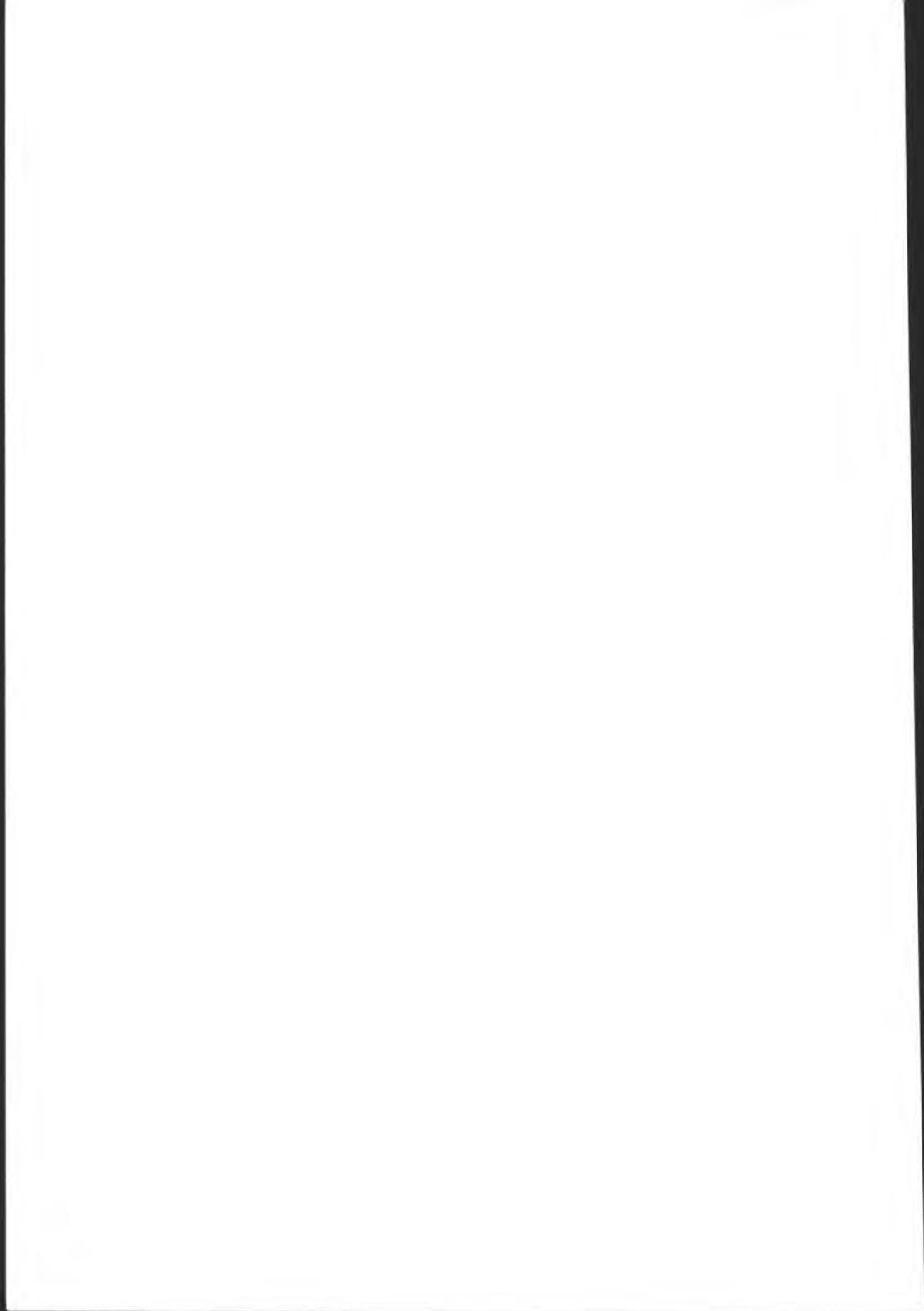


Brian Harvey

***A guide
to the
national lottery
for voluntary
and community
organizations***

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by Brian Harvey

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Preface

The National Lottery has operated in Ireland since 1986. It is a significant funder of governmental activities and programmes and of voluntary and community organizations. Despite this, the way in which the lottery operates is not well understood. Partly, this is a feature of the way it is organized and administered, partly because no single government department takes responsibility for its operation. Many voluntary and community organizations are unsure as to where and how to apply for lottery funding as they struggle to provide vital health, social and community services.

