



INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND



Removing barriers  
to a lasting peace

Annual Report  
& Accounts 2016

## OUR KEY PRIORITIES

Developing and funding initiatives that tackle segregation and promote integration to build a lasting peace in Northern Ireland and the southern border counties of Ireland.





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COVER IMAGE  
and RIGHT :  
Before and after  
pictures of a long  
standing Peace Wall on  
the Crumlin Road in  
North Belfast, which  
was removed in 2016.



# Chairman's Foreword

At the time of writing last year's Annual Report Foreword, we waited with optimism for the Fresh Start Agreement to be implemented. Regrettably, as I write today, relations between Northern Ireland's two largest parties have deteriorated, prompting a snap election on March 2nd and raising concerns about the future of a devolved government.

The challenges facing the political institutions cannot be underestimated and it is our hope that the political parties can, post the election, resolve once again to form a partnership government. Such a resolution would enable urgent progress on a new Programme for Government as well as agreement on how to tackle the persistent problems around legacy, the past and paramilitaries. Despite the past decade of unbroken devolution political structures remain fragile. A return to direct rule is in no one's interest and would diminish efforts aimed at permanently moving society away from sectarianism and violence and towards sustainable peace.

During similar periods of political upheaval and uncertainty over the last 30 years, the Fund has provided a steady, consistent and independent presence. It has continued to support communities to remain engaged with peace building activities and to realise positive transformation. That underscores the

compelling need for the Fund to continue its role as an independent, internationally supported organisation that can both support communities and the journey towards lasting peace.

The year in review has been a very active and fruitful period for the Fund as we started delivery on our new strategy and helped communities to secure momentous resolutions to longstanding and complex issues.

Our Community Consolidation – Peace Consolidation 2016-2020 Strategy has progressed well since its launch in November 2015, expanding and extending our work into essential areas and making a series of critical interventions that no other organisation has been able to deliver.

In our previous strategy, we supported ground-breaking projects aimed at breaking



the grip of paramilitaries over marginalised communities. There remains a pressing need to tackle the underlying causes of youth involvement in violence and the influence that paramilitary groups can exert over young people.

Our new Personal Youth Development Programme concentrates efforts towards building resilience among young people who may be vulnerable to such groups or who may have endured very difficult challenges in their lives, opted out of statutory learning and made unfortunate life choices. Although it is in the early stages, PYDP is delivering in one of the most challenging areas of our work but one of the most rewarding.

Our focused activities and progress made through our Peace Impact Programme has been echoed in the Northern Ireland Executive's recently published Action Plan for Tackling Paramilitary Activity, Criminality, and Organised Crime. This plan sets out proposals for addressing some of the most challenging and intractable issues that impact upon communities, including commitments to tackle paramilitarism and organised crime.

The Fund has helped communities lay

important foundations in many areas highlighted by the plan. I strongly believe that our models can and should inform the future delivery of the Executive's plans. Difficult issues that threaten to disrupt peaceful and democratic society can only be addressed by ambitious and collaborative working. The lessons of our programmes are freely available to policy makers and funding bodies on both sides of the Irish border and much further afield.

This year, the Fund has been pleased to see strategic project clusters secure landmark physical changes and establish brave new dialogue across contentious sectarian divides. Within North Belfast, for example, interconnectivity between Peace Impact and Peace Walls projects have fostered new confidence within communities, enabling them to take bold new risks.

By supporting and encouraging linkages between projects in this deeply divided area, the Fund can take great credit for its role in the removal of a 270-metre long Peace Wall on the Crumlin Road and the resolution of a volatile parading protest that had lasted more than 1,200 days and cost £21million in policing.

MAIN IMAGE:  
Dr Arun Gandhi;  
Professor Brandon  
Hamber; and  
Chairman of the  
Fund Dr Adrian  
Johnston at the  
launch of John  
Hume and Thomas  
P. O'Neill Chair  
in Peace at Ulster  
University's Magee  
Campus.

LEFT: EU Observer  
to the Fund, Tamara  
Pavlin and the  
Chairman of the  
Fund meet members  
of Unheard Voices  
project.

RIGHT: Attendees  
at the launch of the  
John Hume and  
Thomas P. O'Neill  
Chair in Peace event  
at Ulster University's  
Magee Campus,  
Londonderry/Derry.



By supporting and encouraging linkages between projects in this deeply divided area, the Fund can take great credit for the removal of a 270-metre long Peace Wall on the Crumlin Road and the resolution of a volatile parading protest that had lasted more than 1,200 days and cost £21million in policing.



To claim total responsibility for these striking outcomes would be a disservice to the efforts of the many individuals, communities and agencies involved. However, without the Fund's primary interventions in North Belfast the conditions for change would simply never have been possible. We and our partners can be proud of our important accomplishments.

During the year, the Fund committed some £5million and €5.8million through three targeted programmes in Northern Ireland and the southern border counties. This report describes the progress of these programmes and, through the case studies, captures some of the real-life experiences of those involved in the projects we fund and those who are benefiting from them.

There are many powerful testimonies to the fact that without the support of the Fund, many interactions between communities and people, who would never have previously engaged with each other, would simply not be possible.

Our assistance has deliberately challenged and encouraged groups to take new measured risks and bring forward bold ideas that can transform their communities and weaken the grip of paramilitaries. The achievements of this approach are significant and set us apart from other funders.

The Fund remains committed to sharing its experiences as a model for intervention with other organisations and regions seeking to move beyond conflict and creating more stable civic societies. During the reporting period, the Fund has undertaken a number of efforts to disseminate our learning and was



LEFT: Young people involved in the Cox's Demesne Personal Youth Development Project.

RIGHT: Coordinators from Peace Impact projects in counties Leitrim and Monaghan pictured at a meeting in August.

pleased to formally launch the John Hume and Thomas P. O'Neill Chair in Peace at Ulster University's International Conflict Research Institute (INCORE).

The position, launched by international peacemaker, Dr Arun Gandhi, is dedicated to the two men for the pivotal role they played in the Peace Process in Northern Ireland. We are excited to appoint Professor Brandon Hamber as the Chair and I have every confidence his work will encourage young peacemakers around the world and help promote the many achievements of the Fund.

The Fund celebrated 30 years of peace building work in December 2016. The following pages outline some of our major achievements over that period. These three decades of essential peace building would not have been possible without our international donors and I would like to express our gratitude for their support and encouragement. Representatives from our donor countries who serve as Observers at our Board Meetings provide us with invaluable guidance.

I would like to thank my hard working colleagues on the Board, who are deeply committed to the aims and objectives of the Fund, for their support and for the extensive time that they devote to ensuring our work continues to be relevant to the challenges faced by our communities.

Finally, on behalf of the Board, we appreciate the advice of the Joint Chairs and Members of the Inter-Governmental Advisory Committee and the work done on a day-to-day basis by the Secretariat, our Development Officers, Managing Agents and partners.



# The Board

The Board of the International Fund for Ireland is appointed jointly by the British and Irish governments. Representatives of the United States of America, the European Union, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand attend meetings of the Board.

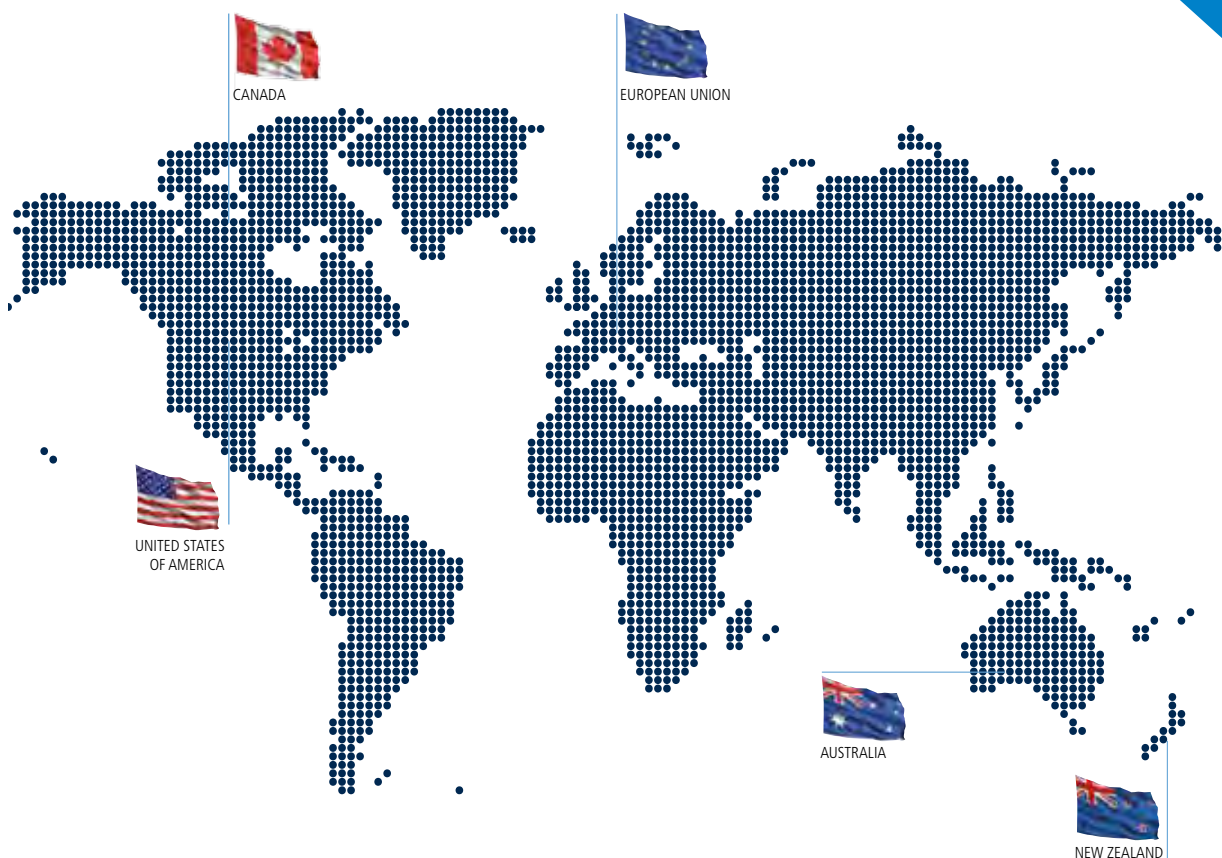




Pictured are (L-R back row) Mr Allen McAdam; Dr Adrian Johnston, Chairman; Mr Billy Gamble; Mr Paddy Harte; (front row) Mrs Siobhan Fitzpatrick CBE; Ms Dorothy Clarke; and Mrs Hilary Singleton.

The United States of America, The European Union and governments of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand were represented this year by: Mr Dan Hynes and Ms Stella O’Leary, United States of America; Ms Tamara Pavlin, European Union; Mr Brian Doherty, Canada; Her Excellency Dr Ruth Adler, Australia; and His Excellency Dr Rt Hon Sir Lockwood Smith and Rob Taylor, New Zealand.

THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND WAS ESTABLISHED AS AN INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION BY THE BRITISH AND IRISH GOVERNMENTS IN 1986. WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE EUROPEAN UNION, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND. THE TOTAL RESOURCES COMMITTED BY THE FUND TO DATE £719MILLION AND €904MILLION\*



THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FUND ARE:

- to promote economic and social advance; and
- to encourage contact, dialogue and reconciliation between Unionists and Nationalists throughout Ireland.

\*THE STERLING/EURO CONVERSION RATE AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016 IS APPLIED THROUGHOUT THIS REPORT

# Introduction



The Board of the Fund is appointed jointly by the British and Irish governments. It is assisted by an Advisory Committee comprising of officials appointed by the two governments.

