Document Pack

Democratic Services Section
Chief Executive's Department
Belfast City Council
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

24th January, 2013

MEETING OF DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Dear Alderman / Councillor,

The above-named Committee will meet in the Lavery Room (Room G05), City Hall on **Tuesday, 29th January, 2013 at 5.15 pm**, for the transaction of the business noted below.

You are requested to attend.

Yours faithfully

PETER McNANEY

Chief Executive

AGENDA:

1. Routine Matters

    (a) Apologies
    (b) Minutes
    (c) Declarations of Interest

2. To receive the Chief Executive of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland
       (Pages 1 - 8)

3. Belfast's Economy

    (a) City-wide Employability Support (Pages 9 - 12)

4. Shaping Belfast

    (a) York Street Interchange (Pages 13 - 16)

    (b) B-Team Project Pledge (Pages 17 - 24)

5. Marketing Belfast

    (a) City Development Conference (Pages 25 - 26)

Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Meeting with Arts Council of Northern Ireland
Date:	29 January 2013
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext. 3470
Contact Officer:	Shirley McCay, Head of Economic Initiatives, ext 3459

1	**Relevant Background Information**
1.1	As Members will recall, at the Development Committee in November 2012, the Committee agreed the response to the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure's (DCAL) Review of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland (ACNI).
1.2	This was an initial survey of ACNI's main stakeholders, and the findings would be used to determine if there is a need for major policy change. If so, a formal consultation exercise will be carried out at a later date. A copy of the response is included at Appendix 1.
1.3	The Committee also agreed to issue an invitation to ACNI representatives to discuss a range of issues in respect of the Council's Cultural Framework for Belfast 2012–15.

2	**Key Issues**
2.1	As outlined in the Cultural Framework for Belfast, Belfast City Council and ACNI are in the process of scoping a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two organisations. The MOU may include, but is not limited to, the following areas: – Feasibility of a dedicated gallery in the city – Development of a One City public art initiative – Increased investment in arts organisations through European Union funding – Maximising Tourism and Creative Industries for arts organisations – Development of the Flagship Fund – Collaboration on BT Tickets and arts marketing – Data sharing to reduce duplication, including the development of common reporting against grants

2.2	ACNI's Chief Executive, Roisín McDonough, has agreed to meet the Committee on 29 January.

3	**Resource Implications**
3.1	There are no resource implications attached to this report.

4	**Equality and Good Relations Considerations**
4.1	There are no Equality and Good Relations implications attached to this report.

5	**Recommendations**
5.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report.

6	**Decision Tracking**
There is no Decision Tracking attached to this report.	

7	**Documents Attached**
Appendix 1 - "Consultation: Response DCAL's Review of Arts Council of Northern Ireland."	

Belfast City Council Consultation Response
Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure's Review of Arts Council of Northern Ireland (ACNI)

Background: Functions currently delivered by ACNI

A description of the full functions of the Council is set out in Article 4 (1) of the Arts Council (NI) Order 1995:

- to develop and improve the knowledge, appreciation and practice of the arts;
- to increase public access to, and participation in, the arts;
- to encourage and assist: the provision of arts facilities and events; and co-ordination and efficient use of resources for the arts;
- to assist the provision of administrative services and training for or by any body providing facilities for, or in connection with, the arts;
- to advise DCAL and other government departments, district councils and other bodies on matters relating to the arts and such other functions as are conferred on the Council by any other statutory provision;
- to allocate funds made available by central government and the National Lottery for the arts;
- to advocate the causes of the arts to central and local government and the public generally;
- to advise the public and private sectors on artistic matters;
- to assist artists and arts-activists.

Background: Belfast City Council's support for culture and arts

Belfast City Council currently invests £1.5 million in culture and arts through its Tourism, Culture and Arts Unit. This supports approximately 75 organisations, 300 full-time jobs, 130 part-time posts and 700 volunteers and generates a return of investment of £8 for every £1 we spend.

Organisations funded by the Council reach an average audience of 4 million and attract over 140,000 participants per year. We also invest in new capital developments such as the Mac, the Lyric and RISE, the Broadway roundabout public artwork; run a Festivals Forum with over 100 members; and develop new products and initiatives, such as Late Night Art, Literary Belfast and Belfast Music Week.

Question 1: Need for functions delivered by ACNI

Are the services/functions currently delivered by ACNI required?

Yes/~~No~~

Comments: ACNI provides a very valuable service to the arts sector, including the provision of funding to arts organisations, the majority of which are in Belfast. The Council believes that these services are not just required, but essential in supporting a healthy arts sector and creative and cultural city.

In particular, we welcome recent ACNI initiatives raising awareness of the opportunities available in Europe. We also look forward to working further with ACNI around creative uses for vacant and underused sites across the city.

With reference to the functions currently delivered by ACNI outlined above, Belfast City Council also delivers on the majority of these. In particular, we would draw attention to the amount of funding the Council invests in arts organisations – currently £1.35 million per year. It is therefore critical, in particular with the transfer of functions under the Review of Public Administration, that ACNI works closely with local councils to streamline their processes and future services.

Question 2: Additional services ACNI could deliver

Are there additional services you would like to see ACNI deliver?

Yes/~~No~~

Comments: We would welcome further consideration of the role of ACNI in the international arts market, including support for export and touring.

The Council is currently exploring the feasibility of a per cent for art scheme in line with the Council's Investment Programme. We would welcome the opportunity to work with ACNI to develop this initiative across the city. In particular, under the Council's new Cultural Framework for Belfast 2012–15, we commit to developing a public art strategy for the city, and we would like this to be developed jointly.

We would welcome the opportunity to work with ACNI in the development of a major gallery in the city.

The Council would like to bring a major cultural event to Belfast and would welcome the opportunity to work with ACNI on this.

Question 3: Value for money

Does ACNI provide value for money? Does the current investment by ACNI in the arts sector achieve effective outcomes for the level of expenditure incurred?

Yes/~~No~~

Comments: We consider that the current investment by ACNI in the arts achieves effective outcomes for the level of expenditure incurred. Research reports such as the Digest of Arts Statistics are particularly welcome. However, more advocacy of the impact of the investment is to be welcomed.

We would encourage that these advocacy messages are not just in economic terms, such as employment and return on investment, but social benefits. Care should be taken not to confuse advocacy of creative industries and arts. Arts are about more than job creation and entrepreneurship. The arts can help people become more confident and accomplished. They encourage participation in civic life, create enjoyment, social interaction, build confidence and create opportunities for lifelong learning. They can challenge pre-conceived ideas of ourselves and of others, helping us re-imagine contested space – both physical and emotional – becoming more united, inclusive and outward looking.

There is a perception among some arts organisations that ACNI should invest more of its budget in to arts organisations, rather than in to its own operation – they have less budget but more staff than other arts councils in ROI and the UK. Organisations have also raised concerns about the level of bureaucracy and paperwork required by ACNI, in particular, its 2012/13 annual support for organisations funding scheme. While ACNI has recently consulted on and changed its processes, the Council has received very positive feedback on its own consultation and revised processes. We would be happy to share our learning with ACNI.

ACNI also provides substantial funding to support agencies such as Audiences NI and Arts and Business NI. While the Council recognises that these agencies provide an important service, some arts organisations have raised concerns about their value, quality and representativeness.

Finally, we would request that the level of expenditure is increased, in particular in Belfast. In particular, we would welcome the opportunity to jointly fund projects and programmes and would highlight the opportunity for joint working presented by the Council's Flagship Fund, which is a Cultural Framework initiative. £150,000 is included in the Council's draft budget estimates, and we would like ACNI to match fund this.

Question 4: Effectiveness and efficiency

Does ACNI deliver these functions / services effectively and efficiently? In your experience as a customer, does ACNI provide quality advice / guidance?

Yes/~~No~~

Comments: While the advice of ACNI is welcome, there must also be acknowledgement that Belfast City Council is an expert in the city. Care should be taken to recognise our leadership role. We can also provide ACNI with advice and guidance.

In particular, we would welcome recognition of the Council as a partner in the delivery of services and functions that affect the city. We would encourage a closer working relationship with ACNI to ensure that our services and functions are distinct but complementary. This is both at a strategic and operational level. Working together to streamline grants processes will avoid duplication and reduce unnecessary burden on ACNI, councils and the arts sector. This could be a formal agreement through a memorandum of understanding, and some discussions with Council have already taken place.

Question 5: Communication with stakeholders

Please provide your views on how effectively ACNI communicates with its stakeholders.

We would encourage ACNI to work more closely with local councils, in particular Belfast City Council, which is home to the majority of NI's arts organisations and two thirds of creative media and arts jobs.

Belfast City Council currently invests £1.3 million per annum in culture and arts organisations. Most other councils across Northern Ireland invest in the arts through purpose-built council owned venues – they do not run culture and arts funding programmes. However, while we consulted with ACNI in the development of our new Cultural Framework for Belfast 2012–15, the Council is not always consulted in the development of new ACNI policies and initiatives, for example, the Intercultural Arts Strategy. This is particularly important as we come to the end of ACNI's five-year Creative Connections strategy and start to implement the Council's Cultural Framework.

ACNI's activities would also benefit from closer engagement and recognition of the general public as stakeholders – the actual or potential beneficiaries of their work – not just artists and organisations. This is particularly relevant with the implementation of community planning. Again, local councils can play a vital role in this and already have considerable expertise in this area.

Question 6: Future delivery model

The Arts Council is an executive Non-departmental Public Body with the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure as its sponsoring Department. It receives its principal core funding through public expenditure line. The Arts Council is also a National Lottery distributor.

Is this the most appropriate model for the delivery of ACNI functions?

No comment.

Comments

The Council recognises the importance of ACNI being a Non-departmental Public Body as this requires an independent board of experts/specialists in the arts.

Question 7: Future delivery model

Do you think some or all of the functions, currently delivered by ACNI, could be delivered more effectively by an alternative model? If so, please select one of the options below:

☐   Abolish. The functions are not required

☐   Move out of Central Government. Is there an existing provider (or providers) in the local government, voluntary or private sector that could deliver this function (or some part of the function)?

☐   Bring In-House. What are the benefits of bringing the function into DCAL or establishing an executive agency within the Department?

☐   Merge with another body. Does the function duplicate work undertaken elsewhere? Are there any other areas of central government delivering similar or complimentary functions?

☑   No comment

Comments: While we support the NDPB delivery model, we would like to highlight concerns in relation to the proposed transfer of local arts under the Review of Public Administration. The Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure wrote to Belfast City Council on 18 January 2010 proposing:

1. Funding for local arts to be transferred to the new district council by the Arts Council of Northern Ireland
2. Allocations for Belfast and Derry to be weighted to take account of their strategic positions; however, it is also the intention is to disburse funding for local arts more equitably across the new councils
3. A potential requirement from new councils to match allocation of funding for local arts as per the Community Festivals Fund
4. ACNI current allocation in 2009–2010 for local arts in Belfast is £628,024 and the proposed allocation under RPA is £322,372 (a 50% reduction). This figure is based on allocation by population with a 10% deprivation weighting to Belfast and Londonderry/Strabane.

The proposed definitions for local, regional and national arts are as follows:

– Local arts is operating within its own boundary
– Regional is operating beyond its own council boundary but within Northern Ireland
– National is operating within Northern Ireland and touring/offering programmes to the rest of the United Kingdom and/or Republic of Ireland

The Arts Council of Northern Ireland will lead on regional and national arts. However, Belfast's unique position is not addressed in this proposal. Belfast City Council plays a unique role in Northern Ireland's culture and arts infrastructure as many of the regional and national arts are based in the city and are currently supported by both Belfast City Council and the Arts Council of Northern Ireland.

Belfast-based arts organisations run programmes in Belfast. However, they also extend these across Northern Ireland (in the case of theatre productions and other performances, this means that they often pay other councils for the use of their local arts centre). In many instances, the audience attracted to Belfast-based events are from outside of the Belfast area.

While the move to assign local arts responsibility to Belfast City Council is welcome, the level of funding should remain consistent with that previously given to the local arts sector in the city.

Question 8: Any other issues/comments

We would appreciate any other general comments or suggestions you may have (taking into account the current economic climate, any reform programs / government initiatives or other relevant issues).

Comments:

Belfast City Council has recently published a new cultural strategy for the city, the Cultural Framework for Belfast 2012–15. Both ACNI and DCAL were consultees, and we look forward to working closer with ACNI across a range of areas.

We would welcome a full review and formal consultation on ACNI.

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Belfast City Council

Report:	Development Committee
Subject:	Stakeholder Engagement – Citywide Employability Support
Date:	29 January 2013
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Shirley McCay, Head of Economic Initiatives, ext 3459

1	**Relevant Background Information**
1.1	Members will be aware that, in April 2012, approval was given to support the work of West Belfast and Greater Shankill Employment Services Board (ESB) for a period of 9 months, to end of January 2013. The cost of the work was £58,500 and a work programme for the period was drawn up, focusing on supporting the Council in some of its employability-related activity.
1.2	This was the third tranche of funding that ESB had received from the Council to support employability-related activity. In March 2011, a request for £15,000 interim funding was made as the organisation expected to receive funding under the proposed Social Investment Fund (SIF). By June 2011, the funding still had not been released so ESB made a further request for an additional 6 month's funding (£30,000), again in anticipation of SIF support. In the period January-March 2012, the organisation received funding from a private sector sponsor.
1.3	Members will be aware that SIF funding has not yet been allocated and that all work to be undertaken must be publicly tendered. That being the case, ESB has not been able to identify another source of funding for its activities so the organisation has approached the Council to request funding for a one year programme of work.

2	**Key Issues**
2.1	Members may be aware that the Employment Services Board (ESB) was established in 2001 as part of the West Belfast and Greater Shankill Task Forces. Along with the Employers' Forum (managed by Business in the Community (BITC)) and the Jobs Assist Centres (JACs)), it was intended that they would provide a support framework for developing targeted initiatives to help those furthest from the labour market to find employment.