This guide is an attempt to bridge these gaps in information. First, it explain how the lottery operates and how government departments, semi-State bodies and agencies and local authorities spend lottery money. Second, the guide lists those parts of lottery funding which are open to voluntary and community organizations to apply. It is intended that this guide complement existing funding guides already in circulation.

This guide is published at the same time as a major research project on the national lottery called *The national lottery - ten years on* (National College of Industrial Relations, 1995). Readers interested in learning more about the history and operation of the lottery should consult the research report.

My thanks are due to all those in government departments, local authorities, State agencies, voluntary and community organizations and researchers who provided information used in the course of preparing this guide.

Brian Harvey, 1995

Part 1

How the lottery works

Government departments funded by the lottery

Introduction

The national lottery was introduced in Ireland in 1987. When the idea was first suggested in the late 1970s, it was planned that it would be a sports lottery only. The government decided to introduce a lottery in 1984 and a Bill to establish the lottery passed through the Oireachtas in July 1986. This became the National Lottery Act, 1986. Under the Act, the lottery funds projects and activities in the following areas:

in such amounts as the government may determine for the purposes of sport and recreation, national culture including the Irish language, the arts and the health of the community and for such other purposes as the government may determine from time to time.

The government has the authority to add additional categories. It has done this several times:

youth (1987)
welfare (1987),
amenities (1987)
the National Heritage (1989).

Two other activities have been funded on a temporary basis - the Dublin Millennium (1988) and Ireland's participation in the European Trade Fair in Seville, EXPO92. The government, may, at its discretion, add further categories, but notices must be published in the official gazette *Iris Oifigiúil*. No such notices have been issued since 1990.

What was the purpose of the lottery?

The government gave a number of commitments when the lottery was introduced in 1986. These were:

- the lottery would not be used for general governmental purposes;
- the lottery would provide entirely additional resources;
- voluntary and community organizations would be the main beneficiaries;
- the lottery would operate in a transparent and visible manner.

All these commitments were broken within months. The lottery was used for general governmental purposes. The amount of genuinely new, additional value, is only about 7% to 11%, depending on how the amount is calculated. Voluntary and community organizations receive about a third of the lottery money - the rest goes to government departments, agencies, semi-State bodies and local authorities. And far from being visible and transparent, information about the lottery has to be tracked from many different sources. Some information is classified.

How much money does the lottery raise?

In 1986, the government estimated that the lottery would bring in between £27m and £40m. Both figures proved to be underestimates - the government was wrong by 1,079% on the lower figure and 728% on the higher figure!

In 1994, the lottery raised £291.4m in sales: about 32% of lottery income, called 'the surplus', is available for distribution for the government:

Sales	£291.4m
Prizes	£148.8m
Operating costs	£46.6m
Surplus	£95.9m
Government allocation	£91.6m

The government allocation is then subdivided into the various categories of the lottery, which are now grouped into four broad headings. In 1994, the proportions were as follows:

Heading	Amount and percent	
	Youth, sport, recreation and amenities	£30.348m
Arts, culture and heritage	£18.53m	20%
Irish	£6.49m	7%
Health and welfare	£36.189m	40%
	£91.557m	

Government departments funded by the lottery

Lottery funding is distributed to 13 government 'votes'. Each year, the Dáil approves about 45 votes or heads of government spending. Generally, votes correspond to government departments, though some departments have several votes (the Department of Education has four) and some semi-State bodies and units have their own votes (e.g. the valuation office, the secret service). Each vote is the responsibility of a particular minister who is accountable to the Dáil for its proper spending. The table lists all the votes where national lottery money is allocated, the appropriate national lottery category and the amount allocated in 1995.

