Peace IV Strategic Plan	14th June 2016

To: The Leisure and Development Committee
For Decision

Linkage to Council Strategy (2015-19)	
Strategic Theme	Resilient, Healthy & Engaged Communities
Outcome	Council will work to develop and promote stable and cohesive communities across the Borough
Lead Officer	Julie Welsh - Head of Community & Culture
Cost: (If applicable)	n/a

The purpose of this report is that Council approves the Peace IV Strategic Plan in order that a stage one application may be submitted to Special European Programmes Body by the end of June 2016.

Background

The EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation is a unique Structural Funds programme aimed at reinforcing progress towards a peaceful and stable society in Northern Ireland and the Border Region of Ireland.

The PEACE IV Programme aims to build upon the experience of previous programmes by tackling the remaining challenges that exist in building positive relationships and developing shared spaces. Local Authorities across Northern Ireland and the border counties have been asked to prepare Action Plans which demonstrate commitment to tackling real and complex issues, such as racism and sectarianism, which prevent the benefits of a united and shared community from being realised.

Plans must contain practical projects which will contribute to the programmes results and deliver the agreed outputs of the strategic objectives. The plan will be equality proofed.

The strategic objectives for each of the three local authority relevant themes are:

Strategic Theme	Objective
Children and Young People	Enhancing the capacity of children and young people to form positive and effective relationships with others of a different background and make a positive contribution to building a cohesive society.
Shared Spaces and Services	The creation of a more cohesive society through an increased provision of shared spaces and services.
Building Positive Relations	The promotion of positive relations characterised by respect, and where cultural diversity is celebrated and people can live, learn and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has been allocated £3,436,705.34 under the new PEACE IV programme. In order to secure this funding council has developed a local Peace and Reconciliation Strategy and Action Plan which is subject to a two stage assessment process by the Managing Authority for the Programme, the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB).

The Draft Plan, attached in **Annex A** represents a compilation of the peace building issues, and project and programme ideas and approaches as identified through a wide ranging and comprehensive consultation and engagement process. A stage 1 submission based on this paper will be submitted to the SEUPB on 21st June 2016, while a more detailed action plan will be developed through the Peace IV Partnership and submitted in September 2016. The first meeting of the Partnership will take place on the 13th June in order to review the plan and make recommendations to contribute to the stage one application.

Strategy Development process

The Consultation and engagement process included a series of well publicised public meetings and focus groups which were advertised widely in the press, through local community networks, through council staff networks and on Facebook.

This included a total of four public meetings held in Limavady, Ballymoney, Coleraine and Ballycastle. A series of focus groups also took place across the Borough targeting area based groups, Section 75 groups, Council Staff, Elected Members, Statutory Bodies, Culture and Faith Groups, Youth and Peace Groups. A final public meeting included invitations to all who had taken part in the consultations to a co-design, round table workshop. A number of one to one consultations also took place to supplement focus groups and thematic gaps required under the indicative PEACE IV themes. An online survey was carried out during this period to which 55 people responded.
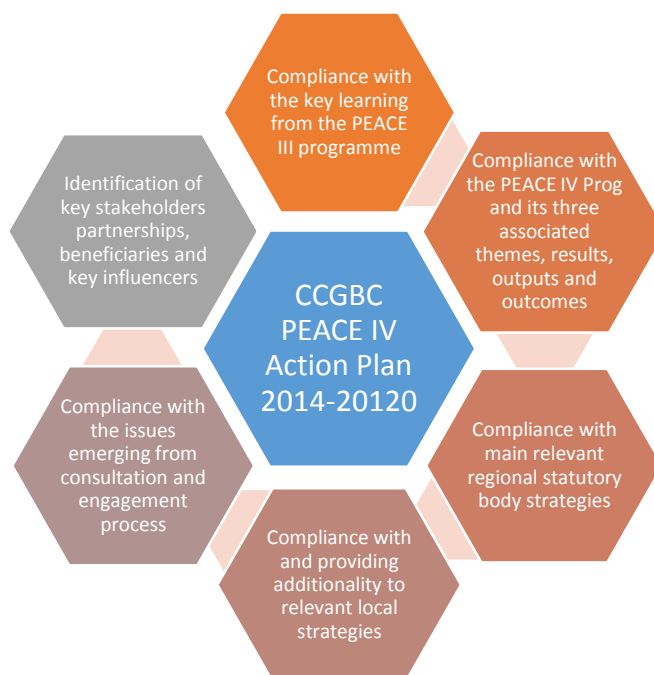
During these consultations participants were asked about the local peace building issues in the area, suggested actions and projects which could assist in addressing them and what some of the barriers may include.

Both the strategic context and evidence base was established through desktop research. This process examined local and regional strategies and plans alongside consideration of a socio economic profile, contextualising the statistical data and affirming the priority programmes and approaches.

The draft strategy includes the strategic context, socio economic profile, the online survey results, North East PEACE III Programme, North East PEACE III Programme, PEACE IV Programmes, Strategic Recommendations, PEACE IV Plan Costs, Risk Analysis and Constraints to overcome, Management Arrangement and Monitoring and Evaluation.

The CCG PEACE IV Strategic Framework

The draft programmes contained within the plan have been developed by ensuring compliance with the strategic framework as per diagram below. This ensures that the programmes achieve the results and outcomes expected, that they are relevant to the engagement and consultation findings, aligned to the strategic context and that they complement the emerging community planning process.

The central hexagon reads: **CCGBC PEACE IV Action Plan 2014-20120**

Surrounding hexagons:
- Compliance with the key learning from the PEACE III programme
- Compliance with the PEACE IV Prog and its three associated themes, results, outputs and outcomes
- Compliance with main relevant regional statutory body strategies
- Compliance with and providing additionality to relevant local strategies
- Compliance with the issues emerging from consultation and engagement process
- Identification of key stakeholders partnerships, beneficiaries and key influencers

Strategic Recommendations

The strategy has made the following key recommendations in terms of developing the detailed action plan and programmes therein. These include:

- That the programme is built on the key learning from the NE PEACE III programme.
- That the programme takes cognisance of the more diverse community makeup of the new Council and the importance of equity and equality of opportunity across the area.
- The programme should be developed using a co-design process, in that delivery agents should engage participants in the design and delivery of the programme. This will mean a three to four-month engagement and co-design process as part of each programme.
- That the programme takes a multi-sectoral approach to its delivery engaging a range of agencies in its development and delivery with a focus on long term sustainable peace building linked to community planning.
- That the programme focuses on those who have never engaged in peace building before as well as those that have done do, including having a focus on the hard issues and build resilience among local people to build a more shared society locally.
- Outcomes focused.

Peace IV Programmes

A total of 21 programmes against the prescribed 3 key strategic themes are contained within the strategy for consideration. These are aligned to the strategic framework as described within the report, and will take cognisance of the key recommendations in the development of the detailed action plan and terms of reference associated with these programmes, subject to input and recommendations of the Peace IV Partnership.

Recommendation

That as the final decision making body, Council approves the Peace IV Strategic Plan in order that a stage one application may be submitted to Special European Programmes Body by the end of June 2016.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council PEACE IV Plan 2014-2020

Draft Peace IV Plan 2014 – 2020

For consideration by Council

1st June 2016

Table of Contents

Table of Tables

Table of Figures

Executive Summary

The EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation is a unique Structural Funds programme aimed at reinforcing progress towards a peaceful and stable society in Northern Ireland and the Border Region of Ireland. It represents the European Union's commitment to supporting the peace process across the region and was initially launched in 1995.

The PEACE Programme will provide support to projects that contribute towards the promotion of greater levels of peace and reconciliation. The Programme will also place a strong emphasis on promoting cross-community relations and understanding in order to create a more cohesive society. Projects must be able to tangibly demonstrate how they will contribute towards the results and outputs of the Programme to create a shared understanding of the past and a fundamental change in attitudes and behaviour.

As was the case with PEACE III, the new PEACE IV Programme will embed the concept of reconciliation into the objectives and desired results of the Programme. There will be a strong emphasis on promoting cross-community relations and understanding.

Four specific objectives have been identified for PEACE IV, three of which are being delivered through the local authority programme. These themes are:

1. Shared Education – delivered centrally;
2. Children and Young People;
3. Shared Spaces and Services;
4. Building Positive Relations

The Action Plans should contain practical projects which will contribute to the programmes results and deliver the agreed outputs of the strategic objectives. The plan will be equality proofed.

The most significant change in the 2014 – 2020 funding period is the clear 'results orientation' of the Programme. 'Results Orientation' means focusing the design, delivery and measurement of the Peace Action Plan on the change that the plan wishes to achieve. Plans must demonstrate how the programme and each of its component parts will have a measurable effect in contributing to the results.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has been allocated £3,436, 705.34 under the new PEACE IV programme. In order to secure this funding council has developed a local Peace and Reconciliation Strategy and Action Plan which is subject to a two stage assessment process, by the Managing Authority for the Programme, the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB).

The following Draft Plan represents a compilation of the peace building issues, and project and programme ideas and approaches as identified through a wide ranging and comprehensive consultation and engagement process. A stage 1 submission based on this paper will be submitted to the SEUPB on 21st June 2016 while a more detailed action plan

will be submitted in September 2016.   Consultation to develop the Strategy and Action Plan commenced on 8 March 2016.

The Consultation and engagement process included a series of public meetings and focus groups, desktop research, socio economic profile and an online survey. This document includes the strategic context, socio economic profile, the online survey results, North East PEACE III Programme, North East PEACE III Programme, PEACE IV Programmes, Strategic Recommendations, PEACE IV Plan Costs, Risk Analysis and Constraints to overcome, Management Arrangement and Monitoring and Evaluation

The Strategic Context

The strategic context of CC&GBC local strategies and plans highlights the synergies and links to the PEACE IV Plan. The outcomes and how they link for the design, development and delivery of the programme, in partnership making it sustainable long term manner, for outcomes for peacebuilding is of significant relevance. The strategy takes account of the key strategies including CC&G Borough Council Strategy 2015-19, CC&G Borough Council Community Plan, CC&G Borough Council Community Development Strategy 2015 - 2018, CC&G Borough Council Good Relations Strategy 2014-2017, CC&GBC Policing and Community Safety Partnership Strategy 2015-2019, C&G Borough Council Interim Local Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020, CC&GBC Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships, CC&G Borough Council Culture, Arts and heritage Strategy (Draft) 2016-2021 'Open Doors to Culture', Education Authority (EA) Regional Youth Development Plan Interim Framework 2016-17, EA Draft Regional Youth Development Action Plan 2016-2017 and the NE Peace III Action Plan Framework completed 31 December 2014.

The Socio Economic Summary

In most instances the Causeway Coast and Glens model does not show significant deviation from the regional model. However, some of the larger deviations were in respect of Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion. Deviation is a factor in respect of the community development capacity in the Council model as for both civic and wider society this will be their first experience living and working in a more balanced demographic Council area.

The PEACE IV Plan is cognisant of this when designing its programmes and investments for the long term peace building processes. High levels of multiple deprivation have a direct links to anti-social behaviour and how it affects everyday quality of life in certain areas. Racism and sectarianism in local communities is reflected and linked to segregation and lack of understanding of people from different backgrounds. There are also issues which have been associated through consultation with prejudice, paramilitaries, bonfires, parades and ongoing tensions in communities which continues to cause issues.

20.17% of people in the CC&G are also have long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities and long term economically inactivity levels remain a concern which are contributory factors for consideration while designing the PEACE IV Plan. The strategic framework used to design the plan ensures suitability and maximum impact.

The Online Survey Results

The online survey respondents included, residents, the business community, community groups and representatives, leisure groups etc. It included 29 questions and demonstrated perceptions of the previous PEACE programme and thoughts about the positive impact (25%) and negative impact (31%) as a result. An important series of questions concerning sense of belonging (95%) to their local area and they are generally proud of where they live (96%). However, respondents (52%) feel that they have limited influence in decisions made by Council on their local area, linked to this they feel that the Community has not got a voice (41%)and 35% of respondents did not feel a strong sense of belonging to the new Council Area. 77% trust their public bodies. 36% of respondents feel concerned about paramilitary activity in their area.

The causes of tension in the local area, included, Paramilitaries (62%), anti-social behaviour and crime locally (53%), social and economic issues not being addressed in local areas (57%), hate crimes and intolerance (57%), cultural intolerance (56%), graffiti (56%) and lack of understanding of the perspective of others (55%) as the top seven issues.

Perceived prejudice against Catholics, Protestants and Minority Ethnic Communities in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area is quite high with 90% believe that prejudice exists against the Catholic community, 87% of respondents believed prejudice exists against Ethnic Minorities and 86% believe that prejudice exists against the Protestant community. When asked about levels of sectarianism and racism respondents consider that sectarian (55%) and raciest (36%) attitudes have remained the same over the past 2 years.

Respondents emphasised the importance of the three local PEACE IV PEACE building themes in order of importance

1. Children and Young People (96%)
2. Shared spaces and services (95%)
3. Building positive relations at local level (93%)

The online survey demonstrates the quantitative element of the consultation process and reinforces the needs in more detail. Good ideas relating to the issues and solutions required through the PEACE IV plan have been included within the consideration strategic framework used to design the plan ensures suitability and maximum impact.

North East PEACE III Programme

A budget allocation of £4.1 million was provided for the period 2011-2014. The plan aimed to improve trust and understanding of the different religions, cultures and beliefs among ordinary people of these minority and the existing majority communities thus improving social inclusion of minority communities and celebrating diversity.

It recognised that many communities have been affected by the troubles and that many issues are still regarded as difficult issues.   Among these are territorial marking issues like flags, murals, kerb painting and emblems. Others include parades and issues of

Paramilitarism all of which need to challenged and practically and inclusively tackled. Much of this is also linked with other social and economic issues, which necessitate an integrated approach to the delivery of the plan. The Peace III learnings highlight approaches to be included in the design around considering the amount of time required to deliver long term projects effectively between all its partners. It aims to ensure positive leadership from the Peace partnership, political, media and community leaders and create a sense of ownership to build the long term sustainable capacity and attitudinal change with the "right people" in implemented The peacebuilding programme strives to learn from the past that building trust and defusing potential situations through early initiatives and effective communications, in a sensitive manner, can create the vision for developing sustainable peace building in the future.

Online Survey Results

In total 347 people were engaged during the consultation process. The new PEACE IV plan is driven by results, outputs and outcomes which are expected to be achieved across the three themes. These were considered in the prioritisation of the issues and in the development of the action plans. The main peace building issues in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area under each of the three themes were collated based on all of the public meetings, focus groups and one to one consultations undertaken, the results from the online survey and the desk research undertaken. An emerging approaches and programmes synthesis summary of the emerging approaches and programme was outlined in three themes detailing project suggestions in relation to SEUPB indicative actions guidance.

PEACE IV Programmes

The strategic framework used to ensure suitability and maximum impact of the CCG PEACE IV Plan demonstrates the importance of results and outcomes against the three main themes of the PEACE IV programme and builds on the experience of previous programmes by tackling the remaining challenges that exist in building positive relationships and developing shared spaces. The framework which guided the design of the programmes (contains six synergy areas) to make sure it was relevant, engaging and encompassed the consultation findings. It also ensured complementarity with the emerging community plans process.

Synergy Area 1: Compliance with the key learning from the previous NE PEACE III programme

Synergy Area 2: Compliance with the PEACE IV Programme and its three associated themes, results, outputs and outcomes – see Table 9

Synergy Area 3: Compliance with main relevant regional statutory body strategies in particular Together: Building a United Community; The Racial Equality Strategy 2015-2025; the Draft Programme for Government - 2016-2021

Synergy Area 4: Compliance with and providing additionality to relevant local strategies.

Synergy Area 5: Compliance of the issues emerging from the consultation and engagement process including the e-survey

Synergy Area 6: Identification of key stakeholders (collaborative partnerships, beneficiaries and key influencers).

Strategic Recommendations

• Ensure that the programme is built on the key learning from the previous NE PEACE III programme

• Ensure that the programme takes cognisance of the more diverse community makeup of the new Council and the importance of equity and equality of opportunity across the area

• The programme should be developed using a co-design process, in that delivery agents should engage participants in the design and delivery of the programme. This will mean a three to four-month engagement and co-design process as part of each programme

• Ensure that the programme takes a multi-sectoral approach to its delivery engaging a range of agencies in its development and delivery with a focus on long term sustainable peace building - this is linked to community planning and will be further bedded in once the partnership sits under one of the Community planning committees post April 2017

• Ensure that the programme focuses on those who have never engaged in peace building before as well as those that have done do. It needs to have a focus on the hard issues and build resilience among local people to build a more shared society locally

• It should be outcomes focused

PEACE IV Plan Costs

Included are the Staff, Overheads and Programme costs. These are assumed based on SEUPB guidelines of 12% of peace action plan direct costs (indicative of the total of the three themes) and indirect cost for overheads have been calculated based on 15% of the salary costs.

Risk Analysis and Constraints to overcome

Risks to implementing projects and actions and strategies to overcome have been incorporated into the design of the programme. These are broad ranging issues.

Management Arrangement

A new Peace IV Partnership which will eventually sit under one of the Community Planning Groups will comprise of 11 x elected members, representative of the political make up of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council. (The D'Hondt principle was applied as per normal practice in Council) for selection. 10 social partners will be recruited through a publicly advertised open and transparent process. They will bring a range of peace building skills and expertise and will ensure a wide and balanced representation of voices from across the CCG area. A range of statutory bodies (including non- departmental public body representation) will be asked to participate in the partnership, in an advisory capacity. Representation will be sought from those bodies which reflect the priority themes, issues and target groups of the Peace IV Programme. Three of the appointed Elected Members will sit on the recruitment panel to select the appropriate social partners.

An initial Partnership meeting will take place on the 13th June to approve the first stage of the application process in advance of the Stage 1 submission on the 21st June 2016. Once social partners are appointed the PEACE IV Partnership will proceed with a full Partnership Agreement in place.

A formal Partnership Agreement between the members of the Peace IV Partnership will to be entered into. The Partnership Agreement will define the rules of procedure for the work to be carried out and the relations that will govern them in order to implement the Peace IV Strategy and Action Plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the overall Programme and respective projects will be carried out on an ongoing basis by the Secretariat in compliance with any requirements as set out within the Programme. In order to ensure a consistent and robust approach to monitoring all funded projects will be expected to take part in specific training in monitoring and evaluation activities. A standardised 'tool-kit' will be developed which will be given to all projects to ensure all the appropriate monitoring information is recorded and reported on at the required points throughout the project delivery.

Background to the PEACE Programme

The PEACE Programme

The EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation is a unique Structural Funds programme aimed at reinforcing progress towards a peaceful and stable society in Northern Ireland and the Border Region of Ireland. It represents the European Union's commitment to supporting the peace process across the region and was initially launched in 1995.

The PEACE Programme will provide support to projects that contribute towards the promotion of greater levels of peace and reconciliation. The Programme will also place a strong emphasis on promoting cross-community relations and understanding in order to create a more cohesive society.

Projects must be able to tangibly demonstrate how they will contribute towards the **results and outputs of the Programme** to create a shared understanding of the past and a fundamental change in attitudes and behaviour.

In line with the Europe 2020 strategy the European Commission requires that all of the new 2014-2020 programmes be more 'concentrated'. Therefore, PEACE IV will focus on a narrower range of activities to ensure that there is sufficient available funding to bring about significant change.

The PEACE IV Programme aims to build upon the experience of previous programmes by tackling the remaining challenges that exist in building positive relationships and developing shared spaces. Local Authorities across Northern Ireland and the border counties have been asked to prepare Action Plans which demonstrate commitment to tackling real and complex issues, such as racism and sectarianism, which prevent the benefits of a united and shared community from being realised.

As was the case with PEACE III, the new PEACE IV Programme will embed the concept of reconciliation into the objectives and desired results of the Programme. There will be a strong emphasis on promoting cross-community relations and understanding.

Four specific objectives have been identified for PEACE IV, three of which are being delivered through the local authority programme. These themes are:

- *Shared Education – delivered centrally[1];*
- Children and Young People;
- Shared Spaces and Services;
- Building Positive Relations

The Action Plans should contain practical projects which will contribute to the programmes results and deliver the agreed outputs of the strategic objectives. The plan will be equality proofed.

---

[1] The shared education priority will be implemented through shared partnerships between schools in Northern Ireland and schools in the Border counties of Republic of Ireland and will be a regional project.

The strategic objectives for each of the three local authority relevant themes are:

Table 1: Strategic objectives for local authorities

Strategic Theme	Objective
Children and Young People	Enhancing the capacity of children and young people to form positive and effective relationships with others of a different background and make a positive contribution to building a cohesive society
Shared Spaces and Services	The creation of a more cohesive society through an increased provision of shared spaces and services
Building Positive Relations	The promotion of positive relations characterised by respect, and where cultural diversity is celebrated and people can live, learn and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance

The most significant change in the 2014 – 2020 funding period is the clear 'results orientation' of the Programme. 'Results Orientation' means focusing the design, delivery and measurement of the Peace Action Plan on the change that the plan wishes to achieve. Plans must demonstrate how the programme and each of its component parts will have a measurable effect in contributing to the results.

The CC&GBC Council area stretches west to east from Lough Foyle to the Glens of Antrim, and south from the Atlantic coast and Rathlin Island. The area includes landmarks such as the Giants Causeway world heritage site and Carrick-a-Rede rope-bridge.

The CC&GBC has 31 historic parks and gardens, 15 national nature reserves, and 4 areas of outstanding natural beauty. The size of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is 1,968 square kilometres. This is 14.0% of Northern Ireland's total land mass.
The area borders three other Council areas: Mid and East Antrim Borough Council, Mid Ulster District Council, and Derry City and Strabane District Council.

The Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is one of the largest Councils in Northern Ireland in terms of land mass. The Council area contains some of Northern Ireland's most prominent visitor attractions and natural environments in Western Europe. There are almost 120 designations across the council area which merit special status, including Natural Nature Reserves, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Blue Flag Beaches. The area has many natural attractions such as coastlines, beaches, hills, mountains, water and islands.

The following map shows the CC&GBC area. It has 7 District Electoral areas colour coded and the 40 Electoral Wards are named in the map.

Figure 1: Map of CC&GBC

1. Coolessan	7. Quarry
2. Greystone	8. Mount Sandel
3. Roeside	9. Windy Hall
4. Churchland	10. Ballymoney North
5. Waterside	11. Ballymoney East
6. University	12. Ballymoney South

Section 1: Introduction

This PEACE IV plan has been developed within the context of a changing planning environment across all of Northern Ireland with the introduction of community planning.

The Department of the Environment[2] defines Community Planning as "a process led by Councils in conjunction with partners and communities to develop and implement a shared vision for their area, a long term vision which relates to all aspects of community life and which also involves working together to plan and deliver better services which make a real difference to people's lives".   It is a process by which the council and its community planning partners identify long term objectives for improving the social well-being of the district, the economic well-being of the district and the environmental well-being of the district as well as contributing to sustainable development and for the planning, provision and improvement of public services. Peace building will be identified as one of the core elements of community planning within the area.

The purpose of community planning is to develop a long term vision and plan for the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough area and all its citizens based on thorough analysis of needs, priorities and opportunities to address them. The process will aim to achieve an overall, integrated view of the social, economic and environmental well-being, sustainability, equality and good relations, and tackling poverty, social exclusion and deprivation are themes that permeate across central and local government policy and service provision, and therefore should be embedded in the community planning process. The Community Plan as a strategic planning tool will be the key over-arching framework for partnerships and initiatives in our Council area and at local and neighbourhood levels. It is not seen as an additional or parallel process to structures already in place.

Developing and implementing the Community Plan is a major undertaking and will involve partnership working at many different levels in the area. The aim will be to try and integrate wide ranging streams of public life, weaving these together and producing a statement outlining the future direction for the new Council area and how it will be achieved. As lead partner, Council is currently establishing a process to work alongside statutory agencies and others to develop and implement a shared vision for promoting the well-being of our area and to improve quality of life for our citizens.

The "Community Partners Order 2016" was recently debated and agreed in the NI Assembly. The statutory partners of Council designated by this legislation and forming the initial participants in the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Planning Strategic Partnership alongside 10 Elected Members of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council are as follows: Police Service for NI, Tourism NI , Education Authority for NI, Northern Health and Social Care Trust, Western Health and Social Care Trust, Health and Social Care Board, Housing Executive NI, Public Health Agency, NI Fire and Rescue Service, Invest NI, Sport NI, Libraries NI and the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS).

---

[2] Local Government Reform Guidance to Councils: Community Planning Foundation Programme, DoE, October 2013)

The Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Peace IV Plan 2014-2020

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has been allocated £3,436, 705.34 under the new PEACE IV programme. In order to secure this funding council has developed a local Peace and Reconciliation Strategy and Action Plan which is subject to a two stage assessment process, by the Managing Authority for the Programme, the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB).

The following Draft Plan represents a compilation of the peace building issues, and project and programme ideas and approaches as identified through a wide ranging and comprehensive consultation and engagement process. A stage 1 submission based on this paper will be submitted to the SEUPB on 21st June 2016 while a more detailed action plan will be submitted in September 2016.   Consultation to develop the Strategy and Action Plan commenced on 8 March 2016. It comprised the following.
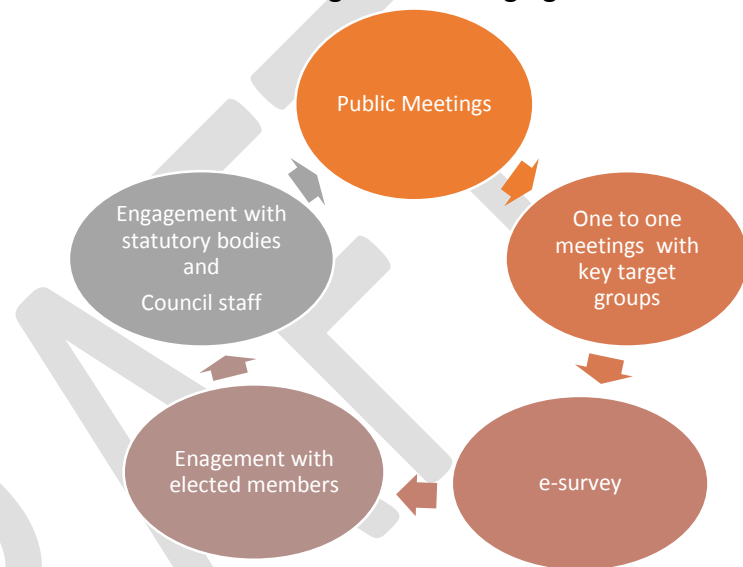
Figure 2: Consultation process

The Consultation and engagement process included a series of well publicised public meetings and focus groups which were advertised widely in the press, through local community networks, through council staff networks and on Facebook.

The consultation processes commenced on 8th March 2016. It included a total of four public meetings were held across the CC&G area in Limavady, Ballymoney, Coleraine and Ballycastle. A series of focus groups took place in these four areas too which included area based groups, Section 75 groups, Council Staff, Elected Members, Statutory Bodies, Culture and Faith Groups, Youth and Peace Groups. A final public meeting included invitations to all who had taken part in the consultations to come together at a co-design round table workshop. A number of one to one consultations also took place to supplement focus groups and thematic gaps required under the indicative PEACE IV themes. An online survey was also carried out during this period to which 55 people responded. An evidence base has been established through desktop research conducted in developing the strategic context taking into consideration local and regional strategies and plans to be accessed within the framework of the PEACE IV plan development. A socio economic profile has also been

included contextualising the statistical data and affirming the priority programmes and approaches.

During these consultations participants were asked about the local peacebuilding issues in the area, suggested actions and projects which could assist in addressing them and what some of the barriers maybe.

The meetings and focus groups were facilitated by Blu Zebra and Council Staff. At the meetings information concerning the new PEACE IV programme, its expected results, outputs and outcomes were shared. Participants were given copies of a presentation and an information sheet about the programme in the Causeway Coast and Glens area.

Section 75 Equality forms were distributed to all attendees at the public meetings and other one to one events. Not all people completed these but they are a good indication of the spread of consultees. A total of 193 forms were completed demonstrating a representative of the majority of the community from the CC&G area. (Summary of results in Appendix 6)

Section 2: Strategic Context

A number of *key* strategic documents have been reviewed as part of the development of this strategy, the priorities of which need to be taken into account in the development of this strategy.   (See Appendix 2 for full summary)

Figure 3: Key strategic documents

In summary the strategic context of CC&GBC strategies and plans highlights the relevance, synergies and links to the PEACE IV Plan below. These have been influenced and guided by the vision, aims and objectives of the Northern Ireland regional contexts:

CC&G Borough Council Strategy 2015-19- The Strategy's core themes link with Peace IV programme through need to provide effective and sustainable public services – linking to shared spaces and services and placing local communities at the heart of decision making - linking to need for local and civic leadership.

CC&G Borough Council Community Plan - The emerging Community Plan has a strong focus on outcomes. The outcomes of PEACE IV complement those of the Community plan. Two of the five priority 'draft' themes arising from the Community Plan that are relevant to Peace IV include social wellbeing and community resilience, in terms of promotion of emotional wellbeing, shared facilities and resources, increasing connectivity to name but a few.

Linking strategically and operationally with the key statutory stakeholders of the Community Planning Partnership in order to mainstream peace building will be one of the core elements of the partnership and leadership element of the new PEACE IV strategy.

CC&G Borough Council Community Development Strategy 2015 - 2018- CC&G Borough Council Community Development focuses on developing both cohesive and connected communities by engaging and working in partnership with key stakeholders, raising capacity and needs based service provision at a local level. The outcomes of PEACE IV complement those of the Council Community Development Plan through links to the four strands including synergies with Building Positive Relations to engage communities, create sustainability and encourage capacity development and evidence of need in partnership with statutory and voluntary organisations.