Docs 142841

2.2	ESB was funded by DETI and DEL initially to perform a range of functions but, since March 2011, it has had no core funding and has been seeking support from a range of sources.
2.3	ESB is a stakeholder organisation, bringing together a range of organisations including the Area Partnership Boards for West Belfast and Greater Shankill; Belfast Trust; Department for Employment and Learning (DEL); Social Security Agency; training organisations and the Employers' Forum. Belfast City Council is also represented at both officer and Member level.
2.4	Since April 2012, ESB has carried out a number of city-wide activities on behalf of the Council under a Service Level Agreement (SLA), at a cost of £58,500. These included: − Assisting Council in the creation of model to maximise the impact of internal work placements, apprenticeships and internship opportunities on key target groups − Maximising volunteering opportunities presented by investment in festivals, cultural & arts initiatives and major city events.
2.5	ESB also carried on a range of additional activities targeted at the west Belfast and Shankill areas specifically, including employability support for the Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships (NRPs) in those areas.
2.6	Members will recall that, at the 16 October 2012 meeting of the Development Committee, a proposal to support the work of the Employer's Forum – in conjunction with DEL and private sector partners – was endorsed. An annual work programme was approved at the 4 December 2012 Development Committee and the annual funding contribution of £25,000 towards this work was approved – to be matched by DEL and private sector contributions. The Employers' Forum – like the Employment Services Board – was created by the Task Forces and therefore had a specific focus on opportunities in west Belfast and Shankill. The Forum is now operating on a city-wide basis but employers are committed to maintaining a focus on the areas of the city where targeted interventions are required.
2.7	In developing the programme of work, employer representatives on the Employers' Forum suggested that they supported a "dual structure" of employer representatives and employability stakeholder bodies as they considered that this had functioned well in the case of the work in west Belfast and Shankill (role that had previously been performed by ESB). As such, they said that they would find it useful to engage with a forum where employability bodies (statutory bodies/providers) could be brought together to find practical solutions to challenges that they presented.
2.8	The Employment Services Board has indicated that they would be keen to carry out this function, building on the work that they carried out in the west Belfast and greater Shankill area. However, at this stage, the Employment Services Board does not have access to any additional financial resources as the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) has suggested that it is not prepared to fund the organisation. As such, Belfast City Council would have to fund 100% of costs.
2.9	Members will recall that, as part of the Investment Programme, a commitment has been made to create a citywide employability and skills group. A number of

	meetings have taken place recently involving DEL; Office of the First and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM); Social Security Agency; Invest NI and Department for Social Development (DSD) to gain consensus around the citywide model and to begin to prioritise activities. In parallel, OFMDFM is in the process of rolling out the Social Investment Fund and one of the priority areas of activity is "Pathways to Employment". Steering groups have been established in the north, south, east and west of the city. These groups have now prioritised a range of employability activities which will be developed and implemented in the coming years. Belfast City Council representatives on each of the groups have been keen to endorse the notion of city-wide schemes where possible, particularly on the employability theme.
2.10	As a result, the Council recognises the need for strategic-level engagement of statutory partners in order to gain consensus on the key employability challenges for the city and to prioritise and develop activity which will support the city's economic growth and target those furthest from the labour market. In taking this function forward, there are two options: – Undertake the function internally, using staff resources, ensuring an appropriate level of commitment to take account of the intensive range of engagement, development, collaboration and leadership required for this function – Commission an external organisation – such as the Employment Services Board – to undertake the work, based on a contract for services/service level agreement.
2.11	Members should be aware that advice was previously sought from Legal Services in relation to the council's support for ESB. At the 27 June 2011 meeting, the Legal Services Manager outlined the Committee's options to provide funding under the special powers set out under Section 37 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. Key stipulations of this act include: 1. The Council has the power to incur expenditure, subject to it being satisfied that a direct benefit will accrue and that the benefit will be commensurate with the payment made; 2. The Council must objectively assess that there will be a direct benefit in terms of the objectives of the organisations as opposed to contributing to the running costs.
2.12	Therefore, if Members wished to commission an external organisation to carry out this work, consideration may have to be given to undertaking a procurement exercise for this work.
2.13	Following a meeting with Employment Services Board, indicative costings for the city-wide stakeholder engagement work were provided. Based on one Member of staff and administration support, ESB suggest that the service would cost around £95,900 (if they were to provide this service). Adding in another development officer to support the work would bring the costs to around £133,000.
2.14	If the Council was to carry out this function directly, it would involve allocating a member of staff (likely at level PO3 – tannual costs around £40,000) with some administrative support – total costs likely to be in the region of £50,000 annually.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	<u>Financial</u> The costs for this service depend on the decision as to how it should be delivered – estimated costs for internal delivery are around £50,000 per annum with estimates for external delivery (as provided by ESB) in the region of £95,900.
3.2	<u>Human Resources</u> Will depend on how work is commissioned: if the work is led internally, it will involve one Economic Development Officer and some part-time administrative support: if it is carried out externally, it will involve some project management by an Economic Development Officer.

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	No specific equality or good relations implications to this report.

5	Recommendations
5.1	Members are asked to: − Note the update on the citywide employability work − Consider the proposals for the stakeholder engagement work – in tandem with the employer engagement activity – and decide the preferred approach (internal/external delivery), taking account of costs and legal services' advice on commissioning.

6	Decision Tracking
If approval is given to approve the funding, a progress report will be brought back to Committee for note. Timeframe: April 2013 Reporting Officer: Shirley McCay	

7	Key to Abbreviations
DEL – Department for Employment and Learning DSD – Department for Social Development ESB – Employment Services Board EF – Employers' Forum JACs – Job Assist Centres OFMDFM – Office of the First and Deputy First Minister SSA – Social Security Agency	

Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	York Street Interchange Proposals
Date:	29 January 2013
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Keith Sutherland, Urban Development Manager ext 3478 Anne Doherty, Planning Transport Officer, ext 3477

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Department for Regional Development (DRD) Roads Service presented options for the proposed York Street interchange to Development Committee on the 27 June 2011 as part of a public consultation process.
1.2	The existing York Street Interchange is a key junction on the strategic road network which links three of the busiest roads in Northern Ireland, the Westlink and the M2 and M3 motorways. It is the main gateway to Belfast from the North, provides access to the port of Belfast as well as facilitates local traffic movement. It is considered that the existing traffic signal control at the York Street junction causes delays and congestion particularly at peak times, therefore DRD Roads Service have identified a number of options to remove the bottleneck.
1.3	Four options (A, B, C and D) aimed to improve traffic flow on the strategic road network were proposed. The options will provide direct links between the Westlink and the M2 and M3 motorways by creating new flyovers and/or underpasses below the existing Lagan Road and Dargan Rail bridges. Details of the proposed four options are outlined in Appendix 1.

2	Key Issues
2.1	The Councils response to the consultation on the four options recommended Option B or C in terms of the enhanced connectivity for the strategic road network. The Council requested assurance from DRD that any new road infrastructure is designed to improve connections to the north of the city and improve conditions for pedestrians and cyclists. This would include consideration of the potential to actively use spaces below the flyover in Option B or cover some of the proposed cut sections in Option C.

	The Council also requested for consideration to be given to the potential for reallocation of surplus road space within the surrounding network and opportunities for the redesign of the Dunbar Link.
2.2	On the 6 December 2012, the Minster for the Department for Regional Development announced that Option C was the preferred option for strategic road improvements at York Street, Belfast.
2.3	Option C proposes movements between M2 and Westlink via underpasses below existing ground level underneath a new York Street bridge and existing Lagan Road and Dargan Rail Bridges and Westlink to M3 movement via an underpass below existing ground level and new York Street bridge. The cost is approximately £98m

2.4	Roads Service state that the decision is based on the government's overarching five objectives for transport, which are: environment, safety, economy, accessibility and integration. The decision also took account of the following scheme specific objectives:
	  – To remove a bottleneck on the strategic road network
	  – To deliver an affordable solution to reduce congestion on the strategic road network
	  – To improve reliability of strategic journey times for the travelling public
	  – To improve reliability of strategic journey times for the travelling public
	  – To improve access to the regional gateway from the eastern seaboard key transport corridor
	  – To maintain access to existing properties, community facilities and commercial interests
	  – To maintain access for pedestrians and cyclists
	  – To improve separation between strategic and local traffic

2.5	Following this announcement Roads Service intend to commence the Stage 3 Assessment to further refine the design of the Preferred Option in liaison with the public, the local community and the key stakeholders. Detailed environmental, engineering, economic and traffic appraisals on the preferred option will be completed as part of this assessment process.

2.6	At the conclusion of the Stage 3 assessment, Roads Service will prepare and publish the following documents to enable the scheme to proceed:
	  – The draft Direction Order
	  – The drafting Vesting Order
	  – The Environmental Statement
	  – It is proposed that the council

2.7	It is proposed that the Council will continue to work with Roads Service during the Stage 3 process to ensure issues raised during the Stage 2 consultation are addressed including:
2.8	– Further air quality assessment to reflect the impact of forthcoming local developments such as the University of Ulster Belfast Campus or Royal Exchange and the impact on proposed residential development in the vicinity;
2.9	– the design of the new road infrastructure to consider opportunities to improve connections to the north of the city and improve conditions for pedestrians and cyclists;

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2.10	– a joint approach by DRD to work with other agencies on the assessment of the regeneration impact of land associated with the transport proposal. Opportunities to create employment uses and attractive and safe open space that contribute to the regeneration of this part of the city should be considered; and
2.11	– the potential for redesign of surplus road space within the surrounding network is considered such as opportunities for the redesign of the Dunbar Link.

3	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
3.1	No specific equality implications.

4	Recommendations
4.1	It is recommended that Committee: – note the announcement of Option C as the preferred option for strategic road improvements at York Street, Belfast; and – support continued engagement with the Department for Regional Development on the Stage 3 Assessment to seek to influence the design of the Preferred Option to reflect the aspirations of the Council for both the transportation and broader regeneration outcomes.

5	Decision Tracking
There is no decision tracking attached to this report	

6	Key to Abbreviations
DRD – Department for Regional Development	

7	Documents attached
Appendix 1:York Street Interchange Proposed Options Summaries	

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Appendix 1

Details on the four options for the York Street Interchange were previously presented to Committee and are summarised below:

Option A
- Movement between the M2 and Westlink will be via underpasses below ground level and Westlink to M3 movement also via an underpass
- The M3 to Westlink movement will remain signalled controlled
- All slip roads at Clifton Street remain open
- This option is the lowest cost of approximately £72m

Option B
- Movement between M2 and Westlink (southbound) via a new bridge over existing Lagan Road and Dargan Rail bridges, which will be approximately 18 metres above existing ground level.
- Movement between Westlink and M2 (northbound) and Westlink to M3 (eastbound) will be via an underpass below existing ground level and under new York Street bridge.
- Movement between the M3 to Westlink (westbound) will be via new bridge over York Street.
- All Slip roads at Clifton street remain open
- This option has the highest estimated cost at approximately £100m.

Option C
- Movement between M2 and Westlink will be via underpasses below existing ground level underneath a new York Street bridge and existing Lagan Road and Dargan Rail Bridges
- Westlink to M3 movement will be via an underpass below existing ground level and new York Street bridge.
- All slip roads at Clifton Street remain open
- The cost is approximately £98m

Option D
- Movement between M2 and Westlink will be via new bridges over existing Lagan Road and Dargan Rail bridges, approximately 18 metres above existing ground level
- Westlink to M3 movement via traffic signal controlled junctions at York Street
- Nelson Street and M3 to Westlink movement via new bridge over York Street
- M2/M3 bound on-slip from Clifton Street closed, all other slip roads at Clifton Street remain open
- The cost approximately £95m

Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	B-Team – Brownfield Pledge
Date:	29 January 2013
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Keith Sutherland, Urban Development Manager, ext 3478

1.	**Relevant Background Information**
1.1	Belfast City Council is the Lead Partner in the ERDF funded INTERREG IVC project B-Team. The B-Team project brings together specialists in Brownfield regeneration from different countries to exchange knowledge contributing to improved developments and enhanced regional policies focussing on the resolution of practical challenges on case study sites in the partners' countries.
1.2	The support and exchange of technical knowledge takes place during "Brownfield Days" events with the experience and practical approaches discussed and disseminated to a broader public at European Dissemination Events. The final conference of B-Team took place 7 – 8 November 2012 in Seville/Spain. The Managing Authorities as the funder of the project gave the project an extension until 31 March 2013 to carry out the remaining activities and complete the budgetary reporting.
1.3	The Brownfield Days in Belfast took place 10 – 13 September 2012 and were attended by representatives of the partner cities, BCC officers and elected members as well as representatives of other organisations such as Invest NI, BCCM, DSD and NIEA.

2.	**Key Issues**
2.1	Based on consideration of the priorities in the Investment Programme, wider Brownfield challenges and discussion with the European partners three topics/sites were identified for exploration during the Brownfield Days:
2.2	– Topic 1: Tackling city centre Brownfields and bring back life in vacant spaces (vacant city centre sites)
2.3	– Topic 2: Stimulating socio-economic activities in former industrial areas while involving surrounding communities (Springvale / Forth River)
2.4	– Topic 3: Dealing with constraints issues and balancing site aspiration (environmental, market value, planning, community) (Northern Fringe / Gasworks)

2.5		The BDs in Belfast presented the opportunity for the Council to benefit from the expertise of the other European partners in the field of Brownfield regeneration and to work towards innovative solutions for problematic Brownfield sites. At the last day of the BD there was a feedback session about the findings of the workshop days to which Members were invited
2.6		The policy recommendations, where possible, should be adopted and implemented to change or influence the planning processes of the host partner through the signing of a "Brownfield Pledge" (BP). This pledge would seek to commit the partner to improvements regarding their policies or approach to future activity. Following approval of the pledge Belfast the Council will receive a further €15,000 European funding to support the initiation of a specific action or the changes suggested thereby progressing the regeneration of a case study site. The resources can be used for a study, the organisation of an event, consultations, direct works or similar activity related to the case studies.
2.7		At the final conference of B-Team on 7 – 8 November 2012 in Seville/Spain, Belfast is one of the signatory of the "Seville Pledge" which outlined the commitment of the partner cities and institutions to revive and regenerate their Brownfields and support changes to policy that would facilitate this approach.
2.8		On the basis of the B-Team Partner recommendations both at the strategic and site-specific levels and the further consideration by Council officers, a draft of the "Brownfield Pledge" is appended for consideration by the Committee (Appendix 1).
		The strategic components recommended for support through the Pledge are outlined below.
2.9		Leadership
		1. To maintain a leadership role and ensure a proactive approach in promoting the utilisation of Brownfield sites in the regeneration of the City, in line with the local development plans and the council's Investment Programme 2012-2015, and to work in direct partnership or collaboration with regional agencies and organisations.
		2. To encourage the development of Brownfield sites through a holistic manner that will provide for investment and employment opportunities for those who live and work in the city.
		3. To explore the potential for the establishment of a database for Brownfield sites throughout the City, similar to the National Land Use Database so that Brownfield redevelopment can be managed, coordinated and tackled appropriately.
2.10		Sustainability
		4. To promote sustainable urban living by supporting mixed uses, environmentally efficient initiatives and coherent neighbourhoods in and around Brownfields integrating the social, environmental and economic potentials of the area.
		5. To ensure greater support for Brownfield redevelopment in City development plans and other related documents such as the proposed Masterplan. Strategic Brownfield sites should be considered for different uses within the context of a common framework guiding their phased development.