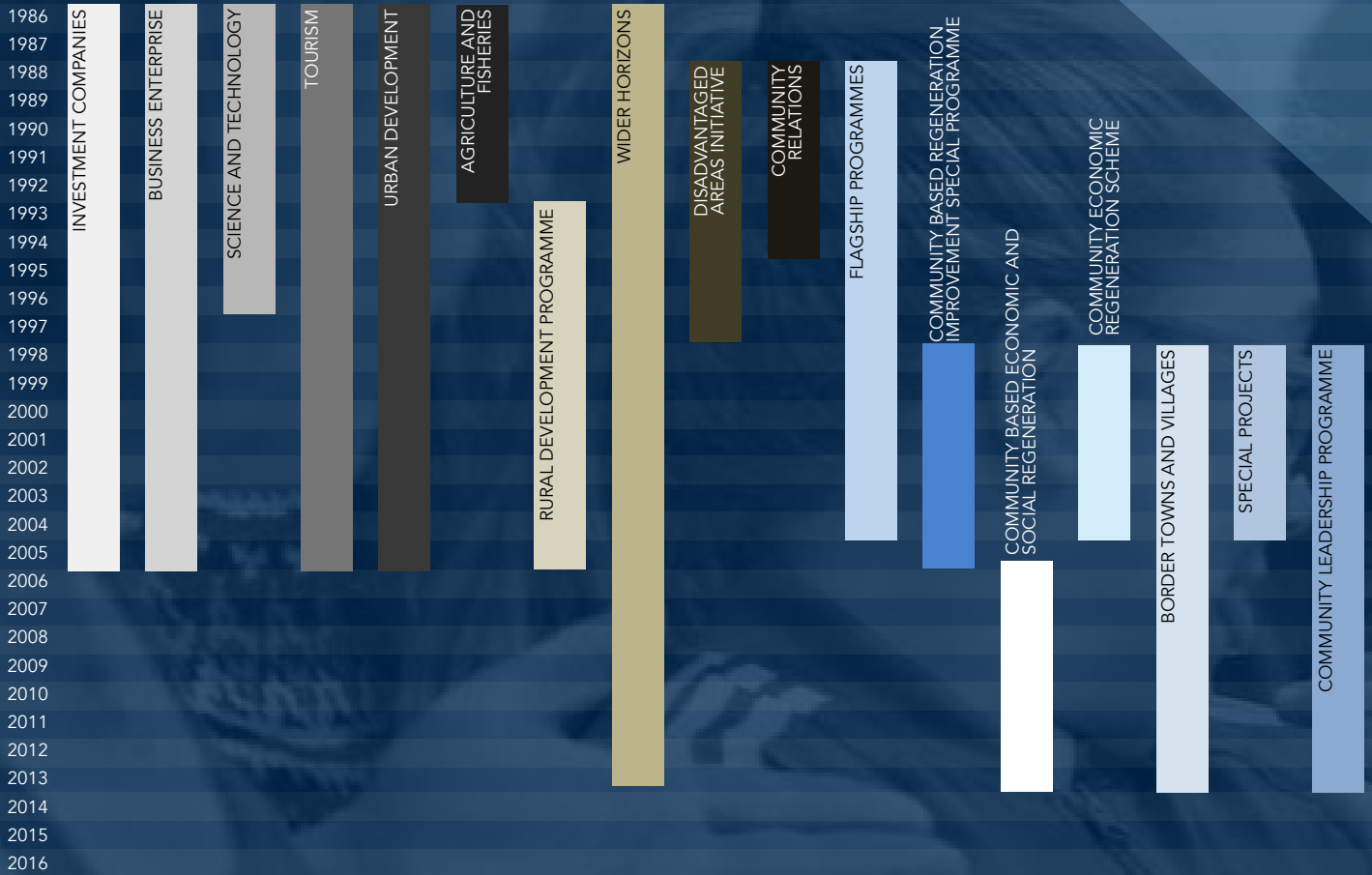
The administration of the Fund is provided by a Secretariat, headed by Joint Directors General, based in Belfast and Dublin. A range of bodies act as Managing Agents for the Fund. In addition, the Fund has three Development Officers, located across the southern border counties, who act as local contact points and assist prospective applicants to identify and develop proposals. They also monitor the ongoing operation of projects, providing assistance as necessary.

This Report, which covers the period 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2016, is presented by the Board to the Government of the United Kingdom, the Government of Ireland, the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Fund's donors in accordance with Article 12 of the Agreement of 18 September 1986, as amended, by which the International Fund for Ireland was established.

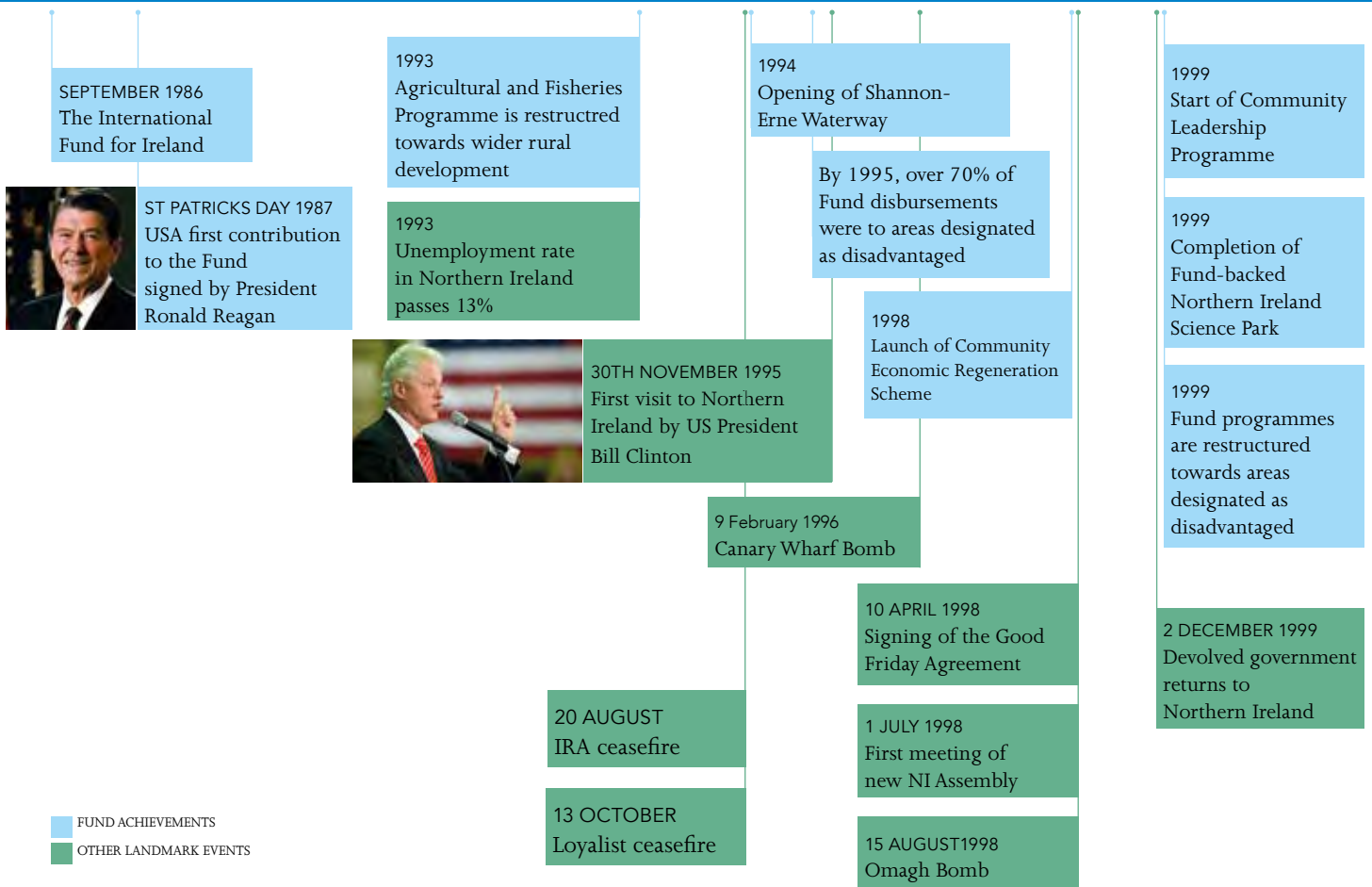
The Fund's Community Consolidation – Peace Consolidation Strategy clusters programmes around four key areas: Peace Walls; Peace Impact; Personal Youth Development and Shared Education. All programmes are characterised by:

- a clear focus on reconciliation as the over-riding objective;
- a focus on community transformation rather than conflict management;
- an emphasis on engaging with individuals and communities that have not previously, or only partially participated in peace building and community development activities;
- an independent and credible approach with strong international backing;
- a cross community, cross-border approach
- a willingness to take risks on behalf of local communities;
- early support for community initiatives;
- co-operation with other funders and leverage of funds from other sources;
- a willingness to innovate and to break new ground in support of reconciliation; and
- a responsive approach to donor priorities.

ABOVE: Young people pictured at a joint event organised by the Suffolk and Lenadoon Interface Group and Lower Oldpark Community Association Peace Walls Projects.



1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001



# Thirty years of the Fund

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2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

2002  
Fund priorities shift away from economic development and more towards reconciliation

14 OCTOBER 2002  
Suspension of NI Assembly and reintroduction of Direct Rule from London

2005  
Fund makes first investment in education

2006  
Start of Integrating Housing Programme

13 OCTOBER 2006  
St. Andrews Agreement is signed

2007  
Launch of 'Sharing This Space 2006-2010' Strategy

2008  
Northern Ireland Unemployment Rate dips to 2.1%

2009  
Total number of projects supported by the Fund reaches 6,000

2010  
5 FEBRUARY 2010  
Hillsborough Castle Agreement

2011  
18 MAY 2011  
HRH Queen Elizabeth II makes an historic visit to Dublin castle




2012  
Fund launches Peace Walls Programme

2013  
Agreement of Londonderry Bands Forum accord on parading

2014  
Removal of a formerly contentious 270 metre-long Peace Wall on Crumlin Road

2015  
2 NOVEMBER 2015  
Introduction of shared education bill

17 NOVEMBER 2015  
Fresh Start Agreement commits £60m towards peace walls



# Peace Walls Programme

Peace Walls are the most visual remaining symbols of division in Northern Ireland. Today, more than 100 barriers remain mostly in Belfast stretching a distance of 21km.



MAIN IMAGE:  
The Peace Wall at  
Flax Street in  
North Belfast.

Launched in January 2012, the Programme focuses on helping interface communities to bring about the conditions that can allow for the removal of Peace Walls. It provides a range of confidence and relationship building initiatives within and between interface communities to help residents arrive at a position where they feel it is safe and appropriate to discuss and consider the removal of Peace Walls in their area.

The programme is designed for communities that have expressed their willingness and readiness to begin building the levels of

trust required before starting the process of engaging with statutory authorities about removing the barriers.

The programme, which was developed by the Fund following consultation with all the key stakeholders, is designed to be the first stage in a process leading to the physical removal of barriers. This includes assisting interface communities to lever financial and political investment from statutory authorities for any associated infrastructure and community regeneration needs when the barriers are removed.



ABOVE and LEFT:  
Before and after  
images of the long  
standing Peace Wall on  
the Crumlin Road in  
North Belfast, which  
was removed in 2016.