CC&G Borough Council Good Relations Strategy 2014-2017 - This PEACE IV strategy is inextricably linked with OFMDFM's Together: Building a United Community Priorities. The Good Relations team have been proactively engaged in the consultation exercise for the development of the plan and will assist communities to engage in the various programmes and initiatives. The PEACE IV plan complements the Good Relations Action plan. There is significant synergy between the two and opportunities for collaborative work moving forward. Both are outcomes based plans with similar outcomes and issues, including children & young people addressing good relations and peacebuilding, shared, safe and welcoming spaces and building positive relations at a local level. The Good Relations strategy provides the building blocks/foundations on which to further peace building efforts within the Peace IV Strategy.

CC&GBC Policing and Community Safety Partnership Strategy 2015-2019 - Through the consultation it was evident that there were some issues identified that are similar to those identified and prioritised within the PCSP strategy including anti-social behaviour and its effects on neighbourhoods, harm caused by drugs and alcohol and issues linked to paramilitarism and organised crime, hate crime in particular sectarianism and racism. There is significant synergy between the two strategies and opportunities for collaborative work moving forward.

CC&G Borough Council Interim Local Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020 - The RDP has particular relevance for the development of the Peace IV plan as it has a focus on rural areas across the area.

'Silent' sectarianism was identified as an issue in rural area. There are many opportunities to examine how to develop civic spaces within the village plans where communities can come together and meet and engage with one another with increased ease. In this way sectarianism and prejudice can be broken down and challenged through relationship building, promoting a greater sense of belonging/social cohesion. There are also opportunities within the village plans and the basic services to explore how shared services can be encouraged in a clustered manner across the area.

The RDP in the main is a capital development programme. The village plans offer opportunities for the development of a range of excellent projects that could build community connections and relationships while adding to the economic and social vitality of these areas. Coupled with this, they have been developed in partnership with local communities, on an inclusive and cross community basis and offer an excellent platform for delivering PEACE projects.

CC&GBC Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships- There is a correlation between areas of deprivation and areas where tensions exist or where the visible manifestations of the conflict are more apparent. The PEACE IV Strategy will work in close partnership with those officers engaged in these programmes to ensure a link with hard to reach and access groups and will ensure that there is synergy and collaborative opportunities identified and maximised through the programme. There are opportunities to explore how Neighbourhood Renewal areas' efforts in social and physical regeneration could be developed through the Peace IV strategy, including opportunities for collaborative efforts between both partnerships, both of which share membership, to tackle symptoms and underlying issues affecting both strategies.

CC&G Borough Council Culture, Arts and heritage Strategy (Draft) 2016-2021 'Open Doors to Culture'- There is a strong link between culture and heritage and issues being discussed for Peace IV, particularly in relation to shared spaces and services (Enhancing our cultural venues & assets), Children and young People (Investing in creative learning & skills development) and Building Positive Relations (Developing our history, heritage and cultural tourism & Participation, inclusion and equality). Communication and advocacy would complement Peace IV initiatives to encourage wider community participation across all Peace IV themes.

Education Authority (EA) Regional Youth Development Plan Interim Framework 2016-17 - Children and Young people is one of the three priorities of the PEACE IV programme. The Education Authority and local schools have an important role to play in engaging with young people and are an important conduit through which others can engage with young people. A long term developmental approach is to be taken to working with children and young people who are marginalised/ disadvantaged in the community with the aim of building sustained, meaningful and purposeful contact between individuals and groups of different

backgrounds. This dovetails with the EAs approach to working with children and young people. Engagement with the Education Authority is fundamental to the delivery of the PEACE plan.

EA Draft Regional Youth Development Action Plan 2016-2017 - The actions within the CC&GBC EA Area Plan 2014-2018 should enable both programmes to work together to address the needs of children and young people in the CC&GBC area. This should also result in a sustainable strategic approach in moving forward as well.

NE Peace III Action Plan Framework completed 31 December 2014- The previous PEACE III Action Plan is an important consideration in the development of this new PEACE IV Plan. The current guidance states that it is important to build on projects and programmes that worked previously.

There were some excellent examples of collaborative work which can be built upon in this new PEACE IV programme.

Key recommendations for future programmes are:

- More long term projects
- Integration and cooperation of the many government departments should be maintained
- Strong positive leadership required from central and local government with full participation in the peace process
- Monitoring of attitudinal change in each project
- Come community groups require further capacity building
- Importance of Peace projects due to reduction in Good Relations funding
- Recruiting the 'right' people and hard to reach groups
- Development of resources and toolkits
- Importance of engaging the business community
- Communications
- Press article targets and sensitivity of projects
- Reaction funds need to also be proactive
- Museums, libraries and other public buildings as shared spaces to do outreach work
- More mentoring
- Tendered projects reduced administrative burden on limited staff resources.

Strategic Context Conclusions

The strategies have a significant degree of commonality, albeit from a variety of 'lenses'. There are significant opportunities to design and deliver services based on a common understanding of the underlying issues, the cause and effect. The Peace IV Strategy creates an opportunity to have a significant input into building the resilience necessary to support both the long term outcomes determined by the Programme, while embedding/mainstreaming peacebuilding approaches into the efforts of both local and regional strategies.

Section 3: Summary Socio Economic Profile

The Causeway Coast and Glens area is characterised by the following key statistics:

- The population within the new council area has increased by 6.6% (9,313 people) since the 2001 census to 140,877 in 2011;
- Three Super Output Areas (SOAs) across the new Causeway Coast and Glens are ranked in the region's top 100 most deprived;
- The new council area contains three of the 20 most deprived rural areas;
- Three of the existing council areas are within the top ten most deprived local government districts;
- 14 of the wards in the new council area fall within the region's worst 20% of most deprived wards by income; 11 by employment; 22 by proximity to services; 12 by living environment; and 15 by crime and disorder;
- Unemployment rates in the four council areas at the time of the 2011 census ranged from 4.79% to 6.90% while economically active levels ranged from 61.22% to 65.34%;
- There has been a reduction in the number of wards with over 90% of residents coming from a single community background across the new council area. In Ballymoney there has been a reduction from two wards to one; Coleraine has reduced from one ward to none; Limavady with one ward has remained the same; and Moyle has reduced from seven wards to six wards.
- 1.9% of the total population of the new council area had a language other than English as their first language on census day.

In conclusion in respect of the social and economic overview of the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area in most instances the Causeway Coast and Glens model did not show significant deviation from the regional model. However, some of the larger deviations were in respect of Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion.

Deviation is a factor in respect of the community development capacity in the Council model as for both civic and wider society this will be their first experience living and working in a more balanced demographic Council area. It is therefore essential that the PEACE IV Plan is cognisant of this when designing its programmes and investments for the long term peace building processes.

The socio shows the impacts based on high levels of multiple deprivation having direct links to anti-social behaviour (5124 recorded incidents 2012) and how it affects everyday quality of life. Hostility and prejudice has also shown in studies to accounts for at least one in eight anti-social incidents and is directly linked to verbal and abusive behaviour. This has the greatest impact on minority groups and causes them to avoid certain area and not engage in the local community because they do not have a natural sense of belonging or feel part of a close-knit community.

Violence against the person 31.98% (2,377) and Criminal Damage 24.85% (1,847) were the two highest classes of crimes recorded in the Causeway Coast and Glens area. The youth consultations and other focus groups showed pressure around sectarianism, prejudice, paramilitaries, bonfires, parades and ongoing fighting in the communities were big issues.

There are links to racism and sectarian divisions in local communities and this is linked to segregation and lack of understanding of people from different backgrounds as highlighted in the issues through the CC&G area.

Another notable statistic is 20.17% of people had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities and 10.73% of people stated that they provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others. Some of these statistics can be attributed to "The Troubles" and the damages to physical and mental health and social wellbeing has direct affects[3].

The PEACE IV plan and programmes will take these factors into careful consideration when designing its focuses and outcomes.
(See Appendix 4 for full summary)

---

[3] Half the Battle: Understanding the impact of the Troubles on children and young people in Northern Ireland. (by Marie Smyth and The Cost of the Troubles Study, 1998, INCORE)

Section 4: Emerging findings from the online survey

The online survey was undertaken by members of the public in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Area, respondents included, residents, the business community, community groups and representatives, leisure groups etc. In total, 55 responses were received. The survey was conducted in 2016, commencing on the 22 February 2016 and closing on the 16 May 2016.

The survey had a total of 29 questions. Questions 1- 26 had some personal questions but mainly focused on the respondent's views on peace building priorities for the area and how respondents may become engaged in the PEACE IV programme in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area. Questions 26-29 focussed on questions about service users and potential service users to ensure in compliance with the Section 75 of The Northern Ireland Act.

The paragraphs below outline a summary analysis of the responses received. (See Appendix 3 for full summary)

Questions: About the respondents including Section 75 data
There was representative response matching the demographics of the area from this small sample survey.

Previous Experience of the PEACE Programme
Respondents were asked if they participated in the previous North East Peace III Programme and about impact of PEACE III in their council area- There was almost 40% who had taken part and 25% thought it had impacted positively while 31% thought it impacted negatively.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Role in Peace Building and Good Relations
Respondents were asked their perception on the Councils role in the promotion of Peace Building and Good Relations in their Local Area- There was a perceived 63% who believed it was promoted well and satisfactorily.

Views of the Local Area
Respondents felt a sense of belonging to their local area (95%) and they are generally proud of where they live (96%). However, respondents (52%) feel that they have limited influence in decisions made by Council on their local area, linked to this they feel that the Community has not got a voice (41%) and 35% of respondents did not feel a strong sense of belonging to the new Council Area. 77% trust their public bodies. 36% of respondents feel concerned about paramilitary activity in their area.

Respondents outlined that while they feel that while there is respect for ethnic differences, it is an area which could be improved with 15% of respondents feeling that there is no respect exhibited by people in their local area for ethnic differences.

Evolving as a Place to Live

Respondents were asked if their local area was a better, worse or similar place to live than it was 3 years ago- 65% felt it was similar, while 24% thought it was better, 9% thought it had got worse.

Causes of Tension in the Local Area

Respondents were asked to comment on areas which caused tension in their Local area these have been classified in the Table below.

Table 2: Online Survey - Causes of Tension in the Local Area

Issues outlined by respondents in order of importance	1. Paramilitaries (62%) 2. Anti-social behaviour and crime locally (53%) 3. Social and economic issues not being addressed in local areas (57%) 4. Hate crimes and intolerance (57%) 5. Cultural intolerance (56%) 6. Graffiti (56%) 7. Lack of understanding of the perspective of others (55%) 8. Hidden sectarianism (52%) 9. Flags and emblems (51%) 10. Lack of shared spaces/venues (50%) 11. Myths and misconceptions about others (50%) 12. Parades and protests about parades (49%) 13. Behaviour and language of regional public figures (48%) 14. The Past (47%) 15. Media reports (44%) 16. Bonfires (40%)

People from different communities living and working together in the Local Area

Respondents were asked to comment on how well people from different religious, ethnic and political communities get on with one another in their neighbourhood/local area- The summary of these results demonstrated that 30% felt they were overall poor or very poor, 30% average and 33% thought people got on well.

Prejudice in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area

Perceived prejudice against Catholics, Protestants and Minority Ethnic Communities in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area is quite high- Respondents recorded that 90% believe that prejudice exists against the Catholic community, 87% of respondents believed prejudice exists against Ethnic Minorities and 86% believe that prejudice exists against the Protestant community.

Changes in the Levels of Sectarianism and Racism

The majority of respondents consider that sectarian (55%) and raciest (36%) attitudes have remained the same over the past 2 years.

Welcoming Aspects of the Causeway Coast and Glens

Respondents were asked if they perceived the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area is welcoming of people from different religions, racial backgrounds and political backgrounds- An average of 33% perceived it not to be welcoming to people from outside.

Political, Religious/ Ethnic Background & Living Circumstance

Respondents were asked if they perceived that a person's political, religious or ethnic background makes a difference to: the way in which people engage with others; where they are prepared to apply for jobs or work in the area; where they are prepared to socialise in the area; where they are prepared to live; and where they are prepared to travel to shop in or outside the area- The responses varied but were generally above 70% reflecting that difference in background had a strong influence on everyday living.

Shared Community

Respondents were asked how shared their local area was as a place in which to live, work, play, to be educated or socialise- 83% of respondents considered their local area as a shared place to live, 92% considered it a shared place to work, 78% considered it as a shared place to play, 67% considered it a shared place to be educated and 75% considered their local area as a shared place to socialise.

Future Programme Planning - Future Engagement with the PEACE Programme

Respondents were provided with a number of suggestions on groups and asked if they considered they needed to be more engaged in the PEACE Programme. Respondents considered that all the groups listed should be more engaged with the PEACE programme, those with the higher need for engagement included the: GAA, Orange Order, Community Groups, Young People, Protestants, Minority Ethnic Groups, Rural Dwellers, Band Forums, Churches and faith groups, Older people, Families, Victims and Resident groups.

Areas for Development

Respondents were asked to consider how Peace Building and Good Relations could be improved in the local area, they were asked to provide details on their top four choices based on the listing below. The table below presents the analysis of the areas respondents considered most critical to improving Peace Building and Good Relations in their local area.

Table 3: Online Survey -Developmental areas for Peace Building and Good Relations

Potential Improvements to Peace Building and Good Relations	
Supporting local people develop local solutions	65%
More resources made available for programmes and activities in the community	51%
Increased developmental support for groups	39%
Increased opportunities to work with other groups	37%
Positive public leadership	35%
Greater engagement by Elected Members with groups on contentious issues	29%
More partnership working to meet others in our area on everyday local issues	24%
Skills training in conflict management / mediation in local areas	20%
Dispelling myths/ education programmes about cultural differences	18%
Promote partnership working with groups from the same community background or different backgrounds	16%
Create links within Council departments	12%
Work in partnership with statutory bodies like NIHE etc.	8%
Create opportunities for conversations with others on contentious issues	8%

Delivery of Peace Building Support
Respondents were asked how they considered Peace Building Support should be delivered in the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area.

PEACE IV PEACE Priorities
Respondents were asked to comment on the importance of the four PEACE IV PEACE building themes in their local area. Each of the themes were considered important, however, the themes were ranked in order of importance as follows:

1. Children and Young People (96%)
2. Shared spaces and services (95%)
3. Building positive relations at local level (93%)
4. Shared Education (91%)

Children and Young Peoples Intercultural Relationships
Respondents to present suggestions on Projects that could be developed locally to address that may be considered to support Children and Young People in the area. The respondents were asked to rank 3 ideas. Table 4 below presents a summary of the ideas suggested.

Table 4: Online Survey - Projects for Children and Young People

Areas for Development	Projects
Children and Young People	- Art Projects - Schools from different area working together involving staff, children, parents and other family members - Out of School Activities - Shared Summer Camps - Fun Days - Learning about each other's history and heritage - MIFC: Respecting Others Early Years Intervention - Creative Social and Economic Projects - Parenting Programmes - National and International Youth Exchange Projects - Up skilling Teachers and Youth Workers - Inclusive Sport/Craft activities for the young including those with a disability - Learning Residential - Involve young people in learning and understanding each other's traditions and cultures - Involve MLAs with youth groups - Support for voluntary sporting organisations to reach out to GAA/ Rugby/ Soccer - Develop Leadership and teambuilding skills - Walking and Cycling group - Workshops in the arts - music, dance, art, photography, reading, writing, poetry and drama - Drop in Community Centres - Partnership Projects GAA & Young Farmers

Shared Space in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area
Respondents to comment on projects that could be developed related to shared space and services in their local area/neighbourhood. The respondents were asked to rank 3 ideas. Table 6 below presents a summary of the ideas suggested.

Table 5: Online Survey - Projects for Shared Space

Areas for Development	Projects
Shared Space	- Youth and Seniors projects - Citizen training for all - Art projects - Programme of learning for different cultures and traditions - Cross community projects and events for all age groups - Community Cafes - Training Community Representatives & Volunteers

	• Joint Work Opportunities • Shared Sport Spaces • Fund Cultural Centres • Culture Days • Local produce markets in community spaces • Cooking Schools • Craft Projects • Council lead projects to encourage communities to share space - adult education, cultural events, sport, seasonal events on the beaches - music, arts, amateur dramatics, etc. • Providing affordable spaces such as indoor football, five a side sports, outdoor activities along the coast, walking, climbing cliffs, sailing, etc. • Provide funding to groups e.g. Church, GAA, Rugby Clubs, other Sports Clubs like sailing, tennis, hockey, etc. to organise events that will encourage use of shared spaces

Building Positive Relationships at a Local Level

Respondents to present suggestions on projects specifically related to Building Positive Relationships that could be developed locally. The respondents were asked to rank 3 ideas. Table 6 below presents a summary of the ideas suggested.

Table 6: Online Survey - Projects for Building Positive Relationships at a Local Level

Areas for Development	Projects
Building Positive Relationships	• Creative youth and senior citizens' projects and training • Funding for evening youth transport to positive activities • Cross border projects • Shared resources between schools • Trips to Corrymeela for local schools and community groups • Projects that will instil an appreciation of the World as opposed to local issues • Citizenship training for all • Encouraging organisations (church groups, sports groups, environmental groups, ethnic minorities groups, older citizens groups, young person/youth group, Orange Orders, parading bands) to take part in discussions and projects to address the issues • Conferences with best practice cases and awards recognising good work in the local area • Networking and partnership events • Residential to build relationships • Cultural days in town centres • Capacity building

Building Positive Relationships at a Local Level

Respondents to present suggestions on projects specifically related to Shared Education that could be developed locally. The respondents were asked to rank 3 ideas. Table 8 below presents a summary of the ideas suggested. Although this theme does not apply to local authorities the view collected are interesting and can influence cross over in project ideas with the other themes.

Table 7: Online Survey - Projects for Shared Education

Areas for Development	Projects
Shared Education	- Research into existing Shared Education, developing case studies of good practice - Language Classes - Arts Projects - More Integrated Schools - Encourage parents and family members to take part in Shared Education activities - After school clubs - Workshops - Creative Projects between Schools - Projects between Schools - Teaching about Shared History - Local Heritage Projects - Mixed Youth Groups - Inter school performances of theatre etc. - Learning about everyone's differences - multi cultural education and learning rather than focussing on NI although learning about 'our' history and culture is also really important - teach each other - research and learn - Community Projects that involve Schools

Summary of the online survey

The online survey demonstrates the quantitative element of the consultation and reinforces the needs in more detail. Good ideas relating to the issues and solutions required through the PEACE IV plan were suggested in the online survey for inclusion to enable outcomes for peacebuilding. It is the aim of these actions to provide direction for the normalisation of society in a sustainable manner working with longer term projects and in partnership with citizens, communities and local bodies under the themes of children and young people; shared space and services; and building positive relations.

Section 5: Summary of North East PEACE III Programme

The overall objective of the PEACE III Programme was to reinforce progress towards a peaceful and stable society and promote reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the Border Region. A budget allocation of £4.1 million was provided for the period 2011-2014.

This PEACE III Phase 2 Action Plan outlined the aims, objectives and indicative programmes for the North East for the period 2011 - 2013. The work was then extended into 2014 with the final five extension projects ceasing on 30th September, 2014.

The North East PEACE III Partnership learned a considerable amount from PEACE III phase 1 and incorporated these learned lessons into the phase 2 plan. The findings from phase 1 were publicly consulted on and discussed by the Partnership itself. Learning from Phase 1 and the outcome of the consultation process has driven the creation of the PEACE III Action Plan for Phase 2.

The vision statement for the North East PEACE III Phase 2 was:

"By 2015, the North East area is a peaceful, stable and prosperous area that respects diversity, promotes good relations among and between communities and celebrates difference. The North East is an area where cross community and cultural understanding, engagement and interaction is excellent".

Statement of need
The vision for the NE was built on a desire to acknowledge the different cultures, traditions and communities that live and exist across the six pre RPA council cluster area and to actively address sectarianism and prejudice in local areas. It recognised that across all council areas exist significant minority communities of either background – the plan aimed to improve trust and understanding of the different religions, cultures and beliefs among ordinary people of these minority and the existing majority communities thus improving social inclusion of minority communities and celebrating diversity.

It recognised that many communities have been affected by the troubles and that many issues are still regarded as difficult issues.   Among these are territorial marking issues like flags, murals, kerb painting and emblems. Others include parades and issues of Paramilitarism all of which need to challenged and practically and inclusively tackled. Much of this is also linked with other social and economic issues, which necessitate an integrated approach to the delivery of the plan. The community planning agenda, as initially mooted through RPA, will be an underlying driver in the implementation of the PEACE IV plan.

There was acknowledgement that difficult to reach groups had not really engaged proactively in previous initiatives and it was these excluded groups that the programme should actively seek and engage. With new and existing ethnic minority populations living in the area and often experiencing differing levels of prejudice or hatred, it was generally acknowledged that this too should be addressed. There was widespread acknowledgement that good relations work delivered through the six previous councils, coupled with neighbourhood renewal work and initiatives through the Peace I, II and the Extension

Programme have started to allow more space for discussions on these controversial issues. Practical initiatives that tackled these issues at community and cross community level have started but should be enhanced on a more expansive basis through the programme.

The following are examples of outputs achieved during the full Phase 2 period, 2011 to 2014, within the £4.1m budget provided:

- 27 Strategic projects developed and implemented
- 5024 people participated in programmes across the North East Cluster plus 137 cross border
- 140 Resource allocations totalling £512,060
- Approx. 18,949 Attendees visited the projects
- 188 Community groups participated
- 46 Schools participated
- 30 clergy participated
- 30 Faith groups participated
- Training in subjects such as good relations and community leadership resulted in 380 accreditations being awarded, supported by 471 mentor sessions

Lessons Learned from the North East PEACE III Programme
Below is a short summary of observations around these issues.

- Peace building takes time and more long-term projects would provide ongoing maintenance and improvement on progress achieved.
- Peace building is an integrated process and requires the cooperation of many government departments and meaningful input from the community and voluntary sector in order to build trusting relationships. This process has been started within the NE area, particularly through the Cohesion projects between government departments, community and voluntary groups, churches, etc. and between Council departments and this should be maintained and developed further. The introduction of Community Planning should be taken into account as a valuable source of information that will assist in the delivery of projects tailored even more closely to the needs of different communities.
- Strong positive leadership is required from central and local government with full participation in the peace process, in order that those who would benefit from participating in peace projects are not deterred from doing so through fear, uncertainty or apathy.
- Positive attitudinal change has been clear from the verbal and written feedback from projects. However, while an attitudinal survey will be undertaken by SEUPB at the end of PEACE III, it would be useful in future to stipulate, as a baseline, the undertaking of an attitudinal survey of participants at the start of each project and a final attitudinal survey at the end of each project, to be included in individual Post Project Evaluations.
- Some community groups require further capacity-building in order to benefit fully from the projects that they participate in, particularly where resource allocations are concerned. This could include training on an overall programme basis as well as more tailored training within individual projects, within resource constraints.

- With Good Relations budgets being reduced, the importance of EU funding through PEACE projects is even more essential.
- It is important to recruit the 'right' people, i.e. those who most need to participate in peace building. Often the same people participate in many peace building projects. There is a need to widen the net and target the more 'hard to reach' groups and individuals. Those targeted should also be those likely to remain in their local communities and provide positive leadership roles there.
- There is value in developing sustainable peace building products and resources for use following closure of PEACE programmes, such as the Toolkits referred to above.
- The importance of the business community has been highlighted and the need for a vibrant local economy that provides the attainable goal of employment. These have the potential to aid peace building by nurturing self-worth and pride in local communities.
- The communications project had a positive effect on spreading news of the NE PEACE III work in an effective, professional and consistent manner.
- Press article targets should be more closely aligned to the sensitivity of projects.
- Reaction funds should not be strictly focused on 'reaction' to spikes in conflict but are more beneficial in building trust and defusing potential situations before they arise.
- Ensure that current valid passports are produced before participants are accepted onto projects that require travel outside Ireland.
- Museums, libraries and other public buildings are important shared spaces in which to develop outreach programmes.
- Efficient ways of working included tendered projects reducing the financial administrative burden as 100% verification was not required and would not have been possible with the limited number of NEP III staff.

Summary of PEACE III and learnings for PEACE IV

The key learnings from PEACE III have been given much consideration under the proposed design of the PEACE IV Plan. PEACE IV needs to consideration the changes brought through:

- Reform of the Public Administration (RPA)
- PEACE III programme delivery
- The Community Development Planning process
- A focus on Community Planning and its vision and processes
- The strategic context and collaborative themes/strands between local strategies
- Proposed collaborations and improved communications between the Business sector, Trade union, Community Sector, Youth provision, Women, BME, Voluntary sector and Residents
- and the proposed Peace IV outcomes under its themes and indicative action

The Peace III learnings highlight approaches to be included in the design around considering the amount of time required to deliver long term projects effectively between all its partners. It will ensure positive leadership from the Peace partnership, political, media and community leaders and create a sense of ownership to build the long term sustainable capacity and attitudinal change with the "right people". The peacebuilding programme will also learn from the past that building trust and defusing potential situations through early initiatives and effective communications, in a sensitive manner, can create the vision for developing sustainable peace building in the future.

Section 6: Peace Building Issues in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Area

5.1: The Consultation process

The following is a summary of the issues from the PEACE IV consultation and engagement process plus other consultations undertaken last year on the Good Relations Strategy and this year on the Community Plan.

In total 347 people were engaged during the consultation process

- 82 people have taken part in the public meetings
- 192 people have taken part in the focus group meetings
- 11 have taken part in the one to one consultations with key stakeholder groups and stakeholders
- 55 people responded to the online survey
- 18 people have taken part in the consultation with statutory sector
- 6 people have taken part in the consultation with heads of service staff from Council
- 32 young people have taken part in youth based consultation sessions
- 8 elected members have taken part in a workshop on the future development of the programme
- 39 people took part in the Co-Design Round table workshop

Within this all section 75 groups have been engaged in the process.

Public Meetings and One to One Engagement Sessions

The purpose of the public meetings and the one to one consultation sessions was "to share information about the PEACE IV Programme in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area with the public and to seek local input on the detail of what could be included in the plan"

The desired outcomes were that by the end of these sessions, participants would have:

- A shared understanding of what the PEACE IV Programme is about and what it aims to achieve
- Contributed to a discussion about local issues and needs in relation to peacebuilding so that these can inform the plan
- Identified suggestions for specific actions and projects that should be considered for inclusion in the plan

At the public meetings and one to one events, participants were asked to

- Identify local issues in the area that the PEACE plan could address
- For each theme and under each indicative action, suggest 1-2 specific actions and say where these need to be targeted?
- Identify the key barriers in progressing work in these areas?
- Identify how collaboration could be achieved under the PEACE programme (this would assist with identify delivery mechanisms)

Co-Design Workshop

All consultees were invited to take part in a Co-Design Workshop later in the process.

- 39 people took part in the Co-Design Workshop to consider the information gathered and help design the programme moving forward

The purpose of this Co-Design Workshop was "to seek alignment on the main issues arising and the types of approaches or programmes required to address these"

The desired outcomes were that by the end of the workshop participants would have:

- A shared understanding of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Peace Action Plan consultation process and the data gathered so that our conversations are informed by these
- A greater awareness of other key plans for the area so that we can build on these
- A shared understanding of the main issues relating to peacebuilding in the CC&GBC area so that we can think about how to address these
- A prioritised list of potential approaches/programmes that could address these issues
- A list of immediate next steps

Participants were asked to

- Firstly, undertake a review of the main issues relating to peace building in the CC&GBC area that the PEACE Plan could address?
  - o Outline your views on the issues identified to date – Are there others?
  - o Discuss why these are issues…what are the main causes of these issues?

- Secondly, review the main approaches/ programmes that could address these
  - o Prioritise these approached/ programmes against the results, outputs and outcomes of the programme …. what creates most impact as resources are limited

The results of the workshops are outlined in Sections 5.3.

5.2: Results, Outputs and Outcomes

The new PEACE IV plan is driven by results, outputs and outcomes which are expected to be achieved across the three themes. These were considered in the prioritisation of the issues and in the development of the action plans and are summarised below.

Table 8: SEUPB Results, Outputs and Outcomes

Children and Young People	Shared Spaces and Services	Building Positive Relations
Output – The number of participants aged 0-24 completing approved programmes that develop their soft skills and a respect for diversity By 2023 –1.165 CYP engaged By 2018 – Interim target – 277 CYP engaged	**Output:** Local initiatives that facilitate the sustained usage on a shared basis of public areas/ buildings By 2023 – 1 x local action plan	**Output:** Local Action plans that result in meaningful, purposeful and sustained contact between persons from different communities By 2023 – 1 local action plan
Budget: £634,637.40	**Budget: £1,072,306.11**	**Budget: £1,313,007.63**
Children and young people can reach their potential and maximise their contribution to a cohesive society. Children and young people take part in clear, meaningful and sustainable interventions that allow them to grow in confidence, build their resilience and enable them to contribute to building good relations in the area. Three main types of interventions are encouraged. 1. Good Relations interventions (Respect for diversity) will contribute to lower levels of community division, sectarianism and racism, and will make a positive contribution to reconciliation. The participants will develop: • A respect for diversity; • An awareness of and sensitivity to the values, beliefs, customs and traditions of others;	The Programme aims to bring about the following changes: • Existing civic spaces developed and managed in a manner that respects the rights, equality and diversity of all. The change will be reflected in how parades, flags, emblems, graffiti and other related issues impact on the public space This will involve changes in both attitudes and behaviour with a corresponding reduction in segregation. The programmes will promote a number of actions:	The Programme will • Provide opportunities for sustained, meaningful and purposeful contact between individuals and groups of different backgrounds and on a cross border basis. • This will result in a reduction in isolation, polarisation, division, prejudice, sectarianism, racism and stereotypes between/among groups. • Pay particular attention to minority groups and groups who traditionally have been marginalised in society so that opportunities will be created that allow for a greater degree of participation and integration in society.