2.11	Connectivity 6. Seek to ensure that the redevelopment of Brownfield contributes to a well connected city by using environmentally efficient links, incorporating high quality designed public realms and open spaces complementing the sustainable development agenda of the City.
2.12	Strategic Policy 7. To continue the support for policies and practical financial incentives to attract appropriate uses of Brownfields. To consider the use of flexible lease agreements and more flexible planning policy at the local level to address vacancy and under utilisation of sites and spaces. 8. To continue the role of the City Council in strategic retail policy seeking to protect the city centre role and reduce under-utilisation. 9. Support in sustainable parking strategy for Belfast City Centre and effective enforcement to prevent temporary car parks developing in Brownfield sites to promote the use of land for other more sustainable uses.
2.13	Development Management 10. To highlight the importance of planning as a mechanism for the communication with developers and consultees on key issues regarding the redevelopment of Brownfields, particularly in relation to contaminated land. Manage environmental issues at the early stage in the development process. Develop and provide guidance to developers to enhance understanding of the challenges associated with its development.
2.14	Communication and Community 11. To recognise the importance of branding and communication in promoting Brownfield sites and encouraging new uses. To promote activities that shall establish sites in the mental map of the city and its communities. Identify the opportunities for early wins that build trust, confidence and positivity. 12. To maintain and enhance awareness of political leaders, landowners, local communities in relation to the importance of Brownfield regeneration and to ensure active engagement and participation through an active, inclusive and open approach to all stakeholders. 13. To support the potential for social clauses in development briefs for Brownfield sites in order to respond to local community needs or aspirations, and to ensure that renewal of these sites addresses shared community benefits.
2.15	The proposal would also be for the Council through the pledge to consider a range of actions at a site-specific level for the case study areas - 1) City Centre- Smithfield Market, 2) Springvale/ Forth River and 3) Gasworks- Northern Fringe. The detailed recommendations for the individual sites are also set out in the draft pledge appended to this report for consideration of this committee (Apendix 1).
2.16	These site specific recommendations are proposals from the European partners and should be considered at the time when the projects are due to developed subject to future funding and political agreement on the site specific level.

3.	Resource Implications
3.1	There are no additional resource implications arising from the EU funded INTERREG IVC initiative. On approval of the pledge by the Council a further €15,000 to support the initiation of a specific action or initiative to progress the regeneration of a case study site will be available.

4.	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	There are no Equality and Good Relations Considerations attached to this report.

5.	Recommendations
5.1	The Committee is requested to: – consider the draft "Brownfield Pledge" and if appropriate endorse the document as part of the City Council commitment to improve policies and approaches to future Brownfields regeneration activity. – note the availability of the additional €15,000 to support further action following the adoption of the Pledge.

6.	Decision Tracking
There is no decision tracking attached to this report.	

7.	Key to Abbreviations
ERDF – European Regional Development Fund BDs – Brownfield Days BP – Brownfield Pledge	

8.	Document Attached – Appendix 1
Appendix 1: Belfast Brownfield Pledge	

Belfast Brownfield Pledge

In consideration of the regeneration and redevelopment proposals for Brownfield sites the City Council pledges to pursue the following actions at a strategic level:

Leadership

1. To maintain a leadership role and ensure a proactive approach in promoting the utilisation of Brownfield sites in the regeneration of the City, in line with the local development plans and the council's Investment Programme 2012-2015, and to work in direct partnership or collaboration with regional agencies and organisations.

2. To encourage the development of Brownfield sites through a holistic manner that will provide for investment and employment opportunities for those who live and work in the city.

3. To explore the potential for the establishment of a database for Brownfield sites throughout the City, similar to the National Land Use Database so that Brownfield redevelopment can be managed, coordinated and tackled appropriately.

Sustainability

4. To promote sustainable urban living by supporting mixed uses, environmentally efficient initiatives and coherent neighbourhoods in and around Brownfields integrating the social, environmental and economic potentials of the area.

5. To ensure greater support for Brownfield redevelopment in City development plans and other related documents such as the proposed Masterplan. Strategic Brownfield sites should be considered for different uses within the context of a common framework guiding their phased development.

Connectivity

6. Seek to ensure that the redevelopment of Brownfield contributes to a well connected city by using environmentally efficient links, incorporating high quality designed public realms and open spaces complementing the sustainable development agenda of the City.

Strategic Policy

7. To continue the support for policies and practical financial incentives to attract appropriate uses of Brownfields. To consider the use of flexible lease agreements and more flexible planning policy at the local level to address vacancy and under utilisation of sites and spaces.

8. To continue the role of the City Council in strategic retail policy seeking to protect the city centre role and reduce under-utilisation.

9. Support in sustainable parking strategy for Belfast City Centre and effective enforcement to prevent temporary car parks developing in Brownfield sites to promote the use of land for other more sustainable uses.

Development Management

10. To highlight the importance of planning as a mechanism for the communication with developers and consultees on key issues regarding the redevelopment of Brownfields, particularly in relation to contaminated land. Manage environmental issues at the early stage in the development process. Develop and provide guidance to developers to enhance understanding of the challenges associated with its development.

Communication and Community

11. To recognise the importance of branding and communication in promoting Brownfield sites and encouraging new uses. To promote activities that shall establish sites in the mental map of the city and its communities. Identify the opportunities for early wins that build trust, confidence and positivity.

12. To maintain and enhance awareness of political leaders, landowners, local communities in relation to the importance of Brownfield regeneration and to ensure active engagement and participation through an active, inclusive and open approach to all stakeholders.

13. To support the potential for social clauses in development briefs for Brownfield sites in order to respond to local community needs or aspirations, and to ensure that renewal of these sites addresses shared community benefits.

The proposal would be for the City Council to support the following actions at a site-specific level for the case study areas - 1) City Centre- Smithfield Market, 2) Springvale/ Forth River and 3) Gasworks- Northern Fringe subject to prioritisation, site specific approvals and timescales of development.

City Centre/Smithfield Market

1. Consider the support for the short term environmental improvements recommended by the B-Team partners such as the establishment of an urban boulevard (Millfield), considering changes to the car parking behind Smithfield market with the opportunity for more active uses such as outdoor market/urban gardens along with the green "hanging gardens" at Castlecourt and the promotion of local niche uses.

2. Review of buildings that could support potential for pilot student accommodation, explore 24h access through Castlecourt Shopping Centre and the enhancement of pedestrian links to local communities, as identified medium-term actions.

3. Consider the long-term vision of the Smithfield Market area as highly connected sustainable hub (bus, cycle, pedestrians) promoting mixed use based on existing character and the creation of strong vibrant city neighbourhood. Consider a bus rapid transit route improving connections to Smithfield & Union to the rest of the city.

4. Consider investigation of the policy gaps identified in the Brownfield scoping exercise and use the survey of the vacant spaces in the city centre to develop a strategic approach in Brownfield regeneration.

Springvale/Forth River

1. Consider the various recommendations from European partners for redeveloping the Springvale/ Forth River area into mixed uses such as an activity hub, new residential area including live-work units for self-employed and eco-housing, recreational area and employment area as part of the ongoing engagement with the various owners.

2. Continue the engagement activity with the local community groups and key stakeholders to promote potential for the entire area as open and shared site providing services which meet local needs.

3. Create synergies with local and proposed uses (hold workshops for local people and businesses; encourage workforce to use whole site and explore potential for temporary use to bring activity and use to the space and access). Capitalise on the assets already in place and establish links to existing and proposed infrastructure (Belfastmet E3, resource hub, and innovation centre).

4. Support proposals to enhance local community greenway and nature conservation; ensure linkages to existing greenway (phases of development – establish gateway/landmark; quality of development/design).

5. Seek to ensure Council leadership in the redevelopment of the site which should link to the City Strategic Plans, and aspire to have one-site approach (DSD and Invest NI) with collaboration across government and other bodies for the management/ redevelopment of the area.

The Gasworks- Northern Fringe

1. Consider the various recommendations from European partners for redeveloping the Northern Fringe into mixed uses including the provision of a green corridor with anchor building, a shared space that allows for community and wider public uses and mixed commercial and residential developments.

2. To ensure that any shared and/or green space takes consideration of the built heritage of the Gasworks site and supports community aspirations for the site.

3. Development should contribute to the wider social and economic development objectives of the city.

4. Improve connectivity and the quality of public realm and consider possible pedestrian connections of the area to the Lagan towpath and the east bank of the river.

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Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	City Development Conference
Date:	Tuesday 29 January 2013
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Claire Patterson, Business Research & Development Manager ext 3379

1	**Relevant Background Information**
1.1	At its meeting on 14 December 2012, the Strategic Policy & Resources Committee agreed to the proposal for the Council to hold a city development conference at the end of March 2013. A copy of this report is attached as Appendix 1.
1.2	As Members will be aware, there was an intention to hold a conference to promote the city to potential investors as part of the Investment Programme. Subsequently, Members met with Ministers from the Northern Ireland Executive to discuss a series of strategic issues, including the review of the draft Masterplan for Belfast, which had been commissioned by the Council to inform the city development debate. It was suggested that the launch of the draft Masterplan for consultation would provide a useful introduction to the broader debate on the city development, economic growth, competitiveness, regeneration and the potential for attracting future investment.
1.3	This report summarises the proposed approach to a city conference which supports and builds on the revised format for the State of the City Development Debates as agreed by Committee in June 2012. This will provide a platform to attract a wide range of city stakeholders to discuss ways in which to improve the competitiveness and success of Belfast.

2	**Key Issues**
2.1	The city investment/development conference has the following objectives:
	− To provide a mechanism for engagement with key stakeholders about the priorities for city development in the context of the return of regeneration and place-shaping powers to the Council;

	  – To begin a wider conversation with stakeholders about the key value drivers within the city (city centre, new economic sectors, core infrastructure, transportation, access and connectivity) and to align activity with an over-arching vision; – To communicate progress in delivering the Investment Programme to date and engage with stakeholders in relation to the potential for a sustained focus on delivery on a cross organisational basis (guiding coalition or similar mechanism linked to delivery boards or thematic operational frameworks). – To provide an opportunity to take stock of the city development during the 400th anniversary year.
2.2	The one day conference event would take a tiered structure with initial speaker sessions providing the context as an introduction to several interactive and practical outcome-related workshops. The aim is that the conference would enable Council to secure commitment and recognition from key stakeholders of the need to establish shared delivery mechanisms to support a shared vision for the city.
2.3	The emphasis of the conference is on ensuring effective and co-ordinated delivery of projects to maximise Belfast's role in driving economic growth for the region. The First Minister and Deputy First Minister will be invited to participate to reinforce the Belfast's regional significance and provide continuity and relevance to the Investment Programme and ongoing Local Government reform process. In addition, the role of elected Members, including the Chair of Strategic Policy & Resources Committee and Development Committee will be vital in the conference.

3	**Resource Implications**
3.1	The event is anticipated to cost £20,000 and is budgeted for within current State of the City Development Debate Departmental estimates.

4	**Equality and Good Relations Considerations**
4.1	There are no Equality and Good Relations considerations attached to this report.

5	**Recommendations**
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report.

6	**Decision Tracking**
Timeframe: March 2013 Reporting Officer: Claire Patterson	

142023

Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Request to extend tenders for: Event Production, Equipment and Service Providers & PA, Stage and Lights
Date:	29 January 2013
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Gerry Copeland, City Events Manager, ext 3412

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The purpose of this report is to request further extensions to the existing events tenders for Production Management services and PA, Stage and Lighting. Members are also asked to give the Director of Development delegated authority to appoint appropriately qualified contractors at the end of the new tender process.
1.2	These were initially sent to tender in early 2011 and despite extensive work by Officers, the Council has been unable to appoint a suitable contract for either service. Therefore, Members are being requested that Officers extend the incumbent company's for another four months (end of April 2013) and on a rolling process until tenderers are appointed.
1.3	These tenders assist in the delivery of the Council's large scale civic events by the way of management contracts with a variety of companies. This arrangement allows experienced operators to tender for Council contracts whilst full budgetary control remains within the Council. These service contracts would be issued initially for one year, with the option of renewal for a further three years.

2	Key Issues
2.1	The City Events Unit has been working with the Council's Procurement Unit since the Committee approved the issuing of the tenders in October 2010. Despite public calls and a number of submissions the Council has been unable to appoint suitable contractors for both these tenders. Therefore, with the endorsement of the Procurement Unit and approval from the Council's Legal Services Section, Members are asked to extend the existing contracts to the end of April 2013 and on a rolling monthly basis until the procurement process is completed.

2.2	New tender specifications and arrangement would be drawn up with guidance from the BCC's Procurement Unit and appointment would be subject to the Council's standard contractual arrangements.

3	**Resource Implications**
3.1	<u>Financial</u> The cumulative cost of extending tenders would be £340,000. This finance is within the Council's City Events Unit revenue estimates and would not be new monies.
3.2	<u>Personnel</u> There are no additional staffing resources connected to this report. All elements will be handled within existing staff structures.

4	**Equality and Good Relations Considerations**
4.1	As with all major civic events activity, the outputs have the potential to bring together people from a wide range of backgrounds and therefore promote good relations in the city.

5	**Recommendations**
5.1	It is requested that Members approve extension to the contracts stated above, up to the end of April 2013 and on a rolling monthly basis until the procurement process is completed.
5.2	In addition the Committee is requested to provide the Director of Development delegated authority to appoint appropriately qualified contractors at the end of the new tender process.

6	**Decision Tracking**
An update will be brought to Committee by Officers. Time line: April 2013 Reporting Officer: Gerry Copeland	

Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Support for Sport – Event Funding
Date:	29 January 2013
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Gerry Copeland, City Events Manager, ext 3412

1	**Relevant Background Information**
1.1	The Support for Sport Scheme has funded clubs and organisations for the past nine years. The scheme has four main elements, Development Grants, Large Development Grants and Hospitality Funding (all of which are allocated by the Sports Development Unit through the Parks and Leisure Committee) and Events Funding which is allocated by the Events Unit through the Development Committee.
1.2	The Support for Sport Scheme (Events Funding) totals £97,500 and is allocated to sports events being organised in Belfast.

