastic to transform the numeracy levels in the school, and they will utilise some of the same resources. They intend to emulate the successful approach they took to the literacy project. They recognise that they need to embed the literacy programme so they have started the maths project with one group but they intend to move again to a whole school approach. In terms of outcome and social impact, in their first year for the small group, a Sigma T test for the cohort showed an improvement.

They have also commenced an after school project with support from the Grant Programme which provides a range of activities two afternoons a week to pupils from First and Second Class. The staff team has volunteered their time, and training is available for parents to lead the project. The community is involved in activities ranging from cooking, karate and music to boxing. They want the activities to be available free to encourage and support those families in most need. The school said they were keen to support their children after school hours to provide what many children and families take for granted and to support their children in finding their talents. They obviously understand the needs of their pupils and their families with 108 of the 109 pupils eligible for the after school activities being enrolled.





6. The Grantwriter Scheme

The Grantwriter Scheme provides a flexible service to organisations and groups in the area (see 2.3 for overview). In practice the service can range from basic support to groups with no experience of making applications, to assistance with finance reports for more substantial grant applications and general organisational advice. The Grantwriter Scheme is integrated with the package of supports provided by the SSGT. The Grantwriter Scheme had initially focussed on sports groups but now provides a level of support to all the groups and organisations and more extensive supports to:

- The New Life Centre
- Darndale Village Centre
- Sphere 17
- The Dales
- Our Lady Immaculate Junior School
- Our Lady Immaculate Senior School
- The Darndale Resource Centre
- Darndale Childcare Centre
- Beldale Family Resource Centre
- Darndale Junior Football Club
- Darndale Boxing Club
- St. Frances Moatview Football Club
- Beldale Family Support Centre

6. The Grantwriter Scheme

The following table, (Table 4), provided by the Grantwriter shows the money received by organisations and groups as a result of, or partly as a result of, the support provided through the Grantwriter Scheme. It also shows the social finance loan and the applications declined. The table is not exhaustive and further monies could have been received.

Therefore in relation to the first objective for the post to *“Increase the income of Darndale Belcamp organisations through various fundraising measures, with a focus on increasing grant income”* it is clear from the above table that up to €133,000 in additional funding has been received, and the amount is increasing each year.

The vast majority of the groups and organisations working closely with the Grantwriter have been involved in the consultation process for the evaluation and it is clear that they have found the service very beneficial to their organisations and have benefited from additional funding due to the Scheme. Some examples are listed below.

TABLE 4: GRANTWRITER SUPPORTED APPLICATIONS (EXCLUDING SSGT GRANTS)

Organisation A	2011	2012	2013 (to April)	
Foundation 1	8,000	15,000	55,000	
Foundation 2			2,000	
A private family fund		5,000	3,500	
Fundraising Event 1		3,820		
Fundraising Event 2		2,557		
Other applications made		3 declined	1 declined	
Total	€8,000	€26,377	€60,500	
Organisation B	2011	2012	2013 (to April)	
Foundation 1			20,000	
Foundation 2			3,300	
Other applications made		3 declined		
Social Finance Loan		Loan of €80k approved		
Total	0	0	€23,300	
Other Organisations	2011	2012	2013 (to April)	
Organisation C – one foundation	2,000			
Organisation D – one foundation		5,000		
Organisation E – one foundation		2,500		
Organisation F – one corporate		€00		
Sports Clubs: 3 sports clubs were supported with grant applications.	1,600	3,200		
Total	€3,600	€11,200		
Grand Totals	€11,600	€37,577	€83,800	€132,977

6. The Grantwriter Scheme

Dress 4 Success was introduced to the Discovery Community Training Centre and they will provide mentoring and clothes to participants going for interviews(NGO made the introductions and setup) They will provide mentoring and clothes to Discovery course participants going for interviews

Summary	Grants received and committed	%	
Children's Community Organisations & Clubs	€100,177	75%	
Young People	€23,300	18%	
Other	€9,500	7%	
Total	€132,977	100%	

The Grantwriter sourced a voluntary fundraiser for the Darndale Childcare Centre. The fundraiser has now joined the Board of the Centre, providing a valuable support for the Centre into the future. The Grantwriter also helped the Centre develop relationships with other potential funders and they now receive clothes and other supplies such as from the Tesco chain. More recently the Centre was short listed for a grant from both the German Ireland Fund and the Australian Ireland Fund, which will provide at least €55,000, and possibly more.

