



**Response from DCEDIY to Joint Committee on
Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth**
08 September 2023





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Programme A – Children and Family Support Programme

The feedback received in relation to the metrics used in the Public Service Performance Report is helpful, insightful and timely. As you will be aware, Tusla has developed an in-house case management system referred to as Tusla Case Management (TCM). A number of Tusla processes have integrated into this system. The goal is to have all Tusla services manageable through the one platform.

Earlier this year the Child Protection and Alternative Care module of TCM launched. Social Workers have given very positive feedback to this new system. The integration of Tusla services under one system will allow for quicker reporting and greater insight to Tusla. In addition developments on the Commissioning and grant funded side of Tusla allow for better analysis of service provision in that area. We will work closely with Tusla to derive a more meaningful suite of metrics for the Public Service Performance Report. Metrics that are more relatable, possibly more in the direction of per 10,000 children of the population, giving some of the services Tusla delivers in the broader context of the whole child population or establishing a cost per child for some services may better reflect performance. As reporting capabilities improve the used metrics are likely to change and any adjustments will be suitably explained.

1. Output 2. An additional output detailing the average number of children per social worker would be beneficial in understanding what is being achieved with the funding under this programme.

In compiling this metric the average number of children (cases) per social worker would have to be calculated by dividing the number of cases by the number of social workers employed by the Child and Family Agency, Tusla, at a point in time.

Such a simple calculation would not capture the complexity and nuance of the cases that social workers in Tusla work with and provide proper understanding about what is being achieved in this work.

Social workers work with a wide range of different cases with differing levels of needs, which are categorised as high, medium and low priority. Cases which are high priority demand a lot more time and attention than those of low priority. A caseload of five (high priority) cases could demand a lot more time and input than a caseload of twenty (medium priority) cases. Also, cases are spread across the range of services provided by Tusla social workers from the stage of initial assessment to children who placed in care and all other services in between.



I hope the Committee will understand from the above why my Department doesn't consider this a suitable metric in this instance. However, my Department is currently reviewing the metrics in relation to Tusla with a view to improving or enhancing the performance information in relation to the purpose of Tusla's spending and what is being delivered under its programmes. In addition, as I have mentioned above, the integration of Tusla services under one system will allow for greater insight to Tusla and assist in the ongoing development of performance information going forward.

2. Output 7. Why was the target for No. of funded Emergency Domestic Violence Refuges set at 21, when there is a well-documented need for these services? What is the next target for the delivery of these? It would be beneficial going forward to include the capacity of these refuges or the percentage of the demand being met under this output.

In response to the Committee's query, the target for No. of funded Emergency Domestic Violence Refuges was a historical reflection of existing service providers operating in the Domestic Violence Refuge space and over intervening years, with slight variations, has been maintained. However a new metric looking at demand or service provision would be of greater value. You may be aware that the number of refuge spaces is a key high level metric listed and is tantamount to capacity. The information currently being captured from the sector will need to be assessed and a suitable metric discussed with the Department of Justice. Please note all aspects of Domestic Sexual Gender Based Violence services are in the process of transferring to the Dept. of Justice and the new DSGBV agency being established.

Commitments made as part of the Department of Justice, *'Zero Tolerance Plan, the Third National Strategy to tackle domestic, sexual and gender based violence'*, seek to double the number of refuges within the life span of that strategy. The Department will engage with Department of Justice to develop a revised metric which better reflects year on year progress in this area.

3. On Impact 1 (No. of Children in Care) & Impact 2 (Referrals for child welfare and protection) (page 51): is any short explanation available for why, when referrals to Tusla are increasing year-on-year, the number of children in care is decreasing? Is this related to an increase in the use of supervision orders or similar?

Tusla, the Child and Family Agency, has advised the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth of the following:



It has been the experience of social work teams across the country, that the earlier period of the pandemic heightened issues relating to domestic violence, alcohol abuse, adolescent and parental mental health, isolation and poverty. The unavailability of the normal range of support services led to a marked increase in referrals to Tusla's Child Protection and Welfare Services (both during and after the pandemic) and the complexity of cases presenting across 2020 (69,712), 2021 (73,069) and 2022 (82,855) representing a 19% increase over the period.

The factors influencing the year-on-year increase in referrals include:

- Increase in the child population and particularly for the 11-14 years as per CSO data (up 18% (45,418) from 2016)
- Gradual re-opening of schools and other services following the pandemic driving the increase
- Delay in referrals being made due to the pandemic i.e., children who didn't get referred in 2020/ 2021 being referred in late 2021/2022.
- Growing understanding of child protection and welfare issues and responsibility to report under Children First 2015
- Clearer pathways for reporting (Tusla portal etc).
- Increase in homelessness: 1,770 families and 3,699 children accessing emergency accommodation in May 2023, up from 966 families and 2,326 children in January 2021, an 83% (804) and 59% (1,373) increase respectively. Source: Dept of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Homelessness Reports
- Increase in poverty: 7.5% (c.91,000) of children were living in consistent poverty in 2022 compared to 5.2% (c.63,000) in 2021 and 15.2% (c.185,000) were at risk of poverty compared to 13.6% in 2021 (c.165,000). Source: CSO, Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC 2022)

It is important to note that while Tusla are seeing an increase in referrals for all types of abuse, the largest increase is for welfare concerns (where concern does not meet the threshold for admission to care); 45% of referrals for 2020 were for welfare concerns compared to 56% of referrals in 2022.

There has been a reduction of 490 (8%) children in care (CIC) from 2017 to 2022 (6,116 v 5,626). This reduction is dominated by 616 (11%) fewer children in foster care (5,690 v 5,074) and partially offset by an increase of 126 (30%) in residential and other placements (426 v 552). There is an overall decrease in admissions mainly in the younger ages (0-9 years) - down 25% (138) while the number of 10–17-year-olds is up 12% (41) (CIC figures exclude Separated Children).



It is challenging to ascribe any one causal factor in the reduction in CIC, in the context of increased referrals, without the benefit of detailed research in this area. A Children First 2017 guiding principle is that children should only be separated from parents/guardians when alternative means of protecting them have been exhausted. In addition to this, Section 3(c) of the Child Care Act provides that *'It shall be the function of the Child and Family Agency to have regard to the principle that it is generally in the best interests of a child to be brought up in his own family'*.

Tusla's child protection and welfare (CPW) approach, Signs of Safety (implemented from 2017) is adopted from the point of first contact with children and families. Its purpose is to evaluate the concerns that have been reported and provide a proportionate response. Where there are child protection concerns, the aim of Tusla's practice approach is to create sufficient safety for children within their family through planning for the day to day safety of the child with parents, the extended family and friend network around the child, so that the child can remain at home where safe and appropriate.

Tusla can also make a court application for a Supervision Order as a proportionate response to concerns. Where a child is received into care, with either the voluntary consent of the parents or Tusla application to the court under the Child Care Act 1991, the first focus is to aim for the reunification of the child where this is in the best interests of the child. It is only when these avenues have been exhausted that an application for a long-term care order is made.

In addition to the national approach to practice for CPW, there are other programmes and approaches to provide early intervention, intensive supports and promote better interagency/community planning of child and family services. These programmes support efforts to ensure children are only taken into care when absolutely necessary, and include: Prevention, Partnership and Family Support (PPFS) - This is a comprehensive suite of early intervention and preventative services being undertaken by Tusla and its partner agencies in the community and voluntary sector. The aim of the PPFS is to prevent risks to children and young people arising or escalating through early intervention and family support and includes the area based interagency and multidisciplinary Child and Family Support Networks.

Creative Community Alternatives (CCA) – Working with community partners and commissioned services, CCA is Tusla's high-level prevention initiative aimed at those children who are either on the edge of alternative care or currently in alternative care due to complex factors that may include neglect, parental separation, attachment issues, alcohol and /or drug misuse, mental health and economic disadvantage. It is a holistic service, designed to meet the identified needs of children, young people, caregivers and siblings and to address a range



of life areas through the team-based planning and implementation process, within the community. CCA also aims to develop the problem-solving skills, coping skills, and self-efficacy of the young people and family members. There is an emphasis on integrating the youth into the community and building the family's social support network.

Family Resource Centres Through its established network of 121 Centres nationwide, and two outreach Centres, the FRC programme is Ireland's largest family support programme delivering universal services to families in disadvantaged areas across the country based on a life-cycle approach. A central feature of the FRC programme is the involvement of local people in identifying needs and developing needs-led responses. FRCs involve people from marginalised groups and areas of disadvantage on their voluntary management committees. This approach ensures that each FRC is rooted in the community and this, in turn, makes it a vehicle for delivering other programmes in the community.