Vote and sub-head	Category	Amount
Vote 6: Minister for Finance G: Gaelgeagras na Seirbhíse Poiblí	Irish	£110,000
Vote 10: Office of Public Works I: Conservation Works	AC&NH	£1,150,000
Vote 25: Environment B4: Communal facilities in voluntary housing schemes F2: Local authority library services F4: Provision, renovation of swimming pools	Health & wel. AC&NH YSR&A	£6,290,000 £750,000 £3,540,000 £2,000,000
Vote 26: Minister for Education B4: International activities B9: Youth and sports B10: recreational facilities B12: Major sports facilities B13: Colleges providing courses in Irish B14: Publications in Irish B15: Institiúid Teangeolaíochta Éireann B16: Royal Irish Academy of Music B17: Cultural, scientific, educational organizations	AC&NH YSR&A YSR&A YSR&A Irish Irish Irish Irish AC&NH AC&NH	£28,485,000 £1,065,000 £19,437,000 £700,000 £4,000,000 £550,000 £730,000 £913,000 £1,017,000 £73,000
Vote 27: Primary education F2: Grants and services K2: Special schools for children in care	AC&NH Health & wel.	£1,753,000 £503,000 £1,250,000
Vote 29: Third level education B3: Higher Education Authority B: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies	AC&NH AC&NH	£3,866,000 £1,026,000 £2,840,000
Vote 36: Defence X: Equestrian DD: Irish Red Cross EE: Coiste an Asgard	YSR&A YSR&A Health & wel.	£1,196,000 £345,000 £551,000 £300,000
Vote 38: Foreign affairs G1: Cultural relations with other countries	AC&NH	£220,000
Vote 40: Social Welfare R: Grants for community and voluntary services	Health & wel.	£4,430,000
Vote 41: Health B7: Grants to health agencies I2: building, equipping, furnishing health facilities	Health & wel. Health & wel.	£25,512,000 £19,012,000 £6,500,000
Vote 42: Arts, Culture & Gaeltacht C1: Cultural institutions and agencies D: National Heritage Council J: Bord na Gaeilge K: Iascaíocht le Ciste na Gaeilge	AC&NH AC&NH Irish Irish	£10,467,000 £4,067,000 £1,550,000 £2,250,000 £2,260,000
Vote 43: National Gallery B: Grants for acquisitions & conservation	AC&NH	£245,000
Vote 44B: Arts Council	AC&NH	£1,207,000
		£84,931,000

Notes: AC&NH = Arts, Culture and the National Heritage; YSR&A = Arts, Sports, Recreation and Amenities; and Health & wel. = Health and Welfare.

When it set up the lottery, the government decided that the surplus would *not* be allocated by the body which collected the money, namely the An Post National Lottery Company; nor indeed by an independent board, as is the case in other countries. The An Post National Lottery Company insists that it has no role or responsibility in the allocation of lottery money. Voluntary and community organizations should therefore *not* apply to the National Lottery office in Abbey st, Dublin. Doing so is a waste of time and the company's time.

The following areas of lottery spending are available only to government, semi-state bodies and local government and, as a general rule, it is not open for voluntary and community organizations to apply. These are as follows. They are reviewed in the order in which they appear in the government estimates, as displayed in the table.

Votes 6 and 10: Department of Finance (£1.26m in 1995)

Vote 6, G, Department of Finance (£110,000 in 1995)

The Department of Finance allocates money to Gaeleagras na Seirbhíse Phoiblí, which provides training courses designed to improve the fluency of civil servants in the Irish language.

Vote 10, I, Office of Public Works (£1.15m in 1995)

The Department of Finance provides funding for conservation projects carried out by the Office of Public Works. The 1995 allocation is devoted to two projects: a new exhibition centre at Kilmainham goal, begun in 1993 and due for completion in 1996 at a total cost of £2.32m; and the conservation and restoration of the Custom House, Limerick.

Vote 25: Department of the Environment

Vote 25, F2: local authority library service (£3.5m in 1995)

This sub-head is used to fund the library services of the local authorities. Generally, the amounts are spent on library buildings, vehicles and book stock.

Vote 25, F4: swimming pools (£2m in 1995)

This sub-head provides grants for local authority swimming pools. Under the 1994 grant for the provision and renovation of swimming pools, £1.3m was allocated to seven pools.

Votes 26, 27 and 29: Department of Education**Vote 26, B4: International activities (£1,065,000 in 1995)**

'International activities' refers to Ireland's subscription to UNESCO (£417,000 in 1994) and exchanges under bilateral cultural agreements (£553,000 in 1994) including student exchange scholarships. Ireland contributes 0.18% of UNESCO's budget, the level being set by the UNESCO general conference.