2	**Key Issues**
2.1	A total of 28 applications have now been received for events taking place from April 2013 to March 2014.
2.2	The applications have been assessed by City Events Officers, using the assessment criteria agreed by the Development Committee in March 2008 (see Appendix 2). A list of the applications together with summary information and Officer recommendations for funding is attached as Appendix 1.
2.3	Due to the number of applications, it is recommended that the funding allocations are subject to a reduction (after assessment) to bring the total allocation in line with available resources. A similar action was taken with allocations in 2010, 2011 and 2012.
2.4	Members are asked to note that some applicants have received funding as part of the 2012/13 support for sport scheme, but have not completed the required post event evaluation. Therefore, if these processes are not adhered to no funding will be forthcoming for the 2013/14 year.

DOCS 141406

3	Resource Implications
3.1	<u>Financial</u> The total Support for Sport Scheme (Events Funding) for 2013/2014 is £97,500 (subject to Council estimates being approved).

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	As with all major civic events, public events like this have the potential to bring together people from a wide range of backgrounds and therefore promote good relations in the city.

5	Recommendations
5.1	Members are asked to agree the Officer recommendations for Events Funding and approve the payments as detailed.

6	Decision Tracking
Officers will monitor funding and evaluate outcomes post-project delivery. These outcomes will be presented to Members as part of the City Events Unit key performance indicators. Timeframe: February 2014 Reporting Officer: Gerry Copeland	

	Documents Attached
Appendix 1 – Table of Events Funding applications with Officer recommendations Appendix 2 – Agreed Assessment Criteria	

Organisation	Event / Tournament Title	Event Synopsis	Event Date	Est cost (£)	Recommended Funding Allocated (£)	Recommended funding after deduction (72%)	Comments
NICF Tour of the North	NICF Tour of the North	Four day cycling event across the east of Northern Ireland including Stormont	29th March- 1st April 2013	22250	4000	2880	
Ulster Deaf Sports Council	Irish Interprovincial Deaf Football and Basketball Championships	Interprovisional sports competition held at Blanchflower and QUB	30th March - -1st April 2013	10650	4792.5	3450.6	
Youth Soccer Tournaments NI	The Greater Belfast Invitational Cup	Youth soccer event at Mallusk, Seaview and Solitude	1st - 3rd April 2013	12250	750	540	
Pioneer Group	Decthlon Belfast 10k and Half Marathon	Athletics events held in Belfast City Centre	7th April 2013	6900	1700	1224	
The Courtside Collective	The 2013 ESPN All-Star Event	Basketball event held at La Salle Sports Complex	Sat, 20th April 2012	5730	1400	1008	
County Antrim Boxing	Belfast Box Cup 2013	Youth boxing attracting teams from across the UK and Ireland	9th- 12th May 2013	18320	7000	5040	
BGN Sports Management	Celtic Chrono 2013	International cycling event featuring professional women cyclists.	Sun 16th June 2013	138920	9000	6480	
Belfast Titanic Triathlon	Belfast Solstice Run	Evening Road race	Fri 21st June 2013	12000	3247.5	2338.2	
Athletics NI	Belfast City Council Mary Peters Track Offical Opening	Athletics Event to mark the re-opening of the Mary Peters Track	25th June 2013	40000	8000	5760	Members are asked to note the BCC Parks and Leisure are funding this event £10,000
Co-operation Ireland	Co-operation Ireland Maracycle	Belfast to Dublin cycling race	Sat 29th & 30 June 2013	116500	6000	4320	
Ardoyne Youth Providers Forum	George Best Street League	Youth soccer event for local teams	10th - 12th July 2013	7670	0	0	Do not fund as this event did not meet the required score to merit funding. The applicant has been given advice on other funding streams available within BCC.
National Balmoral Showjumping	National Balormal Championships	Showjumping Championships	14th - 18th July 2013	75350	9000	6480	
Left Field	Energia Belfast 24 hour Race	Atheltics event at Mary Peters Track	19-20th July 2013	15100	5175	3726	
Clubs for Young People	The International Youth Boxing Cup 2013	Youth boxing attracting teams from across the UK and Ireland	25th - 28th July 2013	20580	6000	4320	
Seaview Enterprises	The Seaview Tournament	Soccer tournament, arranged by north Belfast clubs, aimed at attracting some Milk Cup teams	26th & 27th July 2013	19200	6720	4838.4	
Ulster Branch Tennis Ireland	International Tennis Federation U18 Junior Ranking Tournament	Youth Tennis event	27th July - 2nd August 2013	8865	2850	2052	

Belfast Titanic Triathlon	Belfast Titanic Triathlon (WPFG)	Annual triathlon held in Titanic Quarter, for various age groups.	Sun 4th Aug 2013	69868	4467	3216.24	Members are asked to note that this event incorporates the WPFG Triathlon. However, this funding will be specifically allocated to the childrens event.
Crusaders Stikers LFC	UEFA Women's Champions League	The Women's CL involves preliminary round robin events.	7-14th August 2013	55880	7000	5040	Members are asked to note that this event may not be secured until June 2013 when the draw is made by UEFA
Newington FC	Belfast Youth Cup 2013	Youth soccer event featuring teams from across the UK and Ireland	Sat 17th August 2013	9000	3150	2268	
Irish Strength Association	Belfast Ultimate Strongman Weekend	Annual Strongman event is a popular specator event	22nd - 26th Aug 2013	128400	10000	7200	
Newmill Football Association	The Christopher Shaw Cup	Soccer tournament for local teams	24th-26th August 2013	8400	0	0	Do not fund as this event did not meet the required score to merit funding. The applicant has been given advice on other funding streams available within BCC.
Spokes in Motion Tennis Club	Belfast 2013 Intl Wheelchair Tennis	Annual invitational event at the Ozone	13th - 15th Sept 2013	11050	4027.5	2899.8	
North Belfast Harriers	Laganside 10k	Athletics event	Sun, Sept 2013	19800	3300	2376	
Belfast Tropics Basketball Club	ESPN Belfast Invitational Basketball Tournament	Mens and Women's Basketball event attracting UK teams.	17th - 29th September 2013	17750	7000	5040	
Run Run Run Ltd	Belfast Telegraph Runher 5k and 10k	Women's athletics event held in the grounds of Stormont	Sun 6th October 2013	33930	6800	4896	
St Pauls GAC	Danske Bank Ulster Minor Club Tournament	Annual Gaelic football youth tournament held at Shaws Rd	24th Nov - 1st Jan 2014	26700	4000	2880	
Queen's University Hurling Club	Fitzgibbon Cup Weekend	The most high profile intervarsity hurling competition, attracting numerous teams and supporters from across Ireland.	28th Feb - Sun 3rd March	22100	7600	5472	
Pioneer Group	Belfast Off Road Duathlon	Athletics event held at Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park	16th March 2014	6200	1200	864	
St Pauls GAC	Belfast City Council All Ireland Golden Gloves 2013	Club handball event held at Shaws Rd and Andersonstown LC		6200	1400	1008	

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Event name
Event date
Funding requested

Media Coverage (Weighting 25%)	Score	Description
Live international Tv coverage	100	Inc live brodcasting on Sky Sports, ESPN, other international television channels, live Streaming
International TV highlights	80	Highlights on the above channels
Dedicated Tv programme	70	Half an hour/1 Hour special on local TV
Local TV dedicated coverage	60	Short Clip on BBC/UTV news. Season Ticket/UTV Life
National Press coverage	50	National Newspaper Coverage
Online coverage	40	Coverage via online news publications, blogs, social media i.e. You Tube, Flickr etc
Local Radio coverage	30	Cool Fm, Citybeat, U105, BBC radio ulster
Local Press coverage	20	Local News papers and magazines
Value		

Joint Marketing (Weighting 20%)	Score	Description
Level 6	100	Title Sponsor (Belfast in title) and BCC recognised + LEVEL 5
Level 5	80	PR Photoshoot and BCC recognised + LEVEL 4
Level 4	60	BCC recognised via your online presence + LEVEL 3
Level 3	40	Free advertising opportunity for BCC (i.e. event programme + LEVEL 2
Level 2	30	Prominent BCC branding at event venue + LEVEL 1
Level 1	20	BCC logos on event promotional material (i.e. programmes, posters, flyers)
Value		

Number of Spectators (Weighting 15%)	Score	Description
10,000+	100	This is the total number of Spectators over the duration of the event!
7500+	90	
5,000+	80	
2500+	70	
1,000+	60	
750+	50	
500+	40	
250+	30	
100+	20	
Value		

Economic Benefits (Weighting 10%)	Score	Description
£500,000.00	100	This is only calculated on the **event spend**
£200,000.00	80	**(suppliers, services, equipment, venue etc) in Belfast**
£100,000.00	60	
£50,000.00	50	
£25,000.00	40	
£10,000.00	30	
£5,000.00	20	
Value		

Total Bednights (Weighting 10%)	Score	Description
2,000	100	The Number of Spectators and Participants who are staying in a Belfast Hotels.
1,000	80	
500	60	
250	40	
100	20	
Value		

Event Development (20% includes below)	Score	Description
Event History (5%)	**Score**	**Description**
1st Year of Event	100	
2nd Year of Event	80	
3rd Year Of Event	60	
4th Year of Event	40	
Event 5 years or over	20	
Event Sustainability (5%)	**Score**	**Description**
41%-50% of event budget from private sector	100	
31%-40% of event budget from private sector	80	
21%-30% of event budget from private sector	60	
11%-20% of event budget from private sector	40	
5%-10% of event budget from private sector	20	
Sports Development (10%)	**Score**	**Description**
The sport is one which has a club structure	20	Must be within City Of Belfast
Event organised by a Sports National Gov Body	20	As recognised by Sport NI/BCC or club affiliated to a National Governing Body
The NGB/Club has an active development plan	20	Benefits of event for identified within the plan (a copy of the plan should be provided
There is an opportunity for the young people	10	From Belfast to participate in development activities as part of the event
The sport has a clear competition pathway	10	Opportunities to compete at local, provincial, national and international levels
The event will leave a legacy	10	Providing opportunities for the citizens of Belfast to participate in the sport in the future
Inclusive pricing structure	10	To encourage people to attend
Sports Development Score		**Out of 100**
Development Value		

Overall Score
% of requested amount available
Recommended amount of support

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Update report on the Belfast Community Investment Programme (BCIP) including the draft outcomes framework
Date:	29 January 2013
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Catherine Taggart, Community Services, ext 3525

1	**Relevant Background Information**
1.1	The 'Belfast Community Investment Programme' (BCIP) is a new joint programme being established by Belfast City Council and the Department for Social Development (DSD) that will go to open call in October 2013. Initially it will offer one year contracts beginning April 2014 (with the expectation that this would move towards multi-annual funding arrangements from April 2015).
1.2	BCIP will bring together all of Community Service's existing grant schemes (Advice and Information, Capacity Support, Revenue and other small community grants) and combine them with the Belfast Regeneration Office's Neighbourhood Renewal funding for community development and the Voluntary and Community Unit's Community Investment Fund. This will create a single fund for the city in excess of £5million annually which will be managed directly by the council.
1.3	Purpose of BCIP BCIP's aims to offer strategic support for Belfast's community development infrastructure and ensure that such infrastructure is capable of having a positive impact in communities. It aims to do this in a way that reduces bureaucracy for groups seeking funding; and provides all partners with an agreed approach to determining community development outcomes and measuring the impact of the work that is being supported.
1.4	This is based on the understanding that community development activity creates more resilient and adaptive communities. Evidence from Belfast and elsewhere shows that such communities can respond much more effectively to economic, social and environmental changes. It can help them address and respond to the worst effects of these changes and it sustains an environment that fosters initiatives and opportunities.
1.5	The programme is an investment (both through grant aid and developmental support) to ensure that Belfast has an effective city-wide community development infrastructure (ie, the workers and volunteers, organisations, networks and buildings needed to sustain community development activity).

1.6	For public service deliverers, such as Belfast City Council and Government Departments, the existence of such an infrastructure is an important component is making sure that our services are designed and delivered effectively and efficiently. For example, it would be much more difficult for the council to deliver services such as our Renewing the Routes programmes or individual Employability, Community Safety or Health initiatives without the existence of strong community sector partners.
1.7	This infrastructure will become more critical as we begin to incorporate Community Planning or area-based planning approaches to our work. Evidence from cities which have adopted successful approaches to Community Planning (such as Dundee) has shown that the existence of a strong community development infrastructure is a pre-requisite for the establishment and delivery of Community Planning.
1.8	DSD's draft Urban Regeneration and Community Development Framework (which will form the basis of the transfer of urban regeneration and community development responsibilities to councils) echoes the strategic case for more cohesive and engaged communities. It highlights the importance of community development in the pursuit of Government policy aims and recognises the importance of strong community infrastructure to enable social and economic objectives to be achieved in more sustainable and efficient ways.

2	**Key Issues**
2.1	**Delivering the project** BCIP is operating under a challenging time framework with the open call scheduled for October 2013. Since July 2012, when the Council and the DSD Minister agreed to move forward with BCIP, officers from both organisations have developed and instigated a substantial 15 month project plan. There are a number of major elements to the plan including: - (Autumn 2012) Development of a shared outcomes framework to determine what BCIP should focus on and how we should measure our impact; - (Winter 2012/13) The development of new grant strands that reflect the agreed outcomes; - (Spring 2013) Development of grant administration, monitoring, and performance management systems; - (Spring 2013 onwards) Transition support for the community sector to prepare them for the new programme and its delivery - (Summer/Autumn 2013) Preparation for open call, assessment and grant recommendations
2.2	There was a commitment by partners from the outset to engage with the sector during the entire development phases of the programme in addition to a formal public consultation programme in the spring of 2013 and an Equality Impact Assessment.
2.3	Given the substantial workload and compressed time scales for the programme, DSD and the council have agreed to establish a project office (located in the Cecil Ward building from February 2013) which will bring together seven officers from both agencies to ensure delivery of the project.