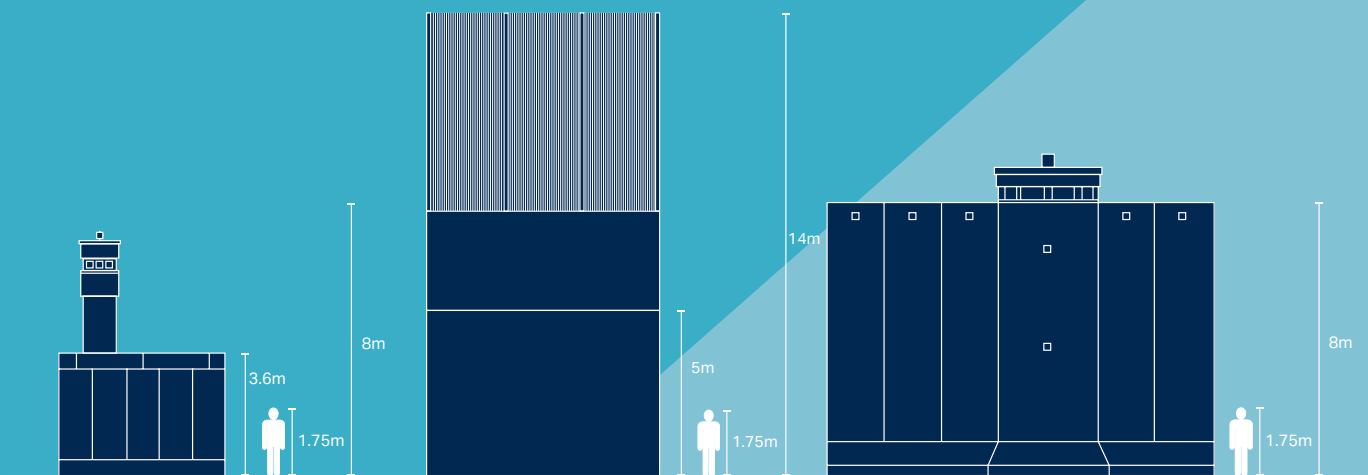


KEY

- 1. Suffolk Lenadoon Interface Group
- 2. Blackmountain Shared Space
- 3. Twaddell, Ardoyne, Shankill Communities in Transit
- 4. Duncairn Community Partnership
- 5. Greater Whitewell Community Surgery
- 6. Lower Oldpark Community Association/ Cliftonville Community Regeneration Forum
- 7. Triax

# Peace Walls Programme

The Peace Walls Programme is breaking new ground in interface areas and assisting the Northern Ireland Executive to meet wider targets.



BERLIN WALL

CUPAR WAY, BELFAST

PALESTINE WALL

28

YEARS

48

YEARS

17

YEARS

## DID YOU KNOW:

Peace Walls are usually constructed from a mix of materials including concrete, barbed wire, iron and steel. The position, height and length of a Peace Wall was based on security assessments made during the Troubles.

“It [a Peace Wall] is an ugly thing, its continued existence creates an atmosphere of abnormality which is psychologically damaging. It emphasises and institutionalises division...and it can too readily become a crutch for the community with the abnormal becoming normal, and the search for solutions set aside for another day...we must assert that no community can continue to rely indefinitely on such methods”

Northern Ireland Working Group on Parades and Processions, 1971

**1969**

Year in which Peace Walls were first constructed as a temporary, security response to sectarian violence

**100**

Peace Walls exist in Belfast with a smaller number present in Londonderry/Derry and Portadown

**270 metres**

Length of the Crumlin Road Peace Wall removed in 2016

**21 kilometres**

Total length of all Peace Walls in Northern Ireland

## Life in the shadow of the Peace Walls

Academic research completed over the last 10 years has indicated that:



Nearly 70% of Troubles-related murders took place less than 500 yards from interface barriers and almost 85% of the killings occurred within 1,000 yards.<sup>1</sup>

**10%**

Each of the neighbourhoods with Peace Walls in Belfast, are in the top 10% of the most socially and economically deprived electoral wards in Northern Ireland.<sup>2</sup>



There is a higher incidence of mental health problems for those living in closest proximity to the walls.<sup>3</sup>



There is a correlation between the Peace Walls and the local communities ability to access services, low levels of educational attainment and unemployment.<sup>4</sup>

The 2015 Public Attitudes to Peace Walls research from the Ulster University surveyed the views of peace line residents and found that:

**41%**

could envisage a time when there would be no Peace Walls and 41% could not

**42%**

have no contact with the community across the wall

**52%**

felt both communities would benefit most from the removal of Peace Walls

**35%**

felt their community has had no benefit from the Peace Process

1. Shirlow, P. and Murtagh, B. (2006) Belfast – Segregation, violence and the city
2. Byrne, J. Gormley Heenan, C. and Robinson, G. (2012) Attitudes to Peace Walls
3. O'Reilly, D (2011) Give my head peace: psychotropic drug uptake around the 'peace lines' in Northern Ireland, Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, Vol 65, Issue Supplement 2
4. Hall, M. (2010) Death by Postcode (Island Pamphlets No.94), Newtownabbey: Island Publications

# Duncairn Community Partnership

Since 2012, when Duncairn Community Partnership in North Belfast began receiving support from the International Fund for Ireland, it has become one of the more successful projects in tackling the complicated problem of Peace Walls.



RIGHT: An interface gate separates two streets in North Belfast.

A security gate at Newington Street has been removed, there has been extended opening of a peace gate in Alexandra Park, all six security gates on Duncairn Gardens are now opened daily from early morning. Iron grills have been removed from seven homes on the same street and a fence has been completely removed at the back of homes in Hillman Street.

Ciarán Shannon, project manager with the Partnership, says these improvements along the interfaces between Unionist and Nationalist areas of North Belfast are the result of better relationships between the communities, which has seen a reduction in disturbances across the peace-line even during contentious events.

He adds: “Our purpose is to build up relationships and confidence between both sides of our community and getting

residents to the point where they are ready to embrace change. We run a series of events throughout the year to bring people together and conduct a number of surveys to gauge attitudes and how they have changed over the years”.

During 2016, there has been an increasing focus on young people. Plans are being developed along with Belfast City Council to provide an outdoor classroom in Alexandra Park where pupils from the Currie and Holy Family primary schools will hold joint classes.

Work has also begun with five post-primary schools to raise awareness among pupils of respecting each other’s culture and the dangers of becoming involved in anti-social behaviour. Teachers and principals are helping to identify the issues facing young people from both sides of the community.



Youth clubs and organisations in the area are also taking part in a leadership programme for 40 young people.

The annual visit from Santa to a cross-community party has grown considerably, drawing around 200 children the first year but now more than 1,200. Older people are not forgotten either and take part in craft workshops and tea dances.

The Battle of the Somme and Easter Rising anniversaries provided the opportunity for people with previous paramilitary links to explore each other's culture. Republicans visited a Somme exhibition on the Loyalist Shore Road and Loyalists later visited the Hunger Strike museum at Conway Mill on the Falls Road.

Consultation with 12 families in North Queen Street over the removal of fencing in front of their homes found that 10 of them would be happy to have it removed. A large problem facing these residents now is anti-social behaviour from within their own area rather than sectarian attacks. Says Ciarán: "That I suppose is a good thing in one respect if not for those who are the targets of the anti-social behaviour."

Where Peace Walls remain the Partnership has worked with local residents to reimagine some



LEFT: Young people engage with a project coordinator during the programme.

RIGHT: Ciarán Shannon, Project Manager from DCP working on the ground in North Belfast.

of the structures to celebrate local heroes and soften the look of the interfaces.

Ciarán adds: "We want to ensure that people living beside these structures have their opinions valued. We engage people from both sides of the area. This is not a case of people living in their own pockets behind their own barriers but a genuine attempt to make decisions based on cross community views. When it comes to Peace Walls it is the people who live closest to them whose feelings must be paramount. Our mantra is that 'we talk to residents not for residents'.

"We have formed close associations with churches, community organisations and statutory partners including the PSNI and our work on community safety has seen a huge reduction in trouble in the area. This has enabled us to move from merely firefighting on the interfaces to being able to bring forward a planned programme of work."

**"Our purpose is to build up relationships and confidence between the two communities and getting residents to the point where they are ready to embrace change."**

# Triax

The key to any attempts to dismantle or change interface barriers is getting the agreement of the people who live in their shadow. Kyle Thompson, the Peace Walls worker employed by the Triax Partnership Peace Walls Project in Londonderry/Derry says: “People don’t want solutions parachuted down onto them. They will simply not engage with such a process. Our success has been the building of relationships and friendships between traditionally opposing communities in the city.



RIGHT: Interface barriers in Londonderry/Derry still exist alongside the city’s famous walls today.

“It has now reached the stage that a lot of the people we initially engaged with are now going out off their own bat and meeting up with those from the opposite community. That is a sea-change in attitudes.”

That different attitude is reflected in how residents described one interface barrier. They now see it as a way of protecting them from anti-social behaviour rather than from attack by the opposing community.

The change in attitudes have been achieved through intensive intra and cross community discussions and development of projects such as six community allotments in the Fountain area, setting up an older people’s group – OWLs – which has 20 members, training courses and involvement of local people in community issues.

The Winter Festival held in December for the third year brings together people from both communities in the city. A giant marquee is erected housing craft objects made by local people. Those working in Peace Wall groups in other areas of the province are regular guests at the festival which enables them to discuss overall progress in dismantling barriers.

The Spring Festival which takes in the gardening and allotment projects in the area is also an opportunity to get groups to talk about unused community spaces and also raise funds by selling home grown produce.

Even the training courses take an innovative twist to help change attitudes. People are placed in employment in areas outside their own to expose them to different influences



ABOVE and LEFT : The success of Triax is built on a range of cross community discussions, projects and events. All of this works together to help to build confidence in the area.

and broaden their views. Other courses include literacy and numeracy, CV building, presentation skills and aids to employability.

Further initiatives include Irish classes, a cross community craft group which meets weekly and a cross community Men's Shed group.

Kyle's colleague Rachel Mullan-Carlin says: "We don't do anything that the target communities don't agree with. They have to be on board otherwise the initiative is doomed to failure.

"We try to show them how things can be changed for the better. We use 3D visioning tools and other information systems to display how barriers can be softened by painting or changes to the surrounding areas but ultimately it is up to them what will happen."

Local community groups also engage with statutory agencies and government departments to discuss how plans will impact

"It has now reached the stage that a lot of the people we initially engaged with are now going out off their own bat and meeting up with those from the opposite community. That is a sea-change in attitudes."

their areas. One example was the community opposition to plans to redevelop a factory on the interface into apartments. People from both sides of the community joined in the protests.

Kyle admits there are people living along the interfaces in Londonderry-Derry who don't want change. "They are afraid of change. Our role is to gain their trust by emphasising that nothing will be done without their approval. We can see how trust between the communities is developing but we are always aware that events outside the area can impact on the interface and harden attitudes."

# Lower Oldpark Community Association

The Lower Oldpark Community Association and Cliftonville Community Regeneration Forum has been operating its Peace Walls Project under the radar for several years, but now feels its successes deserve a wider audience.



RIGHT: Young people from the community make use of the new Girdwood Youth Club, which is used every night of the week.

Sarah Lorimer, project coordinator from Lower Oldpark Community Association, says: “In this part of North Belfast the two communities were divided by a Peace Wall which actually ran between back-to-back houses and also cut one street, which used to be open to traffic, in half. The Lower Oldpark estate was completely surrounded by a Peace Wall.”

The interface barriers led to dereliction but thanks to local pressure 27 homes have been regenerated.

One of the greatest catalysts for change was the development of plans for the former Girdwood army base which was a blot on the landscape after the soldiers moved out. Huge defensive walls and a 12-foot high sangar (a temporary fortified position) were unsightly until they were removed. The main Peace Wall in the area was also painted sky blue to help it blend in with the landscape.

Sarah adds: “The erection of see-through fencing at the Girdwood site has made a tremendous impact. Previously people living in the area were unable to see the city centre from their homes because of the height of the sheet metal and concrete walls. Now the improvement in the vista has led to greater support from them for our work.”

Part of the Girdwood site has been redeveloped to produce a leisure facility and a youth club that operates every night of the week. There is also a 3G pitch for football clubs and schools and Belfast Metropolitan College has set up a campus. Housing – not mixed as first hoped – has also been provided at two sites.

Other developments being considered are establishing businesses and a sports centre of excellence, perhaps a boxing academy.

Sarah recalls that the Peace Walls project got off to a rocky start. It was set up at the





LEFT: The Lower Oldpark Community Association and Cliftonville Community Regeneration Forum uses a range of tools to engage with local residents.

same time as the Northern Ireland Executive announced a target of removing all Peace Walls by 2023.

“People thought we were an arm of government coming in to tear down the walls. Some people were keen to foster that idea and used scare tactics to frighten the local community. We had to be very open from the beginning in all our community consultations and spent quite a lot of time gaining the trust of the community and dispelling myths.

“The work on the Girdwood centre helped us. When people saw lorries driving up every day they wanted to know what was happening and when we were able to deliver that information it helped to establish our credibility with the local community. We also made sure that the community was central to any decisions on the future use of the centre.