Vote 26, B9: Youth and sports (£19,437,000 in 1995)

Although the vast bulk of the youth and sports grant goes directly to voluntary organizations (see part 2), some significant elements go to statutory bodies so they may provide youth and sports services. This they do either directly or through facilitating and funding the work of voluntary and community organizations. The statutory bodies which receive funding under the youth and sports grant are the Dublin Youth Service Council, Comhairle le leas Oige (£550,000 in 1994) and 23 statutory bodies under the special projects for disadvantaged youth (£4.2m in 1993). These are Vocational Education Committees (VECs), health boards and Udaras na Gaeltachta. It should be added that many sporting and recreational facilities are promoted by a mixture of voluntary and community organizations, VECs, local authorities and commercial organizations, making the dividing line between voluntary and statutory difficult to determine. VECs have specific responsibility for outdoor education centres. Long-distance walking routes are developed by a number of statutory agencies, such as the local authorities, Coillte, the Ordnance Survey, and Bord Fáilte.

Vote 26, B13: Colleges providing courses in Irish (£550,000 in 1995)

This funding is used to pay grants toward the tuition costs of colleges that organize Irish language courses, mainly during the summer months. Grants are based on the number of students, their attendance records, course content, staff qualifications, and the type and length of the course. A college providing courses in Irish applies to the Department of Education for recognition. Once evaluated by the department, it becomes a recognized college and is grant-aided accordingly. It reapplies annually and continues to receive grant aid unless it ceases to operate or the department withdraws recognition.

Vote 26, B14: Publications in Irish (£730,000 in 1995)

Publications in Irish covers the direct costs of publications in Irish by the department's own publications branch (An Gúm) and grants towards the publications of books in Irish by independent publishers. An Gúm makes payments to private publishers for Irish translations of English texts (about six a year) and pays Folens Publishers to produce educational magazines in Irish.

Vote 26, B15: Institiúid Teangeolaíochta Éireann (£913,000 in 1995)

Institiúid Teangeolaíochta is a State-sponsored body established in 1972 as the national centre for the study of State language policy.

Vote 26, B16: Royal Irish Academy of Music (£1,017,000 in 1995)

This is a grant toward the general running expenses of the academy.

Vote 27, F2: Grants and services (£503,000 in 1995)

F2 provides library grants to the chief librarians of the local authorities so they may select, buy and deliver books to primary schools for lending and reference. The payment is based on a capitation rate, £1 per student in 1995, applied to the primary school enrolment in the area covered by the local authority in the area concerned. Payments are made to the local authority. In 1994, these ranged from £2,350 (Longford) to £63,600 (Dublin city).

Vote 27, K2: Special schools for children in care (£1,250,000 in 1995)

This sub-head is applied to the financing of capital works and equipment in the five special schools for young offenders which are the responsibility of the Department. These are Finglas Children's Centre, Oberstown Boys Centre, Lusk, St Joseph's Special School in Clonmel, Trinity House in Lusk and Oberstown Girls Centre, Lusk.

Vote 29, B3: Higher Education Authority (£1,026,000 in 1995)

In 1994 this budget sub-head was spent on the Royal Irish Academy as a grant toward current expenditure.

Vote 29, G: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies (£2,840,000 in 1995)

Vote 29, G, funds the work of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies which is concerned with cosmic physics, theoretical physics and celtic studies.

Vote 36: Department of Defence (£1.196m in 1995)

The Department of Defence (vote 36) is a small spender of lottery money.

X	Equitation	£345,000
DD	Red Cross	£551,000
EE	Coiste an Asgard	£300,000

Coiste an Asgard operates the sail training scheme which is run by a committee which is appointed by the Minister. The allocation to the Red Cross is for annual grant-aid: it covers running costs, assistance for refugees and the State's annual contribution to

the International Committee of the Red Cross. The heading equitation is spent on the army's riding team - for the purchase of horses, the maintenance of horses; and expenses of teams at horse shows.

Vote 41: Department of Health

The Department of Health is the Department which spends the second largest single sum of lottery money, £25.512m in 1995 (vote 41). The Department's allocations come under two sub-heads:

B7 Grants to health agencies and other similar organizations (£19,012,000 in 1995);
I2 Building, equipping and furnishing of health facilities (£6,500,000 in 1995).

Part of the B7 vote - miscellaneous, block allocations, and part of health promotion - goes to the voluntary sector (see part 2).