2.4	**The draft outcomes framework**
	There is a commitment by both the council and DSD to take an 'outcomes planning' approach to the development of BCIP. In other words we committed to first building agreement between partners and with the sector on the outcomes we wished to achieve and then working backwards to determine the likely activity and outputs that BCIP could support in order to contribute to these outcomes. For each outcome we also determine a basket of measures required to measure success.
2.5	The council's Community Development strategy provides the underpinning policy for the framework and is the basis for a common working definition of 'community development'. Following best practice research and substantial engagement with Members, staff and the community sector, we have prepared a draft framework for Members to consider (see **Appendix 1**).
2.6	The framework defines the impact that community development is expected to have in the city and identifies a basket of potential proxy indicators with which to measure this impact. These outcomes and their associated indicators will then form the basis of the design of the grant programme and its criteria. It will also be the basis for grant and programme monitoring and evaluation.
2.7	The framework proposes two 'strategic' outcomes for community development work:
	1. Residents are active and involved 2. Communities are engaged and influential
	(These outcomes have the potential to be adopted not only for BCIP but for any programme which seeks to define its contribution to community development.)
2.8	Supporting these are three BCIP programme outcomes:
	3. Community groups are more resilient and thriving 4. People have access to welcoming and inclusive community space 5. People have access to services and support
	Any new grant streams being designed under the BCIP programme will have to align to one or more of these outcomes.
2.9	A series of potential qualitative and quantitative indicators are identified in the attached report for each of the five outcomes (pages 18 to 22). These offer a way of measuring the impact of BCIP over time. Most of the indicator information would be collected through standard grant monitoring processes. However, a number would have to be gathered through additional evaluation processes or via survey techniques. Not all funded activities will need to report on all indicators.
2.10	At this stage the indicator set is 'best case' option for measuring BCIP. However, in practice it may prove impractical or too expensive to use the suggested set. Over the next period officers, will be working to establish an optimal set of indicators for the programme.

2.11	Once Members have considered the Outcomes framework and agreed on a final draft, the project team will begin work on the design of supporting grant stream that align with the agreed outcomes. It is likely that the strands will reflect three main areas of activity: - Support for core community capacity; - Support for community buildings; and - Support for Generalist Advice and Information.
2.12	On the 6th February (at City Hall) the team are planning a public workshop for the community sector on the final agreed outcomes framework and a discussion on the nature of the final grant streams.
2.13	Member engagement Following a second round of community engagement, officers will prepare a draft BCIP programme document which will describe proposals for new grant streams; indicative criteria and supported activity for each. This will be presented to Development Committee in March for approval along with plans for a twelve week public consultation and Equality Impact Assessment beginning April 2013. Following this consultation a final Equality-proofed programme document will be presented to Development Committee in June 2013.
2.14	During the summer of 2013 officers will be working to finalise the technical and administration processes required prior to the open call for applications in October. Community Development Officers from both the council and DSD will also be working with the sector to prepare them for the open call.
2.15	It is expected that the grant application and assessment process will be complete by February 2014 at which time recommendations for award of grants to groups will then be made to Development Committee.
2.16	Members of Development Committee had requested that in addition to this ongoing reporting that a new Member Officer Working Group be established to enhance Member engagement on BCIP. Given the demand on Members' diaries it has proven difficult to secure Party nominations for this new group and an initial meeting scheduled for December 2012 was postponed.
2.17	An alternative proposal is that the existing Community Planning Reference Group act at the reference group for BCIP. There is a strong strategic fit in this proposal as the Group already has a remit that includes the corporate Community Development strategy. This paper has also described the supporting role that community development is likely to play in any future Community Planning model and the Reference Group may help ensure that the final design of BCIP aligns with current thinking in Community Planning.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	Project costs for the development of BCIP are being jointly supported by Development Department and the Department for Social Development.

3.2	As part of the project plan officers will seek to establish the costs associated with the ongoing delivery of BCIP.

4	**Equality and Good Relations Implications**
4.1	The final form of the programme will have to be screened for its equality impact. This screening will be carried out as part of the project design. However, the project involves significant pre-consultation and engagement with the sector during the design stage.
4.2	The programme will be subject to a twelve week public consultation and a full Equality Impact Assessment in spring 2013.

5	**Recommendations**
5.1	Members are asked to: i. Note the progress on the project to date and the milestones towards the public consultation in April 2013. ii. Consider and agree the draft outcomes framework and note the further work required on the associated indicator set. iii. Note the plans for continued Member engagement on BCIP and consider the proposal that the Community Planning Reference Group act as the reference group for BCIP during its development stages.

6	**Decision Tracking**
	- Officer responsible: John McGrillen - Catherine Taggart to implement actions in line with the BCIP project plan

7	**Key to Abbreviations**
	- BCIP – Belfast Community Investment Programme - DSD - Department for Social Development - RPA – Review of Public Administration

8	**Documents Attached**
	Appendix One: Draft outcomes framework for BCIP

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Belfast
part of it

Building Better Communities

Belfast Community Investment Programme

Outcomes Framework (DRAFT)

Department for
Social Development
www.dsdni.gov.uk

BELFAST CITY COUNCIL

www.belfastcity.gov.uk/bcip

This report was prepared by Community Places

DRAFT FOR MEMBER CONSIDERATION – NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

**Belfast Community Investment Programme
Outcomes Framework (DRAFT)**

Contents   Page

1.   Introduction

The Belfast Community Investment Programme (BCIP) is a new joint strategic programme being established by Belfast City Council and the Department for Social Development (DSD). Formed by bringing together a number of existing funding streams currently managed by the council and DSD's Belfast Regeneration Office (BRO) and Voluntary and Community Unit (VCU), BCIP will support a resilient and effective community development infrastructure across Belfast. Consisting of community development (CD) services provided by local groups and organisations, this will become a major part of Belfast's CD commitment.

In order to achieve clarity of purpose and results for the new programme, DSD and the council are working with the community and voluntary sectors to agree on a new approach to designing a programme of support for community development. This approach focuses on how the programme can maximise its impacts (outcomes) for the benefit of local communities and how best to measure progress towards these outcomes.

This is in keeping with the 'Concordat' between Government and the Community and Voluntary sectors which expresses their shared commitment to working together as social partners and provides a framework which supports opportunities for greater co-operation and joined up activity. A key commitment of the Concordat is for Government and the sector "to work together to implement an outcome-focused approach to funding".

The previous programmes from which the BCIP is formed are:

- BRO's funding for community development work in Belfast under the Neighbourhood Renewal programme (ie the CD part of NR, not the main NR programme itself);

- VCU's Community Investment Fund to groups in the city;

- Belfast City Council's and VCU's funding through the council's Community Support Plan, which includes its Capacity Support Grant programme; revenue funding for community facilities; funding for the city's advice and information consortia; and its Small Grants programme.

BCIP will only exist within Belfast and will operate in place of a number of programmes which will continue to be delivered across the rest of the region. These include VCU's Community Investment Fund and support for Advice Services and the Neighbourhood Renewal programme's support for community renewal. However, the new BCIP's framework is designed to support similar community development outcomes to those of these regional programmes.

The new programme is expected to be delivered through three main strands, subject to further consultation. Each strand should produce particular outcomes, but the strands are also interactive and should combine to produce the full set of outcomes.

(i)　　‘**Core Community Development**’: Supporting local consortia/organisations to develop an active, influential, informed, sustainable and organised community; working in partnership to identify and address local issues; informing local service provision; promoting participation and active citizenship; and building neighbourhood relationships.

(ii)　　‘**Community Buildings**’: Supporting local consortia/organisations to provide venues for people to gather, meet, participate, share information and celebrate, in recognition that community centres promote social inclusion, participation and engagement (in addition and complementary to the 22 directly managed council community centres).

(iii)　　**Advice and Information**: To support advice consortia in N, S, E, W and Central Belfast to provide generalist advice enabling ease of access, especially for those who are most disadvantaged, to information, advice and advocacy services which ensures that local people are aware of their rights and entitlements and are able to maximise their opportunities and quality of life.

This paper outlines the wider policy context for community development and how the new programme links with these policies. It describes the work undertaken in identifying programme outcomes and how these were informed by engagement with community and voluntary groups in the city. The Outcomes Framework is also presented with proposed next steps.

2.   Policy Context for BCIP

The Belfast Community Investment Programme is designed to support the implementation of high level policies in an integrated way. Amongst the sources for the new programme, the following policies have particular importance.

The Programme for Government includes commitments for the introduction of Community Planning as part of the Local Government Reform agenda. This will include the development of an overarching **Community Plan for Belfast**. The council has developed a model for this new responsibility which promotes an outcomes approach that includes the strengthening of synergies with community development, consultation and engagement. The **Concordat** between all Government departments and the community and voluntary sector includes a commitment to supporting community development as an important way of enabling people to contribute to the issues affecting their communities. The Concordat also commits Government to working in partnership with and recognising the independence of the sector.

The Department for Social Development's draft **Urban Regeneration and Community Development Framework 2012** sets out a number of strategic and operational objectives. One of four strategic objectives is to develop more cohesive and engaged communities. The draft Framework highlights the importance of community development in the pursuit of policy aims and recognises the importance of strong community infrastructure to enable social and economic objectives to be achieved in more sustainable and efficient ways. It also places an emphasis on outcomes and measuring change as a consequence of investment and presents a logic model approach in which a suite of indicators including community development data will be used to guide, monitor and evaluate delivery. The Department's **Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (People and Place)** incorporates four strategic objectives. The community renewal objective is designed to develop communities which are better able to improve the quality of life in their areas and work in partnership to contribute to the social, economic and physical renewal of the most disadvantaged areas.

Belfast City Council's Draft Corporate Plan 2012-2013 sets out five priority themes including the need to strengthen people, communities and neighbourhoods. The priorities under this theme are: investing in local neighbourhoods; reducing inequalities and tackling disadvantage; promoting positive relations and shared space; helping people feel safer; and promoting and supporting engaged and active communities. The Plan also acknowledges the link between community development and the achievement of the other themes with an emphasis on how a vibrant community sector can help to strengthen work in key areas including community arts, culture and local tourism and how community development helps deliver the achievement of good relations, the development of shared space and addressing the effects of interfaces. The Plan proposes significant investments in creating a greener and cleaner environment through: improving community facilities (£18m); park improvements (£4m); and playgrounds (£2m) - all of which are based on strong local links and a capacity to work in partnership with community groups.

Similarly, the Council's **Investment Programme** identifies significant investments to support 'engaged and active communities'. These include working with local communities on the development and implementation of local investment schemes.

Clearly there is a strong relationship between BCIP and the **Council's Community Development Strategy 2012-2015**, which aims to support four community development strands: core support; more effective forms of engagement; partnership working; and shared service design and delivery. The first strand is to strengthen core community development and the social capital that enables local people to have greater influence on the development of their neighbourhoods. Engagement highlights the need for community development to involve people, user groups, centres and staff in local planning and development. Third, is effective partnership working and the creation of networks within and between the community sector and council, government agencies and politicians to create more integrated approaches to complex problems. Finally, shared design highlights the importance of community management, the development of assets and creation of social enterprises in strengthening community ownership of service delivery.

The strategy makes it clear that all four strands, working together, make for more resilient and successful communities, better able to cope and to exercise some control over their economies, services, facilities and needs.

The **Opening Doors Advice Strategy** was launched by DSD in 2007 and aims to put in place an integrated, quality advice service across the region and to ensure that services are planned and delivered in a way which matches resources to need, with a particular focus on meeting the needs of the most disadvantaged. The development and maintenance of infrastructure to enable disadvantaged people to access services and to allow service providers to more effectively reach their users, is an essential component in social inclusion strategies across the city.

The Policy Challenges for Community Development

This wider policy environment presents some key challenges for stakeholders from all sectors who are involved in supporting the development of local communities. These challenges include:

- building communities which are resilient and better able to adapt and respond to wider processes of change;

- enabling all communities to be supportive and welcoming places for all;

- strengthening the capacity of all groups within communities to engage constructively with Government and the council in the identification and prioritisation of needs;

- enhancing the processes for and quality of community engagement and co-design and partnership working;

- developing and drawing on the assets within communities so that they are better able to support the delivery of services and priorities in partnership with the council and wider public sector; and

- attracting investments which will address the multiple issues associated with disadvantage and create new and accessible development opportunities for those most affected.

The Belfast Community Investment Programme (BCIP) will play a central role in enabling communities to make their contribution to these challenges by promoting and investing in a resilient and effective independent community development sector across the city.

BCIP's Outcomes Contribution to the Policy Challenges

In the past community development has been expected (somewhat unrealistically) to comprehensively regenerate disadvantaged areas and overcome complex problems of poverty and social exclusion. It is important that the BCIP outcomes properly reflect community development in the context of the council's emerging city outcomes and wider regeneration policies and programmes. It is also important to have a clearer understanding of the way in which community development creates more resilient and adaptive communities and how they can respond to economic, social and environmental change. Community development can help support communities to address and respond to the worst effects of these changes and to develop new initiatives and opportunities by:

- ensuring that residents have access to strong relationships, groups and activities for mutual aid, to improve their conditions and sustain their quality of life;

- building the capacity of community groups and organisations to strengthen the community to support itself by volunteering, group activities, and developing partnerships and local networks;

- providing the facilities for group activities/events and residents' meetings;

- developing the capacity of the independent community development sector to represent local people, advocate with them and work in partnership with policy makers and politicians;

- strengthening the access that disadvantaged people have to resources such as housing, better social care or support services, welfare benefits;

- developing the infrastructure to provide direct services to meet local needs, especially where traditional public services or the private sector cannot or do not reach;

- developing the ability of community organisations to become more sustainable and diversify their income streams.

The BCIP outcomes have been developed to support independent community development activity which seeks to contribute to the challenges of the wider policy environment by developing these characteristics of resilience and adaptability within communities across the city.