Children and Young People	Shared Spaces and Services	Building Positive Relations
Output – The number of participants aged 0-24 completing approved programmes that develop their soft skills and a respect for diversity By 2023 –1.165 CYP engaged By 2018 – Interim target – 277 CYP engaged	**Output:** Local initiatives that facilitate the sustained usage on a shared basis of public areas/ buildings By 2023 – 1 x local action plan	**Output:** Local Action plans that result in meaningful, purposeful and sustained contact between persons from different communities By 2023 – 1 local action plan
Budget: £634,637.40	**Budget: £1,072,306.11**	**Budget: £1,313,007.63**
• An understanding of own identity and respect for others from different community and cultural backgrounds, abilities, orientations; • A positive predisposition to others from a different community/ cultural background 2. Personal Development interventions (social, emotional and soft skills) will develop the social, emotional and 'soft skills' of the participant, including; • Increased self-awareness and understanding; • Increased confidence and agency; • Planning and problem solving; • Relationships including leadership; • Resilience, determination; • Other relevant knowledge and skills for supporting own health and well-being.	• Developing the shared aspect of existing neighbourhoods, public spaces and buildings It will promote • Increased provision of shared spaces and services • A more cohesive society • Local initiatives that facilitate sustained shared usage of public spaces and buildings The Programme will support local initiatives with the aim of • making public spaces in cities, towns and villages more inclusive; o this will often involve addressing sensitive topics	• Build on the experience of previous programmes • The development of strong local partnerships will be supported. • Encourage the development and facilitation of cross border relationships • Support actions to ensure the full participation of women in leadership and local initiatives. • Result in high level of engagement and inclusion of all target groups in reconciliation activities, through ensuring a balance between local and regional initiatives, including cross border initiatives. Projects should be: • Inclusive in nature and will ensure meaningful, purposeful and sustained

Children and Young People	Shared Spaces and Services	Building Positive Relations
Output – The number of participants aged 0-24 completing approved programmes that develop their soft skills and a respect for diversity By 2023 –1.165 CYP engaged By 2018 – Interim target – 277 CYP engaged	**Output:** Local initiatives that facilitate the sustained usage on a shared basis of public areas/ buildings By 2023 – 1 x local action plan	**Output:** Local Action plans that result in meaningful, purposeful and sustained contact between persons from different communities By 2023 – 1 local action plan
Budget: £634,637.40	**Budget: £1,072,306.11**	**Budget: £1,313,007.63**

3. Citizenship interventions (positive participation, volunteering) will develop the capacity of the participant to make a positive contribution towards their participation in family, community and society. This will involve developing a knowledge and understanding of their own role and developing capabilities for:
 	
• Engagement with useful services;
• Positive participation in community structures, initiatives and democratic processes;
• Volunteering to support community;
• Positive family and community relationships
 	
The programme will increase respect for diversity in young people by:
• Increasing the understanding of and respect for the rights, equality and diversity of all without discrimination;
	around parades, flags, emblems, graffiti and other issues which serve to intimidate and make some members of society, whether based on religion, race or other factors, feel unwelcome in some areas.
	• Projects may include activities that contribute to an enhancement of the environment in local communities e.g. the enhancement of existing urban infrastructure or natural spaces.
	• Activities may include managing dialogue, reconciliation and capacity building between interface communities;
	    ○ leading to the creation of a shared vision and conditions
		contact between people of different backgrounds,
		• Have the capacity to change attitudes and behaviour
		• Tackle sectarianism and racism.
		• Involve people from diverse backgrounds
		• Be cross-community based;
		• Cross-border activity will be supported and facilitated.
		• Include targeting those groups particularly impacted by the legacy of the troubles/conflict, such as
		    ○ victims and survivors,
		    ○ those communities with social low capital,
		    ○ groups and networks dealing with specific legacy issues.
		        ■ young and older people,
		        ■ women,

Children and Young People	Shared Spaces and Services	Building Positive Relations
Output – The number of participants aged 0-24 completing approved programmes that develop their soft skills and a respect for diversity By 2023 –1.165 CYP engaged By 2018 – Interim target – 277 CYP engaged	**Output:** Local initiatives that facilitate the sustained usage on a shared basis of public areas/ buildings By 2023 – 1 x local action plan	**Output:** Local Action plans that result in meaningful, purposeful and sustained contact between persons from different communities By 2023 – 1 local action plan
Budget: £634,637.40	**Budget: £1,072,306.11**	**Budget: £1,313,007.63**
• Valuing and respecting difference and engaging positively with it, taking account of the on-going inter-community divisions arising from the conflict and the increasing diversity within society; • Enhancing the skills, attitudes and behaviour needed to develop mutual understanding and recognition of and respect for difference	where communities feel it is safe and appropriate to proceed with the removal of interface barriers in their area.	▪ the faith community, ▪ victims and survivors, ▪ those suffering from physical or mental disability arising from the legacy of violence, ▪ ex-prisoners, ▪ displaced persons • former members of the security forces

5.3: The local PEACE Building Issues by theme – Need and Demand

The main peace building issues in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area under each of the three themes were collated based on all of the public meetings, focus group and one to one consultations undertaken, the results from the online survey and the desk research undertaken. These were then presented at the Design Workshop on the 14th April 2016 with those who had taken part in the public meetings, focus group and one to one workshops. There was a broad consensus that the issues presented were the priority issues that needed to be addressed in the area with a few additions and further explanations. The final results are outlined in the Table below.

Table 9: Local PEACE Building Issues by theme

Theme	Local Issues
Children and Young People *(Young people in the age between 0-24 years who would benefit from good relations interventions)*	• There is a problem of working with young people only and not involving older generations to break perceptions. Family and peers builds their perception, belief and opinions about other communities. Needs to be intergenerational. • Children as young as 12/13 learning from others in their community and their parents about 'defending their area' and becoming engaged in sectarianism. Need for early intervention measures. • There needs to be a wider more meaningful engagement programme with young people which actually gets to the root causes of local issues. More appropriate engagement techniques need to be used and a more appropriate targeting of engagement and support at different age groups. • There is a tendency for youth work to parachute into areas rather than target specific areas and provide a tailored approach. Funding to date for youth programmes is too short term and piecemeal. There is a lack of female youth workers • Building better relationships between some young people and the PSNI is important- needs to be targeted • Anti-social behaviour linked to bonfires is a concern in some areas • There are a wide range of service providers for children and young people that are not integrated or working together, nor are they sharing practice. • Vulnerable children, problems in the home that then manifest in other ways e.g. anti-social behaviour. Hard to reach children that are falling through the net. • Need to address mental health issues amongst children. Issue of LGB&T and fear within young people of expressing their identity. Linked to suicide. • Lack of activities for young people particularly in rural areas and competition all the time from mobile gadgets. Young people need more hobbies and sports engagement from an earlier age. There is a concern that young people can still being influenced by paramilitary groups.

Theme	Local Issues
	• Desensitisation of young people – need to connect youth back into humanity, real stories, lives within their own community etc. Development of emotional intelligence. • Drugs and alcohol and substance abuse is an issue across the board • Children don't mix with each other until they go to College or University or to work if they are lucky enough to get a job. Limited opportunities to do so. • Lack of ownership in decision making about youth services. Give young people a say as they then can take ownership and responsibility. Link with Youth Council • Young people detaching themselves from church activities and churches not as attractive to young people – many believed young people need to re-engage with faith • Rewarding bad behaviour by taking children on trips does not address issues long term. Need to earn any rewards they get under these programmes and more long term support. • Majority of young people are not interested in politics. Therefore, when they vote tend to vote along sectarian lines or follow older generations within their family. • Youth are ostracised by the wider community and blamed for sectarian graffiti, anti-social behaviour etc. • There is a lack of understanding about the bands sector in the PUL community and the positive influence, skills, comradery it imparts on young people. There is a need to break down these myths and demonstrate the dedication of these young people to their culture and music • Rural isolation is a growing concern and transport in rural areas for youth is a real limiting factor for social, educational and economic opportunities
Shared Spaces and Services	• Flags and emblems are still an issue in the area and for some this causes tensions and for others it is a simple demonstration of their cultural identity. Cultural intolerance is an issue and can only really be addressed by more education and awareness as well as projects like reimaging that brings communities with it. Reimaging work takes time but is worth the investment. It is important to help PUL community to understand that while the conflict is over, their engagement with others does not mean they are selling their culture. Confidence building and education is key here • There still needs to be a place for single identity work. Sometimes cross border work can be an easier first step. It is difficult to get people out of their comfort zones and build that self-confidence but it is important to do.

Theme	Local Issues
	• There is a lack of statutory body leadership including Council on the issue of territorial marking in particular flags. Some Council buildings don't feel like shared spaces to everyone. Need for a flags policy to be reintroduced.
	• Tourism is very important to this area. Issue of flags and painted kerbs along arterial routes sends out wrong message to visitors and has the potential to affect the tourist economy.
	• Not all motives for putting flags up are sectarian. People are proud of their culture and identity. If everything is removed, then areas become sanitised places. This sends out the wrong message to youth that they shouldn't talk about identity or culture and creates even more insular communities.
	• Paramilitarism still has a negative influence in parts of the area and there were views expressed that this is increasingly linked to drug dealing which is having profound effects on local communities in particular young people
	• Rural issues and rural isolation is an issue. Accessing services including transport. Need to link in with rural Development Programme. Hidden and silent sectarianism is an issue.
	• Housing and Education services in particular are not shared and this leads to segregated living and education which results in people not mixing or getting to know one another and also leads to a lack of understanding about each other. Building a sense of belonging is important.
	• Many believed there was no need to build new shared spaces. However, there is a need to work with existing spaces and vacant buildings that we have. There are sustainability issues around existing buildings. Need to focus on how to use them more effectively. Many believed there is a need to look at how to make existing buildings like Orange Halls, Ulster Scots centres, GAA halls and grounds, Irish culture hubs and Irish Medium schools, BME centres more open and welcoming to all without stripping them of their cultural identity. Greater tolerance and respect for the cultures of others needs to be developed.
	• There is currently a lack of working together to deliver shared services. Need to link in with community planning partnership.
	• Many believed there has been an abuse of funding in the past. Flags and graffiti going up just to come down again. Flags and the marking of territory is still happening, in new places that hadn't had them before.
	• Need to make events like parades more welcoming to everyone and family friendly as well as linking them into cultural tourism projects and promoting them as such. Experiential tourism is something that needs further exploration.
	• Projects should concentrate on shared history and heritage as there is a lot of it in this area.
	• There is no incentive for certain organisations to make facilities shared spaces as they are already well used. Need to look also at how to make them consensual spaces where emblems and regalia can be explained in sensitive manner.
	• Problem within BME community of accessing services due to language barriers and lack of awareness by staff.

Theme	Local Issues
Building Positive Relations	• There are still some flash pints in the area where tensions still exist between communities. Continuing works needs to be undertaken in these areas • Lack of understanding and respect for own culture and identity. Need this before you can understand and respect others. • Civic leadership by councillors and politicians is imperative for the development of a shared society. Need to lead by example • There is a poor perception and misunderstanding of bands. This needs to be addressed as there are significant benefits for society in the bands culture rom getting young people off the street to giving them comradery, discipline, new skills, an appreciation of their culture etc. There was recognition that more time needed to be invested with bands in terms of learning about their own culture and that of others and building that confidence in self and others. • Not all communities understand the Orange Order and the media portrayal is often inaccurate and has the potential to create tensions locally. There is a lack of understanding that the Bands and Orange Order are not the same but yet are connected. • Many believed that the Irish Language is not given the respect and support it legally is entitled to in the new Council area and this is creating a "cold house" for the language and by association support for Irish music, arts and sports in parts of the new council area. It was viewed as a shared language. There is a lack of an Irish Language policy in Council. Political support is a concern. There needs to be more social inclusion of Irish speakers and education through the medium of Irish. This should be linked to cultural tourism promotion in the area. A need for a cultural centre was identified • Ulster Scots is a growing movement within the area but there is a lack of understanding around it as well as some stigma surrounding it with the assumption that it is all associated with the PUL community. There is still a lack of confidence and capacity among some of the communities engaged in Ulster Scots. There is a need to continue with the educational work, the festivals and events and radio station, the language training and cultural exploration of Ulster Scots in the area. This should be linked to cultural tourism promotion in the area. A need for a cultural centre was identified • Racism and Hate crime underreported. Fear within BME community. Sectarianism and racism connected. Lack of support for the BME community to integrate into communities. Often placed in areas of conflict. • Marshalling project should be expanded • There is sometimes an unwillingness, lack of incentive or sometimes just fear among some groups to work with others. There are stigmas attached to working with certain groups. Harder to get funding if seen to be working together. • Parading is still an issue in some areas with mediation working where time and space is given for this to work. Need to build on this but it is still a challenge for those involved • The influence of the media around things that happen outside of the area can create flair ups or tensions.

Theme	Local Issues
	• Legacy of the conflict has not been fully addressed. There are mental scars that need to heal. • Risk of putting your head above the parapet by church and community leaders. Churches need to be more engaged in building relationships locally and breaking down barriers and identifying their role in building cohesive communities. • There is an apathy in many communities about peace building. There are new layers of influencers and paramilitaries within communities. The confidence of many vulnerable people is too low to be able to engage with wider society and generally in such area there are social and economic issues and a lack of hope. There is a need to engage with the true influencers within the community. • No protocols for flags for events. • There is a belief that funding is not reaching the right people. The programme needs to access more marginalised and sometimes less vocal groups who have less capacity. • Lack of awareness of the rich shared history of different communities of the area both at council level and at a local neighbourhood level. There is a need to build a greater sense of belonging in local area. • Physical separation of residential communities results in a lack of community cohesion

Section 7: Plan Emerging Approaches and/ or Programmes

6.1 Emerging Approaches and Programmes

The following is a synthesis of the emerging approach/ programmes which could help address some of the peace related issues identified. A summary of the emerging approaches and programme development process is outlined below.

- Firstly, suggested actions, approaches and programmes to address the issues were identified through discussions at the public workshops and the one to one sessions, through the e-survey suggestions and the desk research undertaken. There were then collated into one summary document under each of the three themes.
- Secondly, these were then presented at the Co-Design Workshop on the 14th April 2016 with those who had taken part in the public meetings and one to one workshops. Participants were then asked to
  - Consider and review the collated list of approaches and programmes and if these were appropriate in addressing the issues which they confirmed earlier under each theme
  - Prioritise these approaches/ programmes against the expected results, outputs and outcomes of the programme …. what creates most impact as resources are limited. The results of the prioritisation process are outlined under each theme in the tables below. (The total number of programme options were considered and each participant was asked to choose their top 5 or 6 depending on the total number of options and add sticky dots to the full list of programme ideas which was presented on flip charts on the wall).

The aim of this was to assist the partnership to agree priorities for spend in moving forward. The results of this process are outlined in the Table below.

Theme 1: Children and Young People - Emerging Approaches and Programmes – prioritised as per Round Table Workshop – Co-Design Workshop

Table 10: Children and Young People - What can we do in relation to addressing these issues through projects/actions

Theme	SEUPB Indicative Actions	CCG Suggested Actions/Ideas
Children and Young People	1. Inclusive local community youth	a) **Breaking down barriers through sport.** Build on 'Stick and Ball' scheme to build more shared experiences of sport across different communities

Theme	SEUPB Indicative Actions	CCG Suggested Actions/Ideas
Theme Objective: *Enhancing the capacity of children and young people to form positive and effective relationships with others of a different background and make a positive contribution to building a cohesive society.*	initiatives involving sport, arts, culture, language and the environment that promote positive relations through addressing issues of trust, prejudice and intolerance; 2. Age appropriate actions that address sectarianism and racism 3. Youth centred initiatives that address anti-social behaviour 4. Creation of opportunities for young people from different tradition, cultural background or political opinion to meet and	b) **Art and music projects** to bring youth together. Make connections through shared hobbies/interests c) **Environment projects.** Use the natural environment of CCG to introduce young people to each other and the environment Connect children back to their environment e.g. through 'wilderness projects' connected back to working as a team. Environment awards to incentivise children to explore their natural surroundings. d) **Creative media and place planning programme:** Looking at role of social media in positive way and connecting through creative industries. Place Planning local areas with the help of social media and getting young people engaged in the planning and shape of their own areas – building a sense of belonging locally. e) **Schools programme:** at preschool, primary and secondary level exploring in imaginative ways of addressing sectarianism, racism, prejudice etc. but also engaging the parents and the grandparents to ensure that messages are leant and have a better change of sticking. Should also build on previous schools work in old programme around the holocaust. f) **Cultural Identity Projects.** Exploration and understanding of own cultural identity, why certain traditions exist. Example of 'family flags' project; Ulster scots culture and language project for young people; Irish culture and language programme for young people g) **Leadership development Programmes:** Develop leadership skills to include emotional intelligence training. Development of skills that bring young people together and build relationships. Importance of role models and good leadership for running programmes for young people. Peer leadership, citizenship and taking responsibility for their actions. h) **Intergeneration work** with parents, children, learning from past. i) **Youth practitioners training Programme.** Need to explore new and innovative ways of engaging young people, especially disenfranchised young people, vulnerable and hard to reach. Why don't they participate currently? Collective training, learning and best practice sharing programme with resources and training for youth leaders from a range of settings (church, EA, CVS) across the CCG area to work more effectively to engage young people – particularly in the area of detached and outreach youth work practices

Theme	SEUPB Indicative Actions	CCG Suggested Actions/Ideas
	develop positive relationships 5. Youth leadership and citizenship programmes that build capacity for a shared society 6. Short-term diversionary activities at times of high community tension such as residential or sporting activity, where these form part of a longer term relationship building programme.	j) **Information sharing among existing providers:** Build links between existing youth service providers i.e. PCSP and Police/EA/PHA/HE/NI Youth Forum k) **Mental health and well-being programme:** Exploring mental health issues linked to own identity e.g. LGBT issues, challenging perceptions, wellbeing etc. Link to suicide awareness, effects of drugs and alcohol on young people l) **Cultural diversity and respect programme:** Celebrating difference, diversity and multiculturalism. Respecting difference. m) **Church and young people's programme:** Explore the role of the church in helping disenfranchised young people, anti-poverty work etc. n) **Family engagement projects:** Engagement with parents in their role for developing understanding and respect for diversity and different cultures. o) **Conflict resolution exploration project:** Stepping outside own area and seeing conflict resolution in other places p) **Minority Groups Programme** Raising awareness of minority groups and engaging with marginalised young people e.g. deaf q) **Managing Cultural Events Programme** with young people about how to run cultural events responsibly and professionally.

Theme 2: Shared Spaces and Services: What can we do in relation to addressing these issues through projects/actions?

Table 11: Shared Spaces and Services: What can we do in relation to addressing these issues through projects/actions

Theme	SEUPB Indicative Actions	CCG Suggested Actions/Ideas
Shared Spaces and Services **Theme Objective:** *The creation of a more cohesive society through an increased provision of shared spaces and services*	1. Programming initiatives designed to facilitate maximum and sustained levels of shared usage within these new developments 2. Public/Community partnerships and facilitation for programme activities for shared space 3. Protocol development programmes to facilitate greater collaboration between people and places 4. Regeneration activities to remove/replace	a) **Shared space exploration dialogue and development project:** a project to develop shared understanding of what a 'shared space' is and what a 'consensual space' is, and how best to develop these and identify a range of shared spaces that could be developed across the area. Partnership working with Social Cohesion Unit in the Housing Executive, PCSP, Good Relation and Community Development unit of Council on programmes like BRIC. Possibly linked to Fair Share concept in the planning of these b) **Civic spaces in parks development programme:** Development of Council owned spaces as shared e.g. Music in the Parks, promotion of Arts and Leisure Centres. E.g. development of a shared civic space in centre of Ballymoney as per Town Masterplan c) **Place planning programme:** Develop activities that develop shared visions for local communities and their local neighbourhoods and villages. Link in with the Ward Visions initiative in Dervock. Challenging rural and urban communities to consider how to share services, how to look at how they can become more specialised in what they can offer through their village plans and work together more collectively and cooperatively with their neighbours – understanding the impact of flags etc. on others who visit their areas. Looking at how to create and manage spaces professionally and make them welcome d) **Protocol Development:** Council to develop and adopt a flags and territorial markings protocol. e) **Mean whiling for shared space project**: Bring existing vacant or underused shared spaces in town centres into use. Use 'pop up' community initiatives to test different ideas for increased usage of shared spaces e.g. vacant police stations in Portstewart and Dungiven. Link to RDP f) **Health and wellbeing shared space programme:** Project to promote health and physical activity through the development of paths, walks and trim trails. Potential to develop a greenway from Ballycastle to Ballymoney via the Dark Hedges. Link in with development of tourism product and experiential tourism with culture based groups. Allotments could be shared spaces

Theme	SEUPB Indicative Actions	CCG Suggested Actions/Ideas
	sectarian graffiti, flags and emblems 5. Capital developments in both urban and rural settings which are and accessed by the whole community and treated as shared spaces welcoming and open to all.	g) **Training for managers and volunteers in making council and community facilities more open to and accessibly by all.** Develop a more coordinated approach to delivering services in the community ensuring that the buildings are welcoming, open to and accessible by all. Challenge perceptions of barriers to using different community facilities including orange halls, Ulster Scots Centres, band halls, GAA halls, Irish language schools etc. h) **Cultural Tourism projects:** Activities and support to develop cultural activities that promote festivals in the Borough to a wider audience i.e. Salmon and Whiskey Festival, Lammas Fair, Heart of the Glens Festival and Orange Festival– ensuring a local experiential tourism link and an increased respect and diversity for all cultures and traditions linked to these festivals. Include heritage led shared history elements in this e.g. Mountsandel i) Explore feasibility of the development of an **ulster scots cultural centre** in Ballymoney j) Explore feasibility of the **development cultural centres** for the Irish language and culture in Ballycastle and Limavady k) **Territorial marking dialogue programme:** Open up conversations with key leaders and influencers that can help tackle territorial markings along key arterial and tourist routes. l) **Cultural Expression Programme:** Project linked to opening up of GAA and Orange Halls to feel like welcoming spaces where culture and history is told in sensitive manner and to explore where shared services could be delivered in particular in isolated rural communities. m) **Cross-border partnership with Wild Atlantic Way** to share best practice in developing tourism, training local guides and storytellers etc. Experiential tourism/'Peace Tourism'

Theme 3: Building Positive Relations: What can we do in relation to addressing these issues through projects/actions?

Table 12: Building Positive Relations: What can we do in relation to addressing these issues through projects/actions?

Theme	SEUPB Indicative Actions	CCG Suggested Actions/Ideas
Building Positive Relations **Theme Objective:** *The promotion of positive relations characterised by respect, and where cultural diversity is celebrated and people can live, learn and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance.*	1. The development of strong inclusive civic leadership, including increasing the capacity of marginalised groups to participate in peace and reconciliation activities 2. Conflict resolution and mediation at a local level 3. Sport, arts, culture including Irish and Ulster Scots language and environment projects e.g. the enhancement of existing urban infrastructure or natural spaces that promote positive relations through addressing	a) **Civic leadership programme for councillors** on shared society etc. b) **Community leadership programmes** for community and other stakeholders on shared society etc. to include emerging leaders programme and to include mediation and facilitating dialogue c) **Community capacity building and engagement projects** that promote community capacity building and engagement through small resource allocations - build on existing good work at a local level that promotes good relations and community dialogue on hard issues and that includes Intergenerational work – include community networks and other specialist providers through resource allocation model d) **Education and awareness programme around cultural identity.** Education of benefits to coming together as society, 'stronger together' concept. e) **Cultural Institutions Programme**: Collaborative Programme delivered separately with each institution (Ulster Scots organisations in CCG and Irish language organisations in CCG) but enabling sharing as well. The programme should explore Ulster Scots and Irish Language traditions sensitively to work towards celebrations of cultural diversity. Employ Ulster Scots and Irish Language PT workers to deliver facilitate the exploration of own culture. Programme of activities and learning through arts, craft, music, schools, drama etc. Use the exploration of music as a shared link – piping and its history and musicality for instance. f) **Key institutions Programmes** to explore own identity and that of others, breaking down myths and misperceptions, building understanding within their own communities and breaking down barriers some of which are related to class as well. Activities that explores their unique identity, culture and develops pride. Developing professionalism in organising events etc. Include the regional support organisations in this programme and design with the institutions. Should be about working separately first and then gradually working together or undertaking cross border work. Key participants in 3 separate yet connected programmes would be: a. Orange Order community

Theme	SEUPB Indicative Actions	CCG Suggested Actions/Ideas
	issues of trust, prejudice and intolerance 4. Projects to facilitate personal interaction between residents and groups from divided neighbourhoods 5. Events linked to the decade of commemorations that explore history in a sensitive manner and build mutual understanding.	b. GAA and c. Bands Community. g) **Sports programme:** Facilitation of exchanges through sports. Development of a shared league cup and shared facilities in rural areas were gaps in service provision. h) **Events exploration programme**: Engage event organisers to explore how events and celebrations are perceived by 'the other side' and how they could they be made more family friendly, fun and welcoming while still not taking away the cultural element i) **Development of an International Orange Festival in CCG** j) **Development of shared history and heritage in the Glens.** Link with Dalriada Festival, music, tourism opportunities at Mountsandel etc. Exploring 'place identity' rather than religious or sectarian identity through heritage k) **Experiential cultural tourism exploration and development programme:** Exchange visits to other areas such as exploration of heritage led tourism through Wild Atlantic Way. l) **Churches and faith Programme:** Leadership training with Churches Forums and new Faith Forum in CCG building on previous programme to explore sectarianism, racism, prejudice their role in leading people away from this. m) **BME Diversity Awareness Programme**: Work with the Language Café to deliver language and IT training for BME community that has clear path of progression to progress as skills develop. Build on the work of existing BME support groups bringing them together to develop a CCG wide cultural diversity awareness and integration programme - link with community networks. This should include a gap analysis of key services that are currently not reaching BME community. Training of service providers. This also needs to touch on the issues and tolerance towards refugees and the possible effects of the EU Referendum on the area n) **PSNI and community engagement project:** Project to develop better working relationships with Catholic/Republican and Nationalist Community and the PSNI in Glens. Develop respect for Irish culture and language to be taken more seriously. o) **Men's Sheds project:** Build on health and wellbeing projects for young men through Mens Sheds, exploring LGBT and personal identity.

Theme	SEUPB Indicative Actions	CCG Suggested Actions/Ideas
		p) **Media awareness and engagement programme** – dispelling myths – promoting good news stories and building relationships for more accurate and less sensational journalism q) **Workplace programme:** Creation of 'safe places' to air issues and garner conversations about identity through existing shared spaces like workplaces. r) **Gender and peace dialogue programme:** Project exploring male attitudes to role of women and contribution to peace building. s) **Cross Border programme –** to build relationships linked to a range of different projects across all three themes

Section 8: PEACE IV Programmes

The CCG PEACE IV Strategic Framework
The strategic framework used to ensure suitability and maximum impact of the CCG PEACE IV Plan is outlined below. This demonstrates the foundations against which the new PEACE IV Programme and its action plan will be built. It focuses on the importance of results and outcomes against the three main themes of the PEACE IV programme and builds on the experience of previous programmes by tackling the remaining challenges that exist in building positive relationships and developing shared spaces.

- **Synergy Area 1: Compliance with the key learning from the previous NE PEACE III programme**

  The Peace III learnings includes acknowledgement that peace building takes time and more long-term projects would provide ongoing maintenance and improvement on progress achieved. Peace building is an integrated process and requires the cooperation of many government departments and meaningful input from the community and voluntary sectors and elected members in order to build trusting relationships. The introduction of Community Planning will assist in the delivery of projects tailored even more closely to the needs of different communities and engaging appropriate statutory partners. It will ensure positive leadership from the Peace partnership, political, media and community leaders and create a sense of ownership to build the long term sustainable capacity and attitudinal change with the "right people". Museums, libraries and other public buildings are important shared spaces in which to develop outreach programmes. Some community groups require further capacity-building in order to benefit fully from the projects. The importance of the engagement of the business community was highlighted. Reaction funds should not be strictly focused on 'reaction' to spikes in conflict but are more beneficial in building trust and defusing potential situations before they arise. Building trust and defusing potential situations through early intervention and effective mediation and communication, in a sensitive manner, can create results. Developing sustainable peace building products, toolkits and resources for the future is also important.

- **Synergy Area 2: Compliance with the PEACE IV Programme and its three associated themes, results, outputs and outcomes – see Table 9**

  The CCGBC PEACE IV Programme will build on the experience of previous programmes by tackling the remaining challenges that exist in building positive relationships and developing shared spaces. The programme needs to evidence commitment to tacking real and complex issues such as racism and sectarianism, which prevent the benefits of a united and shared community from being realised. Reconciliation is embedded into the objectives and results of the programme. All priority programme and actions have bene screened and developed to ensure that they comply with the following core theme objectives

  o **Children and Young People Theme Objective**: Enhancing the capacity of children and young people to form positive and effective relationships with others of a different background and make a positive contribution to building a cohesive society.

- o Output – The number of participants aged 0-24 completing approved programmes that develop their soft skills and a respect for diversity
  - o By 2023 –1.165 CYP engaged
  - o By 2018 – Interim target – 277 CYP engaged
- o **Shared Spaces and Services Theme Objective**: The creation of a more cohesive society through an increased provision of shared spaces and services
  - o Output**:** Local initiatives that facilitate the sustained usage on a shared basis of public areas/ buildings
  - o By 2023 – 1 x local action plan
- o **Building Positive Relations - Theme Objective**: The promotion of positive relations characterised by respect, and where cultural diversity is celebrated and people can live, learn and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance.
  - o Output: Local Action plans that result in meaningful, purposeful and sustained contact between persons from different communities
  - o By 2023 – 1 local action plan

The results, outputs and outcomes of these three themes have been used as the backbone to the programme identification and prioritisation process. Only those programmes and actions that can help achieve these results and outcomes have been chosen.   During the ideas generation, engagement and prioritisation processes, consultees were reminded of the outcomes and result areas to be achieved under each theme which assisted with the identification of programmes and priority actions and beneficiaries.   When developing the programme, it is imperative that the actions link directly to one of these themes and help achieve the result areas identified.

- **Synergy Area 3: Compliance with main relevant regional statutory body strategies.**

In particular, Together: Building a United Community; The Racial Equality Strategy 2015-2025; the Draft Programme for Government - 2016-2021
While other strategy documents have been reviewed three important documents that strategically guided the development of the strategy include:
  - o Together: Building a United Community with its focus on four main themes and their associated aims: Our Children and Young People, Our Shared Community, Our Safe Community and Our Cultural Expression
  - o The Racial Equality Strategy 2015 - 2025 which establishes a framework for government departments (and others) to tackle racial inequalities, to eradicate racism and hate crime and along with Together: Building a United Community policy, to promote good relations and social cohesion
  - o The new Programme for Government 2016-2021 which identifies its purpose as "Improving well-being for all – by tackling disadvantage, and driving economic growth".