Along with more general supports, Sphere 17 was linked with JP Morgan, the financial services company, which opened a back office locally. They have now established a relationship with JP Morgan which is accepting interns. The first intern is currently in place and his period has just been extended because of the success so far. Sphere 17 worked with the Darndale Community Training Centre on this project. It is expected this internship programme will continue. Sphere 17 has also received a grant directly from JP Morgan and the hope is this relationship will develop over time. The Community Grantwriter also gave support in relation to a successful social finance application to Clann Credo for a capital funding loan.

The Grantwriter has made a substantial contribution to the Write to Read programme (see Section 5 above), supporting applications to generate funding and more generally supporting the project.

Support was also provided to Our Lady Immaculate Senior National School, particularly for its orchestra. This included support with sourcing staff along with grant support.

"Our orchestra has performed for the community as well as distinguished visitors such as President Higgins. The boost this provides to children and their parents is incalculable".

Support was provided to a range of other groups, The Village Centre, for example with support for applications for funding for key posts, including finance work on Pobal applications.

It is clear that the larger organisations and some of the groups have learned a significant amount about funding through their experience with the SSGT and the Grantwriter. They have talked about diversifying their funding streams, how to access funding and understanding a lot more about what funders are looking for.

"We saw it a bit from the other side".

6. The Grantwriter Scheme

Some of the organisations at interview described a transition from when they first engaged with the SSGT, and particularly the Grantwriter, to the present day, *“some of us had no structure in the beginning we had no Articles and Memos, bank accounts We were not in a position to apply in the first place, now we are pro-active about our funding”*.

The second objective of the Grantwriter Scheme is to *“Support improvements in organisational and financial structures and procedures in local groups to sustain the increase in income on a permanent basis”*. In the view of the participants working directly with the Grantwriter this has been achieved.

However, from the focus groups it was clear that some groups were less aware of the Grantwriter Scheme and some groups were not clear how they could benefit. A number of smaller groups said that they would like more information and this was confirmed by the online survey. From 21 respondents, 74% were aware of the scheme and 67% had been supported through the scheme. However, a number of organisations and group (38% of respondents) were not clear about this role and what it could offer.

In terms of the type of support received, 33% of organisations responding had received support with their SSGT application and reports and 34.5% got support with grants from other organisations, with 48% also receiving support with governance from the Grantwriter and/or the governance initiative.





7. Outcomes across the Community

This section considers the cross community activities undertaken under the Grant Programme. It focusses on the Community Survey (see 2.2. for overview) and the response to the community wide issues emerging from that survey.

Alongside grants to individual organisations and the Community Grantwriter Scheme and Governance Initiative, the SSGT has also facilitated a number of other community wide initiatives.

One initiative raised at focus groups was the community development Leadership Course (accredited by the National College of Ireland). This initiative was partly funded through SSGT. Twelve participants completed the course with the majority now working within the Darndale Belcamp community.

The most cited cross community initiative (and confirmed by the online survey) is the Community Survey. The majority felt it was a very useful project as it has increased engagement across the community and a number of groups use the survey information to plan and prioritise their work. Over 48% of respondents said the Community Survey was useful to their work. A small minority stated that they were not convinced of its value as the issues and problems in the area were already well known.

The Community Survey also provided the SSGT with an opportunity to understand the groups and services in the area and particularly the needs of the area as defined by the residents. This valuable body of knowledge contributed to what the participants termed an *“intelligent”* and *“knowledgeable grant giver”*.

The progression from the survey to an overall Development Plan for the area was less successful, although the Online Survey results show that 43% of groups felt the Grant Programme has improved development planning more generally in Darndale Belcamp.

7. Outcomes across the Community

A key issue for the SSGT is whether the Grant Programme follows up the issues identified in the Community Survey. Table 5 shows the perception of the online survey respondents regarding the impact of the Grant Programme on the issues raised by the Community Survey. This shows that in general the perception is that the Grant Scheme has made a difference in relation to some key issues, in particular it shows that more residents are now involved in their programmes.