The connections between the policy environment and the BCIP Programme strands, supported projects and outcomes are illustrated below:
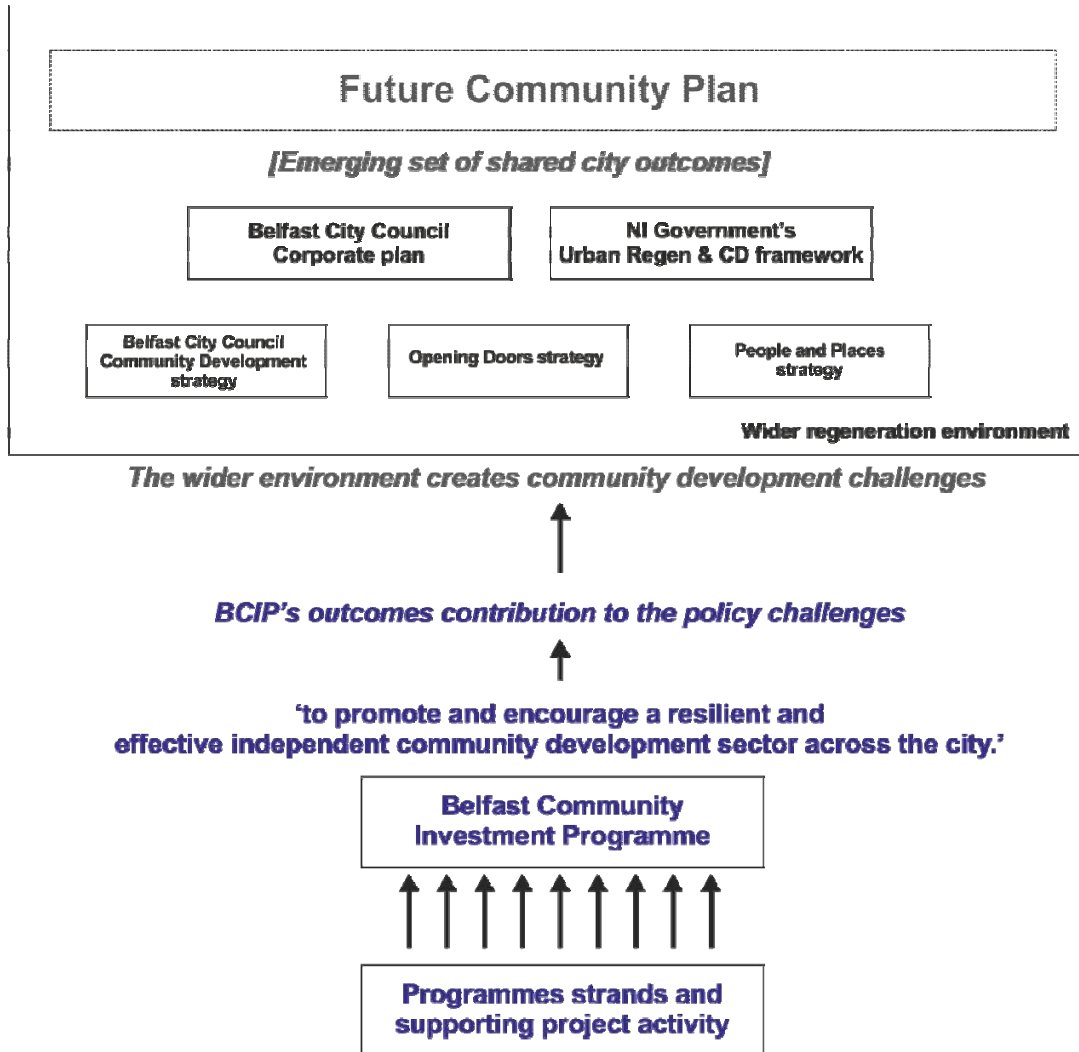
3.   Development of the BCIP Outcomes and Indicators

The outcomes were developed through a series of interlinked activities and tasks:

(a)   a scoping of good practice in community development outcomes;

(b)   an analysis of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the programmes from which BCIP is being formed;

(c)   engagement workshops with community and voluntary groups in Belfast and an online survey of groups;

(d)   discussions with councillors, council and DSD staff involved in community development programmes and in developing BCIP.

The following BCIP supporting papers and reports are available at
www.belfastcity.gov.uk/bcip/engagewithbcip.asp

- Executive Summary of the Community Development Strategy
- Towards an Outcomes Framework
- Current Community Development Programmes – Outcomes and Indicators
- Community Outcomes Workshop Report
- On-line Survey Report

The main findings and lessons learned from these reports, activities and tasks are summarised below and have been drawn on in the design of the Outcomes Framework.

(a)   **Good Practice**

The scoping of practice on community development outcomes found that to people working in or close to a project on the ground, the intentions often seem clear and obvious. They are tackling poverty, building people's confidence, delivering childcare or addressing some other need or issue. But their intentions can be far from clear to people more distant from the action, whose support and understanding they need – funders, public authorities, or community members who are not part of the inner circle. A clear statement of outcomes establishes good communication with stakeholders and enables supporters and co-operators to understand what the project is aiming to do.

Similarly, clear outcomes guide what evidence to collect. Collecting evidence of achievement and of how things happen is often neglected in the thick of the action. Again, to the people taking the action it often seems obvious at the time what is happening and why, and diverting effort into collecting evidence can seem like a waste of time when there are pressing social needs to be met. But the result is that at the end of the project it is often difficult to reconstruct what happened or even to show that things have improved as a result of the actions taken.

Demonstrating the impact of programmes which have supported a range of projects but do not have a clear set of measurable outcomes can pose an even greater challenge for both programme and project managers.

This is not just a matter of satisfying external audiences. Expending effort can easily be mistaken for achieving progress. To check whether progress is really happening we need to periodically stand back from the process and ask whether the conditions or problems which we were addressing in the first place are really changing. For that we need evidence beyond our own perceptions (though including them).

A way of visualising the benefit of clear outcomes is shown in **Figure 1**.

(b) **Analysis of Programmes**

The community development programmes from which BCIP is being formed have different ways of expressing the types of impacts to be achieved and how progress should be measured. Overall these legacy programmes share common features which suggest common outcome statements:

-    developing more inclusive and engaged communities;

- increasing the capacity, impacts and influence of community groups through learning and training;

- encouraging active citizenship and stronger communities;

- supporting communities so that they can play a greater part in community, social and economic renewal;

- ensuring people have access to advice which enables them to avail of services and support;

- provision of community facilities and activities which enable people to organise, participate and celebrate.

The programmes individually gather monitoring information on projects they support. The types of information include data which can be used as indicators of progress towards desired outcomes. This includes:

- volunteer and participation levels in centres, projects, activities, training etc;

- profile of users of community facilities and catchment areas;

- levels of grant aid and other income and numbers employed;

- number and range of advice clients;

- networking and partnership activities;

- percentage of residents who agree there is a strong sense of community;

- number of volunteers on management committees;

- groups receiving capacity building support and/or training.

(c)   **Community Groups Engagement**

The community group workshops and responses to the online survey were broadly similar to the types of outcomes and indicators identified from the analysis of the legacy programmes (above). However they also identified other types of community development outcomes including:

- wider impact on policy and decision making by Government, council etc;

- influence on how services are planned and delivered;

- direct and indirect beneficiaries of advice and information;

- empowerment of people to influence;

- more participation by disengaged people;

- provision of inclusive facilities, events, activities which welcome all;

- diversity of programme activities and of involvement of volunteers and committee members.

Ways of measuring progress towards community development outcomes (in addition to those listed above) suggested by groups were:

- responsiveness of statutory services;

- levels of awareness of centres/advice services/community groups;

- non-grant aid sources of income;

- number of jobs supported and social enterprise projects;

- range and breadth of groups' and/or centres' activities;

- wider family beneficiaries of advice;

- improved skills and knowledge of groups;

- increased investment/leverage in communities;

- number of collaborative projects.

(d)   **Discussions with Councillors and Staff**

In many ways similar types of outcomes and indicators (measurements of progress) as those listed above were suggested by these discussions. Participants stressed the need to be able to measure the direct impacts of the new Programme on residents in disadvantaged communities. This could range from levels of involvement and volunteering to awareness and usage of centres, advice and facilities and include levels of satisfaction with the work of groups and facilities. Councillors placed a particular emphasis on the need to capture the wider impacts of advice services (including enabling people to access other forms of support) and to find ways of measuring the level of demands on advice services. The positive impacts people and community groups have on the delivery of services and development of new initiatives should also be important for BCIP. Like some of the findings from community group engagement the staff discussions also raised issues such as sustainability, inclusiveness and diversity and community capacity to engage in the delivery of wider policy aims. The need to ensure that levels of monitoring are proportionate to funding was also referred to as was the importance of BCIP being open to groups who have not been funded under previous programmes.

All of these findings and the learning from good practice and current community development programmes have informed the content and shape of the Outcomes Framework for BCIP (see pages 15-22). The outcomes presented below seek to encapsulate challenging but achievable ambitions for community development while recognising that community development activity (and BCIP in particular) is only one of a range of measures and investments needed in disadvantaged communities.

The outcome indicators presented in the Framework also draw on these findings and learning. Where possible, valuable and supported by the engagement process they have been transferred from one or more of the existing programmes (thus utilising existing data collection). In other cases the indicators are modifications and distillations of suggestions made and some are developed from good practice. In some cases proposed indicators have not been utilised either because of the administrative burden or cost involved or because it is not possible to collect the data required. Finally some suggestions for indicators referred to the wider issues of regeneration, health improvement, economic development etc which require investments from a much wider set of strategies and programmes.

4.   The Outcomes Framework

The partners to the BCIP programme are committed to building it on a clear set of outcomes. The logic of using outcomes as a main focus in developing a funding programme is set out in a number of sources (for example in DSD's Urban Regeneration and Community Development Policy Framework[1] and BCIP Towards an Outcomes Framework Paper[2]) and it is a key commitment of the Concordat between Government and the Community and Voluntary Sector. The key point of this approach is that the planning of the programme proceeds by envisioning a clear picture of the intended outcomes. It then works backwards to establish what practice would deliver those results, and what inputs would be required to put that practice in place.

Outcomes should therefore be accompanied by indicators – practical measures to describe both the current situation and stages of change. Experience shows that indicators work best if they are single, unambiguous and measurable. An indicator is a pared down practical test of one of the factors by which it can be judged whether an outcome is being reached. This ideal is not always achievable. Some indicators can take the form of single questions in a survey, yielding quantitative answers. Others are inevitably more complex and require assessments made by key contributors.

A programme outcomes framework approach needs to have the following characteristics:

- The outcome indicators should show how the desired change will be measured and thus whether investment (grants, people and facilities) are delivering the impacts sought.

- Statistical indicators and factual information alone cannot capture process as well as measure change. In addition to quantitative and qualitative measures, some information needs to be in the form of assessment and interpretation of processes. This should be done by those who are in a position to see what changes are happening and how the programme is or is not achieving the desired outcomes.

- By measuring the impact of the investments in projects/activities across all the indicators, the framework can help to identify good practice and contribute to learning and sharing better knowledge on community development.

- The information should also be used to direct strategic management and planning. If an outcome is not being achieved then the framework needs to help identify where the shortfalls may be and the type of actions required. It should thus be a live planning tool to assist managers to get the best value from the investment as well as draw on and share best practice.

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[1] http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/urcd-policy-framework-consultation-document.pdf
[2] www.belfastcity.gov.uk/bcip/engagewithbcip.asp

The outcomes for BCIP were informed by: the policy context; a study of the programmes being replaced by BCIP; and engagement with community and voluntary groups across the city through community outcomes workshops, an online survey and the provision of information on a dedicated website.

The following important parameters were also taken into account:
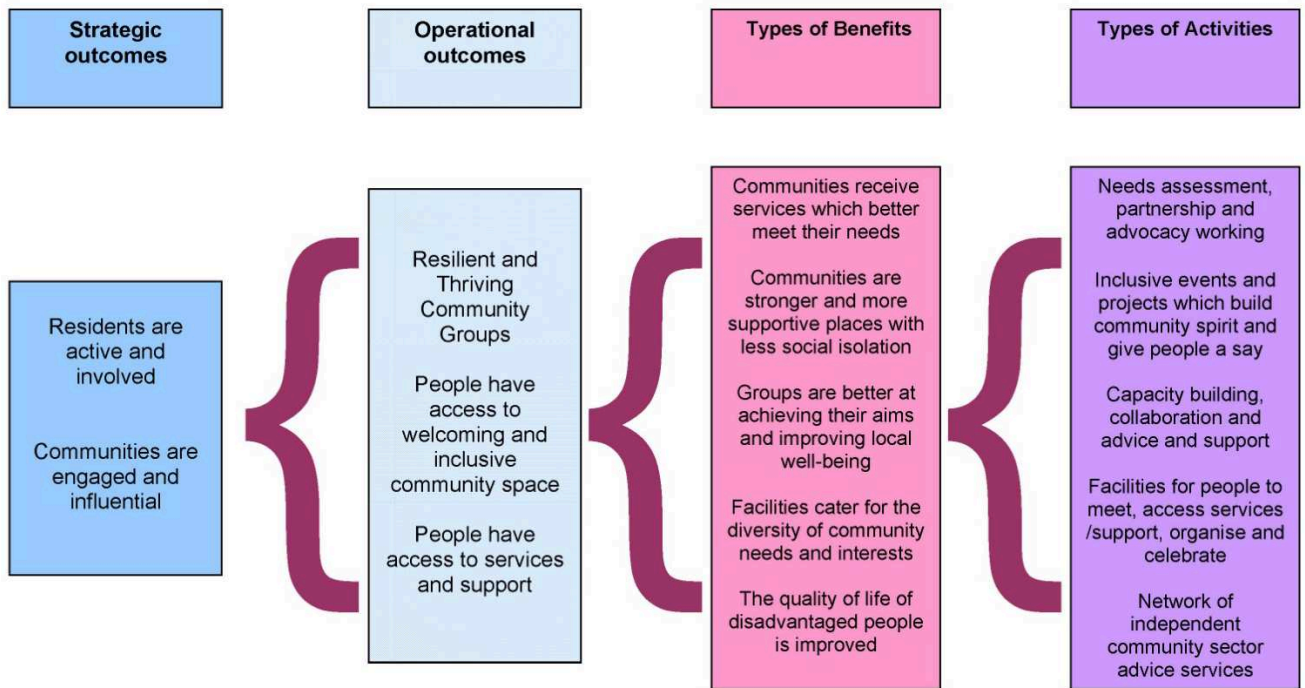
- the fact that this is an investment programme, managed through grants to groups embedded within the community, by whom the outcomes must be seen as realistic, desirable and achievable;

- the fact that this programme is only one part, albeit a major one, of the council's community development service, so should have a distinct role, complementary to other parts of the service;

- the need to ensure that the programme has beneficial wider effects for other council departments and for other public services, so that it is valued by them; and

- above all the need for simplicity and transparency to ensure that purpose and progress are visible to all stakeholders affected by the programme.

Outcomes, Typical Benefits and Activities

The diagram below presents the Programme Outcomes together with an indication of the types of benefits which would flow from these outcomes and the range of activities which the Programme might support. The outcomes are presented as **strategic** and **operational**. The strategic outcomes are those longer term impacts which the Programme will have on people and on the delivery of services in communities. The operational outcomes capture the more short-term impacts which the Programme will have.