Lottery allocations by the Department of Health are as follows (these headings are generally those given in the Dáil reports):

Heading	Amount
Miscellaneous	£0.9m
Block allocations to the regional health boards	£1.71m
Services for the elderly	£5.541m
Services for the mentally handicapped	£1.071m
Child care services	£2.142m
Public health services	£0.767m
Services for the physically handicapped	£0.775m
Health board services	£3.229m
Capital spending	£11.1m
Health promotion	£0.5m
	£30m

Source: Dáil Éireann, Debates, 18 May 1995, 439-444

In practice, 'capital spending' is the I2 heading (called J2 in 1994) and the rest represent the B7 heading. The headings 'services for the elderly', 'services for the mentally handicapped', 'child care services', 'public health services', 'services for the physically handicapped' and 'health board services', as well as most of the 'health promotion' budget are made available to the health boards as part of their overall budgetary allocation by the Department of Health. Some of these allocations may ultimately find their way to voluntary and community organizations, but such services must be made part of the general negotiations between voluntary and community organizations and health boards as to how services should be provided in each respective board area.

Vote 41, I2 capital programme

This heading goes towards the building and fitting out of hospitals as part of the department's on-going programme for the improvement of health services. 1995 allocations, for example, went toward projects such as the Tallaght hospital and other schemes in Mullingar, Tullamore, Navan, Waterford and Kilkenny.

Vote 42: Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht

Vote 42, C1 Cultural institutions and agencies (£4,067,000 in 1995)

Vote C1 is primarily earmarked for the maintenance and development of national cultural institutions. These allocations go to eight specific bodies - the National Museum, National Library, the Irish Museum of Modern Art, the National Archives, the Dublinia project, Irish Manuscripts Commission, Marsh's library and the National Concert Hall. Traditionally, other smaller voluntary organizations working in the cultural field used to receive grants under this heading, but this no longer appears to be the case.

Vote 43 B National Gallery, acquisitions & conservation (£245,000 in 1995)

This provides funding for the conservation and acquisitions work of the National Gallery.

Part 2

How voluntary and community organizations may apply for money from the lottery

This part describes where lottery money is allocated and how to apply. Again, to repeat what was stated in part 1, where to apply depends on the department or agency concerned: do not apply to the National Lottery company itself. As in part 1, the organizations are listed in the order in which they are presented in the government estimates.

Vote 25, B4: communal facilities for voluntary housing schemes (£750,000 in 1995)

This sub-head provides communal facilities to complement social housing schemes. The scheme is open to the voluntary organizations which participate in the government's social housing programme. In 1994, 15 housing projects received grants ranging from £2,000 (Tullamore Housing Association) to £87,000 (Good Shepherd Sisters, Limerick). The average grant was £33,000.

Enquiries and applications should be made to either the local authority housing department or to the Department of the Environment, Housing Division, O'Connell Bridge House, D'Olier st, Dublin 2, tel 01.6793377, fax 01.6779278.

Votes 26, 27 and 29: the Department of Education

The Department of Education is the department which spends the largest amount of lottery money.

Vote 26, B9: Youth and sports (£19,437,000 in 1995)

Youth and sports is the largest single area of lottery spending for the voluntary and community sector. Virtually the entire system of youth and sports grants was transferred to the lottery in 1987-9. This table gives details of grants to youth organizations.

National lottery grants to youth organizations, 1994

Heading	Amount
Grants for national youth organizations	£4,767,030
Special projects for disadvantaged youth	£5,767,030
Youth information centres	£525,971
Gaisce - the President's award	£150,000
Léargas, the Youth Exchange Bureau	£115,000
Cooperation North	£21,000
Ireland- UK exchange scheme	£19,000
Ireland - France exchange scheme	£8,500
Other exchanges	£1,000
Local voluntary youth service councils	£55,000
Youth wings of political parties	£28,000
Comhairle le Leas Oige	£553,120
Miscellaneous (youth arts, education courses, Council of Europe, campaign against xenophobia etc)	£204,779
Ronanstown pilot project	£8,000
Total	£12,012,000

Source: National Youth Council of Ireland

1. Grants for youth activities

Almost all funding for youth activities is funded by the national lottery. The largest proportion of the youth grant is taken up by grants for national youth organizations and special grants for disadvantaged youth (some youth organizations are funded by the exchequer - the YMCA, the YWCA, Presbyterian Youth, the Boy's Brigade, the Girls Friendly Society and the Irish Methodist Youth Department, who refused transfer to lottery funding which, being based on gambling, they regarded as immoral).