However, some areas identified in the survey have not been addressed. With regard to making Dardale Belcamp a safer place to live and work, only 24% of respondents to the online survey felt the Grant Scheme had contributed to making the area safer. The lack of security can acutely inhibit the impact of community activism and community leaders.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF SURVEYED COMMUNITY ISSUES

Community needs raised through the Community Survey, 2009	Perception of change from response to Online Survey, 2013
<i>Increased participation and volunteerism by the community</i>	57% of groups said the grants caused increased participation by residents in the work of their projects (volunteerism)
<i>Increased activity and opportunities for young people</i>	48% of groups said the grant meant that they could work with more young people
<i>Increase support to parents or carers</i>	40% of groups said that the grant meant that they could work more with parents or carers Also 55% of groups said that the grant meant that they could work with more residents.
<i>Improve the physical space</i>	43% said the grant helped to improve the environment in Darndale Belcamp
<i>Capacity building, training and development</i>	86% said provided opportunities or money for training and learning Also 78% of respondents stated that they were aware of the training provided directly by the SSGT
<i>Safety of the area</i>	24% of respondents felt that the Grant Programme helped to make the area safer

Perhaps the most positive results from the online survey in relation to the overall impact of the Grant Programme on Darndale Belcamp were that over 71% of respondents stating that the Grant Programme had made a significant difference to the lives of people living in Darndale Belcamp. With 86% of groups and organisations stating that the grant enabled them to provide a greater range of activities or services to people in Darndale Belcamp and 90% of groups felt the grants helped them improve the quality of the service they provided. Also, 90% of groups stated that the grant funded activities which would not have been funded by other sources.



8. Conclusion: Evaluation Outcomes and Development Recommendations

In the experience of the grant recipients, the Grant Scheme was well known and the process was seen as straightforward and transparent. There was an overwhelming belief that the grant funding made a significant difference to the area.

Grant recipients felt that the SSGT clearly understood the area and its needs (86.5%). A large majority (95.5%) of groups felt the SSGT understood their needs. There was real engagement between the SSGT and the groups that has led to highly positive relationships. The groups said the SSGT supported them in applying for grants, finding them adaptable and cooperative in maximising possible benefits from the grant and in building the capacity of the groups.

A broad range of activities and outcomes can be identified from the individual groups and organisations funded through the grant funding. In terms of social impact, the funding has made a significant difference to the work of the groups in the area. A very clear and quantifiable example of this is the remarkable improvement of literacy performance in the first and second classes in the Junior National School (see table 3). Smaller scale examples concerns the funding to the junior football club and other sports clubs which engage so many children and young people and which play important roles in children's lives.

Overall, 86% of groups felt their grant enabled them to provide a greater range of activities or services. Also, 90% of groups felt the grants helped them improve the quality of the service they provided. 90% of groups said that their grants paid for activities that would not have been funded through other sources. The Grant Programme has made a significant difference

8. Conclusion: Evaluation Outcomes and Development Recommendations

in many of the areas and issues identified through the Community Survey. It has increased volunteering, improved the environment, and provided new and improved opportunities for training and development. However, only a quarter of respondents to the online survey thought that the Grant Programme has contributed to improving safety in the area.

In relation to how the monies from the Grant Scheme should be utilised over the next three years, the answers from the recipients were vary varied but there was an emphasis on children and young people. This was followed by a preference for a number of small grants to different groups and securing funding for the Grantwriter Scheme as well as training and meetings. The Oblates flagged the potential for an overarching area plan and particularly a focus on sustaining the infrastructure in the area for the benefit of the community beyond the period of the Grant Scheme. These views have been taken into account in the recommendation section.

The stated aim of this programme was *"...to support groups and organisations working with residents of the Darndale Belcamp Parish who are affected by issues of poverty, disadvantage and social exclusion."* It has clearly succeeded effectively in doing this but this does not mean that they are neither areas for improvement nor available strategic alternatives. For example although there was a comprehensive Community Survey the SSGT did not develop an overall plan, with area based objectives and outcomes for Darndale Belcamp. There was less evidence of interagency working, formative evaluation throughout the grant programme or an exit strategy for SSGT. There could be a greater focus on expanding the fund through leveraging from other sources. However, if the SSGT does change its emphasis, there could be a trade-off. Spending more time with statutory or funding agencies and more time measuring outcomes, evaluating or planning could be at the expense of spending less time engaging with groups and responding to recipient needs. This balance will require careful consideration by the SSGT and consultation with and agreement from the donors involved.