“We were also the first people to talk to the community about how they felt about the Peace Walls. We used some innovative techniques to engage some residents. For example we encouraged a group of women to make plasticine figures of themselves which were then used in an animated film and they ended up showing themselves tearing the walls down.”

An oral history programme explored how the

conflict had impacted on people’s lives in the area.

Malachy Mulgrew is also a Peace Walls Project Officer with Cliftonville Community Regeneration Forum. He says: “This showed them that their lives had not been normal. Peace Wall removal is not just about demolishing a structure but is a legacy issue. In some cases there is a real emotional attachment to the walls. They were perceived as keeping people safe.”

While people on either side of the wall were happy enough to meet at work, neighbours living back-to-back had never met. Sarah says: “We provided opportunities for them to meet. We established a cross community women’s group who helped us conduct surveys or organise fun days. That was one way of letting people know this was their project and we were merely there to facilitate it.”

In October 1,000 people from both communities took part in a fun day and the project has also organised cross community residentials and contacts with other divided communities.

Malachy adds: “As we progress it is obvious that people, particularly those in the Lower Oldpark area, are more informed and confident about the future. They really rallied around this project.”

# Peace Walls Programme

During this financial year the Fund has committed additional financial assistance to the following projects:

NAME/ADDRESS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NORTH £
BELFAST CITY COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Black Mountain Shared Space Project</b> Springfield Road Belfast Co Antrim	Additional assistance towards the extension of the current project.	123,666
<b>Cliftonville Community Regeneration Forum &amp; Lower Oldpark Community Association</b> Cliftonpark Avenue Belfast Co Antrim	Additional assistance towards the extension of the current project.	115,598
<b>Duncairn Community Partnership</b> Antrim Road Belfast Co Antrim	Additional assistance towards the extension of the current project.	172,603
<b>Greater Whitewell Community Surgery</b> Shore Road Newtownabbey Co Antrim	Additional assistance towards the extension of the current project.	110,356
<b>Suffolk &amp; Lenadoon Interface Group</b> Stewartstown Road Belfast Co Antrim	Additional assistance towards the extension of the current project.	110,913
<b>TASCIT</b> Cliftonville Road Belfast Co Antrim	Additional assistance towards the extension of the current project.	117,293
<b>TRIAX Neighbourhood Partnership Board</b> Iona Business Park Southway Derry Co Londonderry	Additional assistance towards the extension of the current project.	133,636

# Shared Education Programme



In the last decade, the International Fund for Ireland has been instrumental in helping to reshape the education landscape of Northern Ireland. It developed programmes that not only have delivered improved educational outcomes, but have also brought about more shared classrooms and shared learning in an otherwise segregated schools' system.

Innovative shared education initiatives, supported by the Fund, provided the compelling evidence base that shifted

the thinking of policymakers resulting in legislators enshrining shared education in statute [The Shared Education Act (Northern Ireland) 2016].

That said the Fund is of the view that despite this progressive step our work in this area is not finished. The Fund will, in the next phase of work, support a discrete number of creative, innovative interventions that build on our significant investment and add value to the outworking of the Executive's shared education priority.

ABOVE: Teachers and pupils from Cross and Passion College and Ballycastle High School pictured at a shared education event in 2013.



# Peace Impact Programme

The Peace Impact Programme (PIP) is designed to deliver real and positive community transformation through sensitive interventions in communities that have not previously, or have only partially, participated in peace building and reconciliation activities. Such interventions are critical to building a truly integrated, shared and peaceful society.



MAIN IMAGE:  
Singer and Actress  
Bronagh Gallagher  
pictured with Marie  
Newton (left) and  
Sharon Austin whose  
stories are featured  
in a publication by  
Unheard Voices,  
'Beyond the Silence'.

PIP works with communities to build sustainable peace and prosperity in areas suffering from high levels of economic and social deprivation, where there are low levels of engagement in peace building and where the Peace Process has delivered limited benefits.

The programme places particular emphasis on engaging with disaffected and marginalised young people who are vulnerable to recruitment or attack by those opposed to the Peace Process.



ABOVE:  
Twaddell residents  
Evelyn Bennett  
and Alfie McCrory.



LEFT: The protest  
camp at Twaddell  
Avenue altered the  
neighbourhood  
and had a negative  
impact on nearby  
residents.

The Twaddell & Woodvale Residents Association Peace Impact Project has encouraged young people away from violence and played a role in negotiations that led to the end of a long-standing protest.

# PIP Projects

- |   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1 Teach Oscal                               | 11 Conflict Resolution Services Ireland (CRSI)             | 21 Drumgor Detached Youth Work Project                 | 29 Éalú   |
| 2 Donegal Youth Service                     | 12 Twaddell Woodvale Residents Association(TWRA)           | 22 Ards Development Bureau & Community Network (ADBCN) | 30 Leafair Community Association/Carson/Ultoniae                                    |
| 3 Lifford/Clonleigh Resource Centre (LCRC)  | 13 Black Mountain Shared Space                             | 23 Creggan Enterprises Ltd - Unheard Voices            | 31 Sperrin Cultural Awareness Association & Fermanagh Sports and Cultural Awareness |
| 4 Clones Family Resource Centre             | 14 Shankill Women's Centre                                 | 24 Rosemount Resource Centre Time2Choose               | 32 St Columb's Park House/ Londonderry Bands Forum                                  |
| 5 Dundalk Youth Centre                      | 15 Inter Estates Partnership                               | 25 Teach na Fáilte (Sperrins & Glens)                  |   |
| 6 Drogheda Turning Point (Foróige)          | 16 Queenspark Women's Group                                | 26 Strabane Access Youth Engagement (AYE)              |   |
| 7 Youth Work Ireland Monaghan               | 17 Ulidia Training   | 27 ExPAC North   |   |
| 8 Sligo Young Enterprises                   | 18 Community Restorative Justice                           | 28 Moygashel Cultural and Community Association (MCCA) |   |
| 9 Sligo Local Community Development Company | 19 Mourneview & Greys Estate Community Association (MGECA) |  |   |
| 10 Cranmore Community Co-operative          | 20 Camlough Community Association Ltd (CCA)                |  |   |



# Peace Impact Programme

Launched in 2013, the Peace Impact Programme (PIP) has achieved significant success in a relatively short period, particularly in its engagement with disaffected and marginalised young people who are vulnerable to recruitment or attack by those opposed to the Peace Process. In November 2015, the Fund announced the second phase of PIP.

**5,600**

participants involved  
in Projects

**32**

Peace Impact Projects  
funded between  
November 2015  
and June 2016

**3,190**

participants have  
gained a qualification.

**22**

Projects in  
Northern Ireland

**10**

Projects in southern  
border counties

**£2.7m /  
€3.6m**

Invested in the  
Peace Impact Programme  
in 2015/2016



## Key outcomes of PIP Projects



Increased contact, dialogue, sharing and integration among project participants



Development of sustainable, exemplar community organisations



Underpinning of the Peace Process

## Characteristics of PIP projects



Enable individuals and communities, who are still affected by sectarian violence, to take part in peace building activities for the first time



Offer new support to marginalised young people



Operate in areas suffering from high levels of economic and social deprivation, and where engagement in peace building has historically been low



Create more inclusive communities



Build relationships



Develop local leadership

“The International Fund for Ireland, through the Peace Impact Programme, were the only funders who came into this area while the issue was ongoing.”

Alfie McCrory, Twaddell & Woodvale Residents Association, speaking after the resolution of the ‘Camp Twaddell’ protests in October 2016.

# Teach Oscail

Against challenging circumstances in Cavan town's Tullacmongan estate, young people are turning their lives around under the guidance of Bernie Brady, Coordinator with the Teach Oscail Family Resource Centre.



RIGHT: Young people draw up their own personal development plans in the project.

There are around 10,500 people living in the area and the project targets young people who are exposed to criminality, drug abuse, threats from drug gangs and recruitment by Republican groups.

“The situation has gotten worse in the last couple of years,” Bernie says. “There is a lot of drug abuse, financial problems and the young people in the estate are very vulnerable and easily led. Many would have low self-esteem, may have been in trouble with the law, may have mental health problems and are coming under the influence of undesirable gangs, mainly from Dublin and Northern Ireland.”

She adds: “The area never had a great reputation but it has become even more difficult in recent times.”

The one-year Peace Impact Project being run by Teach Oscail engages with young people deemed to be the most socially excluded and marginalised. Bernie adds: “They are a hard group to reach and we have to keep after them but we are delighted with how they have reacted.”

The young people have drawn up their own personal development plan and needs and together with mentors work to that template.

Aged 18-25 all of them will complete at least one essential skills course involving communications, numeracy, literacy and/or ICT. They will also learn how to develop a healthy eating programme on a budget and about dedicated mental health awareness.

Other courses available include first aid, team



LEFT: Participants complete a range of courses that include essential skills, healthy eating, mental health awareness and video blogging.



RIGHT: Mentors support the young people to complete their development plans.

building, video blogging, health and safety and a programme which would prepare them for working on building sites.

“We have one young man who is doing a welding course for 12 months. I hope that he completes the training and gets into work because he comes from a very troubled background,” says Bernie.

“Young people in the estate come under a lot of peer pressure which is more likely to lead them into trouble. Many parents have to pay off drug debts to keep their children safe.

“But at the end of the day they are still human beings like the rest of us. If this first cohort is successful in breaking their cycle of hopelessness they may well encourage more young people to join up in future. Given the size of the estate and the scale of the problems working with just nine young people may seem a very small step but we have to make a start somewhere.”

Bernie gives particular praise to the mentors on the project. “They keep in constant contact with the young people who can come to them at any time if they encounter difficulties. They have developed a tremendous working relationship and that

means a lot. Ultimately we want these young people to feel wanted. They may have left school early with no qualifications and have little self-esteem.

“What we are trying to do is bring them forward in baby steps, giving them essential skills and then working with others to get them on accredited courses and prepare them for potential jobs in the future.”

**“They are a hard to reach group and we have to keep after them but we are delighted with how they have reacted.”**

# Camlough

The enthusiasm of young people engaged in a cross community cross-border project in the South Armagh-Louth areas has greatly heartened Declan Murphy. He's the coordinator of a Peace Impact Project that brings together Camlough Community Association Ltd in the north and Muirhevnamor Community Youth Project in the south.



RIGHT: 60 young people are currently involved with the Camlough Project

Declan says: “We have tried in the past to build bridges between the Unionist community in Bessbrook and the Nationalist community in Camlough but there were more setbacks than progress.

“However with this current project involving young people we have had more progress than setbacks. Young people are more open to engagement with each other than adults.”

His project involves 60 young people – 15 from each of the four areas covered, Camlough, Bessbrook, Derramor in South Armagh and the Muirhevnamor housing estate in Dundalk.

The Troubles have left a legacy of higher than average unemployment levels, under attainment in education, social deprivation, and mistrust between communities. In Dundalk, dissident Republican groups and drug gangs have a more recent malign influence.

Declan says the aim of the project is to break down those barriers and increase the confidence of the young people to overcome negative influences in their communities.

Exposing them to different cultures is one strand of the project and the young people have been to Dublin to see an exhibition of artefacts connected to the 1916 Easter Rising. A visit to the scene of the Battle of the Boyne in County Meath followed and the young people – aged 12-18 – also visited Crumlin Road Gaol in Belfast where remand prisoners were held during the Troubles.

While these trips were successful, Declan points out that external factors can often impact on the best laid plans.

“Some young people from the Unionist community pulled out of the planned trip to Dublin because of controversy which surrounded the inquest in the Kingsmills shootings – ten Protestant workmen were



shot dead by Republicans in Kingsmills in South Armagh in January 1976. One workman survived.

“People from the Bessbrook area would always have blamed people from the Camlough area for the shootings. The killings may have happened 40 years ago but feelings are still raw. If the bus trip had gone ahead a couple of weeks earlier there would have been no problem with the Unionist young people going, but obviously the inquest reawakened old memories.”

He adds: “Although some of the young people live very close to each other they have led virtually separate lives. They go to different schools, the Protestants would look towards the North for employment opportunities while the Catholics would look more towards the Republic of Ireland. They also play different sports – so they seldom have an opportunity to cross paths. That means when something controversial happens people take their own fixed views on it which can be the polar opposite of people living nearby.”