BCIP Programme Aim

To promote and invest in a resilient and effective independent community development sector across the city

Strategic outcomes	Operational outcomes	Types of Benefits	Types of Activities

| Residents are active and involved

Communities are engaged and influential | Resilient and Thriving Community Groups

People have access to welcoming and inclusive community space

People have access to services and support | Communities receive services which better meet their needs

Communities are stronger and more supportive places with less social isolation

Groups are better at achieving their aims and improving local well-being

Facilities cater for the diversity of community needs and interests

The quality of life of disadvantaged people is improved | Needs assessment, partnership and advocacy working

Inclusive events and projects which build community spirit and give people a say

Capacity building, collaboration and advice and support

Facilities for people to meet, access services /support, organise and celebrate

Network of independent community sector advice services |

Assessing and Measuring Progress

As explained above an outcomes framework includes the indicators of progress (what will be measured) and the ways in which evidence will be gathered. The engagement process and scoping of good practice all confirm the need to combine quantitative and qualitative indicators. The following table thus includes both types of indicators (many of which were suggested through the engagement process). The inclusion of qualitative and quantitative indicators leads in turn to the need for the use of different methods for gathering data and evidence of progress. The table thus includes four methods:

- Survey of residents (which would be undertaken as part of the council's existing household survey);

- Project monitoring;

- Practice Impact Analysis by projects (to capture indirect effects and good practice); and

- Programme Evaluation (focused on the benefits of the programme to service delivery organisations and the community sector across the city.

Baseline information is needed in order to measure and describe progress over time. The first year of the new programme will thus be used as the baseline year during which data will be collated across the outcomes and indicators presented in the table below. This will also provide an opportunity to test the suitability of the outcome indicators.

Strategic Outcome	Indicator	Method
A. Residents: **Active and Involved** More residents are active and involved in their community in positive ways, building relationships, groups and activities from which they and others benefit.	1. Percentage of residents who say they are aware of community groups/projects in their area.	Residents Impact Survey
	2. Percentage of residents who say they volunteered to help a community group/project/activity in the past year and percentage who volunteered for the first time.	
	3. Percentage of residents who say they received a service or support from a community group, project or centre in the past year.	
	4. Percentage of residents who agree there is a strong sense of community in their local area.	
	5. Percentage of residents who agree their community is a welcoming place for others.	
	6. Percentage of residents who have helped someone individually, outside their own household, in the past year.	
	7. Percentage of residents who say that being active in the community helped them make new friends, contacts or become less isolated in the past year.	
	8. Percentage of residents who say that being active in the community helped them become healthier or feel better in the past year.	
	9. The community is more inclusive and strengthened by project activities which have engaged people at the margins.	Practice Impact Analysis

Strategic Outcome	Indicator	Method
B. Communities: **Influential and Engaged** Residents, communities and the delivery of services benefit from community influence, engagement and collaboration	1. Percentage of residents who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their area by working together with others.	Residents Impact Survey
	2. Number of groups who agree that they can influence decisions affecting their area.	Programme Evaluation
	3. Extent to which agencies agree that the effectiveness of their service delivery has improved in response to community engagement.	
	4. Extent to which agencies agree that decisions on programmes, strategies or investments have been influenced by community engagement.	
	5. Extent to which agencies agree that the BCIP supported community development infrastructure is inclusive and reflects the diversity of the city's communities.	
	6. Number and type of advocacy contacts with statutory sector officials and politicians.	Project monitoring reports
	7. Number and type of collaborations/partnerships with other CVS organisations to increase influence and engagement.	
	8. Extent to which statutory programmes/initiatives/services have improved or changed as a result of work by the project itself and/or in partnership with other projects.	Practice Impact Analysis

Operational Outcome	Indicator	Method
C. Community Groups: **Resilient and Thriving** Community groups achieve more of their objectives and make a greater contribution to local wellbeing.	1. Number of BCIP funded groups and projects.	Project monitoring reports
	2. Number of people employed by BCIP and total employed.	
	3. Total number of volunteers involved in helping with group activities in the past year and percentage of new volunteers recruited in the past year.	
	4. Number and sections of population (by age, gender, sexual orientation and ethnicity) involved as committee members and number of these who are new in the past year.	
	5. Number and sections of population (by age, gender, sexual orientation and ethnicity) served by group within its catchment community.	
	6. Diversity of income sources (by BCIP; other council programmes; other bodies; income generation/trading; membership and donations).	
	7. Number (where applicable) of groups provided with community development capacity building advice, support, training.	
	8. Number of funded programmes and projects (by type, source and value).	
	9. Number and details of collaborative/partnership applications for funding.	
	10. Good practice in supporting community groups and strengthening the capacity and collaboration of community groups.	Practice Impact Analysis
	11. User group satisfaction.	

Operational Outcome	Indicator	Method
D. Community Buildings: **Welcoming and Inclusive** Community buildings host a diverse range of activities and groups, are used by residents from all sections of the community and are managed effectively as assets.	1. Number of community buildings grant aided.	Project monitoring reports
	2. Hours opened by day and time (morning; afternoon; evening).	
	3. Annual income/expenditure (and % from non-BCIP sources and from income generation/trading).	
	4. Programme of activities reflects the diversity of the catchment area.	
	5. Number of individual users (by age, gender, community background, ethnic group and disability).	
	6. Number of group users by type of group and activities.	
	7. User group satisfaction with facility.	
	8. Number and sections of population (by age, gender, sexual orientation and ethnicity) involved as committee members and volunteers. Number of these who are new volunteers in the past year.	
	9. Percentage of residents who know of their local community building and know what it does.	Residents Impact Survey
	10. The building's user and volunteer profile has developed to reflect the diversity of the catchment area as a result of project practices/activities to develop inclusivity.	Practice Impact Analysis
	11. Extent to which the community building meets council good practice standards and extent to which the building and its activities are welcome and inclusive of all sections of the community.	Programme Evaluation

Operational Outcome	Indicator	Method
E. People: **Access Services and Support** More people obtain access to services, benefits and support to which they are entitled, and gain from information, advice and advocacy	1. Number of enquiries and clients by category.	Project monitoring reports
	2. Total number of beneficiaries (including family members).	
	3. Waiting list times and numbers.	
	4. Number of appeals and success rate.	
	5. Number of direct referrals to other support services.	
	6. Value of benefits claimed as a result of advice given.	
	7. Number of volunteers and volunteer hours.	
	8. Percentage of residents who can name their local advice service and say they would use it if in need.	Residents Impact Survey
	9. Extent to which local community development processes, service delivery or policy developments have been informed and influenced by the experience and knowledge of the advice service.	Practice Impact Analysis

5.   Next Steps

Much more needs to be done in developing the new Programme and in preparing staff and the community sector for its introduction.

Some of the key tasks are:

- Developing an overall Performance Management system which supports the programme implementation and links with the council's Corporate System.

- Further development of the council's grant aid system to ensure capture and management of key data to inform decision making and reporting.

- Identification of programme eligibility and assessment criteria.

- Further engagement and communications with the community sector and discussions with other funders of the sector on opportunities for synergy.

- Training of staff who will be involved in delivering BCIP.

- Capacity building for the community sector on BCIP with an emphasis on the outcomes approach utilised.

Appendix 1 - Methods for Collecting Evidence of Outcomes

Complementary and cumulative methods:

Project Monitoring Reports

Information is required from organisations in receipt of grants. This monitoring data on their own performance will inform their own planning and practice and the assessment of the overall city-wide impacts of the programme. The information to be collected includes impact on the users and beneficiaries of services and activities.

Practice Impact Analysis

The organisations receiving significant funding (eg for capacity building, networking, community buildings, advice services) would provide short descriptions of examples of good practice. These would capture the qualitative impacts of projects on outcomes and enrich the overall evaluation of both the projects and the whole programme. They would also inform community development practitioners' learning and support the development of good practice across the city.

Residents Impact Survey

This independent survey of residents would seek to capture the benefits residents derive from community development supported projects and activities within their communities and help provide a statistical basis for evaluating the overall impact of the BCIP programme. The survey could be undertaken at local spatial levels or could form part of the council's regular household survey – though if this approach is taken the household sample size should be significantly increased and stratified for areas of disadvantage.

Programme Evaluation

An overall evaluation of BCIP would draw on all information from the other evidence gathering methods. Crucially, it would also gather the experiences and views of council departments, statutory agencies and community groups which interact with the community development sector projects supported by BCIP. They will be in a position to provide valuable evidence on the extent to which the programme and projects have been influential on their work and decision making and the ways in which communities themselves have become more skilled and effective in engaging in positive ways with policy and making and service/programme delivery. The evaluation should include a community survey of all community groups in the city and seek to ascertain their community development support needs and the impacts of the Programme on their work.

Drawing on Complementary Research

The methods presented in this Framework will provide evidence of the impacts of the overall programme and the projects supported by it. The evaluation of the programme would also benefit from information about the needs and experiences of groups outside its sphere of influence.

This type of information would also be useful for ongoing programme management and help inform activity planning by those larger organisations receiving grants to provide capacity building support to smaller groups. Some of the additional ways in which information on the issues and experiences of the whole community sector in the city might be identified are described below.

The council itself could undertake a survey of the whole community sector on a regular basis (perhaps every three years). The council could also consider how the NICVA annual State of the Sector survey and the Northern Ireland Life and Times (NILT) Survey could be refined and developed to provide information on the needs and experiences of the city's community groups and residents respectively. Similarly the council could give consideration to how its knowledge of volunteering levels in the city might be enhanced through the work of Volunteer Now (see Mapping Volunteering Involving Organisations, June 2011). The Consumer Council undertakes research on consumers' awareness of their rights. This includes questions on sources of advice and information (see Canny Consumers? 2012). Further development of this type of research by the Consumer Council would provide data on awareness of BCIP supported advice services. Finally the household survey on health and wellbeing by the Belfast Strategic Partnership will provide a wider contextual picture. Should this survey be repeated the council should seek to include questions which would inform the overall assessment of the Belfast Community Investment Programme.

Appendix 2 - Technical Details on Methods

The table below provides technical detail on each method and how they work together to create an integrated approach to the design, evaluation and management of the BCIP.

Outline of Module Methods

Method	Focus	Technical
Method 1 Project monitoring reports [PMR]	Standard systematic monitoring reports linked to the release of grant aid and evaluation. This would be a broadly standardised system concerning: funded community groups; community centres; and advice organisations.	These reports will form part of the standard monitoring processes but data collected will focus on agreed outcome indicators.
Method 2 Practice Impact Analysis [PIA]	PIAs would be up to 1,000 words in length and provide an opportunity for grant recipients to explain their wider impacts in a more holistic way.	The number of PIAs submitted should vary by scale of grant. The council should provide a set of core questions to be addressed by each PIA.
Method 3 Residents Impact Survey [RIS]	This would involve a survey of households, disproportionally stratified by areas of disadvantage.	The sample should be large enough to provide statistical confidence in reporting and inform the management and review of the programme.
Method 4 Programme Evaluation [PE]	This focused evaluation would examine the performance of the grant programme from the perspective of the statutory agencies and programme managers. It would also survey community groups to asses their support needs and the contribution of BCIP.	The approach is based on defining designated organisations and conducting a standardised assessment on their view of the performance of the programme on developing more effective and engaged organisations, sectors and communities.

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Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	8th Forum of the World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty in Dublin (20-21 February 2013)
Date:	Tuesday 29 January 2013
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officers:	Claire Patterson, Business Research & Development Manager, ext 3379 Jelena Buick, Business Research & Development Officer, ext. 3229

1	**Relevant Background Information**
1.1	This report is to inform Members and seek representation for the 8th World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty (WACAP) Forum to be held in Dublin on the 20 and 21 February 2013.
1.2	WACAP is a network of more than 900 cities working together to confront development challenges. Managed from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Geneva, the Alliance's main objective is to support its member-cities in mobilising individuals, governments, and all sectors of society in order to confront the many challenges of urban poverty and to share successes, and failures, with other cities.
1.3	Every two years WACAP organises a global conference in different host cities to discuss relevant poverty related issues, and to offer its members the opportunity to establish contacts, exchange experiences, develop partnerships and raise funds for specific initiatives. Dublin will co-host the 8th edition of this major international Forum and Expo with the UNDP and in partnership with UN Women and United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

2	**Key Issues**
2.1	WACAP 8 will bring together key decision makers from cities of the global South and North, to highlight ways in which technology can be harnessed to address the symptoms of urban poverty. It will specifically examine the ways in which technology can make our cities smart, safe and sustainable. An Expo will run alongside the Forum which will give cities, technology companies, NGOs and universities the opportunity to showcase their programmes, projects and products which foster sustainable city development. The International Forum and Expo will bring together key people to build solutions for the Millennium Development Goals and to address the global challenge of urban poverty.

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2.2	WACAP 8 has arranged a panel of world class speakers to address the Forum - Mrs Michelle Bachelet, Executive Director, UN Women; Mrs Mary Robinson, Mary Robinson Foundation, Climate Justice; and Mr Tom Arnold, Concern Worldwide. During the two days, a wide range of workshops, debates and discussions will be happening to give delegates the opportunity to learn and share solutions to urban challenges facing cities today.
2.3	This conference fits with a number of Belfast City Council policies and projects: − The Council's Poverty and Inequalities Framework − The Investment Programme − Draft Belfast Masterplan − Emerging Integrated Economic Strategy − IBM Smarter Cities Challenge − Community Planning
2.4	This conference could also be a positive introduction into the proposed Cities Of The Isles (COTI) Conference being held in Dublin later this year. COTI partnership is a network of six City Councils in the UK and Ireland (Belfast, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool). Since 2000 these cities have come together annually to share urban regeneration experiences, develop joint projects and establish a co-ordinated approach to issues of strategic importance. Dublin City Council has committed to broadening the Cities of Isles programme and making it a significant event as part of The Gathering 2013, with a focus on the economic regeneration, youth employment, international relations and the increasing digital economy.
2.5	It is proposed that the Chair and Deputy Chair of Committee (or nominees) as well as up to two Officers take part in the Dublin conference and noted that any other Member who wishes can attend the conference as part of their agreed Personal Development Plan.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	The registration will cost £394 (€485) - including VAT. Travel and accommodation cost should not exceed £120 per person.

| 4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	There are no Equality and Good Relations considerations attached to this report.

5	Recommendations
5.1	Members are asked to: − Note the 8th WACAP event to be held in Dublin on 21 and 22 February 2013 − Agree to participation by Chair and Deputy Chair of Committee (or nominees) as well as up to two Officers at the event at a cost of around £500 per person. − Note that any other Member may attend the event as part of their Personal Development Plan.