Recommendations

Recommendations for the next three years of the Darndale Belcamp Grant Programme

- 1) SSGT should focus on developing strategies for ensuring that funded activities can, where possible, be maintained beyond the lifetime of this grant programme.
- 2) To consider sharing the SSGT's knowledge of the work of groups and organisations in Darndale Belcamp in order to source other funding from foundations and trusts.
- 3) To convene the major funded organisations so as to consider how best they can collaborate to: continue to address the issues raised in the Community Survey (for example safety in the area), address the issues raised in this evaluation and consider how to sustain the funded activities.
- 4) The Grantwriter Scheme should be maintained and if possible extended over the next three years as part of the exit strategy, as it contributes to the independent capacity of the groups and organisations in the area to raise funds and leverage funding from a range of sources.

8. Conclusion: Evaluation Outcomes and Development Recommendations

- 5) When considering the funding strategy for the next three years, SSGT should take account of the stated preference by the recipients in the online survey for (a) programmes for children and youth (b) small grants (c) Grantwriter.
- 6) Increase awareness of the training and workshops available through SSGT auspices.
- 7) In cases where SSGT preferentially funds a larger or more organised group in a particular area, they should, as has been their practice, explain this strategy to smaller groups who will lose out as a result.
- 8) Further information and clarity should be provided to groups and organisations on the role and supports of the Grantwriter Scheme.
- 9) The SSGT together with the Oblates should provide a clear explanation to the groups and organisations in Darndale Belcamp in relation to the reduction of available funding under the SSGT Grant Scheme.
- 10) Given the clear evidence for beneficial social impact as a result of the Grant Scheme, the SSGT should explore all funding options and avenues with the Oblates, particularly where important initiatives or small groups may be discontinued as a result of reduced funding.

Learning from the Grant Programme for the SSGT

- 11) From the outset of programmes, SSGT should have exit strategies in place. These should include ensuring that the objectives of funded projects, where appropriate, can continue to be addressed past the lifetime of specific programmes.
- 12) SSGT should re-consider an area wide plan when managing a geographically based grant programme. Grant recipient outcomes could then be aligned with the area outcomes. The role of other funders and agencies (both statutory and non-statutory) should be considered in this planning.
- 13) SSGT should consider setting targets for leveraged funding as part of their planning process.
- 14) Regular and planned evaluation should be part of future grant programmes.
- 15) As part of the strategy to leverage and diversify funding, SSGT programmes in disadvantaged areas to consider initiating a Grantwriter type scheme.
- 16) In order to demonstrate effectiveness, the Grantwriter Scheme should systematically document the grant applications, receipts and leveraged funding supported by the scheme.
- 17) The Grantwriter Scheme could be extended further to encompass providing organisation development advice and guidance.
- 18) SSGT should develop mechanisms to share their knowledge of grant recipients in order to facilitate funding from other sources.

Appendix 1 — Projects

Organisation	Project	Year		Total
1. New Life Centre	Core costs of New Life Centre	2006	€10,000	
	Funding of parish pastoral work	2006	€5,000	
	Tutors and materials for adult courses	2006	€3,000	
	Tutors and equipment for New Life Singers	2006	€12,000	
	Art therapy, educational outings and grinds programme.	2006	€10,000	
	Core Costs	2007	€25,000	
	Core Costs	2007	€40,000	
	Core Costs	2008	€40,000	
	Various activities	2008	€15,000	
	Adult Education Programmes	2009	€12,000	
	Part-time Book-keeper	2009	€3,000	
	Grinds Programme and Youth Programme	2010	€10,000	
	Production of organisational review and Strategic Plan	2010	€10,000	
	Grinds and Crèche equipment	2011	€5,000	€200,000
2. Our Lady Immaculate Junior National School	Interactive whiteboards	2006	€5,000	
	Literacy Project	2006	€15,000	
	Literacy Project	2007	€16,500	
	Interactive whiteboards	2008	€10,000	
	Literacy project	2009	€7,000	
	Planting shrubs and trees, seats, raised beds for vegetables and flowers.	2009	€6,000	
	Literacy Project	2010	€10,000	
	Literacy project	2011	€7,000	
	Afterschool project	2012	€4,000	
Literacy & numeracy programme	2012	€3,500	€84,000	
3. Darndale Belcamp Village Centre	Village Newsletter; Saturday market; website	2006	€9,500	
	Repair and maintenance service for older people	2008	€8,000	
	Outreach network for older people	2009	€9,000	
	Older People Support Network	2010	€10,000	
	Bring a Brush clean-up programme for Darndale and Belcamp	2011	€10,000	
	Community Pride Project	2012	€4,500	
	Older People Support Network	2012	€4,500	€55,500
4. Our Lady Immaculate Senior National School	Interactive whiteboards	2006	€10,000	
	Interactive whiteboards	2008	€12,500	
	Music programme in the classroom	2010	€9,500	
	Write to Read – purchase of books	2011	€4,500	
	Music Project	2011	€7,000	
	School Orchestra Club	2012	€4,000	€47,500
5. Sphere 17 Regional Youth Service	Young Travellers Activities Programme	2008	€4,700	
	Develop youth bank	2008	€10,000	
	Travellers Activities Programme	2010	€6,400	