Children and Young People's Services Committees (CYPSC) are a key structure identified by Government to plan and co-ordinate services for children and young people in every county in Ireland through county-level committees that bring together the main statutory, community and voluntary providers of services to children and young people. The overall purpose is to improve outcomes for children and young people through local and national interagency working. Their role is to enhance interagency co-operation and to realise the national outcomes set out in Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures: the national policy framework for children and young people 2014 - 2020.

Looking to the future, as part of Tusla's reform programme and supported by Tusla's Alternative Care Strategy, Tusla have embarked on a project to reform and restructure their referral pathways to ensure that children and families receive the right service at the right time to meet their needs when a referral is received. This reform will lead to a more effective and responsive system of dealing with referrals moving forward and will promote earlier intervention with the most appropriate services to meet the needs of children and families.

4. An additional figure detailing the % of young people on leaving care that receive an aftercare service would be beneficial in understanding this element of programme A.

Tusla has advised that approximately 550 - 600 young people/ young adults leave care annually. Further, at the end of Q1 2023 there were 2,961 young people / adults in receipt of an Aftercare Service. Tusla has advised that approximately 98% of those who leave care are deemed eligible for an Aftercare Service. The Committee may be interested in the related Aftercare data outlined below:



- 2,961 young persons/adults in receipt of aftercare services at the end of Q1 2023, 12 (<1%) more than Q4 2022 (2,949).
- 76% (1,702/2,248) of those 18-22 years inclusive in receipt of an aftercare service at the end of Q1 2023 were in education/accredited training.
- 84% (2,486) of young persons/adults in receipt of aftercare services at the end of Q1 2023 had an aftercare plan, no change from Q4 2022. A total of 475 were awaiting a plan, three fewer than Q4 2022 (478).
- 88% (2,108/2,384) of those assessed as needing an aftercare worker had an aftercare worker at the end of Q1 2023, up six percentage points from Q4 2022.
- A total of 276 young people were awaiting an aftercare worker at the end of Q1 2023, 145 (34%) fewer than Q4 2022 (421).

As mentioned earlier, my Department is currently reviewing the metrics in relation to Tusla with a view to improving or enhancing the performance information in relation to the purpose of Tusla's spending and what is being delivered under its programmes. A metric on receipt of aftercare services could be considered in this context. However, further consideration would be necessary to define precisely what is encompassed in 'aftercare services', as this term could include an allocated aftercare worker, access to drop in centres, payment of an education maintenance allowance, or any combination thereof.

5. The High-Level Goal listed for programme A includes 'oversight of the Child and Family Agency'. None of the metrics listed refer to oversight of the Agency, it is standard figures for items delivered that is listed.

While it is acknowledged there are currently no metrics linked directly to oversight, the monitoring of the expenditure and estimates of Tusla across its subheads as well as the Human Resource inputs is a key feature of oversight of Tusla (the Child and Family Agency).



Table 1 below details the formal reporting arrangements and annual schedule of meetings between Tusla and the Department.

Table 1 - Formal reporting arrangements/engagement for the oversight of Tusla governance and performance

Formal engagement between DCEDIY and Tusla	Frequency	Legal Instruments	Issues
1. Minister – Tusla, Child and Family Agency Full Board (Secretary General + Assistant Secretary General)	Annually	Performance Framework (1) Corporate Plan (2) Performance Statement (3) Business Plan (4)	Critical issues (a) Strategic issues (b) Topical issues (c) Performance (d)
2. Minister – Tusla, Child and Family Agency Board (Secretary General + Assistant Secretary General), (Board Chairperson and Committee Chairpersons)	Quarterly	Performance Framework (1) Corporate Plan (2) Performance Statement (3) Business Plan (4)	Critical issues (a) Strategic issues (b) Topical issues (c) Performance (d)
3. Secretary General + Tusla CEO	Monthly	Performance Framework (1) Corporate Plan (2) Performance Statement (3) Business Plan (4)	Critical issues (a) Strategic issues (b) Topical issues (c) Performance (d)
4. Assistant Secretary General(s) + DCEDIY Heads of relevant units; Tusla Director of Services & Integration + EMT; and relevant DCEDIY Management Board members. The Secretary General, Minister and Tusla CEO will attend at least one quarterly meeting	Quarterly	Performance Framework (1) Corporate Plan (2) Performance Statement (3) Business Plan (4)	Critical issues (a) Strategic issues (b) Topical issues (c)
5. Biannual Governance meeting – DCEDIY Tusla Governance and Performance Oversight Unit and Tusla Board administration	Biannual	DPER’s Code of Practice for the Governance of Agencies	Critical issues (a) Strategic issues (b) Topical issues (c) Performance (d)

As regards the broader concept of oversight, Tusla is a heavily overseen and audited organisation - financially by the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General and their own new Internal Audit unit, as well as oversight of payments by DCEDIY’s Tusla Governance and Performance Oversight Unit in my Department. They are also examined by many organisations such as HIQA, CORU, the Ombudsman for Children’s office, the National Review Panel, The Children’s Law Reform Project among others.



Tusla also have a comprehensive complaints procedure called “tell us” and they report on this in their Annual Reports, indeed the Tusla statutes have extensive provisions relating to complaints mechanisms.

In addition, Tusla have introduced a new case management system which will enable them to produce more detailed metrics and assist them in their standardisation of processes across its operations. Tusla also publish an annual statistical package known as the Review of Adequacy report which is in compliance of a statutory requirement.

As part of the governance process, as a point of good practice and under Section 8.4 of the [Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies 2016](#) (the Code), the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY) has a written Oversight Agreement in place with Tusla. The Oversight Agreement is intended to be followed in conjunction with the applicable legal requirements. The Oversight Agreement in respect of Tusla reflects a number of things including:

- the legal framework of Tusla;
- the environment in which it operates;
- purpose and responsibilities of Tusla and;
- Tusla’s level of compliance with the Code of practice for Governance of state bodies.

The Oversight Agreement is reviewed annually, and updated as required and is currently being updated for 2024.

Reporting Arrangements

There are formal reporting arrangements in place and in addition, under section 15 of the Child and Family Agency Act, 2013, the Minister may require Tusla to *‘furnish him or her with such information or documents as he or she may specify ...’*.

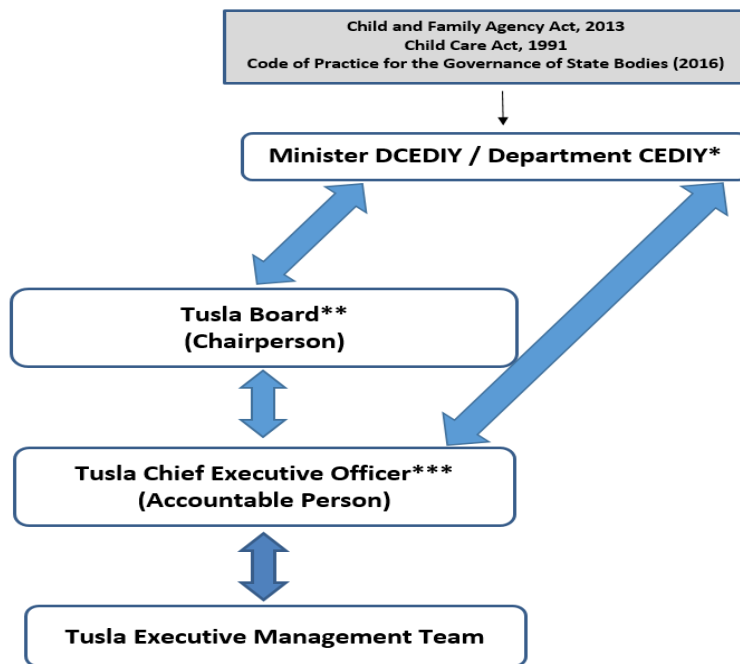
DCEDIY will investigate with Tusla what appropriate metrics could be used to cover governance in this case. We would propose the following two metrics could be useful:

1. Oversight: Of the 22 proposed formal meetings between Tusla and the Department, how many were held?
2. Governance: What percentage of the Code of Practice requirements applicable to Tusla were complied with in full by Tusla for this year?

Figure 2 below illustrates the formal governance framework and oversight of Tusla which is operated by DCEDIY.