To help break down barriers the young people have been on trips to each other’s area and have been encouraged to share through video and dialogue the issues that



LEFT: Declan Murphy, coordinator working with groups involved.

RIGHT: The Camlough project is breaking down barriers with young people in the areas it targets.

affect them in their respective communities. That, says Declan, helps to build bonds between them as they realise they face many common problems.

Declan hopes to reapply for a second year’s funding. “While we have been making progress it has taken quite a bit longer than expected. These young people are going to grow up together and are going to meet more often than ever before so we have to keep these contacts going.

“We have rural interfaces in this area, but they are not necessarily walls. What we have to break down are the attitudes formed by the past.”

“While we have been making progress it has taken quite a bit longer than expected. These young people are going to grow up together and are going to meet more often than ever before so we have to keep these contacts going.”

# Unheard Voices

One of the greatest dilemmas facing Northern Ireland's politicians is how to deal with the legacy of the past.



RIGHT: Carol Cunningham encourages the participants to tell their stories.

More than a year after the Fresh Start Agreement, which pledged to find a structure for tackling the plight of survivors and relatives of more than three decades of violence, the issue is still mired in controversy.

Carol Cunningham, Project Coordinator with the Unheard Voices Peace Impact Programme, believes it provides a glowing example of how to connect with those most directly affected by the Troubles.

The project is developed and managed by Creggan Enterprises, a community-led organisation that has been an active catalyst for positive change in Londonderry/Derry and the wider region.

One of the most striking results of the project was the publication of 'Beyond the Silence', a book containing 29 intensely personal stories of women who felt ready to share them

with the wider world. What was particularly striking about the project was the inclusion of women from the Nationalist, Unionist and security force communities – women who admit they never had a previous inclination to meet or communicate and many who were outside the current political process.

Carol says: "To me the hallmark of any effective process for dealing with the past is the quality of its humanity. I believe that those in power should examine projects like this and see how grass roots organisations are dealing with it."

Creggan Enterprises, which was established in 1991 and celebrates its 25th Anniversary this year, believes that women are key to tackling the problems of the past.

Carol adds: "They are fundamental to peace building within homes, within families and within communities. We felt there



LEFT: Women involved in the project share their personal experiences.

RIGHT: A pupil from St Cecilia's College attends a recent workshop with the project.

was a need for women to engage in cross-community capacity building.

“Very often when discussing the impact of conflict we hear only the voices of men and we tend to forget that behind every man there is a mother, wife or daughter and sister who have never brought their voices to the fore.

“We also found through this project that there is often an inter-generational transfer of trauma from the past. There were women who had lost a loved one 30 or 40 years ago and never had any closure, never had their day in court, and that trauma is passed onto other family members, often women in the family. One of the women who told her story in our book, *Beyond the Silence*, has since died; others are in their 70s and another woman told her story because her mother was in failing health.

“This was very often the first time they had told their stories in any detail, even to members of their own families. It was certainly the first time they had told it to a stranger.”

Carol said it took a lot of quiet diplomacy to encourage the women to engage. “Some of them would have been involved in other projects run by Creggan Enterprises or I would have made contact with them through key individuals in the Unionist community.

Effectively what I was doing was planting a seed, building up trust over weeks and months until they reached the stage where they had the confidence and courage to tell their stories”.

But revealing these stories in all their detail including the long suppressed feelings of those involved was only part of the process. “We didn’t just walk away from them after they told their stories.

“They were signposted towards organisations which could deal with the trauma that still exists after many years – the first time many of the women had received any support.”

Women engaging with Creggan Enterprises were also introduced to a number of workshops and training programmes to further build their capacity.

Training workshops in women’s human rights and internet safety are currently being delivered to pupils at St Cecilia’s College as both accredited and non-accredited courses. Internet safety was also delivered to pupils at Lisneal College. Personal development and vocational programmes are vehicles used to give women greater confidence, increase their cross community contact and enable them to make their previously silent voices heard.

# Peace Impact Programme

During this financial year the Fund has committed financial assistance to the following projects:

NAME/ADDRESS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NORTH £
ANTRIM & NEWTOWNABBEY BOROUGH COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Inter Estate Partnership</b> Parkhall Shopping Centre Queen's Road Antrim Co Antrim	To continue to deliver training support to young people across the five housing estates. To develop cross community working practices with the neighbouring CNR and develop community cohesion in the area.	93,520
<b>Queenspark Women's Group</b> Portland Avenue Glengormley Newtownabbey Co Antrim	To develop a youth strategy for the area which would add value to the work already completed by the existing project.	39,970
ARDS & NORTH DOWN BOROUGH COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Ards Development Bureau &amp; Community Network</b> Frances Street Newtownards Co Down	To deliver a targeted and tailored community engagement programme across Ards and North Down working in partnership with local groups in these areas.	69,000
ARMAGH CITY, BANBRIDGE & CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Drumgor Detached Youth Work Project</b> Moyraverty Community Centre Craigavon Co Armagh	To deliver the programme to two new estates in the area and to continue to develop the existing project working with vulnerable young people.	34,296
<b>Mourneview &amp; Greys Estate – Shankill Parish Caring Association</b> The Jethro Centre Flush Place Lurgan Co Armagh	To deliver support, engagement and intervention programme in the Mourneview estate in South Lurgan targeted at young people who are disaffected from the Peace Process and who are vulnerable to paramilitary recruitment or to anti-social behaviour and crime.	62,200



BELFAST CITY COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Black Mountain Shared Space Project</b> Farset Enterprise Park Springfield Road Belfast Co Antrim	To deliver a three strand project which will engage young people, women and adults from across the areas of Highfield, Springmartin and Moyard. This is a cross community project designed to develop capacity across the target areas and enhance cross community involvement.	80,000
<b>Conflict Resolution Services Ireland</b> Falls Road Belfast Co Antrim	To develop their model of intervention and mediation within the area of West Belfast, to continue to develop the work in Ardoyne area with those communities who feel they have not benefited from the Peace Process.	91,832
<b>Shankill Women's Centre</b> Shankill Road Belfast Co Antrim	SWC will deliver a cross community peace building and employability programme with 72 women from across North and West Belfast.	80,007
<b>Twaddell Woodvale Residents Association</b> The Cabin Twaddell Avenue Belfast Co Antrim	To deliver a Youth and Women's Employment Programme. Capacity building for the management committees of both the womens and residents groups. Conflict transformation programme with young people, women and the wider community	109,857
CAUSEWAY COAST & GLENS BOROUGH COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Ulidia Training</b> Main Street Ballymoney Co Antrim	An innovative traditional skills project in Ballymoney which will engage young people and the wider Loyalist community in a multi phased programme which will include a wider community engagement programme.	102,520
DERRY CITY & STRABANE DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Creggan Enterprises Ltd</b> Rath Mor Centre Blighs Lane Derry Co Londonderry	The extended "Unheard Voices" project will create an outreach programme for women associated with other Peace Impact projects in Strabane, Ballymena and the South Derry areas.	113,061

# Peace Impact Programme

During this financial year the Fund has committed financial assistance to the following projects:

NAME/ADDRESS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NORTH £
<b>Leafair Community Association</b> Skeoge House Leafair Park Derry Co Londonderry	This innovative project will involve Leafair CA, The Carson Project and Ultoniae CHS working in partnership to engage disaffected communities in Derry/Londonderry, Mid and North Antrim to tackle difficult peace building and conflict legacy issues.	120,740
<b>Rosemount Resource Centre</b> Westway Creggan Derry Co Londonderry	To enable a support, development and intervention project for young people and their families in the Derry/Londonderry area who have been subjected to/or are in danger of threats and intimidation by armed paramilitary organisations. It will also offer new opportunities to these vulnerable young people.	108,153
<b>St Columb's Park House/ Londonderry Bands Forum</b> Limavady Road Derry/Londonderry	This extension will enable the project to increase the number of schools accessing its Education Programme. It will enhance the number of bands and participants involved in the Capacity Building Programmes and Cultural workshops.	94,067
<b>Strabane Access Youth Engagement (Strabane AYE)</b> Patrick Street Strabane Co Londonderry	This project will work with disaffected young people and wider communities in the Strabane area providing support, training and other opportunities. The project will engage in peace building and work to mediate around threats from armed groups while building relationships with statutory agencies.	117,064
LISBURN & CASTLEREAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Moygashel Community &amp; Cultural Association</b> Glenwood Court Lisburn Co Antrim	The project aims to provide skills and training for a range of people to access employment opportunities. The project will tackle cultural and historical perceptions of the village and thereby improve relations between the village and neighbouring communities.	55,000

NAME/ADDRESS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NORTH £
<b>Ealu</b> Clonavaddy Road Dungannon Co Tyrone	A community transformation and peace building programme in East Tyrone and North Armagh addressing the legacy of the conflict and issues it has created.	97,000
<b>Expac</b> The Square Dungannon Co Tyrone	The project will work across the border region to target CNR who are not supportive of the political process.	89,500
<b>Sperrin Cultural Awareness Association</b> Union Arcade Union Road Magherafelt Co Londonderry	Sperrin CAA in partnership with Fermanagh SCAA will deliver a programme in counties Londonderry and Fermanagh engaging disaffected young people and the wider community.	113,967
<b>Sperrins &amp; Glens Teach Na Failte</b> Main Street Bellaghy Co Londonderry	This extend project is based in Bellaghy and will continue to engage Republican groupings and wider communities in peacebuilding activity.	96,835
<b>NEWRY, MOURNE &amp; DOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA</b>		
<b>Camlough Community Association</b> Quarter Road Camlough Newry Co Down	A cross border community project between Camlough and Bessbrook in South Armagh and Muirhevnamor in North Louth. Supporting capacity building and delivering a youth strategy.	91,700
<b>Community Restorative Justice – Newry/Armagh</b> Ballybot House Cornmarket Newry Co Armagh	To develop and deliver their model of intervention to a further five housing estates in the Newry area. To create links with the previous PIP areas to support cohesion across Newry.	142,756

# Peace Impact Programme

During this financial year the Fund has committed financial assistance to the following projects:

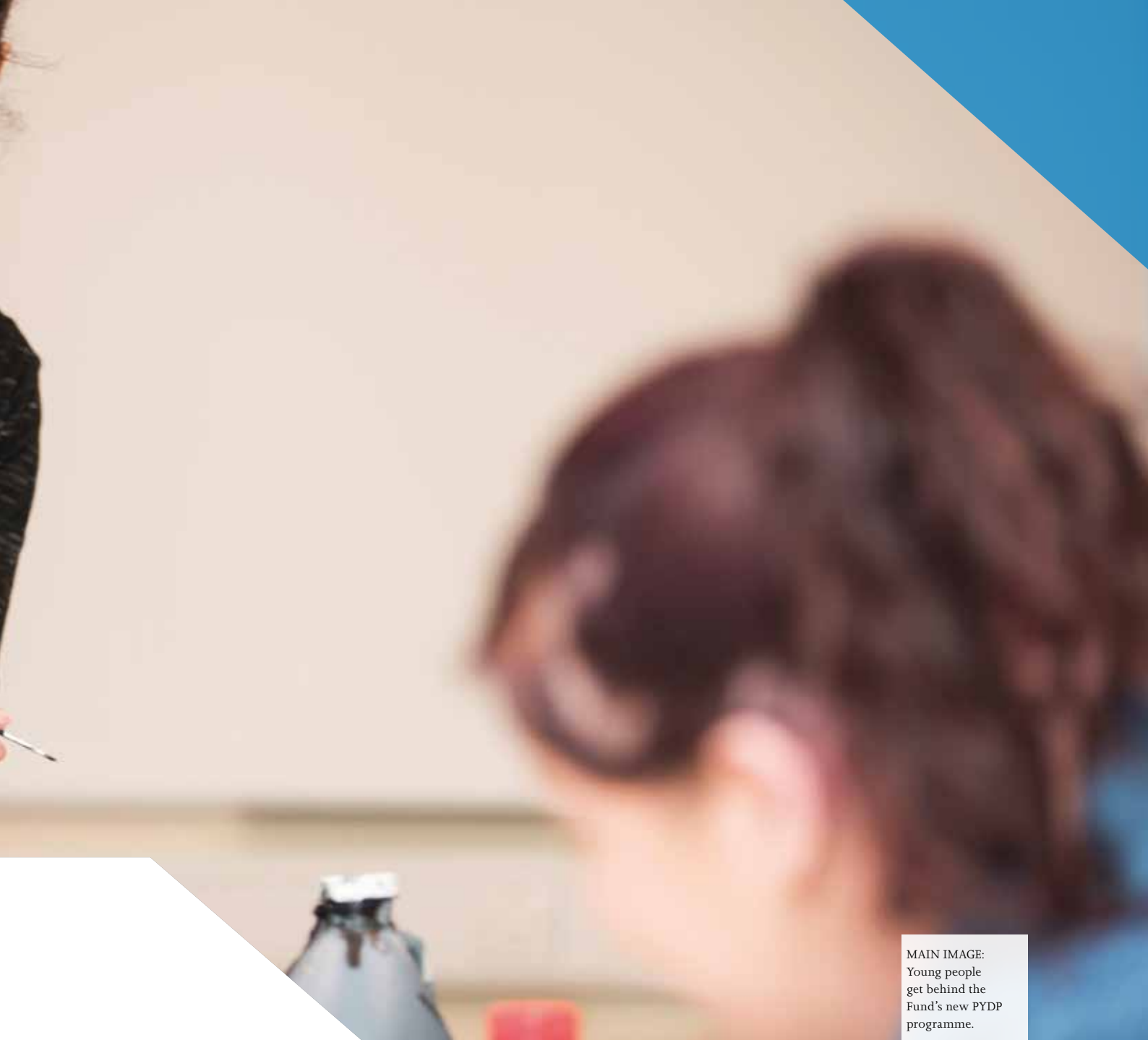
NAME/ADDRESS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SOUTH €
CO CAVAN		
<b>Teach Oscail FRC</b> Tullycamongan Resouce Centre Kilmoooney Drive Cavan Town Co Cavan	A mentoring led initiative this project will offer a unique individual focussed approach to disaffected young people in Cavan Town. Offering accredited training and work placements which will enhance employability.	67,870
CO DONEGAL		
<b>Donegal Youth Service 2016 Project</b> Port Road Letterkenny Co Donegal	Cross border, cross community engagement and training development programme for marginalised and disaffected people in targeted urban and rural areas who don't have access to mainstream services.	88,744
<b>Lifford Clonleigh Resource Centre Finn Valley Mens Project</b> Croaghan Heights Lifford Co Donegal	A Cross border, cross community project for men over the age of 25 to build on their skills, confidence and capacity to develop their own direction.	146,380
CO LOUTH		
<b>Dundalk Youth Centre</b> Roden Place Dundalk Co Louth	A cross border and cross community youth leadership programme. This project will encourage young people from both sides of the community to work together to make a difference to their local communities.	68,644
<b>Foroige Drogheda Turning Point</b> Joyce Way Parkwest Co Dublin	A targeted youth education and development programme working with at risk young people to facilitate their re-engagement with statutory education and services.	90,494

NAME/ADDRESS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SOUTH €
CO MONAGHAN		
<b>Clones Family Resource Centre Ltd</b> Technology Park Jubilee Road Clones Co Monaghan	Cross Community and cross border community development and peace building project catering for a range of participants.	150,716
<b>Youth Work Ireland Monaghan</b> Thomas Street Castleblaney Monaghan Co Monaghan	This project will work in County Monaghan and surrounding border areas using a detached youth work model to engage disadvantaged and disengaged young people.	65,695
CO SLIGO		
<b>Cranmore Community Cooperative Society</b> Acorn House Cranmore Co Sligo	A community development programme engaging in intergenerational, young people and women's projects, including educational and training supports.	70,318
<b>Sligo Local Development Company</b> City Hall Quay Street Sligo Co Sligo	This project will deliver a support programme to facilitate, empower and engage the urban areas of Sligo through community led and driven targeted interventions enabling the creation of a sustainable community platform.	102,288
<b>Sligo Young Enterprises</b> Cleveragh Industrial Estate Sligo Co Sligo	A personal development programme offering at risk vulnerable young people the opportunity for advancement through a range of training programmes.	67,300



# Personal Youth Development Programme

The Personal Youth Development Programme (PYDP) was launched in late 2015 within the Fund's Community Consolidation – Peace Consolidation 2016-2020 Strategy. The programme aims to help at risk young people build and develop life skills that foster good relations, build confidence and resilience and make them more employable.



MAIN IMAGE:  
Young people  
get behind the  
Fund's new PYDP  
programme.

Personal Youth Development Programme (PYDP) seeks to connect young people aged 16-25 to personalised learning, skills and employment opportunities with a central focus on good relations and preparing young people for the world of work. It is interested in engaging young people that are vulnerable to polarisation/recruitment to organisations opposed to the Peace Process and face barriers to participation in mainstream provision.

PYDP is flexible and encourages participants to explore their needs and make decisions

that improve their lives, communities and interactions with others. The programme engages with young people who face a range of issues including; leaving the education system early; substance abuse; affected by homelessness; difficult family backgrounds; been in or close to criminal justice system; suffer from poor health or mental health issues; mistrust of statutory institutions; not participated in civic society in a positive manner; and come from communities with a negative view of their future.

# Cox's Demesne

To say young people growing up in the Cox's Demesne housing estates in Dundalk are disadvantaged is to tell only part of the story.



RIGHT: Participants are offered a range of training opportunities with support from Cox's Demesne.

According to the 2011 census in Ireland, Cox's Demesne was the second most disadvantaged area in the state suffering from high levels of unemployment, a population consisting of a high number of lone parents, a mere 6% uptake of third level education and high levels of drug abuse. The recession and the high level of criminal activity in border areas also pose problems for the young people with the risk of recruitment by dissident republicans and drug gangs.

In 2013, Clodagh O'Mahony developed a youth project through the Fund's Peace Impact Programme (PIP) that delivered training, support and a suite of interventions to those who are disadvantaged or socially excluded in the community. It was a great success, encompassing several interlinking phases which continued until 2016. The end of that project was not the end of the

story though. With the launch of the Fund's Personal Youth Development Programme (PYDP), came an opportunity to expand the work and give more young people alternative routes out of disadvantage.

She says: "In the past projects aimed at 'at risk' young people in this area have been successful, with training and support given to 87 young people. Two have progressed to achieving professional level soccer coaching skills and at least one went on to part-time third level education as a result of our interventions.

"Lessons learned from that earlier PIP project have been invaluable in informing us on how to approach this latest PYDP project, mainly through providing a high level of support and mentorship. We also provide accredited taster courses on things like hairdressing,





LEFT: Developing skills is a core part of the PYDP programme.

RIGHT: Engagement can lead onto further training, apprenticeships and full time employment.

food hygiene, barbering, retailing, call centre work and stable management. This enables us to gauge where individual's interests may lie".

Currently seven young people aged 15-18 are participating in the project after being referred to it by the statutory and voluntary agencies. The project runs in three stages:

- The first phase, lasting up to six months, prepares the young people for formal training by developing literacy and numeracy levels; undertaking a good relations programme and securing personal development;
- The second phase sees the young people move to part-time training with the Magnet Community Training Workshop, a Louth Meath Education & Training Board (LMETB) accredited provider; and
- The third phase involves full-time training, apprenticeships or employment.

Clodagh says: "This process has to be staged so that the young people are not asked to move forward too quickly. Essentially, what we are doing is preparing them for the world of work in easy stages. One young girl is keen to become involved in child care and one of the boys is working with a painter to see if he would like to take it up as a job."

The project works closely with the statutory and voluntary agencies which continue to support the young people during their

**"Lessons learned from that earlier PIP project have been invaluable in informing us on how to approach this latest PYDP project."**

training. But she is keen to point out that the project aims to avoid any duplication of services already provided by statutory organisations.

There is also close liaison with education and training providers and employers and the project hopes to have an impact on social policy directed at young people.

The evolution from PIP to PYDP has been a positive one for Clodagh who says the focus of the PYDP and the different phases of progression have been good for participants: "We are aiming to help very disaffected young people with training and education. These are people who have dropped out of school or training because of multiple needs which made them unable to maintain their participation."

"We are very pleased with the engagement of the young people to date but a lot of work has to go into supporting and challenging them to keep them on board. When they move through phase one of our programme then we will take on another seven young people and so on until we meet our target of 30.

# Personal Youth Development Programme

During this financial year the Fund has committed financial assistance to the following projects:

NAME/ADDRESS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NORTH €
ANTRIM & NEWTOWNABBEY BOROUGH COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Queenspark Women's Group</b> Portland Avenue Newtownabbey Co Antrim	A youth based pilot programme with an individual centred approach to learning for young people aged 16-25.	87,171
CAUSEWAY COAST & GLENS BOROUGH COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Roe Valley Residents Association</b> Keady Way Limavady Co Derry	'Building Brighter Futures' is a structured youth based programme within Limavady focusing on four housing estates.	93,806
MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Galbally Youth &amp; Community Association</b> Lurgylea Road Galbally Co Tyrone	'Game Changer' is a structured programme based on a person centred approach to learning for young people aged 16-25.	92,618
NEWRY, MOURNE & DOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA		
<b>Schomberg Society</b> Newcastle Street Kilkeel Co Down	The 'Fair Fa Ye to the Future' project is a structured youth based programme within the wider Kilkeel and surrounding areas.	80,550
NAME/ADDRESS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SOUTH €
CO CAVAN		
<b>Cavan Foróige</b> Foróige Joyce Way Parkwest Co Dublin	This project will offer a unique, individual focused approach to targeted vulnerable 16-25 year olds in the rural areas of County Cavan. Working with a consortium of local development agencies including An Garda Síochána it will facilitate re-engagement with statutory and non-statutory training.	84,559

CO DONEGAL		
<b>Donegal Youth Service</b> Port Road Letterkenny Co Donegal	A 21 month programme designed to help young people build and develop life skills that foster good relations, build confidence and resilience and make them more employable.	198,817
CO LOUTH		
<b>Coxs Demesne Youth &amp; Community Project</b> Coxs Demense Dundalk Co Louth	A youth and community personal development project, working with young people in Dundalk.	178,987
CO MONAGHAN		
<b>Teach na Daoine</b> Oriel Way Monaghan Co Monaghan	A Personal Youth Development Programme working with young people from the Mullaghmart/Cortolvin area.	70,000
CO LEITRIM		
<b>North Connaught Youth &amp; Community Service</b> Rockwood Parade Co Leitrim	This project will offer a unique, individual focused approach to targeted vulnerable 16-25 year olds in the rural areas of County Leitrim. Working with a consortium of local development agencies including An Garda Siochana it will facilitate re-engagement with statutory and non-statutory training.	88,862
CO SLIGO		
<b>Sligo Foróige</b> Foróige Joyce Way Parkwest Co Dublin	This project will offer a unique, individual focused approach to targeted vulnerable 16-25 year olds in County Sligo. Working with a consortium of local development agencies including An Garda Siochana it will facilitate re-engagement with statutory and non-statutory training.	90,000



# Special Focus — North Belfast

## Transforming Communities in North Belfast

In February, with hope and some trepidation, residents on the Crumlin Road in North Belfast looked on as 270 metres of one of Northern Ireland's longest standing Peace Walls was demolished. Its removal represented a powerful symbol of the remarkable changes that the International Fund for Ireland has been helping to create in areas that remain deeply divided and contested.



MAIN IMAGE:  
A new look for  
the Crumlin Road  
interface in  
North Belfast—  
now an attractive  
landscaped area.

During the Troubles, more than a fifth of all people murdered as a result of political violence died within two square miles of the Ardoyne/Crumlin area. The severe threat posed to both communities over 30 years accounts for the walls being erected in the first place and underscores the complexities that surround their potential removal.

The close proximity of two deeply divided communities in the Nationalist Ardoyne and the Unionist Twaddell, Woodvale and Shankill areas has generated an atmosphere of tension that can still spark into violence as a result of internal or external shocks.