Appendices

Organisation	Project	Year		Total
	Teen Health Education Programme	2010	€8,000	
	Priorswood Youth Facility - Travellers	2011	€6,000	
	Accessing Arts	2011	€5,000	
	Bicycle maintenance programme & outdoor activities	2012	€4,500	€44,600
6. Belcamp Estate Steering Committee	General running costs	2006	€6,000	
	General running costs, equipment and ESB	2007	€7,000	
	Core Costs	2008	€9,000	
	Core Costs	2009	€7,000	
	Core costs	2010	€5,000	€34,000
7. Darndale Junior Football Club	Grant towards tracksuits for all teams	2006	€5,000	
	Training equipment, transport, insurance.	2007	€5,000	
	Club costs, incl trip, tracksuits, equipment	2008	€9,000	
	Core Costs	2009	€8,000	
	Core Costs	2011	€6,000	
	Core Costs	2012	€4,500	€37,500
8. Preparing for Life	School readiness survey for children from Darndale Belcamp	2006	€10,000	
	School readiness survey for children from Darndale Belcamp	2008	€10,000	
	Equipment for local childcare facilities	2009	€3,000	
	School readiness survey for children from Darndale Belcamp	2011	€10,000	€33,000
9. The DALES Centre	Courses and gym membership exprisoner clients.	2007	€3,300	
	First Steps Men's programme for people on treatment	2008	€9,000	
	Support and info programme for clients in the sex trade.	2009	€8,000	
	Community Prison Links	2010	€5,000	
	Community Prison Links	2011	€5,000	
	Community Prison Links	2012	€4,500	€34,800
10. Darndale Belcamp Resource Centre Ltd	Meals on Wheels service	2007	€4,100	
	Community Bus	2007	€10,000	
	Friendly Call Service.	2007	€3,624	
	Lessons for D1 license for people to drive community minibus.	2008	€1,400	
	Friendly Call Service	2008	€1,000	
	Local neighbourhood renewal scheme	2009	€3,000	
	Meals on Wheels	2011	€1,800	
	Training course for Beldale Family Support Group	2012	€500	€25,424
11. Darndale Belcamp Integrated Childcare Service Ltd	New flooring for 5 rooms.	2007	€6,000	
	Towards cost of equipment for therapy room	2008	€4,700	
	Grant towards new equipment and refurbishment	2010	€6,000	
	Project worker for children at risk of underachievement	2011	€8,000	
	Arts and crafts materials and afterschool training	2012	€4,000	€28,700
12. RASP Ltd Laneview Learning Centre	Develop piece of derelict land for use as a garden	2007	€7,000	
	Completion of garden project	2008	€5,000	
	Refurbishment of kitchen	2009	€3,000	
	Green House rehabilitation project	2011	€5,000	
	Towards costs of producing radio play	2012	€2,500	€22,500