Governance Framework



* The Minister and Department of CEDiy are accountable to the Oireachtas

** Tusla's Board are accountable to the Minister and Department of CEDiy (S.21.3 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013)

*** Tusla's CEO is accountable to the Tusla Board (S.29 of the Child and Family Agency Act 2013)

6. As a general observation and request, on the Outputs, the number or percentage of an output already existing or in place in the preceding year should be listed next to the 2022 target number for each output, as well as the number achieved, otherwise comparison of what was already in place, versus what was aimed for, and accomplished, is impossible. This applies to outputs 1-8, but to illustrate through two examples:

- (i) it is not clear what the % of approval rate for relative foster carers was when the target of 100% was set and 85% was delivered.**
- (ii) The target of No. of funded Family Resource Centres was set at 121, but how many were already established when that target was set?**

In respect of this suggestion, I have no issue with the inclusion of the preceding year's output information as suggested. However, this is principally a matter for the Department of



Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform (DPENDR), which has responsibility for the publication of the Public Service Performance Report. My officials have informed officials in DPENDR of the Committee's suggestion. For the information of the Committee members, the following table sets out the outputs, inclusive of the preceding year's outputs under Programme A included in the Public Service Performance Report for 2022 .

#	Title of Indicator	Delivered by end 2022	Output Target 2022	Delivered by end 2021
1	% of approval rate for relative foster carers	85%*	100%	81%
2	% of children requiring a social work service who have an allocated social worker	72%*	90%	77%
3	Number of safe and secure children detention school places provided	46	46	46
4	% of children in care who are in a foster care placement	89%	92%	90%
5	% of children across all care settings to have a care plan	97%	>90%	97%
6	No. of funded Family Resource Centres	121	121	121
7	No. of funded Emergency Domestic Violence Refuges	21*	21	21
8	No. of Refuge Spaces (Family Units) funded	149*	146	137

*Provisional Outturn Figures - Revised Figures will be Published in Revised Estimates Volume for 2024

With specific reference to the two examples provided, the Department offers the following in clarification, while acknowledging the Committee's request to include output values for the preceding year.

6. (i) This metric is in respect of the % of children placed with an approved relative carer. As outlined in the material supplied to the JOC, currently 85% of the children placed with a relative carer, are placed with a relative carer approved by Tusla as stipulated within the Child Care (Placemen of Children with Relatives) Regulations. Article 5 of said Regulations outline that Tusla shall not place a child in its care with his or her relatives unless Tusla have completed the required assessments of the relative. However it should also be noted that Article 6 of said Regulations allow Tusla, in certain circumstances, to place the child with a relative in the absence of such an assessment being carried out. Article 6 further stated that in such circumstances Tusla shall ensure that all of the requirements of Article 5 of these Regulations are complied with in relation to the relatives as soon as practicable but in any event not later than twelve weeks after the date of the placement. In other words,



the Regulations do allow for, in certain circumstances, children to be placed with unapproved relative carers for up to 12 weeks.

6.(ii) In 2017 the target was 109, following expansion of the programme the target increased to 120 and subsequently 121. This target has been maintained. Given the importance of family support and the close working relationship between Tusla Commissioning and the Family Resource Centres and the FRC National Forum it would be appropriate to investigate an alternative metric that better reflects outputs and service activity. Development of IT system in Tusla Commissioning and engagement from FRCs will allow for more meaningful metrics that will show the level of activity in these centres or the services provided by these organisations making for a more meaningful metric better reflecting associated funding.

Programme B – Sectoral Programmes for Children and Young People

1. Output 1. How is the target for No. of children enrolled on the ECCE programme set? Is it set in relation to international norms or benchmarks, for example?

In response to the Committee query, the ECCE programme has near universal uptake (96%), and for that reason the target reflects population changes for a given financial year, for the eligible age cohort. The ECCE Programme is currently being reviewed, including in relation to groups (e.g. Traveller and Roma families) for which participation rates are currently lower than the wider population.

2. Output 3. Similarly, what is the thinking behind the target for No. of children on the NCS and other targeted schemes?

The National Childcare Scheme is currently in a period of rapid expansion, following its commencement in 2019, with participation rates responding to subsidy rates. The target for the number of children availing of NCS is linked to policy objectives of increasing subsidy rates and extending subsidies to wider cohorts of families. In addition, the Department considers observed behaviour in previous years, for example among cohorts in receipt of both universal and income assessed subsidies.



3. Output 4. Could you provide an example of some of the type of initiatives that are delivered under ‘Youth programmes’? The Committee has just completed a report on The Future of Youth Work which contains interesting material on the benefits of youth work and the need to expand and resource it.

4. Are figures available for how much of the budget was allocated to the ‘Youth’ aspect of the Department’s work for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022, and how this allocation was spent?

In an effort to comprehensively respond to the Committee’s questions, I propose to answer questions 3 and 4 jointly.

Youth Funding Allocation 2022 Subhead B06

The overall budget for the youth sector in 2022 was €71.295m in current funding. A further capital amount of €2.7 million was available under this subhead which included a capital carryover of €1.2m. The level of funding supports the delivery of a range of youth work programmes and services for all young people, including those from disadvantaged communities, by the voluntary youth work sector. Youth work programmes and services are delivered by volunteers in communities throughout the country.

Note: The Department is developing proposals for an action plan for youth services over the next five years (2024 -2028). Consultations with stakeholders for this are currently underway.

Targeted Funding – UBU Your Place Your Space

The largest element under this subhead is **UBU Your Place Your Space**. It is a single youth funding scheme that provides for youth services delivering interventions for young people who are marginalised, disadvantaged or vulnerable. This service delivery relies on evidence informed interventions and services aimed at securing good outcomes for young persons (€44.7m in 2022). The Education and Training Boards provide the mid-level governance for the scheme (See Appendix 1 for a breakdown of funding to ETBs).

UBU Your Place Your Space provides funding to over 250 targeted funded organisations across 16 Education and Training Boards. The introduction of UBU Your Place Your Space followed extensive consultations and a series of trial sites being established to assess the suitability of the approach. This scheme replaces funding previously provided under Special Projects for Youth, Young People’s Facilities and Services Fund 1 &2 and the Local Drug Task Force projects. These were first consolidated under a Targeted Youth Funding Scheme (TYFS, closed in 2020) with a number of sample projects (trial sites) being established



(Revised Youth Funding Scheme (RYFS) – closed in 2020) to trial the new policy and operating rules, from 2016 up to 2019.

UBU Your Place Your Space became operational on 1 July 2020, having been launched in December 2019. Funded organisations provide out-of-school supports to young people (between 10 and 24 years of age) who are marginalised, disadvantaged, or vulnerable in their communities to enable them to overcome adverse circumstances and achieve their full potential. The scheme is built around seven personal and social development outcomes for young persons in need of additional support or interventions for non-acute or specialist needs. Services are often delivered using youth work methodologies, including structures small or large group work, mentoring, unscheduled interventions, outreach and advocacy. The policy and operating rules set out the eligibility and assessment criteria, and include guidance on the financial and governance arrangements. For further information see – www.ubu.gov.ie.

UBU Your Place Your Space operates on a three year policy and funding cycle with an annual renewal of funding process included (Initial cycle was for a period of 3.5 years). The sixteen ETBs operate as the Department's intermediary with the UBU Funded Organisations in their functional area. ETBs are charged with assessing the needs and prioritisation for funding as part of each three year cycle. Funded organisation apply with respect to the identified areas and needs. There is a Service Level Agreement in place that comprehends the various governance and oversight roles that the ETBs carry out on behalf of the Department. Over the course of 2021 and 2022, and in line with policy and operating rules, a total of 16 new youth services were established under the UBU Your Place your Space funding scheme, using the area needs analysis process to identify areas where the funding would have the greatest impact.

In preparation for the commencement of each UBU Your Place Your Space cycle, the next cycle is due to commence in 2024. Preparations are underway using the following process: ETBs carry out an assessment of need in their functional area to ascertain where the services for young people are most needed. The ETBs then make recommendations to the Department and when approved the formal application for funding process commences. This approach is designed to be a needs led scheme where local circumstances and responses can be identified and supported. The primary focus of the scheme is on the seven personal and social development outcomes with a longer term aim of making a contribution towards young people's abilities to achieve and improve their life circumstances.



Universal Funding (i.e. non-targeted)

The remainder of funding supports a range of universally available services.

The Youth Service Grant Scheme (€12.9m in 2022) makes funding available on an annual basis to 30 national and major regional voluntary organisations. The continued funding of voluntary youth organisations through the Scheme is intended to ensure the emergence, promotion, growth and development of youth organisations with distinctive philosophies and programmes aimed at the social education of young people. This scheme is currently under review (Appendix 3 - funding breakdown).

The Youth Information Centre Scheme (€1.6m total in 2022, including funding for a YIC review) funds 21 Youth Information Centres on an annual basis. The purpose of these Centres is to provide young people with access to information on rights, opportunities, benefits, health, welfare and other matters. Funding is administered through the local ETB. (See Appendix 2 for a breakdown of funding).