It has been a priority area for the Fund since its creation. During the last five years, the Fund has strategically invested in a cluster of projects within

and across both communities aimed at delivering better outcomes for local people.

Through the Peace Walls Programme, the Twaddell, Ardoyne and Shankill Communities in Transition (TASCIT) project has worked for more than four years to build the confidence that has enabled the 2.5-metre high Crumlin Road brick wall to be replaced with modern landscaping.

Dismantling the physical division in the area carries risk for the people it divides (and has kept safe). However for those living in its shadow it has been a risk worth taking. Following the removal of the wall, Rab McCallum, a member of TASCIT and North Belfast Interface Network Coordinator said: “The residents who live here have decided to reject the fear and negativity that epitomise Peace Walls and



ABOVE: Pictured at last year's launch of the Grace Women's Group Peace Impact Project are Billy Gamble, International Fund for Ireland Board Member; Mary Ellen Campbell, Grace Women's Development Limited; Maureen Doherty, project participant; Rev Dr Lesley Carroll, Fortwilliam and Macrory; and Fr Gary Donegan, Holy Cross Ardoyne.

ABOVE RIGHT: A resident captures the removal of the Peace Wall on the Crumlin Road.



to embrace hope and a better way of life for their children and their grandchildren. It should be a proud day for all concerned, but our gratitude must be primarily directed to the courageous and visionary residents who have taken this historical step.”

The homes of those residents are in close proximity to the Woodvale Road and Twaddell Avenue area, which has endured persistent unrest for three years. Following a decision by the Parades Commission in 2013, violence erupted and Loyalists established a ‘protest camp’ at the end of Twaddell Avenue, facing Ardoyne. The protest, which saw clashes largely, though not solely, between Loyalists and police, continued for three years and cost over £21 million in policing alone, let alone the damage it did to community relations.

The placement of the camp and the negative publicity surrounding it had a major impact on the residents of the Twaddell and Woodvale area as nightly rioting, parades and protests altered the neighbourhood and resulted in house prices plummeting on average from £85,000 to £40,000.

Concerned by the effect of the camp and the potential for young people to be drawn into violence, the Residents Association secured

assistance from the Fund’s Peace Impact Programme for a focused project to mitigate the damaging effects of the dispute. The Association, which has been a partner in TASCIT, implemented a number of diversionary and training activities for young people and started to repair the fractured confidence of the local residents. It became a vocal mechanism for the community to relay its concerns without fear of intimidation.

Speaking in May, Colin Anderson, Chair of the Association said: “There are unique challenges in this area that will take time to unlock, but it’s important that the community has opportunities to develop and transform. This project is supporting residents to take part in honest and open conversations about difficult community issues and giving people access to skills that can change lives for the better”.

He added: “Many of the courses delivered in our first phase were oversubscribed and we expect interest to be high again in the year ahead. Confidence is returning and there is a sense that we are beginning collectively to turn a corner.”

Critically, the project was influential in negotiating a number of compromises which in part ultimately led to the



LEFT: Daily protests at the Twaddell Camp during the height of the trouble.

RIGHT: An agreement is reached and the Twaddell Camp is removed in October 2016.

dismantling of the protest camp after 1,095 days. The Fund was the only funder that was willing to take the risk in the area and was prepared to work with the residents while the camp was ongoing.

The removal of the camp calmed tensions in North Belfast and more widely and has enabled communities to enter new dialogue and build on foundations laid by other efforts within the Peace Impact Programme, including the Grace Women’s Project in Ardoyne.

In 2014, the Fund was the first to back the collaborative cross community project and its efforts to address sensitive interface-related issues. The 17-month initiative brought together women and young people to improve employability, community development and everyday life.

It also opened important early discussions on complex issues relating to identity and the conflict; and provided training and support for young people who could have been at risk of engaging in antisocial and/or unlawful behaviour

In isolation, each of the Peace Walls and Peace Impact Projects have delivered strongly. However, the dividend of the

cluster has proven to be much greater, fostering new confidence between the communities and enabling them to take bold steps to normalise the area.

By supporting and encouraging linkages between projects in this deeply divided area, the Fund can take great credit for a range of transformational measures. To claim total responsibility for these striking outcomes would be a disservice to the efforts of the many individuals, communities and agencies involved. However, without the Fund’s interventions in North Belfast the conditions for change would simply never have been possible.

“Many of the courses delivered in our first phase were oversubscribed and we expect interest to be high again in the year ahead. Confidence is returning and there is a sense that we are beginning collectively to turn a corner.”

# Accounts

Annual Report for the year ended  
30 September 2016

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# Board Members' Statement

The full annual financial statements, from which this summary financial statement is derived and on which the auditors gave an unqualified opinion, were approved on 23 February 2017.

These summarised financial statements may not contain sufficient information to allow for a full understanding of the financial affairs of the International Fund for Ireland ("the Fund") because they do not reflect the performance of the venture capital companies, which are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Fund. For further information the full annual financial statements, the auditors' report on those financial statements and the board members' annual report should be consulted; copies of these can be obtained from The International Fund for Ireland at either 28-32 Alfred Street, Belfast BT2 8EN or PO Box 2000, Dublin 2.

## Statement of Board Members' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements

The Board Members are responsible for preparing the financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the International Fund for Ireland ("the Fund") and of the surplus or deficit of the Fund for that period. In fulfilling that responsibility, they have decided to prepare the financial statements in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

In preparing those financial statements, the Board Members have:

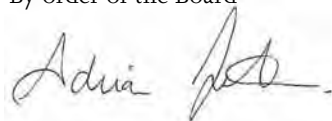
- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- stated whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Fund will continue in business.

The Board Members confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The Board Members are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with best practice. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Fund and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Board Members are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Fund's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom and Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

By order of the Board



Dr Adrian Johnston  
Chairman  
23 February 2017

# Independent Auditors' Report to the Board of the International Fund for Ireland

## REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Our opinion

In our opinion, International Fund for Ireland's non-statutory financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Fund's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

### What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Annual Report, comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 30 September 2016;
- the statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year then ended;
- the income and expenditure account for the year then ended;
- the cash flow statement for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

## RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

### Our responsibilities and those of the Board Members

As explained more fully in the Board Members' Statement set out on page 3, the Board Members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Fund's Board Members as a body for to enable you to fulfil your obligation to the Board to obtain an audit of the Fund's financial statements in accordance with our engagement letter dated 19 August 2016 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come, including without limitation under any contractual obligations of the company, save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

### What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Fund's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Board Members; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the Board Members' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements. We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

#### **OTHER MATTER**

We draw attention to the fact that these financial statements have not been prepared under section 394 of the Companies Act 2006 and are not the company's statutory financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Belfast  
23 February 2017

# Income and Expenditure Account

for the year ended 30 September 2016

	Notes	Total transactions expressed in £ and €			
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
<b>Income</b>	2	<b>2,955</b>	4,529	<b>3,423</b>	6,111
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Approved projects	7	<b>4,995</b>	1,447	<b>5,788</b>	1,952
Net administrative expenses	3	<b>304</b>	206	<b>351</b>	278
		<b>5,299</b>	1,653	<b>6,139</b>	2,230
<b>Excess of expenditure over income</b>		<b>(2,344)</b>	2,876	<b>(2,716)</b>	3,881
<b>Movement in the Fund balance</b>					
At 30 September 2015		<b>24,408</b>	21,451	<b>34,692</b>	29,999
Exchange differences on retranslation at 1 October 2015		<b>97</b>	81	<b>(3,649)</b>	812
		<b>24,505</b>	21,532	<b>31,043</b>	30,811
Excess of expenditure over income for the Year		<b>(2,344)</b>	2,876	<b>(2,716)</b>	3,881
<b>At 30 September 2016</b>		<b>22,161</b>	24,408	<b>28,327</b>	34,692

The amounts above relate to the continuing operations of the Fund. There is no difference between the excess of expenditure over income and its historical cost equivalent. Accordingly, no note of historical cost excess of expenditure over income has been prepared.

## Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses

for the year ended 30 September 2016

	Note	Total transactions expressed in £ and €			
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Excess of expenditure over income		<b>(2,344)</b>	2,876	<b>(2,716)</b>	3,881
Currency translation difference charged to the Fund balance		<b>97</b>	81	<b>(3,649)</b>	812
<b>Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year</b>		<b>(2,247)</b>	2,957	<b>(6,365)</b>	4,693

The notes on pages 61 to 66 form part of the financial statements.

# Balance Sheet

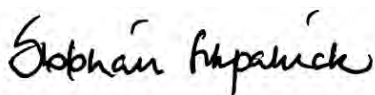
as at 30 September 2016

	Notes	Total transactions expressed in £ and €			
		2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investments	4	6,198	11,198	9,829	16,875
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash at bank and on deposit	12	20,880	15,252	24,199	20,570
Donor contributions due	5	591	2,238	685	3,018
Other amounts receivable	6	35	66	38	89
		21,506	17,556	24,922	23,677
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Approved project expenditure outstanding	7	(2,886)	(2,018)	(3,344)	(2,723)
Creditors	9	(2,657)	(104)	(3,080)	(137)
		(5,543)	(2,122)	(6,424)	(2,860)
<b>Net current assets</b>		15,963	15,434	18,498	20,817
<b>Long term liabilities</b>	10	–	(2,224)	–	(3,000)
<b>Net assets</b>		22,161	24,408	28,327	34,692
<b>Fund balance at 30 September 2016</b>		22,161	24,408	28,327	34,692

Approved by the Board on 23 February 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



Dr Adrian Johnston  
Chairman



Siobhan Fitzpatrick  
Member of the Board

# Cash Flow Statement

for year ended 30 September 2016

	Total transactions expressed in £ and €			
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Excess of expenditure over income	(2,344)	2,876	(2,716)	3,881
<b>Adjustments for:</b>				
Decrease in donor contributions due	1,647	284	2,333	210
Increase / (decrease) in approved project expenditure outstanding	868	(2,159)	621	(2,624)
Decrease / (increase) in other amounts receivable	31	(31)	51	(43)
Increase / (decrease) in creditors and accrued expenses	329	(8)	(57)	(7)
Interest received	(92)	(48)	(107)	(65)
Exchange difference in opening balance	(666)	86	(389)	(4)
<b>Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities</b>	<b>(227)</b>	1,000	<b>(264)</b>	1,348
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Purchase of fixed asset investments	–	–	–	–
Disposal of fixed asset investments	5,000	–	5,794	–
Interest received	92	48	107	65
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>5,092</b>	48	<b>5,901</b>	65
<b>Net increase in cash</b>	<b>4,865</b>	1,048	<b>5,637</b>	1,413
Balance at 1 October 2015	15,252	14,329	20,570	18,341
Retranslation to current year exchange rates	763	(125)	(2,008)	816
Balance at 1 October 2015 retranslated to current year exchange rates	16,015	14,204	18,562	19,157
<b>Balance at 30 September 2016</b>	<b>20,880</b>	15,252	<b>24,199</b>	20,570

The notes on pages 61 to 66 form part of the financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements consists of the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland including Financial Reporting Standard 102. These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention. They are prepared in order to present financial information relating to the International Fund for Ireland (“the Fund”) on a non-consolidated basis.

These summarised financial statements may not contain sufficient information to allow for a full understanding of the financial affairs of the Fund because they do not reflect the performance of the Enterprise Equity venture capital companies, which are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Fund. For further information the full annual financial statements, the auditors’ report on those financial statements and the Board Members’ annual report should be consulted; copies of these can be obtained from the Fund at either 28-32 Alfred Street, Belfast BT2 8EN or PO Box 2000, Dublin 2.

The full annual financial statements, from which this summary financial statement is derived and on which the auditors gave an unqualified opinion, were approved on 23 February 2017.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

### Currencies

The Fund’s transactions are effected in the currencies of each part of Ireland. The financial statements are presented in both currencies, each representing an aggregation of all of the transactions for the year in each part of Ireland translated at the respective exchange rates at the year end. Differences arising on the restatement, to the year end exchange rate, of monetary assets and liabilities (e.g. amounts due from funders, amounts due to projects and bank balances) at the start of the financial year are adjusted against the Fund balance, reported in the statement of total recognised gains and losses and accounted through reserves.