These complement the three main themes of the PEACE IV Programme and have helped to focus on key priorities that help to achieve these goals. Further

complementarity analysis has also been undertaken with other statutory bodies and their strategies to ensure complementarity between the PEACE IV programme in CCGBC and their strategies and action plans. The concept of collaboration and joint approaches to the delivery have also been considered with a particular focus on community planning approaches. When developing the programme, it is imperative that the actions link to and complement these strategies and add value to them.

- **Synergy Area 4: Compliance with and providing additionality to relevant local strategies**

  Local strategies in particular the CCGBC Corporate Plan 2016-19, the CCGBC emerging Community Plan 2017; the CCGBC Good Relations Strategy 2015-18; the CCGBC PCSP Strategy 2015-18 and the CCGBC Community Development Strategy 2015-18 and its emerging urban regeneration programme; CCGBC Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020; CCGBC emerging Local Development Plan (and the emerging Tourism, Leisure, and Economic Development Strategies still being developed);
  The programmes have been developed to ensure that they complement and add value to these main strategies. The concept of collaboration and joint approaches to the delivery have also been considered with a particular focus on community planning approaches. When developing the programme, it is imperative that the actions link complement these strategies and add value to them.

- **Synergy Area 5: Compliance of the issues emerging from the consultation and engagement process including the e-survey**

  A sifting process of the main priority issues that conform with the three main themes was undertaken and were considered in the development of the priorities and programmes during the developmental process.
  When developing the programme, it is imperative that the programme and actions suggested address the relevant issues identified through the consultation under each theme, take cognisance of the priority issues identified including remaining sectarian, racist or prejudice issues that are still hard to address and focuses on accessing the right people in the most appropriate ways

- **Synergy Area 6: Identification of key stakeholders (collaborative partnerships, beneficiaries and key influencers).**

  The consultation process identified the importance of ensuring that this new PEACE IV strategy and action plan would be grounded in the community planning approach with a longer term goal of sustainable peace building activity and the concept that peace building is everyone's business and not just that of the PEACE Partnership. As such the inclusion of key statutory partners on the partnership itself as well as being part of the delivery mechanism in any programmes was identified as important. The inclusion of community networks was also identified as important from an engagement perspective. Consultees, as well as learning gleaned through PEACE III, identified the importance of ensuring that hard to reach groups were engaged in the

programme and that building trust with these types of individuals takes time and effort. The programmes developed need to reach hard to reach groups in hard to access areas and deal proactively with the remaining issues in the area and the emerging new influencers the area. Involving key influencers like key institutions including the bands forums, GAA, Orange Order, sports clubs, Ulster Scots, the Irish peaking community etc. was seen as very important.

Conclusion

The implementation of this strategic framework ensured that the programmes identified under each of the three themes achieves there results and outcomes expected under the three PEACE IV themes, is relevant to the wide ranging engagement and consultation findings, the strategic context and complements the emerging community planning process in line with:

- Synergy Area 1: Compliance with the key learning from the previous NE PEACE III programme
- Synergy Area 2: Compliance with the PEACE IV Programme and its three associated themes, results, outputs and outcomes – see Table 9
- Synergy Area 3: Compliance with main relevant regional statutory body strategies in particular Together: Building a United Community; The Racial Equality Strategy 2015-2025; the Draft Programme for Government - 2016-2021
- Synergy Area 4: Compliance with and providing additionality to relevant local strategies: (see figure 4 below)
- Synergy Area 5: Compliance of the issues emerging from the consultation and engagement process including the e-survey

- Synergy Area 6: Identification of key stakeholders (collaborative partnerships, beneficiaries and key influencers).
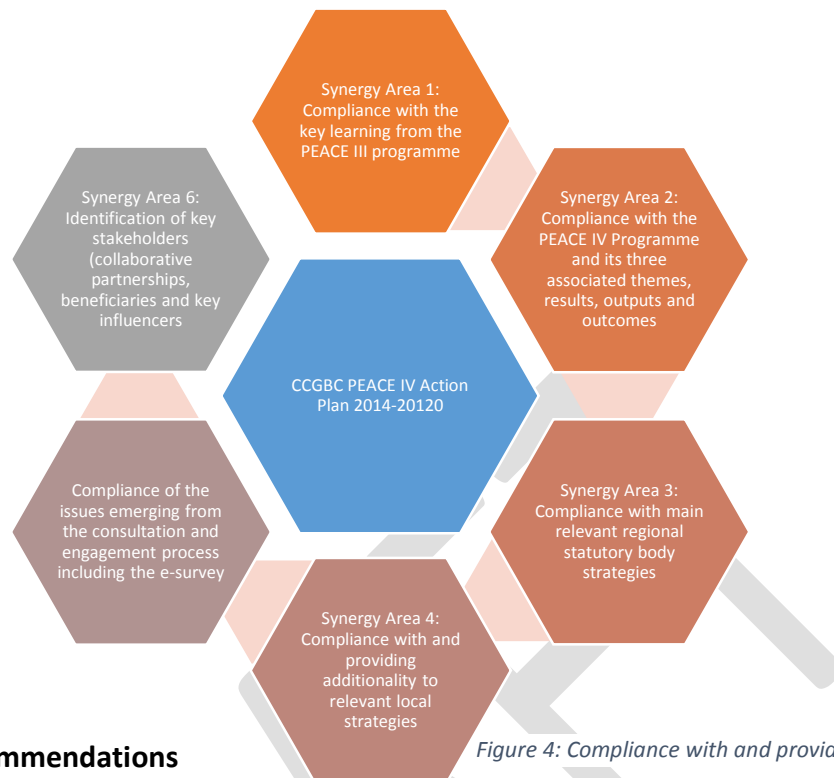
Figure 4: Compliance with and providing additionality to relevant local

Strategic Recommendations

- Ensure that the programme is built on the key learning from the previous NE PEACE III programme
- Ensure that the programme takes cognisance of the more diverse community makeup of the new Council and the importance of equity and equality of opportunity across the area
- The programme should be developed using a co-design process, in that delivery agents should engage participants in the design and delivery of the programme. This will mean a three to four-month engagement and co-design process as part of each programme
- Ensure that the programme takes a multi-sectoral approach to its delivery engaging a range of agencies in its development and delivery with a focus on long term sustainable peace building - this is linked to community planning and will be further bedded in once the partnership sits under one of the Community planning committees post April 2017
- Ensure that the programme focuses on those who have never engaged in peace building before as well as those that have done do. It needs to have a focus on the hard issues and build resilience among local people to build a more shared society locally
- It should be outcomes focused

The Suggested Programmes, Outcomes and Results

On the basis of the consultation and engagement and the identification of issues, the strategic review of how the plan fits with the strategic objectives of other key players, the results of the online survey as well as the results of the Design Workshop, the following was developed.

Table 13: Suggested Programmes, Outcomes and Results- Children and Young People

Priority 1: Children and Young People		
Result Expected: the number of Children and young people aged 0-24 engaged in the programme: By 2023 – 1,165 CYP engaged; By 2018 – Interim target - 277 CYP engaged		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Avoidance of behavioral and social difficulties

Taking account of the on-going inter-community divisions

Valuing and respecting difference and engaging positively

Create an awareness of and sensitivity to the values, beliefs, customs and traditions of others | **Programme 1: Cultural Identity Projects for Children and Young People:** This Programme will work with primary and secondary schools across the Causeway Coast and Glens area to explore and understand their own cultural identity and that of others and why certain traditions exist. It is important for children and young people to have a positive cultural identity and that they feel that they belong as this sense of belonging empowers them to feel more self-confident, have higher self-esteem and to progress in life. In order to have a positive cultural identity, it is important that adults act as role models for their children, recognising, celebrating and showing understanding and tolerance for the cultures and traditions of others.   This project aims to dispel myths and break down barriers between communities. The project will not only engage with children and young people but also with parents helping them to recognise the importance of engaging with their children about these issues. It will engage specifically with children and young people from minority ethnic communities as well as exploring marginalisation because of a disability as a result of the legacy of the conflict. It will build on other project initiatives delivered previously in the CCG area and other initiatives that can engage young people in an innovative and imaginative manner. Projects will include a 'family, schools or townlands flags' project; Ulster scots culture and language project for young people project; Irish culture and language programme for young people project; BME cultures and languages programme project; developing your own cultural events programme project. This programme will aim to celebrate difference, diversity and multiculturalism and reduce intolerance, racism and sectarianism.   The project will encourage a twinning approach offering opportunities to bring catholic | £80,637.40 |

Priority 1: Children and Young People		
Result Expected: the number of Children and young people aged 0-24 engaged in the programme: By 2023 – 1,165 CYP engaged; By 2018 – Interim target - 277 CYP engaged		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
	and protestant pupils together for joint sessions on cultural identity and diversity as well as joint trips with the aim of bringing about increased understanding and mutual respect between the two main communities. The project will result in a showcase event for each local area involved as well as a CCG area event (both designed, developed and delivered by the children and young people) demonstrating the cultural diversity learning from the programme and the cohesion that has been developed across different communities. It will build trust between schools in the local area and will aim to be the stepping stone for a shared education programme in the area. This project will also include an element of Place Planning local areas with the help of creative media techniques and getting young people engaged in the planning and shape of their own areas – building a sense of belonging locally.	
The capabilities of parents to provide a supportive and enriching environment in which their children can grow up	**Programme 2: Development of an Early Intervention Programme** of activity aimed at preventing young people from developing problems later on in life. This project will be multi-agency and sector in nature and will need the involvement of key agencies like social services, schools, Education Authority. It will aim to nurture young people before they start school (early years' work. Pre-school work) and throughout their school years (formal school and out of school activities). The programme will be particularly focused, though not exclusively, in PUL communities. The programme will include three different types of programme interventions: pre-school, school and out of school youth based projects aimed at building educational achievement and emotional skills among young people. • **Pre-school programmes** to include social and emotional skills enhancement programmes in pre-schools- e.g. diversity awareness training	£394,000

Priority 1: Children and Young People		
Result Expected: the number of Children and young people aged 0-24 engaged in the programme: By 2023 – 1,165 CYP engaged; By 2018 – Interim target - 277 CYP engaged		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Development of social and emotional skills for children and young people Avoidance of behavioural and social difficulties Confidence building Increasing self-esteem Developing resilience Creating problem solving skills Increasing empathy Developing coping skills	- The programme will engage with preschools / early years' establishments to deliver a diversity awareness programme to children and their parents - Parenting programme linked to the pre-school settings • **School programmes** to include: social and emotional skills enhancement programmes in schools aimed at addressing peer pressures and negative thinking about losing cultural identity particularly in the PUL community etc.; putting value back into education concepts; mentoring interventions in schools (coping skills, self-esteem, resilience, problem solving skills, empathy, addressing depression and anxiety); drug, alcohol and substance misuse interventions; addressing issues associated with paramilitarism. These should also include cross school work to encourage cross community collaboration; **Primary School Programme**: The programme will engage with primary schools to deliver social and emotional enhancement/ mentoring intervention programmes in schools - Parental support programme for the primary school programme linked to the work of the main programme with the pupils **Post Primary School Programme**: The programme will engage with post primary schools to deliver diversity awareness and social and emotional enhancement/ mentoring intervention programmes with pupils - Parental support programme for the post primary school programme linked to the work of the main programme with the pupils	

Priority 1: Children and Young People		
Result Expected: the number of Children and young people aged 0-24 engaged in the programme: By 2023 – 1,165 CYP engaged; By 2018 – Interim target - 277 CYP engaged		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**

Increasing self-esteem Developing resilience Creating problem solving skills Acknowledging and addressing depression and anxiety Good health and social well being	• **Out of school programmes for 11 to 16's and 16's to 24 in times of transition and change** to include: personal development programmes – building friendships and relationships; Youth sports and arts interventions; Family based interventions; taster programmes for families/ young parents to raise expectations around educational attainment; life skills interventions; peer leadership; parenting and grand parenting and intergenerational initiatives; trauma and bereavement counselling and work for those affected by the conflict through activity days and residentials; after school initiatives; preparation for the workplace initiatives; outreach initiatives and cultural awareness interventions; young women's programme; addressing issues associated with paramilitarism; cross border summer programmes; examining issues around mental health and well-being and suicide prevention; environmental enhancement projects and using the local environment as a toll for engagement. This will be a menu based programme for young people in different areas and will be bespoke to the needs of those young people in any particular area or situation. Group sizes will be different depending on the needs of the young people as will the duration of the programmes. The involvement of the young people in the design of each area based project will be crucial to its success.
	      o The programme will be delivered to young people across the CCG area in a range of community based or Education Authority based settings over a three-year period
	      o They will involve a mixture of residential programmes and workshop based programmes
	      o Parental activities will also be encouraged in order to encourage parents and child activity time
	This programme will include a co-design element with young people to ensure their buy in from the start of the process. The programme will be designed, developed and evaluated in a structured and systematic manner. They will have a focus on peace outcomes, include structured activities, be long term in nature and have a strong action plan and management. The programme should build on existing youth work activity across the Borough	

Priority 1: Children and Young People		
Result Expected: the number of Children and young people aged 0-24 engaged in the programme: By 2023 – 1,165 CYP engaged; By 2018 – Interim target - 277 CYP engaged		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
	and in particular that which engages with disengaged young people through the Youth Empowerment and Resilience (YEAR) project. The programme has offered a range of courses including 'just for young people', event management, food hygiene, drive for life course, healthy eating and sports development. The courses have helped young people obtain a range of new skills. In addition, the young people also take part in a range of volunteering activities. YEAR is a Causeway Rural and Urban Network project funded by Big Lottery.	
Building attitudinal change and societal influences Building capacity among young people Developing self-motivation Creating more confident young people Building leadership and team work skills	**Programme 3: Leadership development Programme:** Development of an accredited (optional) leadership programme for young people aimed at building leadership and team works skills, empowering young people to take greater control of their own lives and building their emotional intelligence and coping skills. The programme will be particularly focused, though not exclusively, in PUL communities. The programme aims to raise the expectations and confidence of young participants, to develop active citizenship skills, to take part in peace building activities, in planning services that reflect their needs in partnership with agencies like the Education Authority and others and in taking responsibility for their own actions and the consequences of this. It will include the use of youth role models and peer mentoring. It will include learning around conflict management and mediation and explore how this has been achieved in other places and the challenges that were involved. It will include an active engagement with elected members' element and an engagement with the community planning partnership element so as to increase the influence of young people on issues and decisions that affect their lives. The programme will include activities aimed at understanding cultural identity and respecting diversity demonstrating the importance of relationship building and to encourage attitudinal change towards sectarianism and racism. It will use innovative multimedia engagement techniques to work with the young people and will required to engage with existing key infrastructures such the Youth Council in development and delivery of the programme.	£100,000

Priority 1: Children and Young People		
Result Expected: the number of Children and young people aged 0-24 engaged in the programme: By 2023 – 1,165 CYP engaged; By 2018 – Interim target - 277 CYP engaged		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Understanding of and respect for the rights, equality and diversity		
More connected support

Positive participation in community structures, initiatives and democratic processes

Volunteering to support community | **Programme 4: Youth Practitioners Training Programme.** There is a need within the CCG area to think differently about how various agencies, youth clubs and others engage with young people and how these organisations learn from each other and share information and intelligence.   This will build on the learning from the multi-agency Big Lottery funded YEAR project (Youth Empowerment and Resilience Project) coordinated by the Causeway Rural and Urban Network to develop the skills of young people who are not currently involved in youth provision and empower then to make informed lifestyle choices. New and innovative ways of engaging young people need to be explored, especially disenfranchised, vulnerable and hard to reach young people who have lost hope or who are being lured into other more sinister or criminal activity. There is a need to understand why these young people don't participate currently. A collective training, learning and best practice sharing programme with resources for youth leaders from a range of settings (church, EA, CVS) across the CCG area to work more effectively in engaging with young people will be developed and delivered, particularly in the area of detached and outreach youth work practices. This will have a much broader and wider focus than just young people and will explore the importance of a family based approach to the work. As part of the training programme, it will encourage the sharing of information and practice among existing youth service providers including the Education Authority, the PCSP, the Police, the Public Health Agency, the Health Trust, Youth Justice Agency and the NI Youth Forum plus others as appropriate. | £60,000 |

Table 14: Suggested Programmes, Outcomes and Results- Shared Space and Services

Priority 2: Shared spaces and Services		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Enhancement of the environment in local communities The creation of a more cohesive society through an increased provision of shared spaces and services Changes in attitudes with a corresponding reduction in segregation Developing the shared aspect of existing neighbourhoods, public spaces and buildings A more cohesive society	**Programme 1: Shared space exploration dialogue and development project:** Improving the spaces in which local people live enhances their sense of belonging and pride of place and ultimately their sense of belonging. Involving local people in the identification of the problems associated with the physical spaces which they use and how these could be improved is critical to the development of a sustainable space. Physical space improvement is not just about bricks and mortar and grass, it is also about investment in the people who live there and their ability to engage with the space and their feeling of ownership of that space. This project will aim to develop a shared understanding of what a 'shared space' is and what a 'consensual space' is, and how best to develop these and identify a range of shared / consensual spaces that could be developed across the area. It will involve partnership working with Social Cohesion Unit in the Housing Executive, PCSP, Good Relations and Community Development units of Council on programmes like BRIC. It will take a Fair Share style approach to the planning and development of shared spaces. This will help to progress collaboration by seeking initial strategic agreement between communities on their common needs rather than specific accelerated working together, particularly those communities with less capacity or track record in community development activities. It recognises that many areas still encounter issues associated with paramilitarism which needs to be addressed. This programme aims to put the power back in the hands of the people in communities, in particular among those who have not had the opportunity to or do not have a long track record in accessing resources or engaging in projects of this sort. The programme will aim to: • Build capacity of participants to discuss the value of creating and developing shared spaces in their areas – confidence, skills and experience of individuals in communities	£80,000

Priority 2: Shared spaces and Services		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
The creation of a more cohesive society through an increased provision of shared spaces and services

Changes in attitudes with a corresponding reduction in segregation | • Build social capital – networks, relationships, contacts of individuals, community and voluntary group and the council and other statutory bodies
• Will enhance the liveability of those areas that don't feel shared and where a greater sharing would enhance their spaces
• Improve sustainability of local areas – leaving a positive and lasting peaceful legacy in communities.

The shared space initiative could result in the development of a series of shared cafés for young people designed and run by them similar to the City Centre café initiative in Derry City.

The programme also recognises that achieving shared or consensual spaces requires:

a) Recognition of the many communities in the Borough:
• That shared spaces are about people and the important role that they play in the development of the area;
• That the Borough is more shared than its previous constituent parts;
• That there are a range of new communities coming into the area and already living in the area some of whom feel a sense of belonging and others who do not
b) Commitment to Values of Sharing
• A commitment to sharing needs to be built into a range of spaces and services offered within local communities;
• An agreement on what this means should be agreed – illustrating that it is not necessarily about cross community work but a much wider concept | |

Priority 2: Shared spaces and Services		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
	c) Recognition of the Impact of Social and Economic issues • That the issues in the area are not just about sectarianism or anti-social behaviour • The issues are about people feeling a sense of opportunity in the area which is equal to others; • It is about addressing the long term and growing economic issues in the area and the effects these have on local communities and their sense of well-being and prosperity This will take an area based cohesion approach to its delivery.	
A respect for diversity Positive family and community relationships Awareness of and sensitivity to the values, beliefs, customs and traditions of others Positive participation in community structures Understanding of and respect for the rights, equality and diversity	**Programme 2: Protocol Development Programme:** Flags and emblems were still regarded as a priority issue in the area – many consultees worried about the fact that no agency seems to be leading on the issue. It was regarded as a policy priority and as such consultees believed that there was a need for a policy framework to be developed for the area on this issue that is developed from the ground up in local areas in the knowledge that one size won't fit all. There needs to be more leadership from Council and other statutory bodies in this regard. Tourism is very important to the area and the effects of territorial markings in particular on arterial routes is, for some, an issue. There is an issue in regard of the length of time flags are flown which could be addressed through a framework document. It recognises that paramilitarism is still an issue in many areas. Many believed there was also a need for more education about flags and emblems among young people. This programme recognises the need to have a more locally owned bottom up approach to the management of flags in the CCG area. This programme will aim to help communities to develop a flags and territorial markings framework document for the CCG area and to develop mini frameworks for local areas where a need exists but in particular those on arterial routes. This will take an area based cohesion approach to its delivery.	£100,000

Priority 2: Shared spaces and Services		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Valuing and respecting difference and engaging positively with it		
Developing the shared aspect of existing neighbourhoods, public spaces and buildings

Increased provision of shared spaces and services

A more cohesive society

Local initiatives that facilitate sustained shared usage of public spaces and buildings

Making public spaces in cities, towns and villages more inclusive | **Programme 3: New Opportunities Programme:** This programme is about making use of existing shared space in the area and creating new opportunities for improved usage of these facilities. The programme will aim to increase the accessibility of existing shared spaces/venues by ensuring existing venues are affordable and welcoming and offer activities that are appealing to a wider range of users. It will aim to address issues like flags and emblems within estates and arterial routes that curtail the use of facilities by a wider range of people and encourage areas to examine how their areas can be made more welcoming. It will also look at creating connections between groups who do not have access to premises with those who have premises and will use the Councils Sports Forum as a way of creating these connections – e.g. Rugby/ Soccer or other Sports Clubs and community groups; GAA halls and community groups; Churches and local groups or Orange Halls and local groups. It will result in a more coordinated approach to delivering services in the community ensuring that the buildings are welcoming, open to and accessible by all. It will also challenge perceptions of barriers to using different community facilities including community centres managed by local groups, orange halls, Ulster Scots Centres, band halls, GAA halls, Irish language schools etc.
It will focus on a number of different types of existing spaces:
• **Leisure / Sports Facilities and Parks:** The programme will consider how existing council leisure centres and parks, sports clubs' grounds (Rugby clubs, GAA clubs Hockey clubs etc.) can be opened up to wider community use and will increase the variety of uses and users within them. It will encourage the widening of the range of sports and leisure activities available and undertake more outreach activities to increase the participation rates of people from target communities and target | £100,000 |

Priority 2: Shared spaces and Services		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
The creation of a more cohesive society through an increased provision of shared spaces and services

Changes in attitudes with a corresponding reduction in segregation | groups (e.g. women over 40). This will have health and well-being and sports participation outcomes as well as cross community and engagement outcomes. It will also examine the use of play parks, paths, beaches, and MUGAs, allotments and see how these can be more open and accessible to others where they are located in single identity areas.   This should also link with the Basic Services element of the Rural Development Programme

• **Community Centres:** Some of the 20 CCG BC Community Centres are located in single identity areas in the middle of estates or villages. There are many other community centres across the Borough that are not owned by the council. Some of these are open to all and some are not and unlikely to be because of their ownership structures. Sometimes of the estates or areas in which these centres are located, because of the physical manifestation of murals and flags etc., don't feel as welcoming to everyone. This programme aims to help make community centres more welcoming and to examine the types of activities that could be offered within them to achieve greater openness. Community Centres that are hubs of multiple activities and services and which offer activities that appeal to the wider population can break down these barriers and open communities up, thus increasing cross community engagement and reducing insularity.   The programme will encourage the engagement of more people in existing community centres and will examine how existing community centres can be more welcoming to communities outside of their local areas – providing space for people to engage in programmes around diversity, peace building etc. the programme will work with communities to take away the fear that they may have around opening up their centres.   This should also link with the Basic Services element of the Rural Development Programme | £200,000 |

Priority 2: Shared spaces and Services		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**

	• **Multiple use of redundant buildings in shared areas as shared spaces.** This element is linked to make better use of redundant buildings/ sites owned by government bodies/ Council for instance and how these could be brought back into use as civic spaces, if they are located in shared areas. These projects should be partnership based on nature.
	    ○ One or two demonstration projects should be developed to feasibility study stage at least during the lifetime of the project
	        ■ Explore the feasibility of a shared civic space
	        ■ Feasibility of using the vacated public buildings
	        ■ Explore feasibility of the development cultural centres for the Irish language and culture
	    ○ It could also result in 'pop up' community initiatives to test different ideas for increased usage of shared spaces
	    ○ Potential to develop greenways
	This will take an area based cohesion approach to its delivery.
		£400,000

Positive family and community relationships Developing the shared aspect of existing neighbourhoods, public spaces and buildings	**Programme 4: Place Planning Programme:** This programme links with the emerging community plan with its focus on places and people. It will aim to develop activities that develop shared visions for local communities and their local neighbourhoods and villages. It aims to challenge rural and urban communities to consider how to share services, how to look at how they can become more specialised in what they can offer through their village or neighbourhood plans, how they connect to the wider rural or urban economics, and how they work together more collectively and cooperatively with their neighbours. It will explore the impact of flags and other visible manifestations on others who visit their areas, helping people to think about how they create and manage spaces professionally and make them	£107,306

Priority 2: Shared spaces and Services		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Increased provision of shared spaces and services A more cohesive society Local initiatives that facilitate sustained shared usage of public spaces and buildings	welcome. This will also incorporate a cross border element through a partnership with communities in border counties engaged in the Wild Atlantic Way Tourism Initiative and how they have used experiential tourism as a mechanism for regenerating their communities and building cohesive and vibrant communities. It will aim to share best practice in developing tourism, training local guides and storytellers etc. Experiential tourism/'Peace Tourism' will therefore be key. This will have core link with the community planning agenda in council. This will take an area based cohesion approach to its delivery.	
Cohesive outcomes based planning approach to the delivery of all programmes Increased awareness of the value of peace building locally among the wider community and others	**Programme 5: Mainstreaming Peace Building Programme** Support programme for the PEACE IV partnership to deliver the programme, mainstream peace building into the community planning agenda. It is about embedding peace building for the long term: To deliver a three year facilitated dialogue and learning programme for Partnership members with a link to the relevant community planning committee under which the partnership will sit with events/ training sessions every six months including site visits and cross border exchange trips and a residential. It will explore ways in which peace building can be mainstreamed particularly in light of community planning.	£30,000
Cohesive outcomes based planning approach to the delivery of all programmes	**Programme 6: Learning Programme** This programme will aim to effectively measure the impacts of the Peace IV Programme in the area and to use this information to better inform actions beyond PEACE IV and to feed into a wider evaluation of the programme. The programme will be driven by an Outcomes Based Accountability methodology and it will be important to ensure that all delivery agents are in line with this thinking and are measuring the right things on an on-going basis. It is also important to include an element of objectivity in the learning element of the programme. This programme will deliver the necessary tools and training to programme	£30,000

Priority 2: Shared spaces and Services		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
	delivery agents and projects to enable the impact and outcomes of the programme to be measured in an appropriate and consistent manner against the programmes expected results and outputs.	
Cohesive outcomes based planning approach to the delivery of all programmes Increased awareness of the value of peace building locally among the wider community and others	**Programme 7: Consortia Programme Co-Design Development Programme** - The entire CCG PEACE IV Programme is designed to encourage collaboration between different groups and organisations from the public, community, voluntary and private sectors to start to work together on peace building issues more effectively and within the spirit of community planning. Across each of the three themes, a consortia programme will be delivered which will offer appropriate training and capacity building to the Consortia involved in the delivery of each project to help delivery agents help participants to engage in the design of the programme. This co-design process will result in clearer and better outcomes, greater buy in from participants and a longer term approach to peace building activity in the area.	£25,000

Table 15: Suggested Programmes, Outcomes and Results - Building Positive Relations

Priority 3: Building Positive Relations		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Positive family and community relationships Awareness of and sensitivity to the values, beliefs, customs and traditions of others Positive participation in community structures	**Programme 1: Understanding our area - awareness programme around cultural identity.** This programme aims to increase awareness among local communities about their own heritage and cultural identity. It will be undertaken using museums and archaeology as tools to explore the intricate nature of CCG area and how it has developed over time. The project will appeal to young people and to communities. It will build on the previous Mid Antrim and Causeway Museum Services projects undertaken under Peace III, which were very successful in changing the way in which the museums interacted with communities. Through changing the language, they moved from 'providing an exhibition' to 'providing cultural awareness and understanding'. This approach will be encouraged through this programme. The programme will aim to increase people's awareness of their area and their own and others' cultural identity. It will aim to dispel myths, break down barriers, and address pre-conceptions that people have about their areas. The programme will encourage joint working between groups in the area. It will focus on place history as opposed to just religious or community identity which will help with creating greater cohesion in local communities. It will use festivals, tourism opportunities, local history projects to achieve this, all of which will be supported under the resource allocation model as previously developed. It will also aim to develop a peace building tourist product of the North East examining the range of successful projects that have developed as a result of peace building and how this is and has transformed local areas. This will take an area based cohesion approach to its delivery.	£160,000
Awareness of and sensitivity to the values, beliefs, customs and traditions of others	**Programme 2: Community capacity building and engagement.** There was recognition through the consultation that some communities still need support in developing and delivering hard peace building projects. This programme will take an area based approach to the delivery of capacity building in communities. It will aim to bring communities and the range of institutions that exist in their areas	£140,000