The Local Youth Club Grant Scheme (€2.5m) supports volunteer-led youth work activities at a local level, and is an annual scheme. These grants are made available to all youth clubs and groups through local Education and Training Boards. This scheme supports up to 1,400 clubs or groups nationwide.

Other National Youth Organisations and Initiatives: In addition, support is provided to two national bodies under the aegis of Government Departments: Gaisce (€0.8m) aegis body under DCEDIY, and Léargas aegis body under DFHERIS (€0.69m). Supports also include specific national NYCI programmes (e.g. arts, child safeguarding), and a toolkit supporting Travellers advance through universal services (Involve).

The Youth Services Grant Scheme and the Youth Information Centre scheme are undergoing a review process in 2023. These funding lines, which include a number of smaller grants, indicate a total of €20 million approx. is being expended on the universal service delivery side of the subhead.

Supports, initiatives and funding for statutory bodies: This comprises mainly funding to ETBs in support of their statutory youth function and the provision of schemes as designed by DCEDIY (€4.8m in 2022). ETBs perform a key role in the assessment and development of youth services in their functional area. In addition, a small amount of funding is provided to support the Department in the development of policy and services, which will come under the action relating to young persons in the successor framework for Better Outcomes, Brighter Future.



Capital: €2.7 million in 2022 – Support for local play and recreation (playgrounds) in association with local authorities receives an allocation of €0.45m, and grants for minor work, equipment and ICT costs in national and local youth services and youth clubs receives an allocation of €2.25 million.

Table 1: Subhead B06 Youth Services and Programmes: Current funding 2022

Current Funding	Universal, policy development, and targeted	Amount	Funded Organisations 2022
UBU Your Place Your Space Funding Scheme	Targeted	€44,783,000	263
Youth Services Grant Scheme	Universal	€12,887,000	30
Youth Information Centres	Universal	€1,624,000	21
Local Youth Club Grant Scheme (varies annually)	Universal	€2,500,000	1,300 -1,400
ETB Youth Grant	Statutory Bodies (ETBs)	€4,815,000	16
Miscellaneous		€108,000	N/A
LGBTI Youth Strategy	Development and Universal	€200,000	N/A
Policy and Support Programmes	Development and supports	€1,386,000	N/A
New Initiatives and other funding streams	Development and Universal	€1,052,000	N/A
Total		€71,295,000	



Table 2: B06 – Youth Organisations and Services

Youth Affairs Unit Funding and Expenditure 2020-2022 (000s)

(000s)	2020 Budget	2020 Outturn	2021 Budget	2021 Outturn	2022 Budget	2022 Outturn
Capital inc (ICT Capital Grant)	2,250	3,352*	2,550	2,375	950	922
Capital Carryover	0	0	0	0	1,200	1,200
Capital Youth Reform	300	0	0	75	100	87
Capital Play & Recreation	450	432	450	476	450	450
Total Capital	3,000	3,784	3,000	2,926	2,700	2,659
Youth Services Grant Scheme	11,563	11,482	12,261	12,262	12,887	12,912
Transitional Youth Funding Scheme	17,768	17,993	268	275	0	0
Revised Youth Funding Scheme (VFM- Projects)	1,621	1,621	0	0	0	0
Youth Information Centres	1,257	1,333	1,577	1,351	1,624	1,446
ETB Youth Grant	4,101	4,130	4,675	4,659	4,815	4,798
Local Youth Club Grants Scheme	2,107	2,104	2,257	2,084	2,500	2,172
Other National Youth Organisations and Youth Initiatives	2,276	2,258	2,300	1,751	1,940	2,253
LGBTI+ Strategy	500	389	600	393	200	112
DCEDIY Policy and Support Programmes	360	250	708	874	1,386	903
Miscellaneous	244	159	116	5,612	108	1,243



New Initiatives and other Funding Streams	483	285	497	349	1,052	372
UBU (Your Place Your Space)	19,509	18,913	41,528	36,128	44,783	43,622
Total Current	61,789	60,917	66,787	65,738	71,295	69,833

* On Budget Day an additional stimulus package in the form of an ICT Investment Capital Grant 2020 was announced to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 and an €1.1m funding package was provided on a once-off basis to the youth sector ICT infrastructure and the funding provided was to support improvement to ICT infrastructure in youth services to improve the provision of online youth services to young people during the duration of the pandemic.

Table 3: B06 Youth Organisations and Services funding 2020 to 2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Youth Services Grant Scheme	€11,563,00 0	€12,261,00 0	€12,887,00 0	€13,402,00 0
Youth Information Centres	€1,257,000	€1,577,000	€1,624,000	€1,534,000
ETB Youth Grant	€4,101,000	€4,675,000	€4,815,000	€5,008,000
Local Youth Club Grants Scheme	€2,107,000	€2,257,000	€2,500,000	€2,500,000
New Initiatives and other funding streams	€483,000	€498,000	€1,052,000	€886,000
LGBTI+ Youth Strategy 2018 - 2020	€500,000	€600,000	€200,000	€0
DCYA Policy and Support Programmes	€360,000	€1,231,000	€1,386,000	€1,190,000
Miscellaneous	€244,000	€117,000	€108,000	€187,000
National Youth Organisations and Youth Initiatives	€2,276,000	€1,777,000	€1,940,000	€1,951,000
Transitional/ Targeted Youth Funding Scheme (to 06/20)	€17,768,00 0	€0	€0	€0
Revised Youth Funding Scheme (to 06/20)	€1,621,000	€0	€0	€0
UBU Your Place Your Space (from 07/20)	€19,509,00 0	€41,796,00 0	€44,783,00 0	€46,290,00 0



Total	€61,789,00	€66,789,00	€71,295,00	€72,948,00
	0	0	0	0

Appendix 1, 2 and 3 contains an individual breakdown of funded Youth Programmes.

5. Why was the target for % of ELC and SAC services in contract for full time services not increased year-on year from 2021-2022? (Page 137, PSPR).

The rationale for maintaining the current percentage of ELC and SAC services in contract for full-time services, and not increasing it year-on-year, relates to the multiple objectives of government ELC policy. While a key objective of government policy is to increase gender equality (through facilitating female labour market participation by supporting the availability of full-time care), a central policy objective of ELC is to support children's development. The research evidence shows that part-time provision is sufficient for this objective. The ECCE programme (which constitutes a large proportion of total ELC places) is offered for 15 hours per week, over 38 weeks per year, during term time. In addition, the stated Government objective for funding ELC in the Programme for Government is to support parental choice and flexibility. The National Childcare Scheme is designed to facilitate a range of delivery models and opening hours in support of this objective.



Programme C – Policy and Legislation Programme

1. Following on from the legislation stemming from Mother and Baby Homes and related issues, are metrics on policies available around that? For example, the Committee would be keen to see figures around the number of those that have received their Birth and Early Life Information, the wait times for receiving the information, and how many of those who have received theirs have subsequently made complaints or appeals or taken legal action.

2. The Department states that *“The purpose of this programme is to oversee key areas of policy, legislation and inter-sectoral collaboration. As such, while documents are published and legislation is passed, there are no outputs that can be accounted for numerically”*. One output relating to the National Longitudinal Study of Children in Ireland is provided for. Numerical outputs for the impact and effectiveness of legislation would be helpful. This programme receives €33.6 million in funding. The Committee is not fully satisfied that there are no other metrics for Programme C that are appropriate and relevant to providing a comprehensive overview on what was achieved and delivered with public money by this Programme. Metrics around how legislation has and will deliver for the public would be welcome.

My Department notes the Committee’s request that it undertake a review of the performance metrics currently being used with a view to enhancing and extending these. In particular, it is noted that the Committee is keen to see further metrics from Programme C which are appropriate and relevant to providing a comprehensive overview on what was achieved and delivered with public monies by this Programme, including in particular how legislation will deliver for the public. In response to this, my Department is proposing an expansion of the performance metrics as set out below.

Research, Data and Analytics, including Growing Up in Ireland

A change is proposed to the current impact metric on Growing up in Ireland (GUI) so that it provides more meaningful information on the use of GUI data. The metric currently reads:

“No. of applications to access data under the National Longitudinal Study of Children in Ireland”



It is planned to amend this to:

“The number of reports and academic papers published using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Children in Ireland”

An additional new impact metric is proposed in respect of the Programme C’s research and data functions, namely:

“Number of citations of the State of the Nation’s Children report, the Better Outcomes Brighter Futures Indicator set and DCEDIY Statistical Spotlights”

This will be calculated using Google Scholar on an annual basis. In adding this additional metric, I would note that the FREV already contains 2023 output targets in relation to publication of the State of the Nation’s Children report and DCEDIY Statistical Spotlights

State’s Response to Legacy of Mother and Baby Institutions and related matters

In the area of the State’s response to the legacy of Mother and Baby Institutions and related issues, the FREV currently offers the following 2023 output target:

-The Mother and Baby Institutions Payment Scheme Bill 2022 passed through the houses of the Oireachtas.