Appendices

Organisation	Project	Year		Total
13. Darndale Discovery Centre Community Training Centre	Angling project in Darndale pond for young people	2006	€3,000	
	Sporting activities for young participants in Discovery Centre	2006	€2,500	
	Courses to assist participants deal with stress.	2007	€2,100	
	Action research study on relevance & value of current training provision	2008	€3,300	
	Workshops for parents of school going children	2009	€600	
	Progression Support Programme	2010	€7,820	€19,320
14. Darndale Boxing Club	Towards cost of new boxing ring	2006	€7,000	
	Core costs of Club	2007	€2,340	
	Core costs and replacement of equipment.	2008	€1,500	
	Rent of sports hall and boxing equipment	2009	€6,000	
	Costs of equipment, transport and rent and insurance	2011	€1,600	€18,440
15. Society of St	World of Work project to support boys and girls stay at school.	2008	€7,000	
	World of Work project	2009	€5,000	
	World of Work project	2010	€3,500	
	Hardship fund	2011	€1,800	€17,300
16. Coláiste Dhúlaigh	Laptops for use by special needs students.	2007	€5,000	
	Educational assessments.	2008	€6,000	
	Horse-riding lessons for children with special educational needs	2009	€1,500	
	Horseriding and Outdoor Activity Centre	2010	€2,500	
	Horse riding lessons and outdoor activity programme	2011	€1,800	€16,800
17. Darndale Rovers	Training, equipment and storage	2006	€5,650	
	Match kit and equipment.	2007	€4,000	
	Running costs of Club	2008	€2,000	
	Pitch lease and gear	2009	€1,500	
	Core Costs	2011	€1,500	€14,650
18. Traditional Kenpo Karate Darndale	Cost of equipment and trips	2006	€4,500	
	Safety equipment and club expenses.	2007	€4,000	
	Club Track suits and laptop	2008	€2,150	
	Competition in Wales	2009	€3,000	€13,650
19. Dublin 17 School Completion Programme	Transfer programme from primary to secondary school for children at risk of early school leaving.	2007	€5,000	
	Educational assessments.	2008	€8,000	€13,000
20. Darndale Belcamp Senior Citizens Group	Towards cost of activities during year including summer trip and Christmas dinner.	2006	€3,500	
	Activities for group	2007	€4,000	
	Activities for group	2009	€3,000	€10,500
21. Club Express	Towards costs of dance competitions	2006	€3,000	
	Costs towards All Ireland National Dance Competition in Tralee	2008	€5,000	
	Towards costs of dance competitions	2009	€2,000	€10,000

Appendices

Organisation	Project	Year		Total
22. St Francis Moatview Football Club	Core costs of Club	2006	€2,000	
	Core costs of Club	2007	€1,500	
	Core Costs of Club	2008	€2,470	
	Core Costs	2009	€1,500	
	Core costs	2010	€1,200	
	<i>Core costs</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>€500</i>	€9,170
23. Priorswood Football Club	Football kits and tracksuits	2006	€5,000	
	Core Costs	2008	€2,000	
	Core costs	2009	€1,500	€8,500
24. Coolock and District Racing Pigeon Club	Towards cost of fencing around new site	2006	€5,000	
	Towards cost of feasibility study	2006	€5,000	
	Activities for junior section	2008	€3,000	€13,000
25. Parents Training Together	Personal development for trainees and afterschool cookery for pupils	2008	€8,000	€8,000
26. Northside Partnership	Challenger Programme: supporting young people in education.	2008	€4,000	
	Youth Leadership Programme	2009	€2,000	
	Healthy Food Made Easy Programme	2010	€1,500	€7,500
27. St Michael's House	Pilot project to buy demonstration bicycles for Darndale Belcamp children with physical disabilities & special needs	2010	€7,500	€7,500
28. Darndale Junior Futsal Club	Working with young people at risk using Futsal	2006	€3,000	
	To develop a junior futsal league	2006	€4,000	€7,000
29. Active Age Group	Towards trips, equipment and classes	2006	€1,600	
	Jewellery making and knitting courses for 24 people.	2007	€1,600	
	Tutors and courses	2008	€1,000	
	Learning how to paint	2009	€1,000	€5,200
30. Furthering Traveller Education Committee	Funding for after schools activity for children from Dublin 17 to produce publication on their dreams.	2006	€5,000	€5,000
31. Media Initiative Collective	Weekend recording & training session, a literacy and music project for teenagers, a festival & arts exhibition.	2006	€5,000	€5,000
32. TravAct	Counselling Service	2011	€4,500	€4,500
33. Darndale Belcamp Young People's Activities	Halloween and Christmas activities for young people	2006	€4,000	€4,000
34. St Francis Priorswood Junior School	Literacy programme for children and parents in Traveller Induction class and Junior Infants.	2007	€4,000	
	Interactive Whiteboards	2009	€3,500	€7,500
35. Pavee Point	Residential educational programmes for young Travellers	2006	€3,000	€3,000
36. Darndale Belcamp Moatview Family Support	Training for volunteers for Drugs Support Group.	2007	€2,500	€2,500
37. University of the Third Age (U3A)	Funding towards core costs and projects.	2006	€2,300	€2,300
38. Mustard Seed Darndale	To refurbish front garden of office premises, courses to local community.	2006	€2,000	€2,000