6	Documents Attached
Appendix 1 – WACAP 8 Conference programme.	

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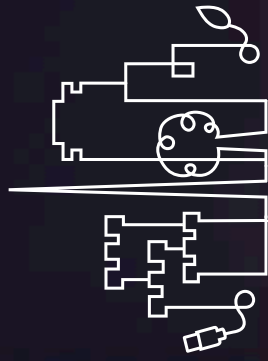
8th Forum of the World Alliance of
CITIES AGAINST POVERTY
SMART, SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

20 – 21 February

DUBLIN 2013

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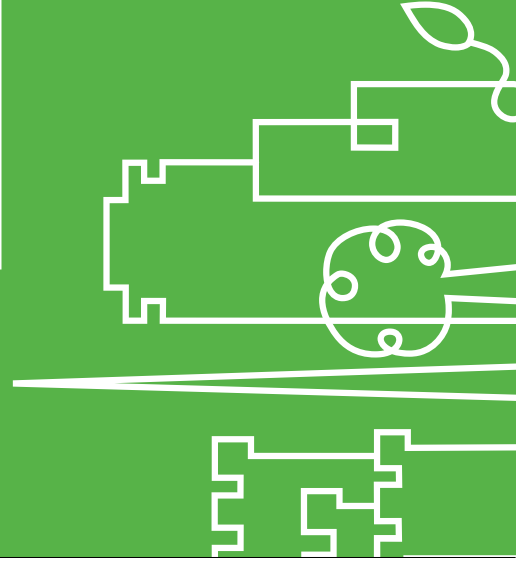
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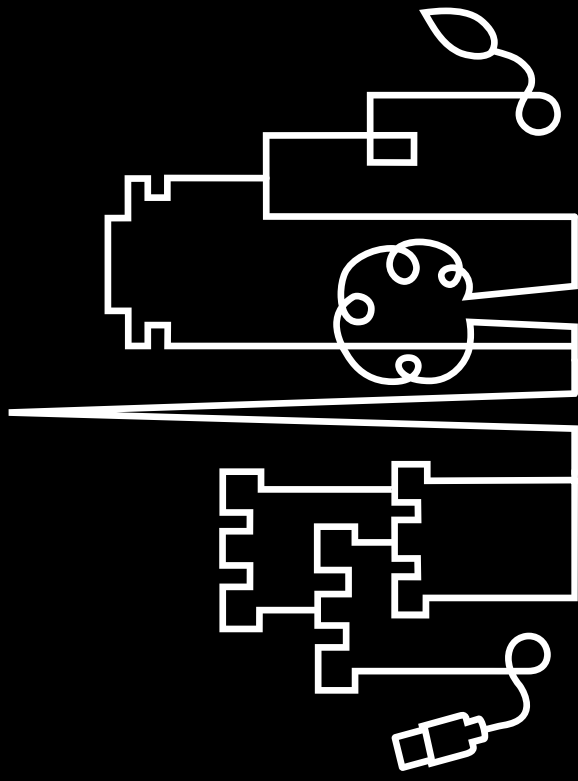
TUE. 19 FEBRUARY | 18.30 – 21.30

GLOBAL LEADERSHIP FORUM | CITIES AGAINST POVERTY

Gathering and Conference of Mayors and City Leaders

Jointly Chaired by Rotterdam and Dublin City Leaders

Signing Ceremony of the 'Declaration of Action'

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WORLD ALLIANCE OF CITIES AGAINST POVERTY / DUBLIN 2013

DAY 1 – WED. 20 FEBRUARY 2013

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
07:30 - 08:30	**Registration Opens & Welcome Tea and Coffee**	**Hall 4 Exhibition Hall**
08:30 - 09:15	**Summit Opening** Opening Statement, Helen Clark, administrator UNDP One question; 50 answers - a short film Dublin and Lusaka **Handover & Welcoming Ceremony:** Lord Mayor of Dublin, Naoise Ó Muiri and Vice Mayor of Rotterdam **Video Message:** Máire Geoghegan Quinn, European Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science	**Concert Hall**
09:15 - 10:30	**Plenary Session One:** **Changing mindsets for a changed world : Priorities and necessities** **Chair:** Noel Fahey, Former Irish Ambassador to Germany and the USA **Panel Members:** · **Michelle Bachelet**, Executive Director, UN Women, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment · **Mary Robinson**, Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice, Former UN Commissioner for Human Rights · **Tom Arnold**, CEO, Concern Worldwide	**Concert Hall**
10:30 - 11:00	**Morning Coffee Break & Networking**	**Hall 4 Exhibition Hall**
11:00 - 11:15	**Award Ceremony for Mayors** Presented by Mohamd Cherifi, special advisor to UNITAR & founder of the World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty	**Concert Hall**
11:15 - 12:45	**Plenary Session Two:** **Is Technology key in the fight against poverty?** This session will highlight the key trends and issues on poverty in cities. How can technology best be harnessed in the fight against poverty? How can people remain at the centre of urban poverty reduction policies and programmes? What are the challenges or limits of technological responses to developing safe and sustainable cities. **Chair:** Rodney Rice, Retired RTE Presenter, 30 years covering the developing world. **Panel Speakers:** · **Vinay Venkatraman**, Copenhagen Institute for Interaction Design · **Mayor** (TBC) · **Urban poverty expert** (TBC) Q&A with the Audience	**Concert Hall**

FORUM PROGRAMME

4

DAY 1 – WED. 20 FEBRUARY 2013

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
12:45 - 14:00	**Lunch and Networking**	
14:00 - 15:30	**Listen, Learn and Share - Concurrent Sessions** Seven concurrent sessions will identify practical developing smart, safe and sustainable cities	**Hall 4 Exhibition Hall**
14:15 - 15:30	**Track 1** **Leading integrated strategies: smart, safe and sustainable cities** **Convened by:** **UN Women, UN Habitat, UNICEF** This "Buzz Session includes Municipal Leaders from over 10 countries (developed and developing) participating in UN Global Safe Cities Initiatives who provide their short reflections on Leading integrated Safe, Smart and Sustainable city initiatives with versatile partners	**Some cities participating the session include:** - Cairo, Egypt - Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea - New Delhi, India - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil - Kerala, India - Dushanbe, Tajikistan - Kigali, Rwanda
14:15 - 15:30	**Track 2** **Urban problems – seeking joined up solutions, city to city approach** **Convened by: UNDP** This session highlights different approaches to international city-to-city cooperation and addresses key success factors and challenges for local leaders to take into consideration when setting up these partnerships	**Panellists:** - Giovanni Camillieri, International Co-ordinator, ART Initiative, UNDP - Network of Associations of Local Authorities of South-East Europe - United Cities and Local Governments - Jayson White, Harvard Ash Kennedy Centre
14:15 - 15:30	**Track 3** **How are we doing? – innovative tools to monitor progress** Discover how cities have used technology and other tools to monitor and evaluate progress and strategies towards becoming smart, safe and sustainable.	**Panellists:** - Representative, City of Rotterdam, Rotterdam Safety Index - Dr. Sohail Husain, Analytica Consulting, UN Women's Global Safe Cities Programme
14:15 - 15:30	**Track 4** **Making connections work – successes and pitfalls** How cities, technology partners and civil society work together to address infrastructural challenges of energy, water and sustainability.	**Panellists:** - Coventry University Technology Park - Grassroots Women at the Centre of Community Safety Partnerships, Safe City Initiative, Kigali, Rwanda - Dr. Martin Mulenga, International Institute for Environment & Development - Community Leader, Port Moresby Markets, Safe City Initiative, Papua New Guinea

WORLD ALLIANCE OF CITIES AGAINST POVERTY / **DUBLIN** 2013

DAY 1 – WED. 20 FEBRUARY 2013

TIME	EVENT		LOCATION
14:15 - 15:30	**Track 5** **Who pays?** **- what funders want and what funds exist**	Exploring diverse avenues of funding for addressing urban challenges: private sources, local investment funds, international organisations and philanthropy.	**Panellists:** - Maya Morsy, Country Coordinator, UN Women, Egypt - Diana Mitlin, International Institute for Environment and Development - Deirdre Mortell, Co- founder, The One Foundation - Jean Phillipe Bayon , Senior Expert for Decentralized Solidarity Mechanisms and Coordinator of the International Global Water Solidarity Platform
14:15 - 15:30	**Track 6** **Designing a smart city - how cities can transform themselves**	Smart city design and innovative methodologies for creating sustainable cities.	**Panellists:** - City of Helsinki (TBC) - Martin Brynskov, University of Aarhus, Denmark - Maxime Forest and Patricia Bastard, Yellow Window Design Consultants, Paris
14:15 - 15:30	**Track 7** **Urban Poverty Research and Policy**	Evidence based poverty research informing policy	**Panellists:** - Johannes Loh, Asian Trends Monitoring, Research Associate Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore - Professor Karen Murray, Department of Political Science, York - University, Toronto, Canada - Professor Siobhán Clarke, Trinity College Dublin
15:30 - 16:00	**Afternoon Tea & Coffee Break & Networking**		**Hall 4 Exhibition Area**
16:00 - 16:30	**We can make it happen**	A motivational speaker will inspire participants to see the future in a positive light and to inspire participants to pull together and take action towards a poverty free future.	**Concert Hall**
16:30 - 17:00	Findings and key actions from Day 1		**Concert Hall**

WORLD ALLIANCE OF CITIES AGAINST POVERTY / **DUBLIN** 2013

DAY 2 – THU. 21 FEBRUARY 2013

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
08:30 -09:00	**Registration**	**Exhibition Hall**
9:00 – 11:00	**Plenary Session 1:** **Business to city collaboration** The Role of public - private collaboration in addressing urban challenges. Linking the community case to the business case in sustainable urban development and poverty reduction. **Opening Remarks:** Sally Fegan-Wyles, Executive director, UNITAR **Panel Response:** **Simon Giles,** Director, Intelligent Cities Strategy, Accenture. A business and governance model for inclusive urban redevelopment, City of Guadalajara Intel - (Speaker TBC) Nokia - (Speaker TBC)	Concert Hall
11:00 - 11:30	**Morning Tea & Coffee Break & Networking**	**Hall 4 Exhibition Area**
11:30 – 13:00	**Forum of Global Stories** Learnshops will feature developments, innovations, practices, tools, and on the ground expertise to advance learning and inspire future partnerships and action in developing smart, safe and sustainable cities. These sessions are based on contributions made by researchers, government representatives, business leaders and practitioners	**Various Rooms**
11:30 -12.10	Four concurrent learnshops will take place in various rooms.	**Various Rooms**
11:30 – 12.10	**Action Aid International Safe Cities Initiative** A programme implemented in 11 countries focusing on safety, mobility and access to public services for women living in poverty.	**Presented by:** - Ramona Vijeyarasa - Wangari Kinoti (Kenya) - Mona Sherpa (Nepal) (ActionAid International)

WORLD ALLIANCE OF CITIES AGAINST POVERTY / **DUBLIN** 2013

DAY 2 – THU. 21 FEBRUARY 2013

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
11.30 – 12.10	**Learnshop 2** **Technology saving people's lives** Innovative solutions for tackling emergency responses	**Presented by:** - Communicating with Disaster Affected Communities (TBC)
11.30 – 12.10	**Learnshop 3** **Technology creating safer cities** IBM demonstrates the use of predictive software in tackling crime in Memphis, Tennessee	**Presented by:** - Mark Cleverly, Director of Security, IBM - Angarlene Berges, Crime Observatory Dominican Republic
11.30 – 12.10	**Learnshop 4** Food security and nutrition in an urbanised setting	**Presented by:** - Concern (speaker TBC)
12.20 -13:00	**Smart Cities** Five concurrent learn shops will take in various rooms	**Various Rooms**
12.20 -13:00	**Learnshop 5** **Urban Planning for Smart and Sustainable Cities** Garden cities and social & environmental justive	**Presented by:** - Diana Smith, UK Town and County Planning Association (speaker TBC) - Alex Pandel - Code for American
12.20 -13:00	**Learnshop 6** **Tech solutions for safe water and sanitation** GIS technology and solar energy improves water supply and sanitation in Sierra Leone and India Tech solutions for saf water and sanitation	**Presented by:** - Goal International (Speaker TBC)
12.20 -13:00	**Learnshop 7** **E- Health – can it solve health poverty?** The use of software to combat Hepatitis C in Irish and New Mexican Prisons GIS mapping in the urban health sector.	**Presented by:** - Rebecca Kilbane, ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare) - Dr Jan Rigby, (National University of Ireland Maynooth)
12.20 -13:00	**Learnshop 8** **Technology - changing how we deal with urban density** Recycling solved a housing crisis in Amsterdam	**Presented by:** - Quinten de Gooijer, Founder of TempoHousing

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EXHIBITION OPPORTUNITIES

8

WORLD ALLIANCE OF CITIES AGAINST POVERTY / **DUBLIN** 2013

DAY 2 – THU. 21 FEBRUARY 2013

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION
12.20 –13:00	**Learnshop 9** **Tools and methodologies in planning safe, smart & sustainable cities, global safe city initiatives, UN women.**	**Presented by:** - Anastasia Posadskaya Vanderbeck, Manager Safe Cities Global Programme
13:00 – 14:15	**Lunch and Networking**	**Hall 4 Exhibition Area**
14:15 – 15:00	**Four parallel learnshops will take place in various rooms**	**Various Rooms**
14:15 – 15:00	**Learnshop 10** **Moving towards a green future** Ireland's experience of introducing E-cars, sustainable energy initiatives and the first carbon neutral fire station in the world	**Presented by:** - Senan McGrath, Electricity Supply Board
14:15 – 15:00	**Learnshop 11** **The World We Want** Debating post 2015 Development Framework	**Presented by:** - Hans Zomer (Dochas)
14:15 – 15:00	**Learnshop 12** **Stopping the cycle of poverty through education** Access and progression through third level and into the knowledge and creative economy	**Presented by:** - Dublin Access Programme - Ballyfermot College of Further Education and Evelyn Hone College, Lusaka
14:15 – 15:00	**Learnshop 13** **Your people are your best asset** Leveraging the power of the city Diaspora	**Presented by:** - Kingsley Aikins, Diaspora Matters - Funmi Vogt, African Leadership Centre, Nairobi
14:15 – 15:00	**Learnshop 14** **'Raising Voices: Everyday Activists' The Ugandan Experience**	**Presented by:** - Tina Musuua, centre for domestic violence prevention (CEDOUIP) Uganda.
15:40 – 16:15	**Concluding Remarks and Commitments - The Power of Giving** Closing plenary will focus on inspiring particpants to move forward in a rollout or legency commitments to reduce poverty in their cities UNDP Goodwill Ambassador, Marta Vieira Da Silva	**Concert Hall**

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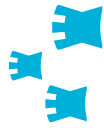
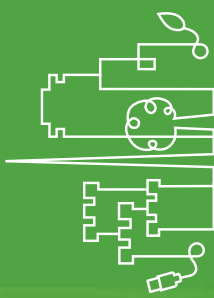Dublin City Council
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