Non-monetary assets (e.g. equity or debt investments in subsidiaries) are not subject to retranslation at each year end. However, any foreign exchange gains or losses arising on the disposal of non-monetary assets are recognised in the income and expenditure account in the period that they arise.

### Approved projects

The Fund make grants to fund or assist in the funding of projects and to make or enter into arrangements which are designed to meet expenditure that promotes economic and social advance and to encourage contact, dialogue and reconciliation between nationalists and unionists throughout Ireland.

The income and expenditure account reflects the anticipated cost of projects approved in the year (after deduction of projects which did not proceed) and related administration expenditure. The projects approved in the year are considered as a hard commitment, which is defined as the grant sum payable over the life of a project on which we have a written contractual agreement with the applicant. Hard commitments are charged to the income statement in the year that the contracts are signed. Project approvals are shown on the balance sheet as a liability, the balance being reduced as payments to grant recipients are released.

### Loans

Funds disbursed to projects by way of loans are reflected in the total of the programme disbursements and are not included in the balance sheet. Any loan repayments received during the year are credited to the income and expenditure account.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

## Interest income

The income and expenditure account includes interest credited to the bank deposit accounts during the year together with interest accrued, but not actually credited, at the year end.

## Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at their purchase cost less any provision for diminution in value. Investment income is included in the income and expenditure account on an accruals basis.

## Income recognition

Donor countries allocate funds on the basis of calendar years. The whole amount allocated is recognised in the financial year when it has been contractually allocated by the donor country.

## Transition to FRS 102

The Fund transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 October 2015. These are the first financial statements prepared under FRS 102. No transitional adjustments were required.

## Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, no significant judgements have been made. There are no key assumptions concerning the future or other key sources of estimation, that have a significant risk of raising a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

## 2 INCOME

	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	€'000	€'000
<b>From donors after exchange rate adjustments</b>				
United States of America (2016: US\$0.75m; 2015: US\$1.25m)	576	824	668	1,111
ROI (2016: 2.5m Euro; 2015: 5m Euro)	2,157	3,707	2,500	5,000
Exchange rate adjustments	109	(76)	124	(100)
	<b>2,842</b>	4,455	<b>3,292</b>	6,011
Interest receivable	72	74	83	100
Miscellaneous income	41	0	48	0
	<b>113</b>	74	<b>131</b>	100
	<b>2,955</b>	4,529	<b>3,423</b>	6,111

The exchange rate adjustments relate to exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of US\$ and Euro denominated donor contributions. The exchange translation gains consist of £109k/€124k of realised gains (2015: £4k/€5k of realised losses and £72k/€95k of unrealised losses). The extent to which any unrealised gain or loss is realised will depend on exchange rate movements up to the date of receipt of contributions due.



### 3 NET ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	€'000	€'000
Board Members' fees	90	91	105	123
Board Meetings	7	18	8	24
Consultancy and other fees	156	127	181	172
Auditors' remuneration - Audit	11	30	12	40
Travelling and subsistence	55	48	64	65
Postage, stationery, telephone and office	16	17	19	23
Promotional and advertising expenses	86	86	100	116
Miscellaneous	20	39	21	52
	<b>441</b>	456	<b>510</b>	615
Less: Contributions receivable from the Government of the UK in respect of certain of the above expenses	<b>(137)</b>	(250)	<b>(159)</b>	(337)
	<b>304</b>	206	<b>351</b>	278

### 4 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Unlisted investment	
	£'000	€'000
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 October 2015	12,124	18,378
Foreign exchange re-translation	–	(1,252)
At 1 October 2015 re-translated	12,124	17,126
Additions	–	–
Disposals	(5,000)	(5,794)
<b>At 30 September 2016</b>	<b>7,124</b>	<b>11,332</b>
<b>Provision</b>		
At 1 October 2015	926	1,503
Charge in year	–	–
<b>At 30 September 2016</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,503</b>
<b>Net book value</b>		
<b>At 30 September 2016</b>	<b>6,198</b>	<b>9,829</b>
At 30 September 2015	11,198	16,875

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

## 5 DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS DUE

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
United States of America				
- 2015 (US\$0.02m)	14	14	17	18
- 2016 (US\$0.750m)	577	–	668	–
European Union				
- 2010 (€3m)	–	2,224	–	3,000
	<b>591</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>3,018</b>

## 6 OTHER AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Government contributions	20	32	23	43
Bank interest receivable	15	34	15	46
	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>89</b>

## 7 APPROVED PROJECT EXPENDITURE OUTSTANDING

The totals of the Fund's project disbursements in the year ended 30 September 2016 and the movements in approved projects outstanding are as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Approved project expenditure outstanding at 30 September 2015	2,018	4,177	2,723	5,347
Foreign exchange re-translation	36	(28)	(341)	248
Approved project expenditure outstanding at 30 September 2015	2,054	4,149	2,382	5,595
Project approvals in the year	4,995	1,447	5,788	1,952
Project disbursements in the year	(4,163)	(3,578)	(4,826)	(4,824)
<b>Approved project expenditure outstanding at 30 September 2016</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>2,723</b>

## 8 CUMULATIVE APPROVED PROJECTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TO DATE

Cumulatively, the totals of the Fund's approved projects and project disbursements to date are summarised:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Total approved projects to date	718,724	713,693	903,603	898,156
Less contributions to investment companies	(27,142)	(27,142)	(40,023)	(40,023)
	<b>691,582</b>	686,551	<b>863,580</b>	858,133
Total disbursements to projects and administration costs to date	(688,696)	(684,533)	(860,236)	(855,410)
<b>Approved project expenditure outstanding at 30 September 2016</b>	<b>2,886</b>	2,018	<b>3,344</b>	2,723

To date the Fund has approved total payments in respect of specific projects and administration costs to a total of £719/€904m (2015: £714m/€898m) after deduction of approved projects which did not proceed.

The approved project expenditure outstanding at 30 September 2016 reported in the balance sheet represents the unspent balance of the projects approved for which a claim for payment of grant has yet to be received.

## 9 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER LESS THAN ONE YEAR

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Accruals	69	76	80	99
Deferred income	–	28	–	38
Loan – IFI Financial investments	2,588	–	3,000	–
	<b>2,657</b>	104	<b>3,080</b>	137

## 10 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 €'000	2015 €'000
Loan – IFI Financial Investments Limited	–	2,224	–	3,000
	–	2,224	–	3,000

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

## 11 LOANS

The aggregate of euro denominated loans made by the Fund and outstanding at 30 September 2016 amounted to €160k (2015: €165k). The equivalent sterling value as translated at the relevant year end rate amounted to £138k (2015: £122k).

## 12 COMPONENTS OF CASH AT BANK AND ON DEPOSIT

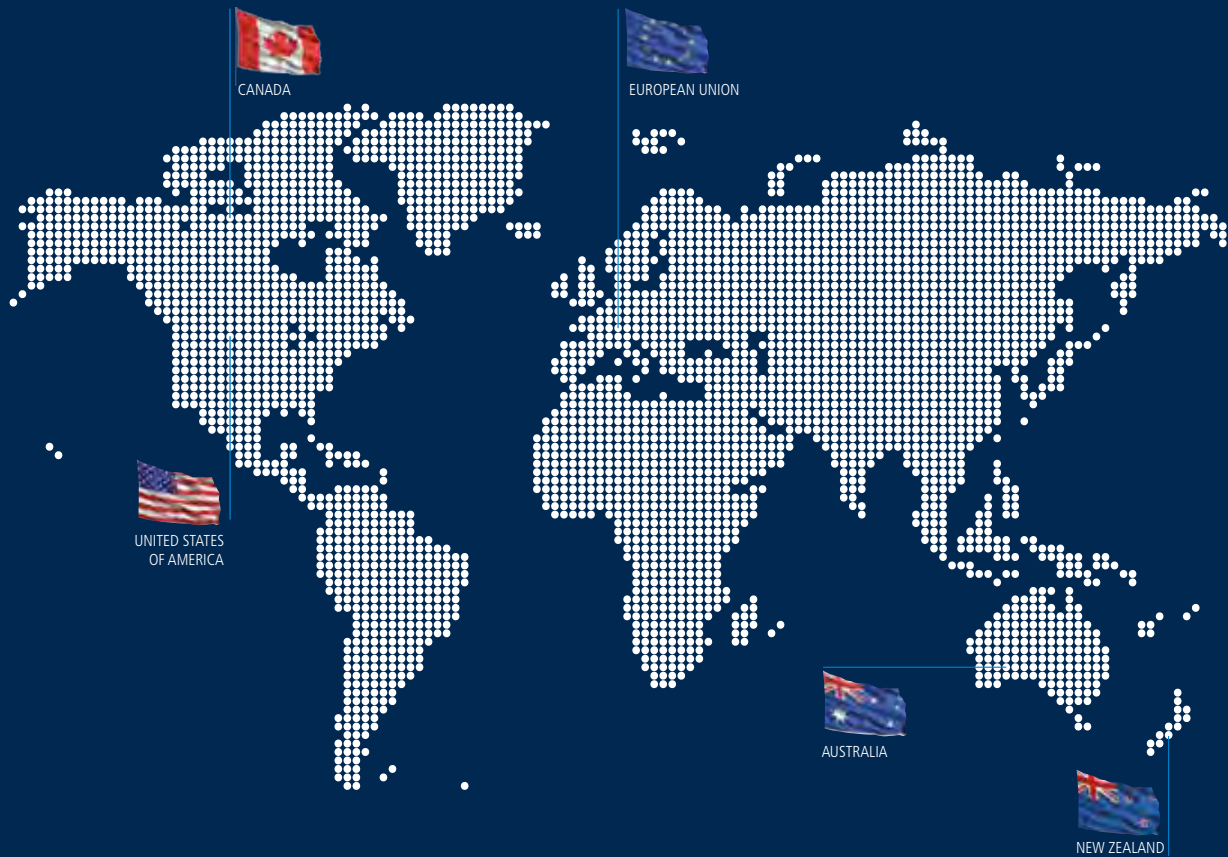
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	€'000	€'000
Cash	20,880	15,252	24,199	20,570
	<b>20,880</b>	15,252	<b>24,199</b>	20,570

## ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR AND OF APPROVED PROJECTS OUTSTANDING AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016 (UNAUDITED)

	Approved projects outstanding at 30 Sept 2015	Retranslated at 30 Sept 2016	Approved projects outstanding at 30 Sept 2015 (retranslated)	Project approvals and admin costs	Project and admin disbursements	Approved projects outstanding at 30 Sept 2016
<b>Expressed in £'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Building Foundations</b>						
CBESR	84	–	84	–	60	24
AMBIT	–	–	–	99	99	–
<b>Building Bridges</b>						
Community bridges	(5)	6	1	–	20	(19)
<b>Building Integration</b>						
Integrating communities	8	–	8	–	3	5
<b>Peace Projects</b>						
Peace walls	530	–	530	806	927	409
Peace impact	1,401	30	1,431	2,976	2,840	1,567
<b>Personal Youth</b>	–	–	–	1,114	214	900
<b>Development</b>	2,018	36	2,054	4,995	4,163	2,886
<b>Expressed in €'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>	<b>€'000</b>
<b>Building Foundations</b>						
CBESR	113	(16)	97	–	69	28
AMBIT	–	–	–	115	115	–
<b>Building Bridges</b>						
Community bridges	(6)	5	(1)	–	23	(24)
<b>Building Integration</b>						
Integrating communities	11	(2)	9	–	3	6
<b>Peace Projects</b>						
Peace walls	715	(101)	614	934	1,074	474
Peace impact	1,890	(227)	1,663	3,447	3,294	1,816
<b>Personal Youth</b>	–	–	–	1,292	248	1,044
<b>Development</b>	2,723	(341)	2,382	5,788	4,826	3,344







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Belfast office: Seatem House, 28-32 Alfred Street, Belfast BT2 8EN

Dublin office: PO Box 2000 Dublin 2 Ireland

[www.internationalfundforireland.com](http://www.internationalfundforireland.com)

@FundforIreland