As you are aware, this target was achieved in 2023, with the Bill being passed by the Houses of the Oireachtas and signed into law by the President in July. My Department, therefore, proposes to insert new performance metrics to measure from 2024 onwards:

“The number of applications which have been received for the Mother and Baby Institutions Payment Scheme”

“The number of financial payment awards made under the Mother and Baby Institutions Payment Scheme”

“The number of people deemed eligible for medical supports (enhanced medical card or payment in lieu) under the Mother and Baby Institutions Payment Scheme”

It is noted that these are very high-level, annual metrics and more detailed performance metrics in relation to the Scheme will be published by my Department on a regular basis.



My Department also proposes to insert new performance metrics to reflect the impact of the new landmark Birth Information and Tracing Act 2022 which is now being implemented in full. I propose that these metrics will measure, from 2023 onwards:

“The number of applications for birth information received by the Adoption Authority of Ireland and Tusla”

“The number of cases completed by the Adoption Authority of Ireland and Tusla”

“The number of cases completed within the relevant statutory timeframe”

In addition to these high-level metrics, it is notable that the Department publishes an Annual Report on Implementation of the *Action Plan for Survivors and Former Residents of Mother and Baby and County Home Institutions* which provides a detailed insight into delivery of the 22 measures committed to by Government.

Finally, the Committee specifically asked about statistics relating to services established under the Birth Information and Tracing Act 2022, making the following request:

‘the Committee would be keen to see figures around the number of those that have received their Birth and Early Life Information, the wait times for receiving the information, and how many of those who have received theirs have subsequently made complaints or appeals or taken legal action’

As of 31st July 2023, the Adoption Authority of Ireland (AAI) and the Child and Family Agency, Tusla, have received 9,637 applications for information, with 41% of these being received in the first two weeks following full commencement, on 3rd October 2022, of the Birth Information and Tracing Act 2022, and have completed a total of 6,412 cases. The timing of cases where information was found is set out below.

Table 1: Timing of information releases as of 31/07/2023

	AAI	Tusla	Total
Records released within 1 month statutory timeframe	71	89	160
Records released within 3 month statutory timeframe	472	870	1342
Records released after statutory deadline	2239	2051	4290



In accordance with Section 2.7 of the Birth Information and Tracing Ministerial Guidelines, both AAI and Tusla have processes in place for applicants to request a review of the information released to them under the Birth Information and Tracing Act 2022. A complaints process is also available to applicants unhappy with the outcome of the review. AAI and Tusla have received a total of 82 review requests, with a total of 3 further complaints being pursued following a review.

The Department is unaware of any legal challenges being taken against the provisions of the Act.

As a result of a successful public information campaign, leading to 3,312 new entries on the Contact Preference Register, AAI have identified 244 new matches between relatives seeking contact with one another and completed 88 of these cases. In addition, there are 66 provided items (letters, photographs etc.) that have been lodged with the Contact Preference Register to be shared with designated relatives in the case of a match

Programme D – An Equal and Inclusive Society

1. Why is the 2022 target for women participating in an entrepreneurship course (page 138, PSPR) half that of 2021 and 2020?

Metric 2 under Programme D, "No. of women progressing into employment 6 months after completing a Women Returning to the Workforce training course", relates to the intended outcome of the training and mentoring projects to support women's participation in the workforce, co-funded by the European Social Fund (ESF). The projects concerned were selected following two separate calls for proposals, in 2016 and in 2019, and to be delivered over a three-year period. However progress was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, therefore, the targets set reflected expected outcomes from delayed projects selected under the 2016 Call for Proposals in addition to those in respect of projects under the 2019 Call for Proposals. In 2022, the target was lower, reflecting anticipated outcomes from projects under the 2019 Call for Proposals only.

2. Census 2022 recently reported 22% of the State population as having a disability compared to 13.5% in 2016.¹ The Public Sector Duty, the ECHR, the UNCRPD and articles within the Constitution establish a responsibility to enable the full participation of disabled people, including in work, where appropriate. Remote working, assistive technology and successful pilot programmes have shown that we can make workplaces work for disabled people.



Why, therefore, has the target for the % of Public Sector employees with a disability (page 138, PSPR) not increased from 3%, over the last three years? 3% is the minimum statutory employment target for persons with disabilities to be employed in the public sector. The Department could be more ambitious. The aim of 6% by 2025 which is contained in the Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) (Amendment) Act 2022, should, in the Committee's view and in the context of Census 2022, be increased further well before 2025.

Section 47 of the Disability Act 2005 provides the statutory basis for the minimum percentage of disabled persons to be employed by public sector organisations, ensuring that not less 3% of the persons employed by a public body are persons with a disability. It was originally the intention of Government to provide for an increase in the percentage of disabled persons employed in public sector organisations under the Disability (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2016, which lapsed with the last Government. Provisions relating to this were subsequently provided for in the Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) (Amendment) Bill, which passed into law in December 2022, and commenced in April 2023.

It should be noted that while many public sector organisations are already employing disabled persons in excess of the 3% statutory requirement, to include this Department of which 9.5% of employees declare a disability, other organisations will require a period of preparation so that they can position themselves to meet the statutory requirement. The Assisted Decision-Making (Capacity) (Amendment) Act 2022 provides for the gradual doubling of the minimum statutory target for the employment of persons with disabilities in the public sector, which will rise from 3% to 6% on a phased basis by 2025. This represents a major increase in the employment of disabled persons in public bodies, and lays a platform for further potential increase in the coming years

3. Given the increasing racism in Ireland, against a backdrop of increasing diversity within the population, are there any metrics that could have been included to illustrate the measures the Department is taking to address issues arising? These are issues, the Committee has been requested by the Dáil Business Committee to consider.

While my Department didn't include any metrics in the Public Service Performance Report for 2022 in respect of anti-racism measures, work is progressing in this area. Notwithstanding this, the following Performance material in relation to the National Action Plan against Racism was included in the Revised Estimates Volume for 2023 which was published in December 2022:



Output target included publication of the National Action Plan Against Racism (NAPAR) – as part of this, my Department intends to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Racial Equality and Racism, as well as an independent advisory committee and NAPAR coordination committee. It is anticipated that the Coordination Committee will include a subgroup on data and monitoring, which will develop its own metrics as the NAPAR is implemented over the lifetime of the plan. My Department is also working on an advertising and awareness campaign around the key messages in the plan.

Metrics were also included in relation to the Ireland Against Racism Fund, which enables community organisations to tackle racism in a variety of ways. The fund arises from Action 2.14 of the NAPAR, which states: *‘Provide funding for national and local initiatives that aim to combat racism and foster racial equality and community cohesion, in order to support the implementation of this plan and the achievement of its objectives’.*

In addition, the NAPAR acknowledges that the availability of ethnically disaggregated data is essential in designing and implementing effective programmes to eliminate systemic racism. The priority actions under Objective Four of the plan are aimed at addressing existing shortcomings in ethnic equality monitoring, data collection and use.

4. Are any efforts underway to diversify the public service? If so, are any metrics available on this?

I can confirm that this is principally a matter for the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform (DPENDR), which has policy responsibility for the civil service and leads on public service reform.

The Migrant Integration Strategy 2017-2021 set a minimum 1% employment target for the people of ethnic minority/EEA migrant status in the Civil Service, with responsibility for this action resting with DPENDR. A body under the aegis of DPENDR, the Public Appointments Service (PAS), is the primary recruiter for the civil service and some parts of the public service. PAS are committed to recruiting a diverse workforce with the skills and attributes to meet the future challenges of the public service.

As part of the implementation of the NAPAR, the Public Appointments Service, the Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform and DCEDIY have committed to working collaboratively on methods to attract people from minority ethnic



backgrounds to the Civil Service, supporting career progression and enhancing data and reporting capability in this area.

Programme E – A Fair and Efficient Support System for International Protection Seekers

1. Output 1. Total No. of BOTPs accommodated in all State-supported settings: BOTPs is not explained as an acronym or a concept, it could do with elaboration to make it a meaningful and accessible output indicator.

I note and accept the Committee's comments on this point. The title Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection (BOTPs) refers to people fleeing the war in Ukraine who seek temporary shelter in Ireland under the EU's Temporary Protection Directive, which was extended until March 2024. Almost 90,000 people have been granted BOTP status in Ireland to date, and DCEDIY has provided accommodation, either in state funded or pledged accommodation, to over 60,000 people thus far.