Priority 3: Building Positive Relations		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Positive participation in community structures Understanding of and respect for the rights, equality and diversity	together to discuss hard peace building issues and to plan the development of their communities into the future with a focus on a shared future. It will promote community capacity building and engagement through small resource allocations and will build on existing good work at a local level that promotes good relations and community dialogue on hard issues. It will include Intergenerational work. This programme will focus in particular on those who have not really engaged previously in the programme. There should be a focus on women's groups and men's groups / men's sheds, disability groups, LGBT groups, BME groups and building their engagement in peace building. Increasing people's confidence to communicate and articulate their issues to elected members will be part of the programme. Local community networks and other specialist providers should be engaged in the programme. A resource allocation model should be employed to ensure local project delivery.	
A more tolerant and inclusive society Valuing and respecting difference and engaging positively	**Programme 3: Community leadership programmes** for community and other stakeholders on shared society etc. to include emerging leaders programme and to include mediation and facilitating dialogue. This programme should build on previous PEACE III Successful programme which explored facilitative leadership as a skills set in peace building. This was successful. A resource allocation should be attached to this programme.	£150,000
Valuing and respecting difference and engaging positively with it Greater understanding, appreciation and acceptance of different traditions and	**Programme 4: Key Institutions Programme.** This programme recognises the key role that institutions like the Orange Order, the GAA and the Bands play in the local area. There is a need to help these institutions to engage in the PEACE Programme as heretofore, they have had little engagement in the programme. Through discussions with these organisations, it has become apparent that there are a lot of misperceptions and misunderstandings about them. These organisations have a significant reach out into their communities and can reach people that other peace programmes maybe didn't previously through the range of cultural engagement work in which they are involved. The programme will assist these organisations to explore their own identity and that of others, breaking down myths	£200,000

Priority 3: Building Positive Relations		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	Programme Ideas / Actions	Indicative Budget
backgrounds amongst the local community. A more tolerant and inclusive society Awareness of and sensitivity to the values, beliefs, customs and traditions of others Positive participation in community structures	and misperceptions, building understanding within their own communities and breaking down barriers some of which are related to class as well. It should support activities that explores their unique identity, culture and develops pride within their institutions but which also open the hand of friendship to others to see what they are all about. The programme should work with the institutions on their own initially in order to build up confidence and then start to encourage some joint opportunities for dialogue. It should then help the participant organisation see how they can be more inclusive and outward looking in their own areas, building cohesion and relationship locally. They will be supported through leadership training and mentoring to do so. There was also recognition that even within institutions there are differences- rural and urban etc. There are three bands forum that geographically represent different bands in the CCG area - East Londonderry Bands Forum, North Antrim Bands Forum and Limavady Bands Forum. A resource allocation will be attached to the programme for each institution. The parent bodies of each institution will also be engaged to ensure no duplication with any initiatives at a regional level. It will also offer practical support and training on issues like organising events etc. This will also help to examine how to address and lessen tensions in flash point areas in the Borough. The programme will be designed in partnership with the institutions and supported in terms of engagement by them. The key participants in 3 separate yet connected programmes would be: • Orange Order community • GAA and • Bands Community	
A more tolerant and inclusive society	**Programme 5: Cultural Institutions Programme**: This will be a collaborative cultural exploration sharing programme delivered separately with each institution (Ulster Scots organisations in CCG and Irish language and culture organisations / schools in CCG) but with a strong emphasis on sharing as	£140,000

Priority 3: Building Positive Relations		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Greater understanding, appreciation and acceptance of different traditions and backgrounds amongst the local community. A respect for diversity Positive family and community relationships	well. The programme will explore Ulster Scots and Irish Language traditions sensitively to work towards celebrations of cultural diversity. It will involve awareness raising, outreach, language classes, festivals and events, history and cultural sharing programmes and summer programmes, afterschool activities, drama projects, music lesson taster sessions- fiddle, tin whistle, pipe lessons. It will create a range of resources that can be used as educational tools in schools to widen people's awareness of both the Ulster Scots and Irish traditions. Programme of activities and learning will be developed through arts, craft, music, schools, drama, radio, exchange visits etc. It will use music as a shared link – piping and its history and musicality for instance. It will examine through the Cultural Diversity Exploration programme how to bring pipes together (Scottish, Irish, Brian Boru and Ulleann pipes) from both cultures as a way of sharing cultures and music traditions – and exploring the origin of the pipes and the different tunes and words for the tunes from the different cultures – a programme of cultural exchange – making it real for the pipe band fraternity. It will encourage children and young people to engage in music. The programme will need to bring in the key influencers into this as well. Creating link with existing festivals would also be good. Could include Ulster Scots Summer school and an Irish language culture and language summer school programme with some joined up opportunities for sharing.	
Greater understanding, appreciation and acceptance of different traditions and backgrounds amongst the local community.	**Programme 6: Media awareness and engagement programme** – This programme will aim to dispel myths and promote good news stories and building relationships for more accurate and less sensational journalism. It will build relationships with journalists and will use social media and other mechanisms as a way of engaging with people in the programme and keeping them up to date with opportunities for engagement throughout.	£15,000

Priority 3: Building Positive Relations		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
A respect for diversity		
Understanding of and respect for the rights, equality and diversity Valuing and respecting difference and engaging positively with it	**Programme 7: Cross Border programme** – This programme will aim to build relationships linked to a range of different projects across all three themes. The project will aim to identify common themes that could benefit from a cross border relationship like experiential tourism for instance or how border counties have been working with migrants and refugees over the last number of years and create some opportunities for the exchange of views and practice. This will act as an enabler for other programmes – identifying common themes or needs and matching them with appropriate cross border development opportunities.	£148,000
Greater integration of BME communities and the wider community. Greater levels of trust and tolerance between the wider community and those from minority ethnic backgrounds. A more inclusive society in the CC&GBC area	**Programme 8: BME Cultural Diversity, Awareness and Integration Programme**: This programme recognises that racism still exists in the CCG area and that some of it is unreported. There was a real fear expressed during the consultation process within minority communities that they are misunderstood and don't have the capacity and/or resources to seek help. Many don't know where to go when faced with racism issues. In relation to shared spaces there was a perception that BME communities are not fully considered. There is a real barrier to engagement of BME due to language barrier, lack of capacity, self-esteem and fear. Language classes are not always available to people who go to work as hours are not suitable. Also there is no path or programme to allow people to build on their language skills. Some frontline staff in key services do not have the capacity or the training to deal with BME community. There is a need for this programme to create safe environments where frustrations around racism and hate crime can be openly aired and discussed in order to be fully understand the scale of the issue. This programme will work with the range of BME support groups in the CCG area as well as the Language Café to co-design, develop and deliver a CCG wide cultural diversity awareness and integration programme with a link with community networks alongside	£140,000

Priority 3: Building Positive Relations		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
	language and IT training for BME communities that creates a clear path of progression for them as skills develop. This should include a gap analysis of key services that are currently not reaching BME community. It will include work with the NIHE to explore a strategy for placing particularly vulnerable people in areas where sectarianism is less of a problem (link between sectarianism and racism identified). It should also include training opportunities for service providers; awareness raising for elected members and a link with the media around how it reports issues. This also needs to touch on the issues and tolerance towards refugees and the possible effects of the EU Referendum on the area and the forced movement of people in terms those in crises and the increase in racism that is broadly perceived. A significant amount of work has been undertaken in the border counties with refugee and migrants and a lot could be learnt from a cross border perspective on how inclusion has been created in this regard. A resource allocation model should be employed to ensure local project delivery.	
A more tolerant and inclusive society Greater understanding, appreciation and acceptance of different traditions and backgrounds amongst the local community	**Programme 9: Faith and churches Programme**: This programme will build on the previous PEACE III Programme which worked with faith and churches based groups. Churches recognised that it has been difficult to maintain momentum around the peace programme since the end of PEACE III due to the lack of an on-going facilitated process and resources to maintain engagement etc. However, the role of church and faith based organisations is very important. There is recognition that the church plays a significant role in community development and anti-poverty work in local areas, many of which also tend to be areas where racism and sectarianism exists. There is a role for the church in this type of work and this needs to be explored further through this programme with churches. There was also some discussion about a growing anti-Islamic activity in the area which also needs to be addressed. This will be a leadership, dialogue and exploration programme with churches and faith based groups in regard of their role in peace building and inclusion and integration work. It will also include dialogue	£100,000

Priority 3: Building Positive Relations		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
	within existing churches on the role of the churches in peace building and good relations work in order to facilitate conversations between clergy and their own congregations before starting work with other churches. Dialogue with church leaders would also assists with this dialogue process. Exploring and defining the role of the churches in breaking cycles of paramilitary activity especially children becoming involved in it should also be explored. Re-engaging with faith could assist some communities in moving forward. Bringing different churches together with other youth service providers to develop shared strategy for pastoring services during times of high community tension is also something that can be explored through this programme - churches as extra pairs of hands to relieve community tensions. Cross border dialogue would also be useful in regard of minority churches working in majority communities and how best to develop relationships further. Building the leadership role of the Churches Forums and the Faith Forum will be important goals for this programme.	
Contribution to lower levels of community division, sectarianism and racism and a positive contribution to reconciliation.

A respect for diversity

Awareness of and sensitivity to the values, beliefs, customs and traditions of others | **Programme 10: Sports and arts Programme:** This programme will use sport, arts and recreation as mediums through which to encourage peace building and good relations work. Diversity awareness will be a core part of the learning. It will make use of sporting and music or art based role models and sporting history from the Borough to engage young people to engage in cross-community and cross border opportunities thus building stronger relationships with people from different community backgrounds. It will provide taster sessions in schools and summer programmes to get young people interested in new sports and arts activities. It will encourage the use of the natural environment and assets of the area as a common levers and means of encouraging young people to engage with each other. It will build on the success of previous programmes. The arts and sports units of council will be actively engaged in this programme alongside the local community.   The programme will: | £120,000 |

Priority 3: Building Positive Relations		
Results Expected: 1 x Initiatives delivered		
Outcome	**Programme Ideas / Actions**	**Indicative Budget**
Positive participation in community structures Understanding of and respect for the rights, equality and diversity Valuing and respecting difference and engaging positively with it	• Sports engagement programme including a Game of three halves; build on areas that have sports as their primary community driver; work with existing clubs in the area to promote sharing etc. – Rugby, GAA, Soccer, Hurling, Hockey, bowls, etc. • Arts, music and animation programme • Natural environment engagement programme to include walking, cycling, orienteering, fishing, sailing, horticulture projects etc.	

Section 9: Plan Costs – Staff, Overheads and Programme

The following is a summary of the Staff and Overhead costs

Table 16: Plan Costs – Staff, Overheads and Programme

Cost Heading	Total Cost (£)
Staff costs (assumes 12%)	£362,394.14
Overheads (office and administration costs) (assumes15%)	£54,359.12
External Expertise and Services	-
Travel and Accommodation	-
Equipment costs	-
Investment costs	-
Total	**£416,753.26**

Programme Costs

The following is a summary of the Programme Costs

Table 17: Programme Costs

Theme	Proposed Budget
Children and Young People	**£634,637.40**
Programme 1: Cultural Identity Projects for Children and Young People	£80,637.40
Programme 2: Development of an Early Intervention Programme o Pre-school programmes o Primary School Programme: o Post Primary School Programme: o Out of school programmes for 11 to 16's and 16's to 24 in times of transition and change	£394,000
Programme 3: Leadership development Programme	£100,000
Programme 4: Youth Practitioners Training Programme	£60,000
Theme 2: Shared Space and Services	**£1,072,306.11**
Programme 1: Shared space exploration dialogue and development project	£80,000
Programme 2: Protocol Development Programme	£100,000
Programme 3: New Opportunities Programme o Leisure / Sports Facilities and Parks: o Community Centres	£100,000 £200,000 £400,000

o Multiple use of redundant buildings in shared areas as shared spaces	
Programme 4: Place Planning Programme	£107,306
Programme 5: Mainstreaming Peace Building Programme	£30,000
Programme 6: Learning Programme	£30,000
Programme 7: Consortia Programme Co-Design Development Programme	£25,000
Theme 3: Building Positive Relations	**£1,313,007.63**
Programme 1: Understanding our area - awareness programme around cultural identity	£160,000
Programme 2: Community capacity building and engagement	£140,000
Programme 3: Community leadership programmes	£150,000
Programme 4: Key Institutions Programme	£200,000
Programme 5: Cultural Institutions Programme	£140,000
Programme 6: Media awareness and engagement programme	£15,000
Programme 7: Cross Border programme	£148,000
Programme 8: BME Cultural Diversity, Awareness and Integration Programme	£140,000
Programme 9: Faith and churches Programme	£100,000
Programme 10: Sports and arts Programme	£120,000
Total	**£3,019,943.40**

Section 10: Risk Analysis and Constraints to overcome

Below is a summary of some of the views of stakeholders around the potential barriers to delivering the PEACE programme and some of the opportunities for collaboration.

Table 18: Risk Analysis and Constraints to overcome

Risks to implementing projects and actions	Strategies to overcome incorporated into the design of the programme
• Keeping momentum and value gained once funding dries up • Funding single identity work • Lack of partnership between youth services e.g. churches, EA, NIHE, PCSP etc. • Fear of putting head above parapet, how judged by your own community • The Media and its role in development negative perceptions • Lack of confidence/ability to engage • Apathy • Hard to reach groups • Engaging with the council • Transportation and lack of access to in rural areas • Family beliefs and values – to change perceptions • Short term nature of all work • Flexibility of programmes to be tailored to local area • Relations with PSNI • Challenging perceptions, changing mindsets • Diversity of activities to appeal to wide range of youth • Labels attached to young people • Mental scars of the Troubles • Time commitments of people already busy in the community • Lack of unifying voice in some cultural institutions • Lack of political leadership • Alcohol and drugs • Language being used/Labels • Paramilitary influence • Gender perceptions	• Building on previous programmes • Shared history programmes • Early years programme • Family based approaches • Leadership programme • Opportunities identified to encourage cross dialogue between communities and gatekeepers • Networking opportunities built into programme • Schools projects that will encourage shared learning • Projects that address fear and intimidation • Projects delivered locally as well as centrally with budgets for travel included • A community planning approach being taken to peace building or the long term • Working in small steps with local communities • Working in rural and urban areas • Capacity building and networking opportunities built in for more learning • Planning and design opportunities for communities to help design programmes • Accredited programme to build peace building and good relations project development skills • Collaboration across local areas to open up other venues

Section 11: Management Arrangements

The following is the proposed delivery, resourcing and governance arrangements for the plan. It is proposed that the plan will be managed by a new Peace IV Partnership which will eventually sit under one of the Community Planning Groups.
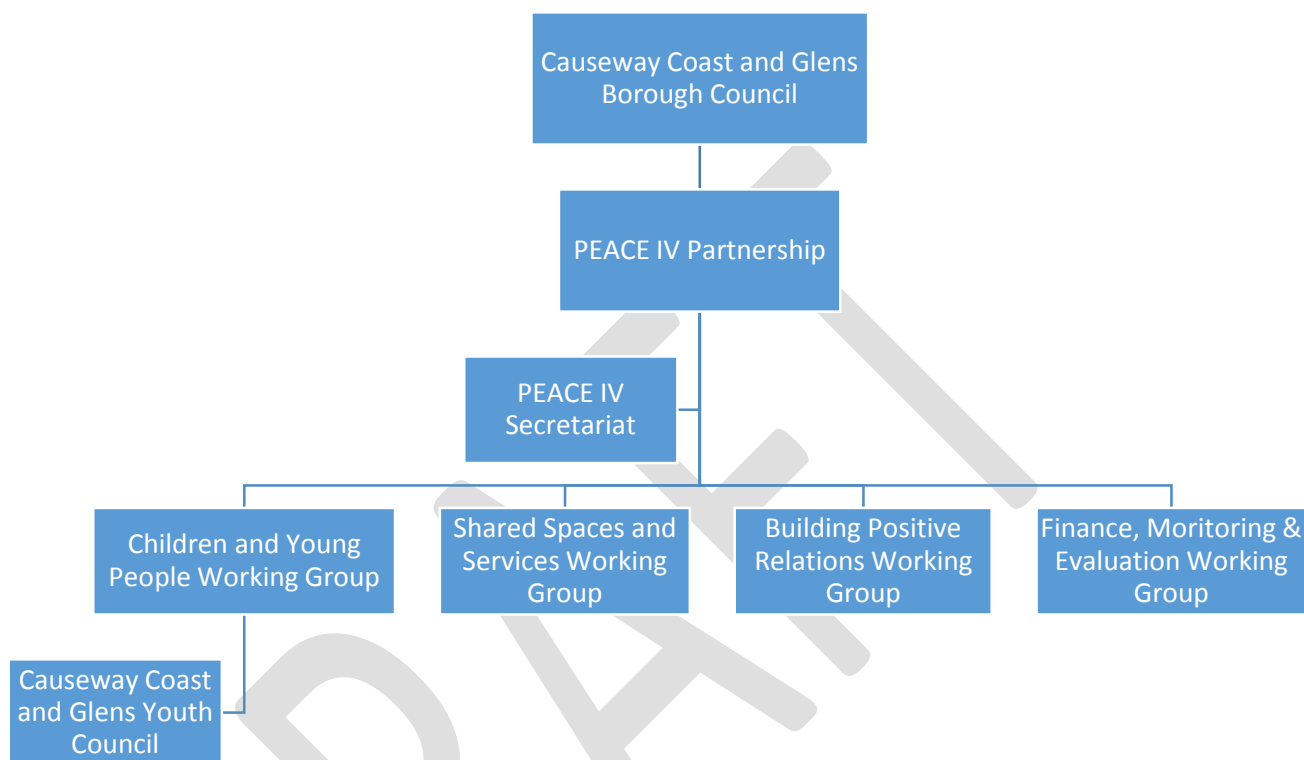
Figure 5: Management Arrangements

In April, the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council agreed the governance structure for the Peace IV Partnership on the basis that:

- The PEACE IV Partnership would be comprised of elected members and social partners with key statutory sector bodies acting as advisors; in effect an advisory body which would report to Council as the accountable, decision making body
- That as Community Planning develops in terms of both the plan itself and associated governance, that the Peace IV Partnership would be considered in terms of alignment within the CC&GC Community Planning Structures, maximising both the longevity and strategic positioning of peace building efforts.

The Causeway Coast and Glens PEACE IV Partnership will comprise the following:

- **11 x elected members,** representative of the political make up of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council. The D'Hondt principle was applied as per normal practice in Council. The 11 elected members are representative of the political make up of Council and were selected to join the PEACE IV Partnership at a Council meeting in April, from which three would be appointed to the recruitment panel for the social partners

- **10 social partners** – an open and transparent process is being used to recruit these members. They will bring a range of peace building skills and expertise to the table and will ensure a wide and balanced representation of voices from across the CCG area. Social partner representation will reflect the themes of the PEACE IV Action Plan, notably Children and Young People, Shared Spaces and Services and Building Positive Relations and be reflective of the geography of the area. A focus on ensuring hard to reach groups and those affected by the conflict would also be considered.
- **Statutory bodies** - A range of statutory bodies (including non- departmental public body representation) will be asked to participate in the partnership, in **an advisory capacity.** Representation will be sought from those bodies which reflect the priority themes, issues and target groups of the Peace IV Programme. They will bring a range of peace building skills and expertise to the table and will ensure a wide and balanced representation.   Relevant Council staff will be in attendance on an advisory capacity. SEUPB have also indicated the importance of engaging those who have a remit for growing the economy. It is envisaged therefore that input from Economic Development and other relevant departments such as Good Relations will support the partnership in its deliberations'.

Social partners have been identified through a self-nomination process with an advert in local press calling for applications with representatives being selected as individuals to sit on the PIV Partnership, in an effort to reduce any conflicts of interest.   The following sectors, from which individuals have been sought, have been targeted include:

- Business sector
- Trade union
- Community Sector
- Youth provision
- Women
- Black and Minority Ethnic
- Voluntary sector
- Residents of the CCG area

Three of the appointed Elected Members will sit on the recruitment panel to select the appropriate social partners.   The process through which these nominations have been sought and applications assessed is as follows.

- **Stage 1:** Call for applications for social partners across the CCG area (assessment to take account of geographical spread, Section 75, expertise in PEACE IV themes and experience in peace building and knowledge of the local area)
- **Stage 2:** Eligibility assessment by the Council
- **Stage 3:** Interview process through Council
- **Stage 4:** Social Partner applicants selected/ rejected

In relation to the statutory bodies, nominees will be sought from Statutory Bodies representative of the themes in the PEACE IV plan and sought to act as advisors. It is important that these representatives have the remit to commit and manage resources and have the local knowledge pertaining to target groups and issues.

From an equality perspective, it is recommended that the CCGBC Head of Service for Policy, Community Planning and Equality will sit on the partnership as an advisor.

An initial Partnership meeting will take place on the 13th June to approve the first stage of the application process in advance of the Stage 1 submission on the 21st June 2016. Once social partners are appointed the PEACE IV Partnership will proceed with a full Partnership Agreement in place.

A formal Partnership Agreement between the members of the Peace IV Partnership will to be entered into. The Partnership Agreement will define the rules of procedure for the work to be carried out and the relations that will govern them in order to implement the Peace IV Strategy and Action Plan.

The final decision-making responsibility for the Peace IV Local Action Plan lies with Council with the partnership acting as an advisory body, making recommendations on the development, monitoring and delivery of the Strategy and Action Plan.

The role of the partnership will be
- To take responsibility for the development, planning and implementation of the PEACE and Reconciliation Action Plan;
- To coordinate and ensure efficient and effective delivery of the PEACE and Reconciliation Action Plan;
- To monitor and evaluate progress and to take corrective action where necessary;
- The Partnership will meet at least 4 times per year and a schedule of meetings for the calendar year will be agreed at the outset;
- Council will act as lead partner from the perspective of being the accountable body for the financial management of the Partnership including the planning, development and implementation of the PEACE and Reconciliation Action Plan;
- The Partnership will report on a regular basis to the Council.

Section 12: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the overall Programme and respective projects will be done on an ongoing basis by the Secretariat. In order to ensure a consistent and robust approach to monitoring all funded projects will be expected to take part in specific training in monitoring and evaluation activities. A standardised 'tool-kit' will be developed which will be given to all projects to ensure all the appropriate monitoring information is recorded and reported on at the required points throughout the project delivery. Some support will be offered to delivery agents to ensure compatibility with this process.

Appendix 1: Groups Consulted with against Section 75 Criteria

Table 19: Groups Consulted with against Section 75 Criteria

Community and Voluntary Sector	12
Elected Representatives	8
Statutory Agencies & Business Community	14
Trade Unions	0
Older People	5
Young People	4
BME Community	3
Persons with a disability	1
Persons of different sexual orientation	1
Women's Groups	5
Rural Community	6
Faith Groups	4
Sports Groups	4

Appendix 2: Strategic Context

Below is the strategic context summary and analysis of documents considered for the PEACE IV plan.

Table 20: Strategic Context

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
CC&G Borough Council Strategy 2015-19	Our vision is to maximise the benefits of our unique location and landscape by providing ambitious, accessible, innovative and efficient services which fulfil customer expectations. The mission of the CCGBC is to improve the quality of life and well-being for all our citizens and visitors by: • Providing effective and sustainable local public services; • Accelerating our economy and improving economic prosperity; • Placing local communities at the heart of decision making; • Protecting and enhancing our unique natural environment and assets; and • Advocating for the area and our citizens in both local and international arenas	The Strategy's core themes link with Peace IV programme through need to provide effective and sustainable public services – linking to shared spaces and services and placing local communities at the heart of decision making - linking to need for local and civic leadership.
CC&G Borough Council Community Plan	The purpose of community planning is to develop a long term vision and plan for the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough area and all its citizens based on a thorough analysis of needs, priorities and opportunities to address them. The Community Plan will be a long term plan, for 10 to 15 years, and will be the key over-arching framework for partnerships and initiatives in the Council area and at local and neighbourhood levels. Developing and implementing the Community Plan will involve partnership working at many different. The aim will be to try and integrate wide ranging streams of public life, weaving these together and producing a statement outlining the future direction for the new Council area and how it will be achieved. The Community Planning Strategic Partnership has identified emerging themes for the Community Plan as: o Infrastructure o The Economy o Social Well-Being/Quality of Life	The emerging Community Plan has a strong focus on outcomes. The outcomes of PEACE IV complement those of the Community plan. Two of the five priority 'draft' themes arising from the Community Plan that are relevant to Peace IV include social wellbeing and community resilience, in terms of promotion of emotional wellbeing, shared facilities and resources, increasing connectivity to name but a few. Linking strategically and operationally with the

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	o A Strong, Vibrant Community o The Environment	key statutory stakeholders of the Community Planning Partnership in order to mainstream peace building will be one of the core elements of the partnership and leadership element of the new PEACE IV strategy.
CC&G Borough Council Community Development Strategy 2015 - 2018	The CC&G Community Development Strategy and Action Plan was produced in 2014 as a result of the identification of common issues and needs, alongside a number of potential areas for greater collaboration for the four legacy councils that came together to form CC&G Borough Council. Fifteen key actions across four strands of community development are identified for the CC&G: **Strand 1: Promotion of Core Community Capacity Building** This programme seeks to work with communities to build their core capacity to ensure they have the skills, knowledge and confidence to engage in collaborative partnership working, with particular reference to Community Planning. Strand one will be operationalised through the delivery of the following four actions: Action 1: Volunteer Promotion; Action 2: Advice Support; Action 3: Capacity Development (generic); and Action 4: Capacity Development (bespoke). **Strand 2: Promotion of Productive Engagement** This programme seeks to develop the skills of both Council staff and Community Organisations to develop a clear understanding of their interdependence in terms of the planning of effective service delivery, with particular reference to Community Planning. Strand two will be operationalised through the delivery of the following four actions: Action 5: Council Engagement; Action 6: Community Engagement; Action 7: Resident Engagement; and	CC&G Borough Council Community Development focuses on developing both cohesive and connected communities by engaging and working in partnership with key stakeholders, raising capacity and needs based service provision at a local level. The outcomes of PEACE IV complement those of the Council Community Development Plan through links to the four strands including synergies with Building Positive Relations to engage communities, create sustainability and encourage capacity development and evidence of need in partnership with statutory and voluntary organisations.

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	Action 8: Thematic Network Development. **Strand 3: Targeting of Deprivation and Evidenced Need through Partnership Working.** This Strand of the strategy provides an opportunity to disseminate the best practice partnership model developed in the three existing Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships across the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area. Community Planning will undoubtedly lead to the need for more inter-sectoral partnership working. The Council's unique role, at the heart of service delivery in the Causeway Coast and Glens area, will provide an opportunity to support community organisations and service providers to engage with the relevant statutory agencies to develop the policy decisions which impact on the social, economic and physical regeneration across the Causeway Coast and Glens area. Strand three will be operationalised through the delivery of the following three actions: Action 9: Development of a Partnership Framework; Action 10: Area Partnerships; and Action 11: Community Chest. **Strand 4: Supporting Community Infrastructure to maximise Sustainability.** The changing policy landscape has provided opportunities, for those groups who wish to do so, to capitalise on their expertise and consider becoming delivery partners in meeting local needs, developing community assets and delivering local and central government aims. The council's responsibility in respect of this strand is twofold; firstly, to provide developmental support to those groups who wish to avail of this new opportunity and secondly to support groups core costs to enable them to explore new mechanisms through which they can secure their future sustainability. Strand four will be operationalised through the delivery of the following four actions: Action 12: Programme Development for Council Owned Community Facilities Action 13: Programme Development for Community Owned Multi-Use Facilities; Action 14: Organisational Sustainability for Community Organisations; and Action 15: Small Capital Works Grant.	
CC&G Borough Council Good	The Together: Building a United Community (T:BUC) Strategy was launched by Ministers in May 2013 and	This PEACE IV strategy is inextricably linked with

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
Relations Strategy 2014-2017	outlines a vision of 'a united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation - one which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live, learn, work and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance'. The Strategy reflects the Executive's commitment to improving community relations and continuing the journey towards a more united and shared society. The strategy recognises that the District Council Good Relations Programme (DCGRP) is an important link between the high level strategic priorities outlined through the Strategy and the delivery of community relations activity locally. The Council's action plan receives 75% of its funding through OFNDFM each year with 25% match from Council. The action plans reflect the Department's increasing emphasis on Outcome Based Accountability. The new action plans identify which outcomes will make the most significant difference to Good Relations in the area, how these outcomes will be measured and what projects are required to deliver these outcomes. The CC&GBC Good Relations Strategy 2014-17 has the following five programmes: **Programme 1: The CC&G Promotion of Youth Good Relations** Designed to develop the Good Relations leadership capacity of pre-teens and young adults to encourage them to play a full and active role in the building of a shared society in the CC&G Council area. The Programme will deliver the following four projects: - Youth Cohesion Project - Good Relations Youth Capacity Project - Youth Civic Leadership Project - Youth Leadership Project **Programme 2: The CC&G Promotion of a Shared Communities Programme** Designed to good relations proof, existing resources, be they policies, partnerships or existing community facilities. It will	OFMDFM's Together: Building a United Community Priorities. The Good Relations team have been proactively engaged in the consultation exercise for the development of the plan and will assist communities to engage in the various programmes and initiatives. The PEACE IV plan complements the Good Relations Action plan. There is significant synergy between the two and opportunities for collaborative work moving forward. Both are outcomes based plans with similar outcomes and issues, including children & young people addressing good relations and peacebuilding, shared, safe and welcoming spaces and building positive relations at a local level. The Good Relations strategy provides the building blocks/foundations on which to further peace building efforts within the Peace IV Strategy.