Appendices

Organisation	Project	Year		Total
39. Northside Community Law Centre	Know your Rights talks	2008	€2,000	€2,000
40. Darndale Tenants and Residents Association	New Computer	2006	€1,500	€1,500
41. Newtown Cooperative Housing Society	Community Garden	2011	€500	€500
42. Darndale Belcamp Survey Steering Committee	Research coordinator and local researchers for community needs analysis	2007	€15,000	
	Scoping document for Needs Analysis	2007	€3,000	
	Research coordinator and local researchers for community needs analysis	2008	€5,000	
	Community Survey Phase 2	2009	€10,000	€33,000
Community Grantwriter (administered by SSGT)	Community Grantwriter	2007	€8,500	
	Community Grantwriter	2008	€5,000	
	Community Grantwriter	2009	€5,000	
	Community Grantwriter	2010	€4,000	
	Community Grantwriter	2011	€8,000	
	Core costs of project	2012	€7,500	€38,000
Governance Initiative (administered by SSGT)	Charities legislation training with medium/large organisations	2010	€5,000	
	Governance training	2011	€3,000	
	Development work on Grantwriter & Governance	2011	€4,000	
	Governance Training	2012	€1,500	€13,500
	TOTALS FROM 2006 TO 2012		€971,354	€971,354

Organisations in italics did not receive the on-line survey.

Appendix 2 — Community Survey 2009



Darndale Belcamp Community Survey 2009 by Donagh MacArtain

Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

This appendix contains a summary profile compiled primarily from CSO Census 2006 data.

Darndale-Belcamp is located on the Northern side of Dublin within the Dublin 17 postal district and Priorswood C electoral division. Priorswood C covers an area of approximately 0.90 sq. kilometres¹ with a population (2006) of 3,557 representing a marginal decrease from the population recorded at the 1996 and 2002 Census. This trend is in contrast with trends generally and particularly in terms of adjacent Fingal county where there was a 43.1% increase over the 10yr period. Social housing at 64.9% of all housing (2006), dominates in Priorswood C, far above the State average of 8.8%.

Population Structure

In 2006, the population of young dependants in Priorswood C (i.e. those aged 15 years and younger) represented 33% of the population in Priorswood C. This compares to an overall State average of 20.4% of the total population.

Priorswood C has a very low elderly population in comparison to the State average with only 3% of the population over 65 years compared to the State average of 11%. Lone parents at 53% of parents represent a significant proportion of the population in Priorswood C in contrast with the State average of 29.6%.

In 2006, 9% of the population of Priorswood C was deemed as having a disability, largely in line with the State average of 9.3%. Of the total population of Priorswood C in 2006, 3.6% were non-Irish Nationals well below the national average of 8.3%.

Labour Force

In 2006 73.7% of the total population (over 15 year) of Priorswood C were in employment against a state average of 91.5%.

The unemployment rate in Priorswood C was 9.1% in the 2006 CSO, compared to a national average of 8.5%. There was a significant decrease in unemployment in the area during the years 2002 to 2006. National trends in employment have changed dramatically in recent months with sudden increases in unemployment nationally. The number of persons receiving unemployment related benefits increased by 73,200 persons in the year leading to the end of August 2008². According to the CSO, this is the largest annual increase in unemployment ever recorded. The Coolock Social Welfare Office which covers the entire Dublin 17 area has seen an increase of 27.2% in its unemployment rates between January and August 2008.

Education

In 2006, a total of 65.6% of adults were early school leavers in comparison with the national average of 38.2%. The number going on to third level, at 11.3% is well below the State average of 28.8%, though considerably higher than the 2002 figure of a mere 1.8% of school-goers going on to third level education.

The full report is available at www.northsidepartnership.ie

1. Walsh, J. Brady, J. and Mannion, C. (2002) Dublin City Profile, Working Paper Series. National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis. NUI Maynooth.
2. <http://www.rte.ie/news/2008/0903/cso.html>

Appendix 3 — Survey

Grant Recipient Online Survey (formatting has been changed for the Report, and the actual survey was laid out in a user friendly way.)

About the Survey

Hi,

This survey is for organisations, groups and clubs who received funding through the Darndale Belcamp Oblate Grant Scheme administered by the St. Stephen's Greet Trust (SSGT). It is part of an independent evaluation by the SSGT of the Grant Scheme.