2. Output 2. % of Designated Accommodation Centres Where Residents Can Choose and Prepare Their Own Meals, the Committee would strongly encourage a target of 100% going forward. The impact of not being able to prepare food is extremely detrimental physically and psychologically and will be discussed as part of a future Committee report on these issues. Metrics around how many hours a day those facilities are actually available to residents would be encouraged also.

I should point out to the Committee members that my highest priority is the health and wellbeing of all people who avail of accommodation provided by my Department.

You will be aware that as part of the Programme for Government, a commitment was made to replace the current system of accommodation for International Protection (IP) applicants with a new model based on a not-for profit approach. As part of this process, I published *A White Paper to End Direct Provision and to establish a New International Protection Support Service*, on 26 February 2021.

As part of this, ending the use of emergency beds was originally targeted for the end of 2022. This was in the context of the wider Government commitment to end Direct Provision by the end of 2024. International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS) in my Department has been working to reduce dependency on emergency accommodation since early 2020 and, as



of September 2021, had already closed 19 such centres, which is just under half the total in use at one time.

However, due to the unprecedented increase in new IP applicant arrivals and the number of arrivals from Ukraine, as part of the response to this significant increase in numbers, my Department has had to increase the use of emergency centres.

In this regard since January 2022, circa 170 emergency accommodation centres have been brought into use in 26 counties to accommodate numbers arriving (both Ukrainians and IPs). There were over 13,000 new IP arrivals in 2022 and over 6,600 IP arrivals in 2023 to date.

The target of 100% of accommodation locations where international protection applicants (IPs) can prepare their own meals was envisaged as part of the White Paper to end Direct Provision.

All permanent accommodation centres seek to achieve independent living/own-door accommodation where IPs can source and prepare their own meals. However, emergency accommodation centres brought into use since January 2022, out of necessity, do not focus on independent living as a core requirement.

My Department's focus must remain on providing shelter and preventing homelessness in as far as possible, and in order to fulfil our statutory obligations.

To this end my Department is availing of all reasonable offers of accommodation made to it in an effort to address the accommodation shortfall, to provide shelter and prevent homelessness in so far as possible. The the provision of own door accommodation where IPs can shop and cook for themselves is not always possible in the accommodation that is being offered to my Department.

To illustrate this my Department is presently utilising a wide range of accommodation options to provide shelter to record numbers of people arriving in Ireland, including rest centres, sports facilities, tented solutions and repurposed buildings, as emergency accommodation settings.

The Department is continuing with providers on new offers for accommodation, and repurposed buildings are becoming a key element of the State's reception capacity, as hospitality sector offers wane.

My Department is working hard to find accommodation solutions. You will appreciate in the circumstances that it is not possible to achieve full compliance with this target. However, as soon as is possible I will endeavour to implement the White Paper and its recommendations in regard to accommodation standards for IP applicants.



The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission

1. The impacts listed and how they were generated is not accessible or easy to understand. It is not clear what exactly is being measured. For example, Awareness of Human Rights is listed as 62%, but 62% of what? A footnote giving some detail here would be welcome. Was it based on a survey, if so, what was the sample size and questions asked?

The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC) have advised me that this metric is drawn from an annual poll or survey conducted by Amárach Research in 2022 and found that (62%) of the population are aware of the IHREC, almost identical to 2021 levels (61%). This is based on a representative sample of 1,200, based on fieldwork carried out from the 11th – 21st of November 2022.

Performance Metrics

In previous years IHREC had included three metrics in relation to the awareness of the general public to IHREC and human rights and equality issues as follows;

- I. Increased public awareness of the IHREC
- II. Knowledge of equality and anti-discrimination measures in Ireland
- III. Awareness of Human Rights

The measurement of these indicators comes from the annual poll mentioned above in response to the Joint Committees query. This provides an on-going assessment of the awareness of the public in the services provided by IHREC and in relation to human rights and equality issues generally. IHREC will continue to conduct this survey annually.

There were also three metrics relating to services delivered to the public and civil society organisations as follows;

- i. Number of “Your Rights” queries handled
- ii. Number of Applicants granted legal assistance
(Sec 40)
- iii. Number of Organisations provided with support for projects under the IHREC Grant Scheme

These metrics are still relevant and will continue to be measured and published.



New Metrics

IHREC's Legal Team has grown significantly in recent years both in terms of staff levels and overall expenditure. It would therefore be appropriate that more information is provided in the form of performance metrics in relation to their work. IHREC have therefore recommended that two additional metrics be added as follows;

- iv. The number of Amicus Curiae Cases taken before the Irish Superior Courts.
- v. The number of Third Party intervention activity before the European Court of Human Rights.

Published Reports

IHREC also provides within the REV documents a list of published reports and will continue to provide this information.

Detailed Review of Metrics

IHREC have advised that they will engage in a more detailed review of their performance metrics with a view to linking metrics to their Headline Strategic Goals and will keep my Department (DCEDIY) informed of this review.



Appendix

Appendix 1 – Additional Youth Affairs Expenditure Information

Table 4: UBU YPYS funding allocations for 2021&2022- Breakdown of funding by ETB.

ETB	UBU Your Place Your Space Allocations 2022
Cavan and Monaghan ETB	€637,836
City of Dublin ETB	€15,539,786
Cork ETB	€3,372,094
Dublin Dun Laoghaire ETB	€8,251,759
Donegal ETB	€605,850
Galway and Roscommon ETB	€2,291,364
Kerry ETB	€669,025
Kildare and Wicklow ETB	€1,802,322
Kilkenny and Carlow ETB	€1,026,338
Laois and Offaly ETB	€395,414
Limerick and Clare ETB	€3,119,189
Longford and Westmeath ETB	€649,057
Louth and Meath ETB	€809,013
Mayo, Sligo and Leitrim ETB	€766,353
Tipperary ETB	€975,423
Waterford and Wexford ETB	€2,905,986
Total	€43,816,810

Table 5: ETB funding allocation - distribution to Funded Organisations

CAVAN AND MONAGHAN EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
ISPCC Bounceback South East Cavan	€182,423	€187,896
ISPCC Monaghan	€52,680	€71,505
YWI Include Youth Service	€173,837	€186,949
YWI Bounceback West Cavan	€125,841	€129,616
Cavan Town (New)	€0	€61,870
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€534,781	€637,836
CITY OF DUBLIN EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Adventure Sports Project	€246,592	€253,990
An Siol	€52,560	€60,137
Ballybough Youth Project	€254,493	€262,128
Ballyfermot Youth Service	€524,072	€559,094
Ballymun Regional Youth Resource	€1,159,740	€1,194,532
Belvedere Youth Project	€67,396	€76,285



Bradog Youth Service	€454,883	€468,529
Bru YS	€361,380	€372,221
Cabra for Youth	€244,925	€275,232
Canal Communities	€307,549	€316,775
Candle Community Trust	€136,792	€158,146
Cavan Centre	€322,677	€367,161
CDETBA Arts Support Project	€53,300	€54,899
CDETBA Youth Work Support Project	€69,700	€71,791
Cherry Orchard Youth Service	€328,998	€349,168
Clay Youth Project	€279,692	€303,190
Core Youth Service	€361,923	€372,781
DCC Facilities	€1,079,364	€1,111,745
DCC Sports	€640,881	€660,107
Donnycarney YP	€185,359	€194,670
Eastwall Youth Development	€128,092	€140,165
Eco Unesco	€75,581	€85,348
Exchange House	€343,533	€372,214
FAI	€194,428	€200,261
FamiliBase	€382,245	€393,712
Finglas Youth Resource	€572,944	€600,782
Finglas Youth Service LEAPP	€133,828	€137,843
Focus Ireland	€420,527	€433,143
Fountain Youth Project	€123,830	€156,195
Kilmore West Youth Project	€135,925	€155,576
Le Cheile	€170,066	€175,168
Lourdes Youth and Community	€125,530	€138,910
Poppintree Youth Service	€232,991	€246,731
Rialto Youth Project	€430,133	€443,037
Ringsend and Irishtown Youth Project	€193,092	€212,010
South Area Youth Service	€291,485	€300,230
Sphere 17	€842,468	€867,742
Sphere 17 Kilbarrack	€191,521	€212,717
St Andrews YP	€282,836	€298,071
St John Bosco YS	€193,844	€199,659
St Monicas YP	€118,133	€127,302
St Ultans Childcare	€58,448	€63,951
Stoneybatter YS	€409,463	€421,747
Swan Youth Service	€436,953	€450,062
SWICN Computer Clubhouse	€158,885	€170,519
TravAct Traveller Youth Prog.	€85,153	€87,708
Trinity Youth Service	€132,420	€140,893
YES Separated Children	€91,992	€108,252
YMCA City of Dublin	€105,940	€116,618
Solas Project (New Provider)	€129,062	€319,040
Sphere 17 Hard To Reach (New)	€3,000	€123,600
Swan Detached Youth Service (New)	€0	€158,000