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	work with the local media and community and statutory stakeholders to proactively promote and support the ongoing small steps, which are being undertaken within the area, to move towards a community where division does not restrict the life opportunities of individuals, and, where all areas within the Causeway Coast and Glens area are open and accessible to all. The Programme will deliver the following four projects: - Positive Media Project - Policy Development Project - Mediation and Dialogue Project - Incredible Years Good Relations Project **Programme 3: The CC&G Promotion of Positive Cultural Citizenship** Designed to develop an understanding of the potential consequences, both for the individual and the wider community, of engaging in unsafe, anti-community, anti-social behaviour. The programme will encourage partnership working between relevant community and statutory stakeholders to identify, engage, support and develop the capacity of community influencers to promote and contribute to the development of safer communities. The Programme will deliver the following four projects: - Hands off my Friend Project - Tension Monitoring Project - Celebrating Diversity Project - Historical Diversity Project **Programme 4: The CC&G Celebration of Cultural Diversity Programme** Designed to develop respect and tolerance between and amongst high capacity single identity arts, cultural and sporting groups in the Causeway Coast and Glens and wider civic society. The programme encourages partnership working between relevant community and statutory stakeholders to create a community which promotes mutual respect, understanding and tolerance, is strengthened by its diversity, and where cultural expression is celebrated and	

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	identified within the Causeway Coast and Glens area. The Programme will deliver the following three projects: - Cultural Capacity Project - Cultural Showcase Project - Celebrating Sporting Difference Project **Programme 5: The CC&G Promotion of Progressive Positive Dialogue and Action Learning Programme** Designed to develop practical solutions to hard Good Relations issues through the creation of safe spaces for difficult conversations to be undertaken and the provision of developmental support and encouragement to organisations willing to engage in new activities, which increase their awareness, understanding and tolerance of other cultures and traditions within the CC&G area. The programme encourages relevant Stakeholders to work together to show civic leadership in respect of the sensitive issues that will arise in April 2015 following the amalgamation of the four existing Councils. The Program e will deliver the following four projects: - Positive Political Dialogue Project - Positive Community and Statutory Dialogue Project - Action Learning Projects (grants), and - Monitoring and Evaluation.	
CC&GBC Policing and Community Safety Partnership Strategy 2015-2019	The Strategy identifies four thematic strands of work for the PCSP: **Strand 1: The CC&G PCSP Promotion of Partnership Working** This programme seeks to work with PCSP Partnership Board, Policing Committee and relevant thematic/working groups – servicing meetings, reporting on progress, providing training support for members and assisting the Policing Committee to monitor the performance of the police. Strand one will be operationalised through the delivery of the following four actions: 1. PCSP Governance 2. Policing Committee Governance 3. PCSP Members Support 4. Training 5. Research	Through the consultation it was evident that there were some issues identified that are similar to those identified and prioritised within the PCSP strategy including anti-social behaviour and its effects on neighbourhoods, harm caused by drugs and alcohol and issues linked to paramilitarism and organised crime, hate crime in particular sectarianism and racism.

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	Strand 2: The Causeway Coast and Glens PCSP Community Consultation and Engagement The increased size of the PCSP coverage following RPA has the potential to result in disconnection between PCSP members and individual communities. In order to address this, challenge it is essential that the new Strategy and Action Plan has built in opportunities to maximise local engagement; consultation and monitoring the out workings of which will support future PCSP actions. This programme seeks to work with local communities to both identify issues of concern in relation to policing and community safety and gain co-operation of the public in reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. Strand two will be operationalised through the delivery of the following three actions: 6. Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit 7. PCSP office Community Engagement 8. Local Community Consultations **Strand 3: The Causeway Coast and Glens PCSP reducing crime antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime through effective Communication and Promotion** This programme seeks to deliver the existing combined PCSP Communications Plan which includes developing a social media presence, cultivating a positive PR and Marketing Strategy in relation to the work of the Causeway Coast and Glens PCSP and its activities, delivery and/or promotion of local and regional policing and community safety and crime reduction campaigns/initiatives. Strand three will be operationalised through the delivery of the following two actions: 9. Effective Communication 10. Effective Promotion **Strand 4: The Causeway Coast and Glens PCSP Programme Delivery** This Programme seeks to developed, deliver, manage, monitor and evaluate to support delivery of a reduction in crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. The detailed nature of actions 11-17 will only be decided once the new PCSP have considered all possible proposals. Strand	There is significant synergy between the two strategies and opportunities for collaborative work moving forward.

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy

	four will be operationalised through the delivery of the following seven actions:
	    11. Early Interventions
	    12. Addressing Crime Enablers
	    13. Addressing Societal Violence
	    14. Addressing Anti-social behaviour
	    15. Reducing opportunities for crime
	    16. Reducing the fear of crime
	    17. Community Action Learning Awards	

CC&G Borough Council Interim Local Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020	The Rural Development Programme identifies six European Union priorities for rural development:
	  1. Knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas
	  2. Farm competitiveness and risk management
	  3. Food chain organisation
	  4. Restoring and enhancing ecosystems
	  5. Promoting resource efficiency
	  6. Social inclusion, poverty reduction and rural economic development
	
	The CC&G Interim Local Rural Development Strategic Aim is **to improve the quality and sustainability of local social and economic life and create a high quality experience for all rural residents in the Borough.**
	
	Priority 6 above is managed by the CC&G Local Action Group (LAG). There are six schemes available under Priority 6, of which five are the responsibility of the LAG. The CC&G area has been allocated £9.6 million budget available through the LAG to meet the Priority 6 initiatives, of which £7.87million is Project Expenditure and £1.73million is Administrative Expenditure. Priority 6 initiatives are broken down as:
	
	    6.1 Rural Business Investment Scheme (£3.71m)
	The Rural Business Investment Scheme will provide investment support for the creation and development of micro and small enterprises (including farm diversification and private tourism businesses) in rural areas
	
	    6.2 Village Renewal Scheme (£1.19m)
	The Village Renewal Scheme will provide financial support primarily for the drafting of integrated village plans and also
		The RDP has particular relevance for the development of the Peace IV plan as it has a focus on rural areas across the area.
		
		'Silent' sectarianism was identified as an issue in rural area. There are many opportunities to examine how to develop civic spaces within the village plans where communities can come together and meet and engage with one another with increased ease. In this way sectarianism and prejudice can be broken down and challenged through relationship building, promoting a greater sense of belonging/social cohesion. There are also opportunities within the village plans and the basic services to explore how shared services can be encouraged in a

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	for the renewal of rural villages through Village Plans. The measure will aim to address rural dereliction and prioritise reuse of existing derelict buildings, particularly to provide community infrastructure. **6.3 Rural Broadband Scheme (£200,000)** This scheme will provide financial support to fill the gap for rural dwellers who cannot avail of broadband and will help address the very rural 'not spots' that are not within the scope of any other government initiatives. Funding will be limited to small broadband infrastructure schemes that will involve innovative community led solutions for local access. **6.4 Rural Basic Services Scheme (£2.25m)** Access to Basic Services Scheme will support capital investments which will provide access to basic services or improvements in social infrastructure (including activities to reduce isolation and/or poverty) to improve the welfare and access to basic services of those living in rural areas and which are an integral part of and in line with the Council Community Plan and emerging priorities. **6.5 Leader Cooperation Scheme (£525,000)** Cooperation activities are considered to take place in Northern Ireland, United Kingdom, Ireland and the EU. Cooperation projects should be focussed on the development of opportunities, afforded by unique landscape or natural resources that cross the boundaries of 2 or more LAG areas. The Interim Strategy will be reviewed following the publication of the CC&G Community Plan.	clustered manner across the area. The RDP in the main is a capital development programme. The village plans offer opportunities for the development of a range of excellent projects that could build community connections and relationships while adding to the economic and social vitality of these areas. Coupled with this, they have been developed in partnership with local communities, on an inclusive and cross community basis and offer an excellent platform for delivering PEACE projects.
CC&GBC Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships	The NRP aims to reduce the social and economic inequalities which characterise Northern Ireland's most deprived areas. The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 'People and Place' was published in June 2003 to close the gap between the quality of life for people in these neighbourhoods and the rest of society. It does so by making a long term commitment to work in partnership with communities to identify and prioritise needs and co-ordinate interventions designed to address the underlying causes of poverty.	There is a correlation between areas of deprivation and areas where tensions exist or where the visible manifestations of the conflict are more apparent. The PEACE IV Strategy will work in close partnership with

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	To tackle the complex, multi-dimensional nature of deprivation in an integrated way, the NRP has four interlinking strategic objectives: • Community Renewal – to develop confident communities able and committed to improving the quality of life in their areas. • Economic Renewal – to develop economic activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods and connect them to the wider urban economy. • Social Renewal – to improve social conditions for the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods through better co-ordinated public services and the creation of safer environments. • Physical Renewal – to help create attractive, safe and sustainable environments in the most deprived neighbourhoods. There are two Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships in CC&G: **1. Coleraine NR Partnership** As of July 2009, Coleraine Borough Council became the lead delivery agent for Neighbourhood Renewal within the Coleraine area. The structure of Coleraine Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership is: A Partnership Board – comprising representatives from the Department of Education, the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, the Department for Employment and Learning, the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, the Police Service of Northern Ireland and community/voluntary representatives from the two Working Groups; and Two Working Groups - Millburn/Ballysally Working Group includes representatives from local groups i.e. Focus on Family, Building Ballysally Together and Ballysally Youth and Community Centre. Churchlands Working Group includes representatives from Killowen and Churchlands Community Association, West-Bann Development Centre and Killowen Community Association.	those officers engaged in these programmes to ensure a link with hard to reach and access groups and will ensure that there is synergy and collaborative opportunities identified and maximised through the programme. There are opportunities to explore how Neighbourhood Renewal areas' efforts in social and physical regeneration could be developed through the Peace IV strategy, including opportunities for collaborative efforts between both partnerships, both of which share membership, to tackle symptoms and underlying issues affecting both strategies.

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	The Action Plan which runs from 2011-2015 was updated in November 2012. The revised plan focuses on Health; - Young People and Families; - Economic Development; and - Community Capacity **2. Limavady NR Partnership** Limavady Neighbourhood Partnership is an inter-sectoral partnership of public, private and community/voluntary interests, formally established in February 2006 to work with DSD's North West Development Office on the delivery of the Department's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy over a 7-10 year planning and implementation timeframe. It also took the lead in managing the Neighbourhood Renewal process in the Limavady Neighbourhood Renewal (NR) areas and to implement the Limavady NR Action Plan. Through the Neighbourhood Renewal Programme, Limavady Neighbourhood Partnership will deliver against the following Strategic Themes within the Limavady Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plan: - Community Development and Support; - Safe Living Environment; - Health & Well-Being; - Families, Children & Young People; - Education Employment and Enterprise; and - Anti-Social Behaviour and Crime.	
CC&G Borough Council Culture, Arts and heritage Strategy (Draft) 2016-2021 'Open Doors to Culture'	Mission of the Strategy is: Develop Culture, Art and Heritage to deliver health, wealth and happiness. The Mission is underpinned by Five Core Themes and associated aims: **Theme 1: Enhancing our cultural venues & assets** Strategic Aim: We will use our landscape and our cultural assets and activities to bring the story of the CC&G to life for our residents and visitors **Theme 2: Investing in creative learning & skills development** Strategic Aim: We will support the creative development of our young people and our creative practitioners.	There is a strong link between culture and heritage and issues being discussed for Peace IV, particularly in relation to shared spaces and services (Enhancing our cultural venues & assets), Children and young People (Investing in creative learning & skills development) and Building Positive Relations (Developing

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	Theme 3: Developing our history, heritage and cultural tourism Strategic Aim: We will connect both local people and visitors to the many stories, histories, identities and languages of our diverse area. **Theme 4: Participation, inclusion and equality** Strategic Aim: We will remove barriers so that those most vulnerable or with greatest social need in our community have increased access to culture, arts and heritage **Theme 5: Communication and advocacy** Strategic Aim: We will engage effectively with our audiences, creative community and stakeholders across all available media to strengthen the cultural infrastructure and to increase participation and attendances by local people and visitors in cultural activities. The allocated budget for 2014-2015 was £1,157,088, 2015-2016 was £1,151,990 and for 2016-2017 is £1,025,267. Cultural Service Provision across the four legacy councils in 2014-2015 can be summarised as follows: - 158 cultural events including music, drama, dance, film, talks, tours, literary events took place both in our cultural venues and other performance spaces including outdoors - 18,073 people attended these events - 48,365 people visited 56 exhibitions in our cultural venues - 4,776 people took part in 260 creative workshops or courses - 3,985 people took part in 88 community projects - Total number of people participating in or attending a cultural services event in 2014-15 is 75,199 - 1,150 hours were accrued by cultural services volunteers - 188 groups with 14,332 people booked our cultural venues	our history, heritage and cultural tourism & Participation, inclusion and equality). Communication and advocacy would complement Peace IV initiatives to encourage wider community participation across all Peace IV themes.
NE Peace III Action Plan Framework completed 31 December 2014	The overall aim of the Peace III Programme was to reinforce progress towards a peaceful and stable society and to promote reconciliation	The previous PEACE III Action Plan is an important consideration in the development of this new PEACE IV Plan. The current guidance

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	At the local level the Peace III Programme is recognised through the following vision for the North East Cluster, which consisted of the six partner Councils of Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne, Limavady and Moyle: The North East area is a peaceful and stable area; is economically and socially prosperous; is an area that respects diversity, promotes good relations among and between communities and celebrates difference where people feel safe to express their identity without fear of intimidation, sectarianism or racism and is an area where cross community and cultural understanding, engagement and interaction is excellent. The NE Programme cuts across both priorities of the Peace III Programme with an overall aim of taking a sustainable and lasting approach to peace and reconciliation building in the NE area. **PHASE I 2008-2011** **Priority 1: Reconciling Communities** Under Priority 1 the following two aims were identified for NE Peace III: **Aim 1:** Preparing for change in addressing sectarianism and racism. **Aim2:** Increasing engagement among and between communities **Priority 2: Contributing to a Shared Society** Under Priority 2 the following aim was identified for NE Peace III: **Aim 3**: Creating Shared Spaces in the NE Area The following objectives were identified across the three aims: Objective 1a: To foster Community Leadership at civic and local level Objective 1b: To prepare the communities for change and reconciliation skills enhancement Objective 2a: To promote respect, inclusion and cultural diversity Objective 2b: To enhance respect and improved understanding of differences among the communities of the NE	states that it is important to build on projects and programmes that worked previously.

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	Objective 3a: To create Shared Spaces in local areas across the NE area Objective 3b: To engage in community planning exercises across the NE area. Following consultation, a Phase II Action Plan ran from 2011-2014. **PHASE II 2011-2014** **Priority 1: Reconciling Communities** Aim 1: Preparing for change in addressing sectarianism and racism Aim 2: Increasing engagement among and between communities The following objectives were identified across the two aims: Objective 1: To foster Community Leadership at civic and local level and to prepare the communities for change through capacity and reconciliation skills enhancement Objective 2: To promote respect, inclusion and cultural diversity and to enhance respect and improved understanding of differences among the communities of the NE Phase II was granted an extension until December 2014 to complete a number of projects. Due to limiting issues a clergy project, cross-border project and Coleraine community cohesion youth project did not proceed.	
Together: Building a United Community - TBUC - 2013	The Together: Building a United Community (T: BUC) Strategy outlines a vision of "a united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation - one which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live, learn, work and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance." It has four key priorities: • **Our Children and Young People:** To continue to improve attitudes amongst our young people and to build a community where they can play a full and active role in building good relations.	This is very relevant to the new PEACE IV strategy and its priorities reflects the themes of the PEACE IV plan. There will need to be synergy and collaboration between the two programmes moving forward. T: BUC cuts across all government departments and there is likely to be an increased focus on it in the coming years.

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	• **Our Shared Community:** To create a community where division does not restrict the life opportunities of individuals and where all areas are open and accessible to everyone. • **Our Safe Community:** To create a community where everyone feels safe in moving around and where life choices are not inhibited by fears around safety. • **Our Cultural Expression:** To create a community which promotes mutual respect and understanding, is strengthened by its diversity and where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced.	
NI Executive – Programme for Government - 2011-2015	The priorities of the Programme for Government are: • Growing a sustainable Economy and Investing in the Future • Creating Opportunities, tackling disadvantage and Improving health and wellbeing • Protecting our people, the environment and creating safer communities • Building a strong and shared community • Delivering high quality and efficient public services	The strategic priority of Building a strong and shared community is core to the long term achievement of the PEACE IV objectives. Good relations is an overarching theme
The Department of Social Development - Urban Regeneration and Policy Framework Document 2013	The Framework sets out four policy objectives that will form the basis of any future policy or programme development in urban regeneration and community development. The policy objectives are: • Policy Objective 1 – To tackle area-based deprivation. • Policy Objective 2 – To strengthen the competitiveness of our towns and cities. • Policy Objective 3 – To improve linkages between areas of need and areas of opportunity. • Policy Objective 4 – To develop more cohesive and engaged communities. It also contains a set of four supporting actions which will help develop a more conducive policy and financial environment in which the Policy Framework will operate. The four supporting actions are: • Supporting Action 1 – We will maximise the potential of regeneration and community • Development by supporting an evidence-based policy environment. • Supporting Action 2 – We will maximise the resources available to regeneration and community development by supporting an innovative financial environment.	Priority 3 and 4 are particularly relevant to the PEACE IV programme. A community development approach is crucial to the successful delivery of the PEACE IV programme

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	• Supporting Action 3 – We will support the development of skilled and knowledgeable practitioners in regeneration and community development. • Supporting Action 4 – We will promote an effective and efficient voluntary and community sector.	
Racial Equality Strategy 2015-2025 – OFMDFM	This strategy establishes a framework for action by Government departments (and others): • to tackle racial inequalities and to open up opportunity for all; • to eradicate racism and hate crime; and • along with the Together: Building a United Community policy, to promote good race relations and social cohesion Specific outcomes that the strategy wants to see are: • Equality of Service Provision • Elimination of prejudice, racism and hate crime • Increased participation, representation and belonging • Cultural diversity is celebrated	This is again very relevant to the PEACE IV Strategy as hate crime with a racist motivation is one of the core elements of the PEACE IV Strategy. This is often regarded as a silent issue in the area that needs further work. Also the elimination of prejudice, racism and the celebration of diversity is also a crucial link.
Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland – Planning for Sustainable Development (SPPS)	Priorities • Improving health and well-being • Creating and enhancing shared spaces • Supporting sustainable economic growth • Supporting good design and positive place-making • Preserving and improving the built and natural environment The SPPS is a new strategic planning policy framework for the reformed planning system that was introduced on 1 April 2015 when the vast majority of planning powers transferred from the DoE to the new councils. This allows councils to set out the future direction for the development within the council area to promote community cohesion and improve the quality of life for all of its citizens. This is captured in detailed operational policies within local development plans (LDP). Councils must take account of their current Community Plan when preparing a LDP. A LDP will provide a spatial expression to the community plan. Councils must carry out a sustainability appraisal to ensure that the plans are assessed against social, economic and environmental objectives.	This is relevant to the development of the new PEACE IV strategy in that it links to the creation of shared spaces and the importance of shared services. It will help communities think about how they wish their local areas to develop in the future.
Northern Ireland Rural	The Strategic Aim of the Causeway Coast and Glens Local Action Group, through the implementation of Priority 6 of the Rural Development Programme, is *"To improve the*	Causeway Coast and Glens

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
Development Programme 2014 -2020 Interim Local Rural Development Strategy- Causeway Coast and Glens Local Action Group Ltd	*quality and sustainability of local social and economic life and create a high quality experience for all rural residents in the Borough".* This Interim Local Rural Development Strategy will assist the Causeway Coast and Glens Local Action Group in the management of their funding allocation under Priority 6 of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 for the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough. Throughout the development of the Interim Strategy, the Local Action Group used the LEADER bottom-up approach to consult and ensure that the needs identified and the subsequent actions meet the needs of the rural community in the Borough. The Strategic objectives for each Scheme in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough are as follows: Rural Business Investment Scheme 91 jobs created (FTE) 39 businesses supported 4 people completing bespoke training 65 beneficiaries/people receiving capital grants for their business 3 businesses supported to introduce/expand e-business 3 businesses who have started to export as a result of the grant Basic Services Scheme 1,300 people benefitting from improved services / infrastructure 13 projects supported for investment in local basic services for the rural population Rural Village Renewal Scheme 650 people benefitting from village renewal projects 13 villages supported to draw up or enhance village development plans 7 projects supported for investments in village development 7 derelict / vacant properties brought back into use Broadband Scheme	Local Action Group Ltd has particular relevance for the development of the Peace IV plan as it has a focus on rural areas across the area and will lead the implementation of the Rural development plan with its priorities and outcomes focusses. It will support scheme which will have synergies in shared spaces and services and building positive relations at local levels with the PEACE IV plans.

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	• 1 operation for investment in broadband infrastructure and access to broadband, including e-government services • 10 people benefitting from new or improved IT infrastructures (e.g. broadband internet) Co-operation Scheme • 7% of the budget will be allocated to Co-operation projects • At least 2 Co-operation projects to be developed The Rural Business Investment Scheme has been prioritised to receive the largest allocation of 47% (£3,714,000), the Rural Basic Services Scheme has been apportioned 28.5% (£2,245,000), the Village Renewal Scheme has been assigned 15% (£1,186,000), the Cooperation Scheme has been apportioned the 7% stipulated by DARD (£525,000) and the Broadband Scheme has been allocated 2.5% (£200,000).	
Education Authority (EA) Regional Youth Development Plan Interim Framework 2016-17	'Priorities for Youth' firmly sets youth work in the context of the Department's overarching goals: • Raising Standards for All; and • Closing the Performance Gap, Increasing Access and Equality. It also considers the three enabling goals of: • Developing the Education Workforce; • Improving the Learning Environment; and • Transforming the Governance and Management of Education. The strategic aims of youth work are stated as: • To contribute to raising standards for all and closing the performance gap between the highest and lowest achieving young people by providing access to enjoyable, non-formal learning opportunities that help them to develop enhanced social and cognitive skills and overcome barriers to learning; and • To continue to improve the non-formal learning environment by creating inclusive, participative settings in which the voice and influence of young people are	Children and Young people is one of the three priorities of the PEACE IV programme. The Education Authority and local schools have an important role to play in engaging with young people and are an important conduit through which others can engage with young people. A long term developmental approach is to be taken to working with children and young people who are marginalised/ disadvantaged in the community with the aim of building sustained, meaningful and purposeful contact between individuals and groups of different

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	championed, supported and evident in the design, delivery and evaluation of programmes. As the Regional Youth Development Plan evolves it is important to note that the Department of Education's Community Relations, Equity and Diversity Policy (CRED) Policy and the Shared Education Programme will be considered as will the Children and Young People's Strategy, the T:BUC strategy and the emerging community plan. PfY also outlined a set of core principles supporting Youth Work in Education. It is intended that these principles underpin all aspects of youth work supported by DE. • Participation in youth services is voluntary and should enable young people to develop the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities to tackle the issues that are important to them; • The active participation of young people should be fostered, supported and evidenced across all youth settings; • Equality and inclusion should be fundamental to planning and implementation and the values of equality, diversity and interdependence should be at the heart of youth work; • Young people, their families and the wider community should be involved in youth work in a meaningful way, with expectations managed within the resources available; • Young people should expect high quality services, which follow best practice including the highest standards of child protection; • Collaborative working between the voluntary, uniformed, faith-based and statutory sectors should play an important part in securing improved outcomes for young people and the continued commitment from the youth workforce, including volunteers; • The contribution of the volunteer workforce within the youth sector is invaluable and should be acknowledged, support and celebrated; • Resources should be used to achieve priority outcomes for young people in the most cost effective way, according to best practice principles (public value);	backgrounds. This dovetails with the EAs approach to working with children and young people. Engagement with the Education Authority is fundamental to the delivery of the PEACE plan.

Strategy	Main Relevant priorities	Relevance to the PEACE IV strategy
	• The needs of the young person should be the key focus at each stage of development; and • Activities should be engaging, enjoyable and planned to deliver improved outcomes.	
EA Draft Regional Youth Development Action Plan 2016-2017	Five key themes are identified for the action plan as follows: **1. Raising Standards for All** - Assessment of Need - Local Engagement - Regional Youth Development Plan 2017 – 2020 - Framework of Outcomes - Management Information System (MIS) - Annual Report - Quality Assurance **2. Closing the Performance Gap, Increasing Access and Equality** - Non Targeted / Generic Youth Provision - Thematic / Communities of Interest - Irish Medium **3. Developing the Education Workforce** - Practice Development System (PDS) - Professional Development, Leadership and Management **4. Improving the Learning Environment** - Residential and Outdoor Education - Network for Youth - Interdepartmental Links - Small Grants Programme **5. Transforming the Governance and Management of Education** - Funding Distribution Mechanism	The actions within the CC&GBC EA Area Plan 2014-2018 should enable both programmes to work together to address the needs of children and young people in the CC&GBC area. This should also result in a sustainable strategic approach in moving forward as well.

Appendix 3: Summary of the Online Survey

Summary of the Online Survey

The on line survey was undertaken by members of the public in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Area, respondents included, residents, the business community, community groups and representatives, leisure groups etc. In total, 55 responses were received. The survey was conducted in 2016, commencing on the 22 February 2016 and closing on the 16 May 2016.

The survey had a total of 29 questions. Questions 1- 26 had some personal questions but mainly focused on the respondent's views on peace building priorities for the area and how respondents may become engaged in the PEACE IV programme in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area. Questions 26-29 focussed on questions about service users and potential service users to ensure in compliance with the Section 75 of The Northern Ireland Act.

The paragraphs below outline an analysis of the responses received.

Questions: About the respondents including Section 75 data
Of the 55 people who took part in the survey across the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area, 40% were residents, 4% had a business located in the Council area, 38% of responses were from local community groups, 4% church/faith groups and 4% local institutions. 4% responded as others upon further investigation these included a training provider, voluntary sector, local authority political party worker and a museum.

Figure: Respondent Profile
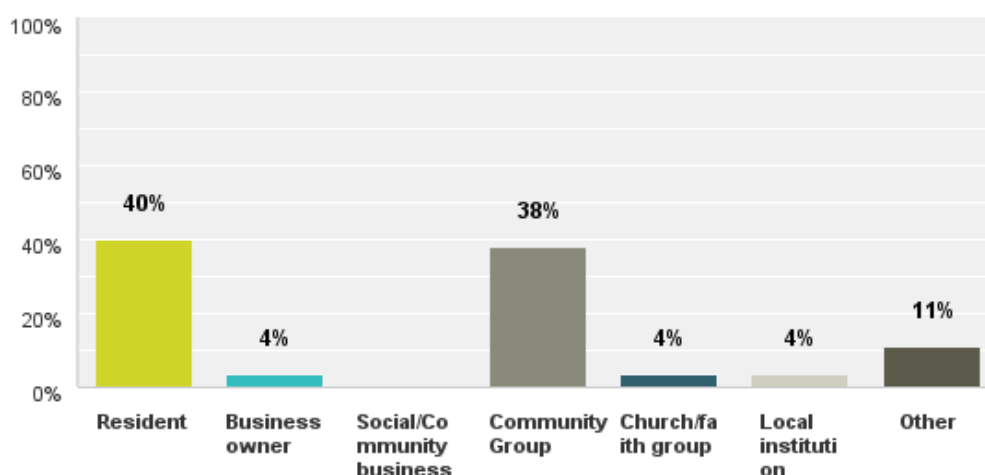
Respondents were asked where they came from in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area, Table below presents data on the origin of respondents by postcode:

Table: Origin as per Postcode

Postcode	Percentage of Respondents
BT53	**15%**
BT49	**15%**
BT44	**11%**
BT47	**9%**
BT51	**9%**
BT54	**6%**
BT55	**4%**
Other	**31%**

51% of respondents were male and 47% were female with 95% being from a White ethnic background, with 4% from an ethnic group and 1% from and Indian background.
The vast majority of respondents (almost 51%) were aged 41-64. The breakdown further illustrated that 28% of respondents were aged 26-40 years; and 5 % were aged both between 19 - 25 years and 65+ accounted for 14% of respondents. 2% of respondents did not complete this question.

49 % of respondents indicated they were from a Protestant community background with 28 % being from a Catholic background. 12% of respondents registered no religion, 7% of respondents chose not to answer this question and 5% indicated other as a response. Respondents were asked to provide detail on their Nationality and or Ethnic Background. 28% considered themselves to be British; 42% Northern Irish; 16% Irish; 5% other European; 2% from outside Europe and 7% declined to answer the question

Figure: Respondents Nationality or Ethnic Background

Q29 Nationality or Ethnic Background

Answered: 43   Skipped: 12
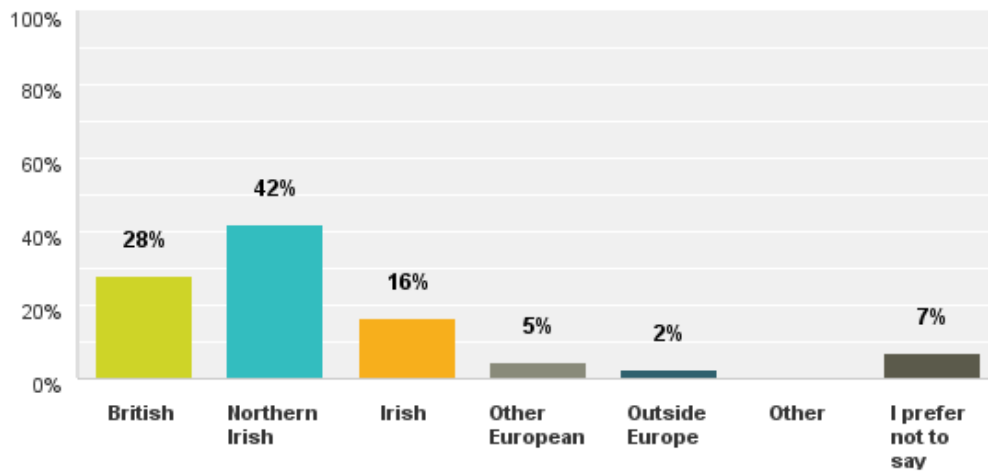
Previous Experience of the PEACE Programme

Respondents were asked if they participated in the previous North East Peace III Programme.