It is to find out about: How you found the funding process; Your knowledge and use of the Community Grantwriter Programme; The outcomes or impact of the money you got from the SSGT

It will only take a few minutes to complete the survey and it will help the evaluation. Could you fill it out now? If not, we need it by Monday 11th February. It is important that you are open and honest, we do not need your name as the survey is confidential and anonymous. Thank you for taking the time to fill out the survey,

Rita Burtenshaw

(Burtenshaw Kenny & Associates)

Please feel free to contact me on 087 262 4416

Type of Organisation or Group

Tick the category that best fits your group, organisation or club (you can tick more than one category)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sports | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children or Childcare | <input type="checkbox"/> Older people |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Young People | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residents' Association | |

Please explain

Do you have staff on payroll?

- Yes
 No

Appendices

Awareness of the Darndale Belcamp Oblate Grant Scheme Administered by SSGT

My Organisation/Group knows about the individual grants available

Yes No

My Organisation/Group knows about the Community Grantwriter Scheme (Moira Mc Carthy & previously Breda Keogh)

Yes No

My Organisation/Group knows about the training & meetings run by SSGT

Yes No

Relationship

I/My Organisation has a positive & effective relationship with the St. Stephen's Green Trust (SSGT)

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

What if anything could they do to foster more effective relationships?

Grant Making

It is easy/straight forward to make an application for a grant

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

We got the support we needed to make the application

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The way the grants were allocated was clear

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The evaluation or checking process was fair

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

When your grant application was declined, you received useful feedback from SSGT

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Understanding of Needs

SSGT understand the needs of my organisation/group/club

Yes No

Where your answer is negative, please suggest ideas on how this might be improved

SSGT understand the needs of Darndale/Belcamp

Yes No

Where your answer is negative, please suggest ideas on how this might be improved

Appendices

Grantwriter & Governance

I/My Organisation is clear on what the Community Grantwriter (Moira McCarthy & previously Breda Keogh) service provides

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The service has helped my organisation/group/club

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The Grantwriter service helped us get funds from SSGT

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The Grantwriter service helped us get funds from other sources

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The Grantwriter Service or Governance Initiative helped the governance or Board of my Organisation

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The Benefits of your Oblate grant/s administered by the SSGT

Our grant/s from SSGT has increased participation by residents in our work (ie volunteers)

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Our grant/s from SSGT has increased the number of young people we work with

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Our grant/s from SSGT has increased the number of older people we work with

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Our grant/s form SSGT has increased the number of parents or carers we work with

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Our grant/s from SSGT has increased the number of general residence we work with

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Our grant/s from SSGT has increased the number of people involved in sports

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Our grant/s from SSGT has increased the quality or work we do

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Our grant/s from SSGT means that we can provide a greater range of services or activities

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Our grant/s from SSGT funded things that could not be funded by other sources

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Were there other benefits from your grant/s? – Please let us know

The Benefits of the Oblate grants scheme to Darndale/Belcamp overall

The Grant Scheme has improved the environment of Darndale/Belcamp (clear up etc.)

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The Grant Scheme has helped to make Darndale/Belcamp a safer area

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The Grant Scheme has provided opportunities or money for training/learning

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The Grant Scheme has improved development planning in Darndale/Belcamp

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The Community Survey (Donagh Mac Artain) 2008, was useful to us in our work

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Some of the statutory agencies (Dublin City Council, HSE etc.) responded to the needs named in the Community Survey

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Overall the Grant Scheme has made a significant difference to the lives of people living in Darndale/Belcamp

Strongly Agree Agree Neither Agree nor Disagree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Any additional comments on how the grant scheme could have provided more benefits for the residents

Next 3 Years

Given that the SSGT has less monies to distribute through the Oblate Darndale/Belcamp Grant Scheme over the next three years, what 3 areas should they focus on (please tick 3 only)

- Increasing participation through volunteering
- Giving a lot of smaller grants
- Giving larger grants to fewer organisations/groups
- Giving grants that focus on children and young people
- Giving grants that focus on older people
- Giving grants that focus on the environment
- Funding the Grantwriter
- Funding training and meetings

Focus on other areas (please explain)

That's the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your time.

There is a comment space at the end of this page for any additional comments about the Grant Scheme.

Rita Burtenshaw

Space here for anything else you want to say....

Burtenshaw Kenny & Associates

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