TOTAL ALLOCATION	14,333,624	€15,539,786
CORK EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Badoireacht Meitheal Mara	€51,652	€53,202
Carberry West Cork	€96,708	€106,476
Carrigaline Lower Harbour	€126,301	€130,090
CC Sports Officer	€48,731	€50,193
CDYS Fermoy	€65,869	€90,913
CDYS Mallow	€65,869	€88,213
CDYS Middleton YP	€88,538	€106,114
CDYS Mitchelstown	€88,622	€98,491
Cork Simon	€51,601	€53,149
CYS Chill on the Hill	€92,325	€108,829
Foroige Ballyphehane & Greenmount	€137,278	€141,396
Foroige Beara YP	€120,148	€123,752
Foroige Bishopstown YDP	€107,520	€110,746
Foroige Charleville YP	€126,151	€129,936
Foroige Farranree YP	€96,309	€102,010
Foroige Glanmire Riverstown	€118,826	€122,391
Foroige Mahon YP	€141,421	€145,664
Foroige St Joseph's Mayfield	€120,651	€131,771
Foroige The Glen YP	€142,373	€146,644
Foroige Togher YP	€108,330	€125,947
Good Shepherds YP	€50,211	€51,717
Gurranbraher Youth Project	€92,348	€0
Knocknaheeny Youth	€603,602	€621,710
Matt Talbot Adolescent	€46,910	€48,317
St Kevin's YEP	€42,941	€44,229
Sexual Health Centre Cork	€46,910	€48,317
Togher Family Centre	€32,870	€33,856
Wellsprings YP	€48,576	€53,467
YMCA Steps	€101,624	€108,107
YWI Gurranbraher Arts	€32,870	€0
Churchfield Trust	€58,226	€67,473
CDYS Gurranbraher YDP (inc Arts and YP)	€125,218	€128,975
Cork FAI	€16,818	€0
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€3,152,311	€3,372,094
DUBLIN AND DUN LAOGHAIRE EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Barnardos Blanchardstown	€52,716	€68,263
CARP Killinarden	€48,833	€50,298
Clondalkin Traveller Development	€39,079	€43,685
Corduff Sports and Leisure	€141,870	€146,126



Crosscare Clondalkin	€404,428	€416,561
Crosscare Dun Laoghaire	€842,685	€867,966
Crosscare Dundrum	€443,140	€456,434
Crosscare Lucan	€107,131	€128,464
Crosscare Swords	€377,169	€403,259
Crosscare Tallaght Travellers	€134,494	€153,762
CTC Dun Laoghaire Drug Prevention	€42,986	€44,276
Cuala Sports and Integration	€49,774	€51,267
DDL Education and Training Board	€686,486	€707,081
DLR CC Facilities	€131,259	€135,197
DLR CC Youth	€226,740	€233,542
DLR Drug Task Force	€42,121	€0
FAI Street Leagues	€2,230	€2,297
Foroige Balbriggan	€103,143	€128,476
Foroige Blanchardstown	€935,196	€963,252
Foroige Coastal North Dublin	€137,588	€141,716
Foroige Tallaght Youth Service	€875,485	€901,750
Foroige Tyrrelstown	€137,219	€141,336
Foroige Whitechurch	€79,518	€100,022
Huntstown	€57,006	€101,388
KCCYP Tallaght	€119,376	€122,957
Knockmitten Youth and Community	€90,436	€93,149
Ronanstown Youth Service	€583,967	€601,486
SDCP Clondalkin	€43,259	€44,557
South Dublin CoCo	€600,943	€618,971
STAG Dun Laoghaire	€129,343	€133,223
YMCA Tallaght	€92,348	€95,118
Remember Us Balbriggan	€49,979	€51,478
YMCA One2One Mentoring	€0	€52,201
Crosscare Practice Development	€0	€52,201
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€7,807,947	€8,251,759
DONEGAL EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Donegal Youth Service Letterkenny	€179,174	€189,522
Foroige South Donegal	€159,337	€169,433
Involve Donegal	€41,689	€57,795
Donegal Youth Service Inishowen (New)	€29,000	€123,600
Foroige - West Donegal (New)	€0	€65,500
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€380,200	€605,850
GALWAY AND ROSCOMMON EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Bohermore Youth Development	€106,717	€109,919
Foroige Ballinboyle Area	€99,148	€102,122



Foroige Leader Roscommon	€159,369	€181,633
Forum Connemara	€43,138	€55,150
Galway Youth Theatre	€69,251	€71,329
Involve Youth Galway	€110,835	€119,717
Leader Monksland	€85,849	€99,104
No 4 Youth Service Galway	€182,315	€192,932
Rahoon Family Centre	€46,340	€57,066
Tionscnamh Oige Mhuintearas	€62,060	€63,922
Western Travellers Tuam	€36,135	€40,969
YWI Loughrea	€46,479	€52,049
Foroige Eastside	€238,883	€246,049
Foroige Galway City	€148,186	€152,632
Foroige Gort Youth Service	€139,759	€143,952
Foroige Knocknacarra Area	€108,482	€111,736
YWI Ballinasloe	€52,598	€59,571
YWI Cape and Shout	€91,950	€94,709
YWI Galway Westside	€146,952	€151,361
YWI Tuam	€53,333	€61,842
Foroige Roscommon Roma (New)	€18,641	€123,600
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€2,027,779	€2,291,364
KERRY EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
KDYS Castleisland	€85,659	€94,792
KDYS Killarney	€69,777	€90,450
KDYS Listowel	€93,375	€96,176
KDYS Tralee	€195,679	€201,549
Foroige West Iveragh YS (New)	€20,000	€123,600
KDYS Rural Inclusion North Kerry (RINK) (New)	€0	€62,457
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€444,490	€669,025
KILDARE AND WICKLOW ETB		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Bray Travellers	€2,308	€2,377
Connect Bray	€325,927	€335,705
Crosscare Bray Youth Service	€326,681	€336,481
Crosscare East Wicklow YS	€214,135	€220,559
FAI Wicklow	€33,893	€34,910
KWETB Bray Sports Promotion Unit	€126,190	€129,976
Wicklow Travellers	€853	€879
YWI KYS Athy	€79,944	€104,705
YWI KYS Kildare	€107,429	€119,698
YWI KYS Leixlip	€102,155	€119,618
YWI KYS Naas	€100,733	€109,045
YWI KYS Newbridge	€128,728	€134,247



YWI KYS West Wicklow	€149,634	€154,123
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€1,698,610	€1,802,322
KILKENNY AND CARLOW EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
YWI Carlow Traveller Youth Project	€18,662	€32,687
YWI Carlow Vault YP	€415,291	€427,750
YWI Tullow Youth Project	€128,246	€132,093
YWI Ossory Youth Kilkenny Gateway Project	€154,567	€164,132
YWI Ossory Youth Kilkenny Rural	€197,198	€209,677
YWI Bagenalstown and South Carlow (New)	€0	€60,000
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€913,964	1,026,338.96
LAOIS AND OFFALY EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Offaly Traveller Movement Tullamore	€49,823	€54,416
YWI Laois YP	€94,681	€107,599
YWI Tullamore YP	€94,981	€109,798
Foroige Portlaoise YS (New)	€8,000	€123,600
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€239,485	€395,414
LIMERICK AND CLARE EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Blue Box Creative Project	€85,659	€88,229
DEPS Limerick	€284,720	€293,262
FAI Limerick	€101,776	€104,829
Foroige Loobagh Area	€91,986	€105,046
GAA Limerick	€50,680	€52,200
Garryglass Youth Project Limerick	€4,225	€4,352
Limerick Sports Partnership	€148,678	€153,138
Limerick Youth Theatre	€70,555	€79,539
Moyross Disadvantaged	€10,449	€10,762
Munster Rugby Limerick	€50,680	€52,200
Northside Family Resource Centre	€104,292	€132,026
Scouting Ireland Limerick	€5,004	€5,154
South Hill Area Centre	€240,537	€247,753
St Augustine's Limerick	€22,152	€22,817
St John's Partnership	€7,882	€8,118
St Leilas Limerick	€5,779	€5,952
YWI Clare Youth Service	€249,038	€267,759
YWI Limerick Youth Service Rathkeale	€196,698	€213,849
Our Lady of Lourdes CSG	€235,604	€242,672
Foroige Croom	€124,931	€132,429
Limerick Youth Service Garryowen Youth Project	€128,845	€132,710