- 58% had not participated in the previous North East Peace III Programme
- 38% had participated in the previous North East Peace III Programme
- 4% did not know about the previous North East Peace III Programme
- Respondents were asked if they considered that people in their area had a positive or negative image of the Peace Programme.
- 25% had a positive of the Peace Programme
- 31% had a negative image of the Peace Programme
- Respondents were asked about impact of PEACE III in their council area
- 7% stated that they considered PEACE III had significant impact in their Council area
- 47% stated that they considered PEACE III had minimal impact in their Council area
- 18% stated that they considered PEACE III had no impact in their Council area
- 27% stated that they didn't know the impact PEACE III in their Council area

Figure: Impact of PEACE III

Q5 Impact of PEACE III in the Council Area

Answered: 55   Skipped: 0
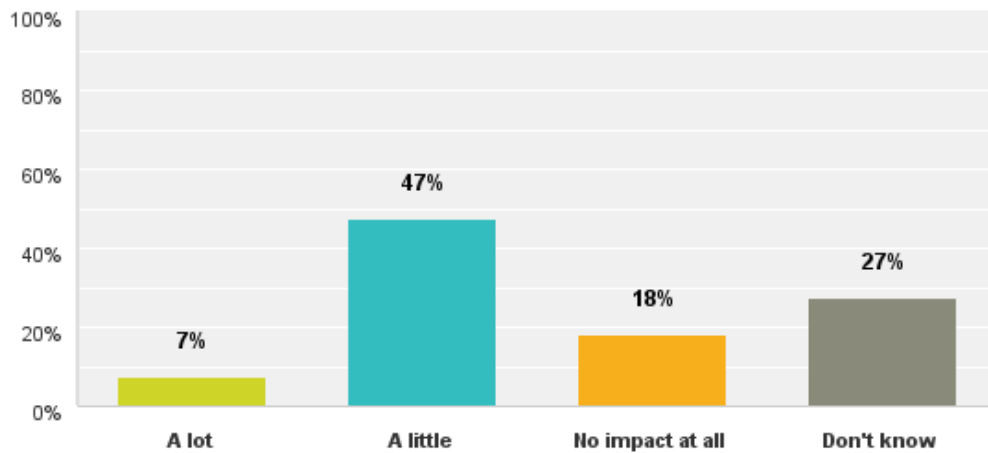
Promotion of Peace Building and Good Relations

Respondents were asked their perception on the Councils promotion of Peace Building and Good Relations in their Local Area.

- 13 % of respondents considered that the Council promoted and supported Peace Building in the local area very well, 50% rated the Councils performance with regard to Peace Building as satisfactory and 31% considered that the Council had not supported Peace Building in the local area.
- 13 % of respondents considered that the Council promoted and supported Good Relations in the local area very well, 53% rated the Councils performance with regard to Good Relations as satisfactory and 30% considered that the Council had not supported Good Relations in the local area.

Figure: Council Promotion of Peace Building and Good Relations

Q9 Council Promotion of PEACE & Good Relations

Answered: 55   Skipped: 0
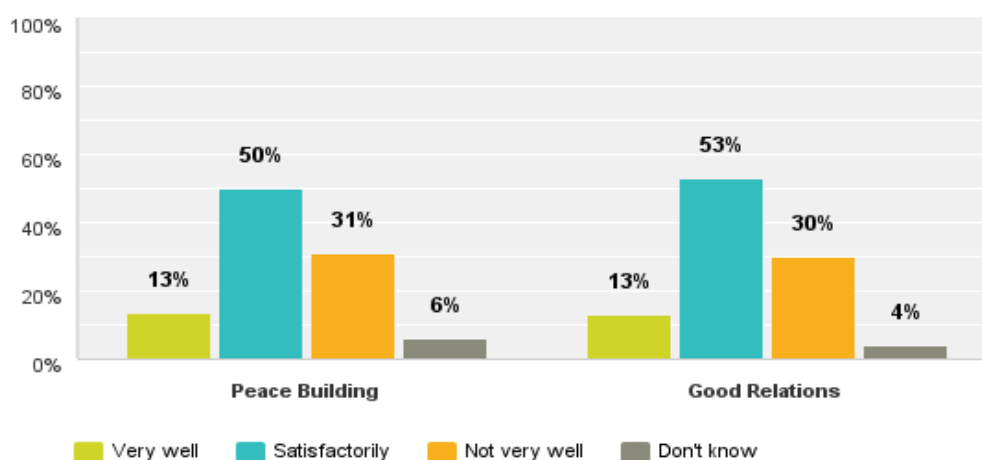
Views of the Local Area

To establish a sense of feeling for their local area respondents were asked to present their views on: sense of: belonging; community voice; pride; respect and welcoming aspects of their local area.

- 95% have a sense of belonging to their local area and 4% feel that they do not belong.
- 63% have a strong sense of belonging to their new Council area and 35% feel that they do not belong.
- 89% feel they live in a close knit community and 11% feel that they do not.
- 59% of respondents feel that the community has a voice which is heard by public bodies and 41% feel they do not.
- 46% feel that they have an influence over decisions that are made about their local area within Council and 52% feel they do not
- 77% trust the public bodies for example the Council, PSNI, NIHE and 23% feel as they do not.
- 96% of respondents proud to live in their local area, and 4% were not proud of where they live.
- 83% of respondents feel that people in their area respect ethnic differences; and 15% feel that there is no respect exhibited by people in their local area for ethnic differences.
- 88% of respondents strongly think that their local area is welcoming to others and 12% feel it is not welcoming.
- 58% of respondents consider public bodies work together enough in order to address local needs and 40% consider they do not.
- 62% are concerned about paramilitary influences in their local area, while 36% are not.

Figure: Sense of Belonging

Q7 Sense of Belonging

Answered: 55   Skipped: 0
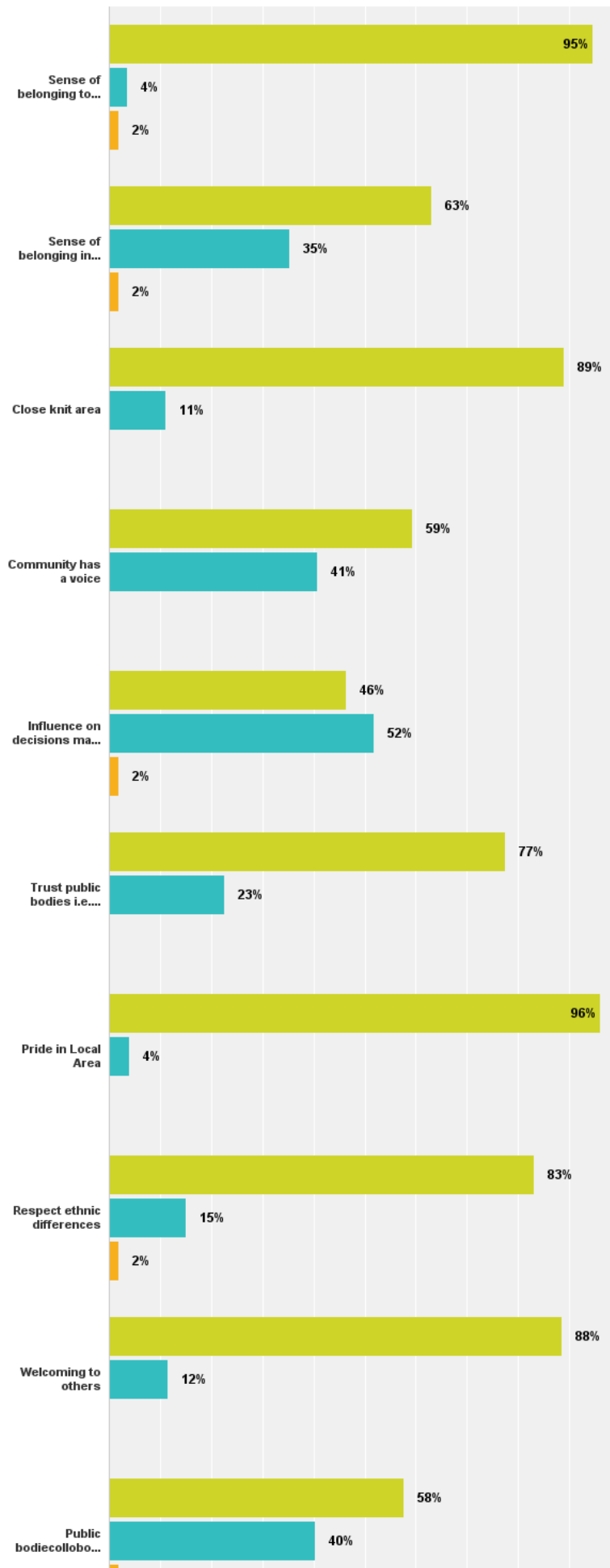
Category		
Sense of belonging to...	95%	4% / 2%
Sense of belonging in...	63%	35% / 2%
Close knit area	89%	11%
Community has a voice	59%	41%
Influence on decisions ma...	46%	52% / 2%
Trust public bodies i.e....	77%	23%
Pride in Local Area	96%	4%
Respect ethnic differences	83%	15% / 2%
Welcoming to others	88%	12%
Public bodiecollobo...	58%	40%

Evolving as a Place to Live
Respondents were asked if their local area was a better, worse or similar place to live than it was 3 years ago. The question also allowed for comment associated with views some of these are detailed below.

- 24% rated their local area as a better place to live
- 65% rated their local area as a similar place to live
- 9% rated their local area as a worse place to live
- 2% didn't Know

Figure: Local Area Evolving as a Place to Live
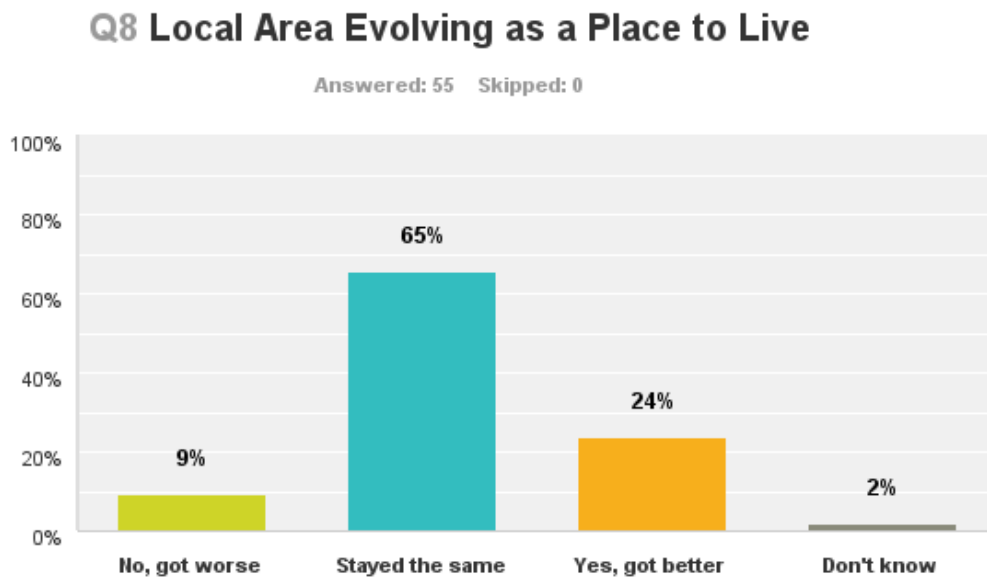
Q8 Local Area Evolving as a Place to Live

Answered: 55   Skipped: 0

Causes of Tension in the Local Area
Respondents were asked to comment on areas which caused tension in their Local area these have been classified in the Table below.

Table: Causes of Tension in the Local Area

Issues outlined by respondents in order of importance	Paramilitaries (62%)
	Anti-social behaviour and crime locally (53%)
	Social and economic issues not being addressed in local areas (57%)
	Hate crimes and intolerance (57%)
	Cultural intolerance (56%)
	Graffiti (56%)
	Lack of understanding of the perspective of others (55%)
	Hidden sectarianism (52%)
	Flags and emblems (51%)
	Lack of shared spaces/venues (50%)
	Myths and misconceptions about others (50%)
	Parades and protests about parades (49%)

	Behaviour and language of regional public figures (48%) The Past (47%) Media reports (44%) Bonfires (40%)

People from different communities living and working together in the Local Area

Respondents were asked to comment on how well people from different religious, ethnic and political communities get on with one another in their neighbourhood/local area. From those who responded the following was recorded[4]:

- 49% of respondents indicated that they believed different religious communities got on very well or well together 39% believed that relations were average and 10% believed that religious relations were poor or very poor.
- 33% of respondents indicated that they believed people from differing ethnic backgrounds got on very well or well together 35% believed that relations were average and 17% believed that ethnic relations were poor or very poor.
- 29% of respondents indicated that they believed people from differing political beliefs got on very well or well together 44% believed that relations were average and 23% believed that relations between those with differing political beliefs were poor or very poor.

Figure: Community Cohesion

Q11 Community Cohesion
Answered: 49   Skipped: 6
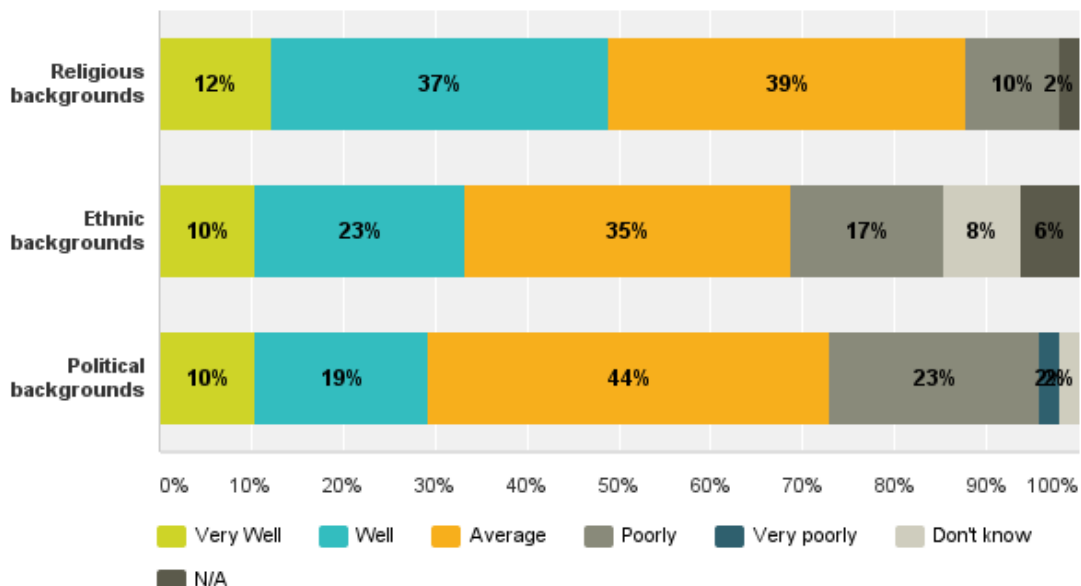
Prejudice in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area

---

[4] A number of respondents registered views of don't know or NA to this questions these were not meaningful and therefore not recorded in the analysis

Question 15 examined the perceived prejudice against Catholics, Protestants and Minority Ethnic Communities in the local area.

- 90% of respondents believed that prejudice exists (to varying degrees) against the Catholic community, 6% believed that it does not exist and 4% registered that they did not know.
- 86% of respondents believed that prejudice exists (to varying degrees) against the Protestant community, 11% believed that it does not exist and 4% registered that they did not know.
- 87% of respondents believed that prejudice exists (to varying degrees) against the Ethnic Minority community, 7% believed that it does not exist and 7% registered that they did not know.

Figure: Prejudice in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area
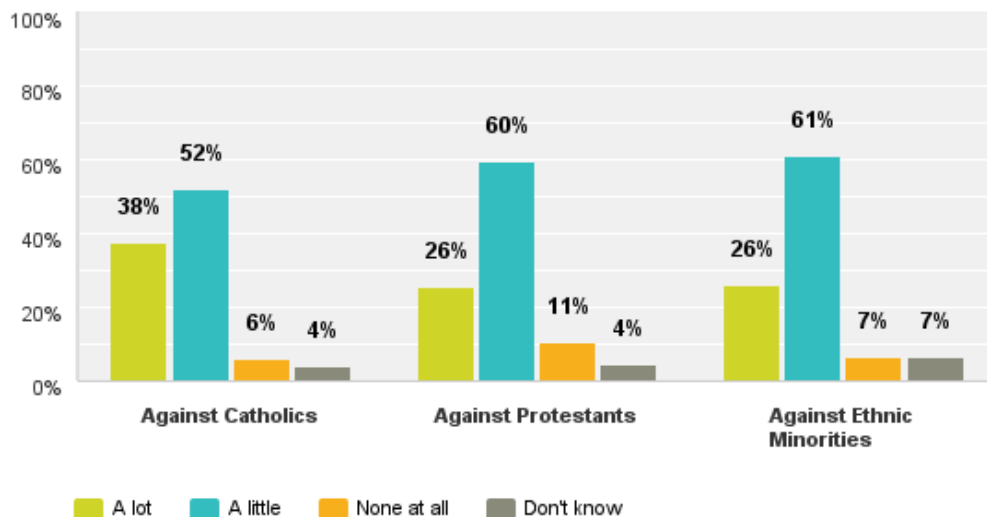
Changes in the Levels of Sectarianism and Racism

Question 16 measured whether respondents think attitudes are better now than they were two years ago in terms of sectarianism and racism in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area.

- 10% of respondents believed that sectarian attitudes are better now than they were 2 years ago, 33% believed that sectarian attitudes are worse now than they were 2 years ago, 55% believed that sectarian attitudes are the same now than they were 2 years ago, and 2% responded that they did not know.
- 21% of respondents believed that raciest attitudes are better now than they were 2 years ago, 32% believed that raciest attitudes are worse now than they were 2 years ago, 36% believed that raciest attitudes are the same now than they were 2 years ago, and 11% responded that they did not know.

Figure: Changes in the Levels of Sectarianism and Racism

Q16 Changes in Sectarianism and Racism in the past 2 years

Answered: 49   Skipped: 6
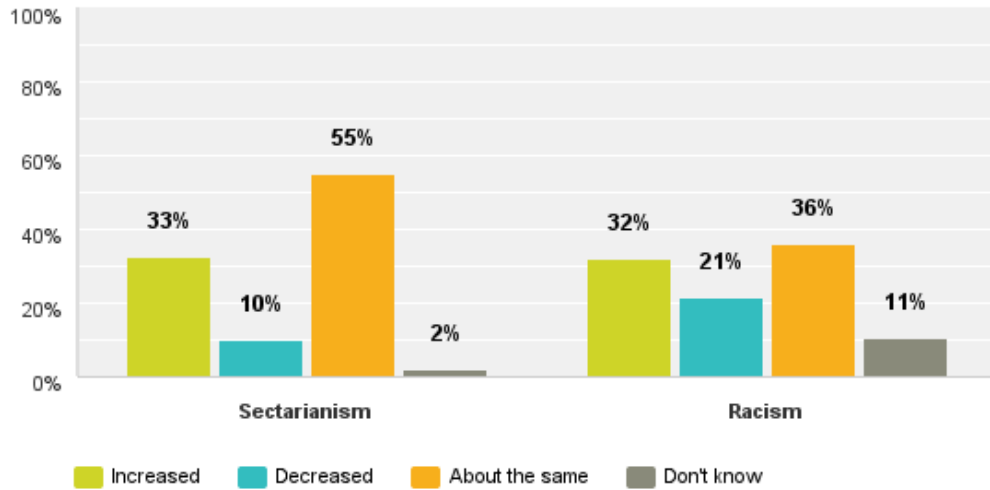
Respondents were then asked to describe how they perceive sectarianism and racism manifest themselves in their local area within the Causeway Coast and Glens Council.

- 55% of Respondents consider sectarianism manifests itself silently (not overt but subtle), 27% consider it manifests itself overtly, 12% consider that there is none and sectarianism doesn't manifest itself and 6% don't know.
- 45% of Respondents consider racism manifests itself silently (not overt but subtle), 28% consider it manifests itself overtly, 11% consider that there is none and racism doesn't manifest itself and 17% don't know.

Figure: Sectarianism and racism in the Local Area

Q17 Sectarianism and racism manifest in local areas

Answered: 49   Skipped: 6
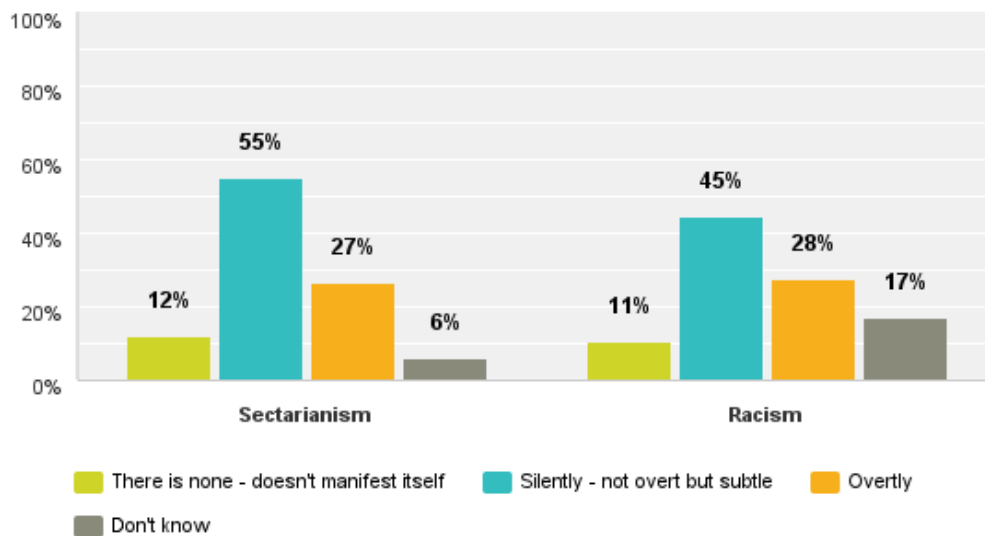
Legend:
- There is none - doesn't manifest itself
- Silently - not overt but subtle
- Overtly
- Don't know

Welcoming Aspects of the Causeway Coast and Glens

Respondents were asked if they perceived the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area is welcoming of people from different religions, racial backgrounds and political backgrounds.

- 51% thought the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area is welcoming to people of different religions, 33% think that the area is not welcoming to people of different religions and 16% don't know
- 38% thought the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area is welcoming to people of different racial backgrounds, 31% think that the area is not welcoming to people of different racial backgrounds and 31% don't know
- 48% thought the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area is welcoming to people with different political beliefs, 31% think that the area is not welcoming to people with different political beliefs and 21% don't know

Figure: Welcoming Aspects of the Local Area
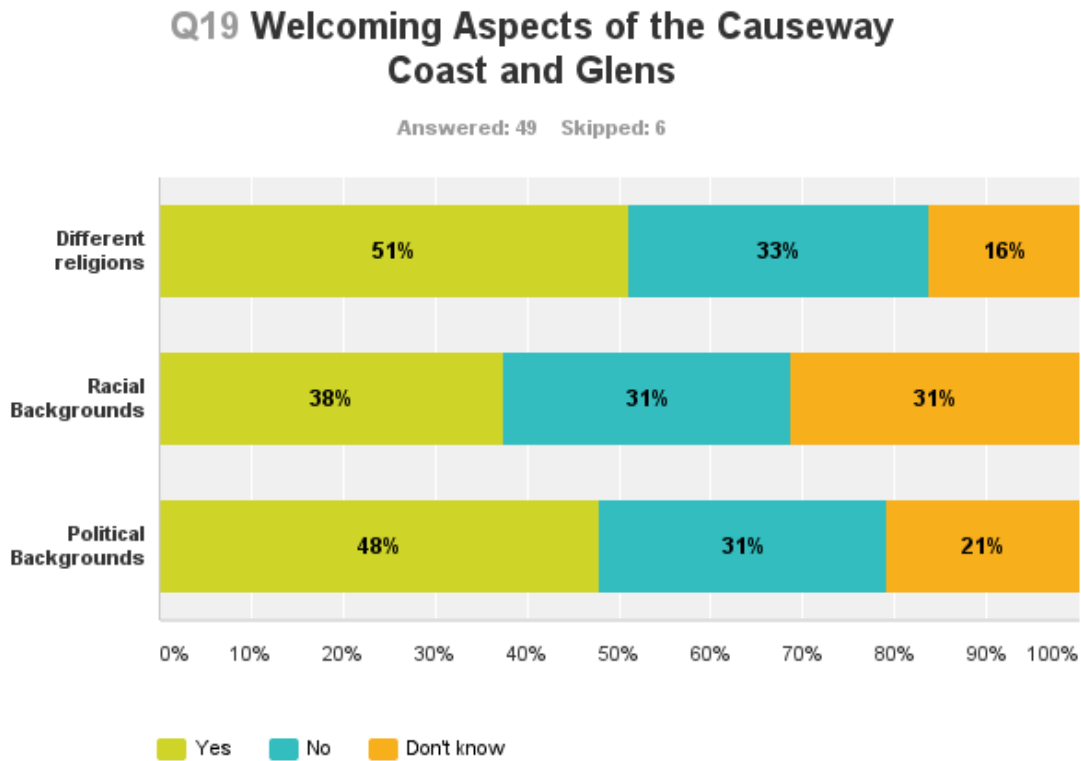
Q19 Welcoming Aspects of the Causeway Coast and Glens

Answered: 49   Skipped: 6

Political, Religious/ Ethnic Background & Living Circumstance
Respondents were asked if they perceived that a person's political, religious or ethnic background makes a difference to: the way in which people engage with others; where they are prepared to apply for jobs or work in the area; where they are prepared to socialise in the area; where they are prepared to live; and where they are prepared to travel to shop in or outside the area.

- 76% of respondents perceived that a person's political, religious or ethnic background makes a difference to the way in which people engage with others, 10% though it did not and 14% didn't know.
- 58% of respondents perceived that a person's political, religious or ethnic background makes a difference to where they are prepared to apply for jobs or work, 21% though it did not and 21% didn't know.
- 73% of respondents perceived that a person's political, religious or ethnic background makes a difference to where they are prepared to socialise, 15% though it did not and 13% didn't know.
- 74% of respondents perceived that a person's political, religious or ethnic background makes a difference to where they are prepared to live, 11% though it did not and 15% didn't know.

- 34% of respondents perceived that a person's political, religious or ethnic background makes a difference to where they are prepared to travel to shop in or outside the area, 47% though it did not and 19% didn't know.

Figure: Political, Religious/ Ethnic Background & Living Circumstance
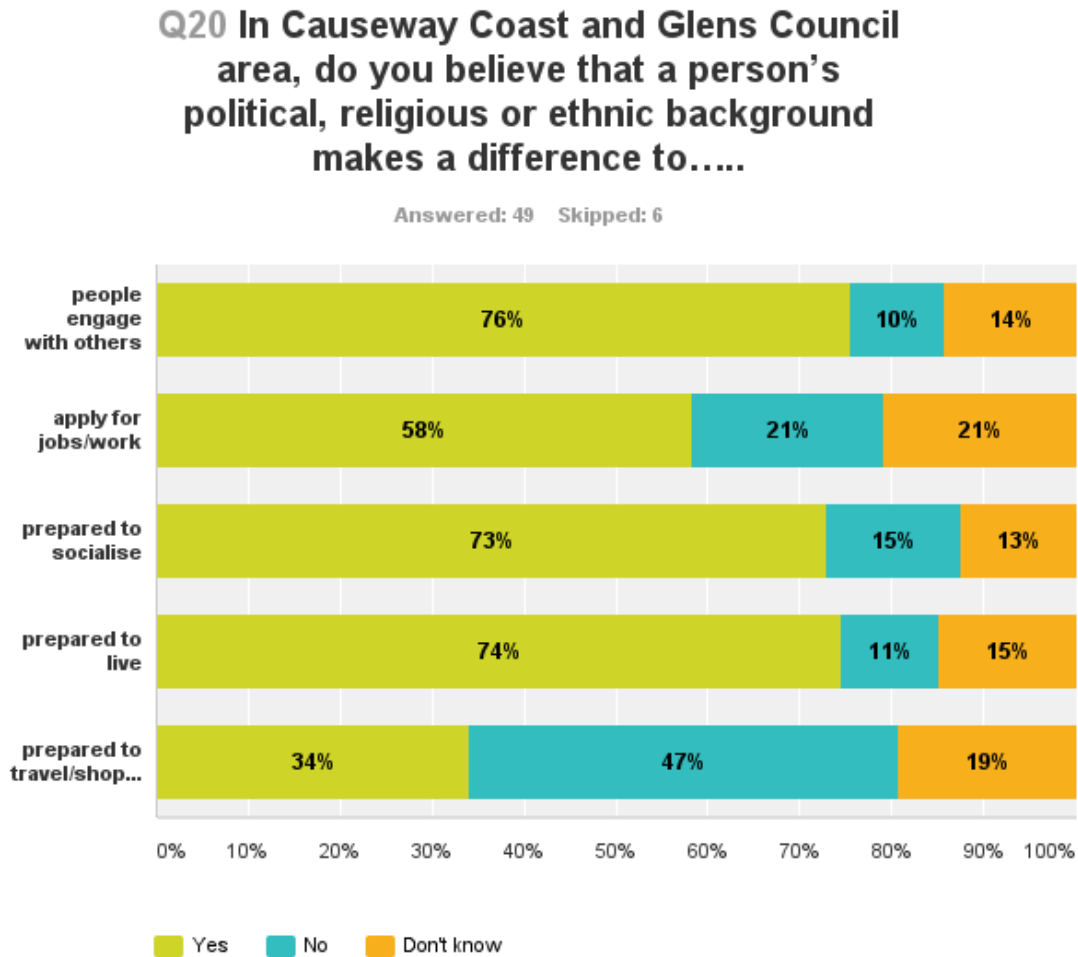
Q20 In Causeway Coast and Glens Council area, do you believe that a person's political, religious or ethnic background makes a difference to.....

Answered: 49   Skipped: 6

	Yes	No	Don't know
people engage with others	76%	10%	14%
apply for jobs/work	58%	21%	21%
prepared to socialise	73%	15%	13%
prepared to live	74%	11%	15%
prepared to travel/shop...	34%	47%	19%

Shared Community

Respondents were asked how shared their local area was as a place in which to live, work, play, to be educated or socialise.

- 83% of respondents considered their local area as a shared place to live, 92% considered it a shared place to work, 78% considered it as a shared place to play, 67% considered it a shared place to be educated and 75% considered their local area as a shared place to socialise.
- 14% of respondents considered their local area as not a shared place to live, 6% considered it not a shared place to work, 19% considered it as not a shared place to play, 27% considered it not a shared place to be educated and 23% considered their local area as not a shared place to socialise.

Figure: Shared Ethos of the Local Area

Q18 Shared place in which to live, work, play, to be educated or to socialise

Answered: 49   Skipped: 6
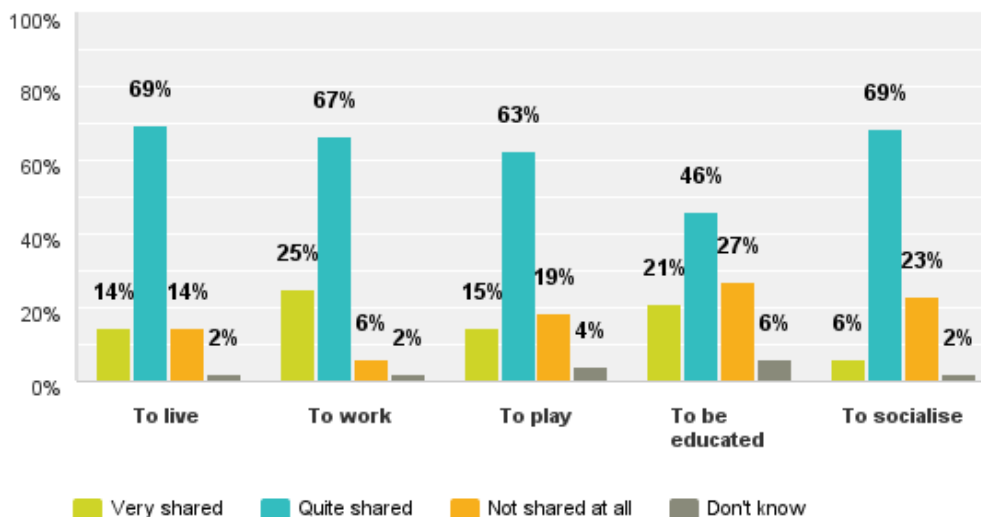
Future Programme Planning

Future Engagement with the PEACE Programme

Respondents were provided with a number of suggestions on groups and asked if they considered they needed to be more engaged in the PEACE Programme. Respondents considered that all the groups listed should be more engaged with the PEACE programme, those with the higher need for engagement included the: GAA, Orange Order, Community Groups, Young People, Protestants, Minority Ethnic Groups, Rural Dwellers, Band Forums, Churches and faith groups, Older people, Families, Victims and Resident groups. The Table below provides the detail on the respondent's suggestions on each of the groups and their suggested levels of engagement with the PEACE programme.

A significant number of respondents answered each question with "don't know" highlighting limited knowledge of the programme or interest and what it aims to achieve.

Table: Levels Engagement with the PEACE Programme

Groupings	Yes, need to be more engaged–	No, are engaged fully already–	Don't know–
Community Groups	71%	15%	15%
Orange Order	73%	7%	20%
Rural dwellers	67%	6%	27%

Protestants	69%	9%	22%
Young People	70%	9%	20%
GAA	74%	7%	19%
Churches/ faith groups	65%	15%	20%
Bands Forums	66%	9%	25%
Minority Ethnic Groups	69%	10%	21%
Older People	65%	5%	30%
Residents groups	62%	14%	24%
Families	63%	5%	33%
Victims	63%	18%	20%
Business/ private sector	57%	7%	36%
Catholics	59%	15%	27%
Ex Political Prisoners	53%	18%	30%
Public Sector	53%	16%	32%
Travellers	51%	3%	46%
Urban dwellers	49%	5%	46%
LGBT	41%	8%	51%

Areas for Development

Respondents were asked to consider how Peace Building and Good Relations could be improved in the local area, they were asked to provide details on their top four choices based on the listing below. The Table below presents the analysis of the areas respondents considered most critical to improving Peace Building and Good Relations in their local area.

Table: Developmental areas for Peace Building and Good Relations

Potential Improvements to Peace Building and Good Relations	
Supporting local people develop local solutions	65%
More resources made available for programmes and activities in the community	51%
Increased developmental support for groups	39%
Increased opportunities to work with other groups	37%
Positive public leadership	35%
Greater engagement by Elected Members with groups on contentious issues	29%
More partnership working to meet others in our area on everyday local issues	24%
Skills training in conflict management / mediation in local areas	20%
Dispelling myths/ education programmes about cultural differences	18%
Promote partnership working with groups from the same community background or different backgrounds	16%
Create links within Council departments	12%
Work in partnership with statutory bodies like NIHE etc.	8%
Create opportunities for conversations with others on contentious issues	8%

Delivery of Peace Building Support

Respondents were asked how they considered Peace Building Support should be delivered in the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area.

- 59% of respondents considered Peace Building Support should be delivered on both a single identity and cross community basis
- 33% of respondents considered Peace Building Support should be delivered on a cross community basis only
- 4% of respondents did not know how Peace Building support should be delivered
- 2% of respondents considered Peace Building Support should be delivered on a single identity basis only
- 2% of respondents considered Peace Building Support should be delivered on a cross border basis

Figure: Delivery of Peace Building Support
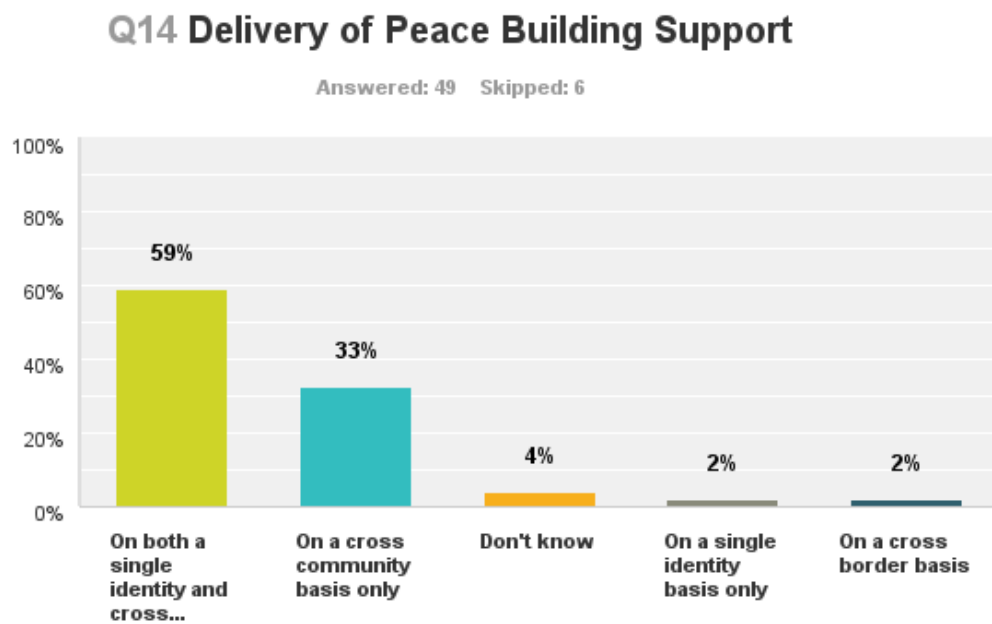
Q14 Delivery of Peace Building Support

Answered: 49   Skipped: 6

PEACE IV PEACE Priorities

Respondents were asked to comment on the importance of the four PEACE IV PEACE building themes in their local area. Each of the themes were considered important, however, the themes were ranked in order of importance as follows:

1. Children and Young People (96%)
2. Shared spaces and services (95%)
3. Building positive relations at local level (93%)
4. Shared Education (91%)

Q21 Ranking: PEACE IV Priorties

Answered: 47   Skipped: 8
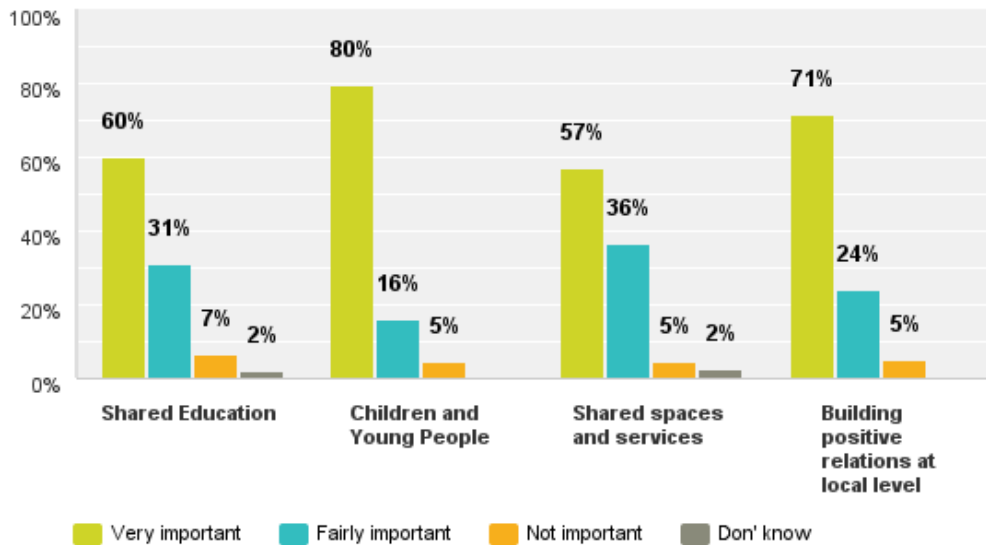
Some Specific Comments Suggested:
- *Children and Young people are the future of NI and Shared education is the way forward but is a big issue for a lot of people*
- *Most young people are not tarnished by troubles. In general, they have a more tolerant attitude unless from hard-line bigoted background*
- *They are all equally important in building positive relations - shared spaces and services means everyone has a place to mix and get to know each other. Children and young people are our future and need us looking out for them and giving them the best we can and they can teach the older ones a lot*
- *Shared education is the way forward for all citizens regardless of age*
- *Kids should not be schooled separately reinforces divisions*

Children and Young Peoples Intercultural Relationships
Respondents to present suggestions on Projects that could be developed locally to address that may be considered to support Children and Young People in the area. The respondents were asked to rank 3 ideas. The Table below presents a summary of the ideas suggested.

Table: Projects for Children and Young People

Areas for Development	Projects
Children and Young People	Art Projects Schools from different area working together involving staff, children, parents and other family members Out of School Activities Shared Summer Camps Fun Days Learning about each other's history and heritage

	MIFC: Respecting Others Early Years Intervention
	Creative Social and Economic Projects
	Parenting Programmes
	National and International Youth Exchange Projects
	Up skilling Teachers and Youth Workers
	Inclusive Sport/Craft activities for the young including those with a disability
	Learning Residential
	Involve young people in learning and understanding each other's traditions and cultures
	Involve MLAs with youth groups
	Support for voluntary sporting organisations to reach out to GAA/ Rugby/ Soccer
	Develop Leadership and teambuilding skills
	Walking and Cycling group
	Workshops in the arts - music, dance, art, photography, reading, writing, poetry and drama
	Drop in Community Centres
	Partnership Projects GAA & Young Farmers

Shared Space in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area

Respondents to comment on projects that could be developed related to shared space and services in their local area/neighbourhood. The respondents were asked to rank 3 ideas. The Table below presents a summary of the ideas suggested.

Table: Projects for Shared Space

Areas for Development	Projects
Shared Space	Youth and Seniors projects
	Citizen training for all
	Art projects
	Programme of learning for different cultures and traditions
	Cross community projects and events for all age groups
	Community Cafes
	Training Community Representatives & Volunteers
	Joint Work Opportunities
	Shared Sport Spaces
	Fund Cultural Centres
	Culture Days
	Local produce markets in community spaces
	Cooking Schools
	Craft Projects
	Council lead projects to encourage communities to share space - adult education, cultural events, sport, seasonal events on the beaches - music, arts, amateur dramatics, etc.
	Providing affordable spaces such as indoor football, five a side sports, outdoor activities along the coast, walking, climbing cliffs, sailing, etc.

	Provide funding to groups e.g. Church, GAA, Rugby Clubs, other Sports Clubs like sailing, tennis, hockey, etc. to organise events that will encourage use of shared spaces

Building Positive Relationships at a Local Level

Respondents to present suggestions on projects specifically related to Building Positive Relationships that could be developed locally. The respondents were asked to rank 3 ideas. The Table below presents a summary of the ideas suggested.

Table: Projects for Building Positive Relationships at a Local Level

Areas for Development	Projects
Building Positive Relationships	Creative youth and senior citizens' projects and training Funding for evening youth transport to positive activities Cross border projects Shared resources between schools Trips to Corrymeela for local schools and community groups Projects that will instil an appreciation of the World as opposed to local issues Citizenship training for all Encouraging organisations (church groups, sports groups, environmental groups, ethnic minorities groups, older citizens groups, young person/youth group, Orange Orders, parading bands) to take part in discussions and projects to address the issues Conferences with best practice cases and awards recognising good work in the local area Networking and partnership events Residential to build relationships Cultural days in town centres Capacity building

Building Positive Relationships at a Local Level

Respondents to present suggestions on projects specifically related to Shared Education that could be developed locally. The respondents were asked to rank 3 ideas. The Table below presents a summary of the ideas suggested.

Table: Projects for Shared Education

Areas for Development	Projects
Shared Education	Research into existing Shared Education, developing case studies of good practice Language Classes Arts Projects More Integrated Schools Encourage parents and family members to take part in Shared Education activities After school clubs

	Workshops
	Creative Projects between Schools
	Projects between Schools
	Teaching about Shared History
	Local Heritage Projects
	Mixed Youth Groups
	Inter school performances of theatre etc.
	Learning about everyone's differences - multi cultural education and learning rather than focussing on NI although learning about 'our' history and culture is also really important - teach each other - research and learn
	Community Projects that involve Schools

Appendix 4: Socio Economic Detailed Profile of the CC&GBC Area

Social and Economic Overview

Households

On Census day, 27 March 2011, the usually resident population of the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area was 140,877 accounting for 7.77% of the NI total. This represents an increase of 6.61% since the 2001 Census.

The table below shows how the household structure of the usually resident population on Census Day has changed between 2001 and 2011.

| Age Bands | 2001 | | 2011 | | |
	Usual Residents	%	Usual Residents	%	% Increase
0-15	31,013	23.57	28,756	20.41	**-3.16%**
16-39	45,421	34.52	44,366	31.49	**-3.03%**
40-64	38,052	28.92	46,058	32.69	**+3.77**
65-84	15,366	11.68	19,254	13.67	**+1.99**
85 plus	1,712	1.30	2,443	1.73	**+0.43**
Total	131,564	100	140,877	100	n/a

Table 21: Household resident population

Census Data in relation to Age Profile	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation
0-15	20.41%	20.95%	On trend
16-39	31.49%	32.79%	**1.3%** below the NI Average
40-64	32.69%	31.70%	On trend
65-84	13.67%	12.83%	On trend
85 plus	1.73%	1.73%	On trend

Table 22: Age profiles

Demographics

The majority of the population, 32.69%, which resides in the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area falls within the category of 40-64 years. 20.41% of the population consists of 0-15 years and 15.4% of the population are over the age of 65. The Causeway Coast and Glens Council area consists of 49.46% Male and 50.54% Female. The average medium age of the population is recorded as 38.

Census Data in relation to Demographics	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation
Aged under 15 years	20.41%	20.95%	On trend
Aged 65 and over	15.40%	14.56%	On trend
Male Population	49.46%	49%	On trend
Female Population	50.54%	51%	On trend
Average Medium Age	38	37	On trend

Table 23: Census data in relation to Demographics

Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion

The community background of the Causeway Coast and Glens population is made up of 40.21% Catholic, 54.79% Protestant and Other Christian, 0.64% Other Religions and 4.35% None. This represents a slight increase in the Catholic community background by 0.81%, a decrease in the Protestant and Other Christian community background by 3.32%, a slight increase in Other Religions by 0.38% and an increase in those with no community background of 2.16%. Since the 2001 Census, there has been a reduction in the number of electoral wards from eleven to seven (DEAs) with over 90% of residents coming from a single community background across the new Council area.

Census Data in relation to Religion	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation
Brought up in a Catholic Religion	40.21%	45.14%	**4.93%** below the NI Average
Brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' Religion	54.79%	48.36%	**6.43%** above the NI Average

Table 24: Census data in relation to Religion

National Identity

The majority, 54.31%, of the Causeway Coast and Glens population identified themselves as British, 31.29% as Northern Irish and 21.45% as Irish.

Census Data in relation to Identity	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation
British National Identity	54.31%	48.41%	**5.9%** above the NI Average
Irish National Identity	21.45%	28.35%	**6.9%** below the NI Average
N. Irish Identity	31.29%	29.44%	**1.85%** above the NI Average

Table 25: National Identity

Ethnicity

On Census Day the resident population of the Causeway Coast and Glens area was a majority White ethnic group (98.96%) with 1.09% from an ethnic minority population. The largest minority ethnic groups in the Causeway Coast and Glens are; Chinese 0.24% (339); Mixed 356 (0.25%); Indian 0.15% (225) and Other Asian 0.15% (213).

Census Data in relation to Ethnicity	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation
Ethnic Minority Population	1%	1.72%	On trend

Table 26: Ethnicity

Language Aged 3+ years

The majority of the resident population aged 3+ years in the Causeway Coast and Glens area speak English as a first language (98.09%) with only 1.90% of people not speaking English as a first language. 17.69% of people had some knowledge of Ulster Scots and 8.80% had some knowledge of Irish.

Census Data in relation to Language	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation
Knowledge of Irish	8.80%	10.65%	**1.85%** below the NI Average
Knowledge of Ulster Scots	17.69%	8.08%	**9.61%** above the NI Average
English was not a First Language	1.90%	3.14%	**1.24%** below the NI Average

Table 27: Language Aged 3+ years

Health

On Census day, 27 March 2011, in the Causeway Coast and Glens area 80.02% of usual residents described their health as good or very good, 20.17% of people had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities and 10.73% of people stated that they provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others.

Census Data in relation to Health	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation
Long-Term Health Problem or Disability	20.17%	20.69%	On trend
General Health was Either Good or Very Good	80.02%	79.51%	On trend
Provided Unpaid Care	10.73	11.82%	On trend

Table 28: Health

Housing

On Census day, 27th March 2011, in the Causeway Coast and Glens Local Government District (2014), 67.50% of residents were owner occupiers.

Census Data in relation to Housing	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation
0wner Occupied	67.50%	66.90%	On trend
0wned Outright	35.87%	32.11%	**3.76%** above the NI Average
Rented	29.15%	29.99%	On trend
Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children	7.85%	9.13%	**1.28%** below the NI Average

Table 29: Housing

Qualifications

On census, day 27 March 2011, considering the population aged 16 years and over, 21.33% of those who resided in the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area had a degree or higher qualification and 42.93% had No or Low (Level1-4) O Level/CSE/GCSE (any grades) or equivalent qualifications.

Census Data in relation to Qualifications	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation

Had a Degree or Higher Qualification	21.33%	23.65%	**2.32%** below the NI Average
Had No or Low (Level 1*) Qualifications.	42.93%	40.63%	**2.3%** above the NI Average

Table 30: Qualification

Table 10: Census data in relation to Qualification

Economic Activity

In the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area 63.64% of residents aged 16-74 are economically active. Of this, 31.39% are employed full-time, 12.55% are employed part time and 10.66% are self-employed. 54.61% are in paid employment; 36.35% are economically inactive; 5.59% are unemployed; 2.56% are long-term unemployed; 13.88% are retired and 15.87% carry out voluntary work.

Census Data in relation to Economic Activity	CC&G Data	NI Data	Variation
Economically Active	63.64%	66.22%	**2.58%** below the NI Average
Economically Inactive	36.36%	33.78%	**2.58%** above the NI Average
In Paid Employment	54.62%	57.61%	**2.99%** below the NI Average
Unemployed	5.59%	4.96%	On trend
Of those Declaring who were Long-Term Unemployed	45.85%	44.98%	On trend

Table 31: Economic Activity

NI Multiple Deprivation Measures (2010)

The extent of deprivation across the four Council areas varies considerably with Limavady, Moyle and Coleraine in the top ten most deprived LGDs ranking 7th, 9th and 10th respectively. Ballymoney ranks as the second least deprived LGD at 25th. In relation to the percentage of total population income deprived, each of the Council areas which make up the Causeway Coast and Glens area are ranked within the top 12 LGDs; Limavady 5th, Moyle 6th, Ballymoney 11th and Coleraine 12th.

A number of wards within the Causeway Coast and Glens area fall within the worst 20% of most deprived wards in Northern Ireland by domain. Proximity to services is the highest domain with twenty-two wards; eight in Moyle, seven in Ballymoney, four in Limavady and three in Coleraine. The next highest domain is Crime and Disorder with fifteen wards; seven in Coleraine, four in Limavady and four in Moyle. The third highest domain relates to Income with fourteen wards: five in Moyle, four in Limavady, four in Coleraine, and one in Ballymoney. This is followed by twelve wards in relation to Living Environment, eleven wards for Employment, nine wards for Education, Skills and Training and six wards in relation to Health and Disability. Additionally, seven wards in both Coleraine and Moyle are ranked within the 10% most deprived wards in Northern Ireland across a number of domains; five wards in Limavady and one ward in Ballymoney.

Coleraine contains the highest number of wards across each of the NIMD domains which rank in the worst 20% of most deprived wards in Northern Ireland. Eleven different wards appear

a total of thirty-one times across the NIMD Domains with Central and Churchlands the most deprived wards in the new Causeway Coast and Glens Council area. In Moyle, thirteen different wards appear a total of twenty-five times. In Limavady, nine different wards appear a total of twenty times. In Ballymoney, nine different wards appear a total of twelve times.

Three super output areas across the new Causeway Coast and Glens Council area are ranked in the top 100 most deprived; Greystone (40) in Limavady, Ballysally1 (64) in Coleraine and Coolessan (65) in Limavady. The new Council area also contains three of the twenty most deprived rural areas; Dungiven (189) in Limavady, Armoy, Moss-side and Moyarget (198) in Moyle, and Ballylough and Bushmills (215) in Moyle.

Deprivation	Ballymoney	Coleraine	Limavady	Moyle
Extent Score % (Rank of Extent – 1 is most deprived)	2 (25)	12 (10)	16 (7)	12 (9)
Income Deprived Scale (Rank)	7,162 (23)	13,550 (12)	9,522 (19)	4,682 (26)
Percentage of Total Population Income Deprived (Rank)	24 (11)	24 (12)	28 (5)	28 (6)
Employment Deprived Scale (Rank)	2,303 (24)	3,974 (13)	3,158 (20)	1,353 (26)
Percentage of Working Age Population Employment Deprived (Rank)	13 (10)	12 (14)	15 (4)	14 (6)

Table 32: Deprivation in the new CCG area

NI Multiple Deprivation Domain	Causeway Coast and Glens Data
Income	14
Employment	11
Health and Disability	6
Education, Skills and Training	9
Proximity to Services	22
Living Environment	12
Crime and Disorder	15
Total wards	**89**

Table 33: Multiple Deprivation Domains in CCG area

Crime

There were 7,120 recorded crime offences in the Causeway Coast and Glens area in 2012. The majority of these (49.28%) took place in Coleraine with 3663 recorded and the lowest recorded crime (9.55%) was in Moyle with 710 recorded. Violence against the person 31.98% (2,377) and Criminal Damage 24.85% (1,847) were the two highest classes of crimes recorded in the Causeway Coast and Glens area. Offences recorded with a sectarian, homophobic or racist motivation were low across each of the Council areas and equated to 1.81% (135) of all

recorded crime in the new Council area. Again, the majority of these types of offences were recorded in Coleraine. Across the Causeway Coast and Glens area there were 5,124 recorded Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents and 817 recorded Domestic Abuse Motivated incidents.

Census Data in relation to Crime Breakdown	CC&G Data
Recorded Crime Offences	7,432
Violence Against the Person	2,377
Violence Against the Person With Injury	1,161
Violence Against the Person Without Injury	1,216
Offences Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation	101
Offences Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation	13
Offences Recorded with a Racist Motivation	21
Criminal Damage	1,847
Robbery	30
Burglary	694
Offences Against Vehicles	233
Sexual Offences	174
Drug Offences	323
Fraud Offences	193
Other Miscellaneous Offences	303
Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	5,124
Domestic Abuse Motivation	817

Table 34: Crime Breakdown

Access to Transport

19.32% (10,384) of people in the Causeway Coast and Glens area have no access to a car or van.

Census Data in relation to Vehicle Ownership	CC&G Data
No Access to a Car or Van	19.32

Table 35: Vehicle Ownership

Fuel Poverty

Fuel poverty is an issue across the Causeway Coast and Glens area with 45.30% (3230) of the population of Moyle, 39.90% (4610) of the population of Limavady, 35.20% (4000) of the population of Ballymoney and 30.70% (7580) of the population of Coleraine in fuel poverty.

Census Data in relation to Fuel Poverty	Ballymoney	Coleraine	Limavady	Moyle
% of population poverty	35.20%	30.70%	39.90%	45.30%

Table 36: Fuel Poverty

Appendix 5: Consultation Meetings

The following meetings, focus groups and public meetings formed part of the overall consultation process.

Date	Time	Purpose of meeting	Location
8th March 2016	11.00am-12.30pm	Causeway Coast Peace Group	Stranocum
8th March 2016	2.00pm - 2.40pm	Focus Group: Churches / Faith groups	Limavady
8th March 2016	2.50pm - 3.30pm	Focus Group: Area based groups	Limavady
8th March 2016	3.40pm - 4.20pm	Focus Group: GAA and Irish language	Limavady
8th March 2016	4.30pm - 5.10pm	Focus Group: Youth	Limavady
8th March 2016	5.20pm - 6.00pm	Focus Group: Band forums	Limavady
8th March 2016	7.00pm-9.00pm	Public Meeting	Limavady
10th March 2016	2.00pm - 2.40pm	Focus Group: Churches / faith groups	Ballycastle
10th March 2016	2.50pm - 3.30pm	Focus Group: Area based groups	Ballycastle
10th March 2016	3.40pm - 4.20pm	Focus Group: GAA and Irish language	Ballycastle
10th March 2016	7.00pm-9.00pm	Public Meeting	Ballycastle
16th March 2016	10.30pm-12.00pm	Networks	Coleraine
16th March 2016	2.00pm - 2.40pm	Focus Group: Churches / faith groups	Ballymoney
16th March 2016	2.50pm - 3.30pm	Focus Group: Area based groups	Ballymoney
16th March 2016	3.40pm - 4.20pm	Focus Group: Bands	Ballymoney
16th March 2016	4.30pm - 5.10pm	Focus Group: Youth	Ballymoney
16th March 2016	5.20pm - 6.00pm	Focus Group: Ulster Scots	Ballymoney
16th March 2016	7.00pm-9.00pm	Public Meeting	Ballymoney

Annex A- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council PEACE IV Plan 2014-2020

Date	Time	Purpose of meeting	Location
21st March 2016	9.30am - 11.00am	Heads of Service Staff	Coleraine
21st March 2016	11.00am-12.30pm	Council Staff Workshop and Statutory Organisation	Coleraine
21st March 2016	2.00pm - 2.40pm	Focus Group: Churches / Faith groups	Coleraine
21st March 2016	2.50pm - 3.30pm	Focus Group: Area based groups	Coleraine
21st March 2016	3.40pm - 4.20pm	Focus Group: BME and Ethnic Minorities	Coleraine
21st March 2016	4.30pm - 5.10pm	Focus Group: Youth	Coleraine
21st March 2016	7.00pm-9.00pm	Public Meeting	Coleraine
6th April 2016	7.00pm-9.00pm	Elected Members	Coleraine
13th April 2016	7.00pm-9.00pm	Focus Group: Bands	Coleraine
14th April 2016	7.00pm-9.00pm	Collective Round Table Workshop Action Planning Event	Coleraine
27th April 2016	2.00pm-3.30 pm	Corrymeela, Ballycastle	Ballycastle
17th May 2016	2.00pm-3.30pm	Ulster GAA	Belfast
24th May 2016	7.00pm-8.30pm	Youth Group consultation	Coleraine
31st May 2016	7.00pm-8.30pm	Youth Group consultation	Coleraine

This was also supplemented by a range of one to one meetings with the following key informants:

- Mens Group, Foreglen
- Causeway Education Authority – Youth Workers
- Glenullin Women's Group
- Macosquin Presbyterian Women/Women's Institute
- Building Ballysally Together – PUL Community Representative
- Limavady Men's Shed
- Rainbow Project North West – LGB & T
- Building Ballysally – PUL Rep

Appendix 6: Section 75 Equality Results

An online survey was also developed and this has been completed by 55 people.

The Section 75 Participation on the online survey shows the following.

- 51% of respondents were male and 47% were female
- 95% being from a White ethnic background, with 4% from an ethnic group and 1% from and Indian background.
- The vast majority of respondents (almost 51%) were aged 41-64. The breakdown further illustrated that 28% of respondents were aged 26-40 years; and 5 % were aged both between 19 - 25 years and 65+ accounted for 14% of respondents.
- 49 % of respondents indicated they were from a Protestant community background
- 28 % being from a Catholic background
- 12% of respondents registered no religion
- 28% considered themselves to be British
- 42% Northern Irish
- 16% Irish
- 5% other European
- 2% from outside Europe

Section 75 Equality forms were distributed to all attendees at the public meetings and other one to one events. Not all people completed these but they are a good indication of the spread of consultees. This demonstrates the following analysis.

Table 37: Section 75 Equality forms

Age

Under 16	17-25	26-40	41-64	65+	Prefer not to say
0	7	22	77	29	1

Gender

Male	Female
60	78

Disability

Yes	No
9	126

Marital Status

Never married and never registered a same-sex civil partnership	28
Married	88
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0
Separated, but still legally married	2

Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership	0
Divorced	9
Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	0
Widowed	6
Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	0

Dependents

A child (or children)	43
A person with a disability	7
A dependent elderly person	4
A dependent not included above	80
No dependants	1

Racial Group

White	135
Chinese	0
Irish Traveller	0
Indian	0
Pakistani	0
Bangladeshi	0
Black Caribbean	1
Black African	0
Black Other	0
Mixed ethnic group (please specify)	0
Any other ethnic group (please specify)	0

Religious Belief

I am a member of the Protestant Community	45
I am a member of the Catholic Community	64
I am a member of neither the Protestant nor the Catholic Community	27

Sexual Orientation

Of the same sex (this covers gay men and lesbians)	3
Of a different sex (this covers heterosexual men and women)	122
Both (this covers bisexual men and women)	2