Limerick Youth Service Lava Java Youth Project	€170,421	€183,409
Our Lady of Lourdes Community Youth Programme	€16,523	€17,019
YWI Limerick Youth Service City Suburbs	€186,345	€191,935
YWI Limerick Youth Service East Limerick	€165,640	€173,109
YWI Limerick Youth Service Kings Island	€124,230	€136,957
Clare Youth Service Killaloe (New)	€0	€61,962
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€2,883,329	€3,119,189
LONGFORD AND WESTMEATH EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
ACT Athlone Gateway Project	€36,168	€49,386
CLYS Longford County	€147,211	€151,627
CLYS Longford Town	€143,461	€147,765
FAI Athlone FITC	€8,553	€8,810
Foroige Athlone Gateway	€63,880	€65,796
YWI Athlone YP	€110,885	€114,212
YWI Mullingar YP	€94,612	€111,461
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€604,770	€649,057
LOUTH AND MEATH EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Boomerang Café Drogheda	€106,666	€119,745
Dundalk Youth Centre	€72,712	€82,579
FAI Dundalk	€8,553	€8,810
Involve Meath YP	€61,597	€70,288
YWI Drogheda Southside	€98,599	€101,557
YWI Dundalk Cox's Demesne	€92,348	€95,118
YWI Dundalk Craobh Rua	€92,348	€95,118
YWI Meath Youth Together	€100,343	€109,197
YWI Meath Navan West (New)	€10,625	€126,600
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€633,166	€809,013
MAYO, SLIGO AND LEITRIM EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Foroige Ballyhaunis	€144,697	€149,038
Involve Ballina	€81,564	€97,380
Involve Leitrim Travellers	€27,836	€35,195
Mohill Community Youth Project	€31,783	€32,736
Sligo Leitrim Home Youth	€49,979	€51,478
YWI Leitrim Youth Project	€92,348	€100,368
YWI North Mayo Youth	€98,599	€101,557
Errris Youth Project (New)	€25,569	€123,600
Foroige South Sligo (New)	€0	€75,000
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€526,806	€766,353



TIPPERARY EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Foróige Nenagh	€92,348	€95,118
NTDC Roscrea	€92,348	€95,118
Thurles and Templemore Youth Project	€216,865	€223,371
WSTCYS Cahir Community Youth Project	€120,386	€123,998
WSTCYS Clonmel Community Youth Project	€57,190	€64,271
YWI Fethard and Killenaule Youth Project	€115,477	€118,941
YWI Littleton Travellers	€21,223	€28,230
YWI Tipperary Rural Outreach	€75,368	€77,629
YWI Tipperary Town Youth Project	€55,889	€76,903
WSTCYS Clonmel (New)	€0	€71,843
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€847,094	€975,423
WATERFORD AND WEXFORD EDUCATION and TRAINING BOARD		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Children's Link Group	€106,268	€109,456
Bunclody Area Youth Service	€31,254	€26,590
FAI Waterford	€25,816	€102,393
Foroige Ferrybank Drugs	€99,411	€101,933
Foroige Ferrybank YDP	€98,964	€75,049
Little Red Kettle Waterford	€72,863	€136,636
Manor St John Youth Project	€132,656	€52,200
Waterford Sports Partnership	€50,680	€66,466
Waterford Travellers YSP	€64,530	€95,492
Waterford Youth Arts	€92,711	€38,222
Waterford Youth Transport	€37,109	€8,810
Wexford FAI	€8,553	€0
Wexford Local Development	€23,989	€52,093
WSTCYS Axis Project	€50,576	€101,249
WSTCYS Ballybeg Community CYP	€94,574	€100,569
WSTCYS Dungarvan CYP	€69,258	€88,843
WSTCYS Farran Park	€50,576	€275,000
WSTCYS Farronshoneen	€266,990	€77,760
WSTCYS Frontline Drugs Project	€75,495	€52,093
WSTCYS Inner City Community Youth Project	€50,576	€327,053
WSTCYS Manor Street Youth	€317,527	€74,018
WSTCYS Millennium Project	€57,672	€77,760
WSTCYS Northern Suburbs	€75,495	€96,552
WSTCYS SHY Project	€93,740	€23,156
WSTCYS Woodstown Residential	€22,482	€119,827
Youth New Ross	€92,348	€58,581
YWI FDYS Cloisters	€56,875	€73,690
YWI FDYS Coolcotts	€71,544	€100,738



YWI FDYS Enniscorthy	€73,736	€85,119
YWI FDYS Gorey	€82,640	€123,157
YWI FDYS WAYS	€119,570	€75,049
YWI FDYS Bunclody (New)	€31,254	€123,600
WSTCYS Dungarvan West Waterford (New)		€61,878
TOTAL ALLOCATION	€2,535,224	€2,905,986
TOTAL OVERALL UBU YPYS ALLOCATION	€39,709,669	€43,816,810

Table 6: Targeted Youth Funding Scheme Allocations for 2021 & 2022

Note: These legacy grants were integrated into the YSGS or UBU Your Place Your Space grants of the organisations involved from 2022. There was no reduction in funding.

Organisation		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Crosscare Practice Development (Transferred: DDL)	€50,681	€0
Foroige National Co-Ordinator (Incorporated: YSGS)	€50,681	€0
Foroige Development Officer (Incorporated: YSGS)	€92,347	€0
Finglas Youth Encounter (Crosscare) (Incorporated: YSGS)	€30,874	€0
YMCA Co-Ordinator (Mentoring) (Transferred: DDL)	€50,681	€0
TOTAL	€275,264	€0



Appendix 2

Table 7: Youth Information Centre Allocations for 2021 & 2022

Organisation		
Funded Organisation	2021	2022
Athlone YIC	€52,028	€53,589
Ballinasloe YIC	€52,028	€53,589
Bray YIC (Catholic Youth Care)	€52,028	€53,589
Clondalkin YIC (Co Dublin)	€52,028	€53,589
Cork YIC (YMCA)	€79,419	€81,802
Dún Laoghaire YIC (Dun Laoghaire)	€79,280	€88,345
Ennis YIC	€53,895	€55,512
Kerry (Killarney/Tralee YIC)	€118,569	€122,126
Kilkenny YIC	€52,028	€53,589
Letterkenny YIC (Donegal YS)	€141,433	€145,676
Limerick YIC	€53,335	€54,935
Monaghan YIC (Castleblaney)	€117,355	€120,876
Naas YIC	€52,028	€53,589
Sligo YIC	€68,594	€70,652
SpunOut	€102,167	€152,732
Tipperary (Thurles, Tipperary)	€52,028	€53,589
Waterford City	€52,028	€53,589
West Cork YIC (YMCA)	€50,936	€52,464
Wexford YIC	€52,028	€53,589
Waterford Regional Youth Service Clonmel	€8,819	€9,084
Waterford Regional Youth Service Dungarvan	€8,819	€9,084
TOTAL	€1,350,873	€1,445,589



Appendix 3

Table 8: Youth Service Grant Scheme Funding Allocations for 2021 & 2022

Funded Organisation	2021	2022
An Oige	€207,202	€213,418
Belong To	€218,922	€225,490
Catholic Guides of Ireland	€297,289	€306,208
Crosscare	€1,054,728	€1,118,170
Church of Ireland Youth Department	€206,479	€212,673
Eco Unesco	€140,504	€144,719
Experiment in International Living	€33,090	€34,083
Feachtas	€102,338	€105,408
Foroige	€3,073,942	€3,313,478
Girls Brigade	€52,221	€53,788
Girls Friendly Society	€36,383	€37,474
Involve	€262,915	€270,802
Irish Girl Guides	€438,904	€452,071
Irish Methodist Children and Youth Dept	€34,169	€35,194
Junior Chamber Ireland	€19,448	€20,031
Localise	€147,860	€152,296
Macra Na Feirme	€508,380	€523,631
National Federation of Arch Clubs	€60,003	€61,803
National Youth Council of Ireland	€664,906	€762,953
No Name Club	€224,028	€230,749
Ogras	€213,923	€220,341
Order of Malta Cadets	€55,579	€57,246
Scouting Ireland	€1,267,727	€1,330,759
SpunOut.ie	€111,567	€114,914
The Boys Brigade	€65,963	€67,942
Voluntary Services International	€92,617	€95,396
Young Irish Film Makers	€67,112	€69,125
Young Men's Christian Association	€173,712	€178,923
Youth Theatre Ireland	€116,914	€120,421
Youth Work Ireland	€2,312,713	€2,382,094
TOTAL	€12,261,538	€12,886,600