The structure of the grant for national youth organizations is essentially the same as that which existed prior to the introduction of the national lottery. The grants to national youth organizations benefit over thirty national (and large regional) youth organizations. This scheme of grant-aid has been running for some time, has a standard application form and is considered to have demanding standards of accountability. To receive grant-aid, national youth organizations must be educational,

involve adult volunteers, promote the participation of young people and be concerned with the personal, social, recreational, cultural and spiritual development of young people. Such organizations should concentrate on the 12 to 21 year age group. National youth organizations are expected to be democratic, self-managing and evaluate their work. It is open to newly-formed national youth organizations to apply to the scheme for funding. They should apply to the Department of Education.

The special projects for disadvantaged youth are allocated to 23 organizations. 19 of these are statutory organizations (Vocational Education Committees, health boards and Udaras na Gaeltachta). Voluntary organizations which receive funding are the Catholic Youth Council, the National Association of Training Centres for Travelling People, and St Angela's Convent, Castlebar. Disadvantaged youth projects are subdivided into youth work initiatives, projects for the young homeless, projects for young Travellers, projects for young substance abusers, child care and home-school liaison. Generally speaking, the projects which receive funding now are those which were funded when the programme was initiated in 1988.

Dealing with the other headings, the 25 Youth Information Centres are provided by voluntary organizations such as the National Youth Federation, the Catholic Youth Council, Foróige and the YMCA. They are coordinated by the National Youth Council. Gaisce is the President's award scheme for individuals to prove themselves through non-competitive personal and community activity. Youth exchange schemes are managed by the Youth Exchange Bureau, Léargas, where organizations and individuals should apply for further information.

Useful addresses

Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Adult Education Section, Hawkins House, Dublin 2, tel 01.8734700, fax 01.6777342.

National Youth Council of Ireland, 3 Montagu st, Dublin 2, tel 01.4784122, fax 01.4783974

Léargas, Avoca House, 1st floor, 189-193 Parnell st, Dublin 1, tel 01.8731411, fax 01.8731316

Gaisce, 5-7 upper O'Connell st, Dublin 1, tel 01.8727011, fax 01.8748101

Cooperation North, 37 upper Fitzwilliam st, Dublin 2, tel 01.6610588, fax 01.6618456

2. Grants for sports activities

All funding for sports in Ireland is provided through the national lottery. Sports grants are currently awarded under a range of headings, current and capital. Details of these allocations are published in the Department of Education's *Sport in Ireland Annual report*. In supporting sports activities, the department is advised by the National Sports Council, better known as COSPOIR, which is appointed by the Minister of State at the Department of Education, details of which are listed in the Institute of Public Administration's (IPA) *1995 Yearbook and diary*, p31.

(i) Current

Under current spending, funding is provided for:

- (i) national governing bodies;
- (ii) élite programmes;
- (iii) facilities;
- (iv) local programmes provided by Vocational Education Committees;
- (v) the *Sport for all* programme;
- (vi) sports tourism; and
- (vii) sports research.

(I) AWARDS TO NATIONAL SPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

This is subdivided into grants for national sporting bodies (£1.5m), grants for sports administrators and coaches (£588,000), grants for shared facilities in a House of Sport (£55,000), grants for international competition (£630,000), grants for development officers (£147,000), international sports exchanges (£14,000) and special projects (£70,000). The 71 national sporting organizations which benefited in 1994 are listed in the Department's sport report. The report also lists 24 organizations which received grants toward the cost of administrators and coaches; 56 organizations which benefited from grants for international competitions; and the 19 organizations which benefited from grants toward the cost of employment of development officers. The amounts each received are also listed.

(II) ÉLITE PROGRAMMES

This is divided into grants for the Olympic Council of Ireland (£600,000), grants to outstanding sportspersons (£125,000) contributions to the National Coaching and Training Centre, Limerick (£300,000); and the Irish Golf Trust (£34,000). The total was £1.2m in 1994. The department's sport report lists the grants to outstanding sportspersons and the amount each received under different sports headings (e.g. swimming, canoeing etc).

(III) FACILITIES

This allocation is divided into grants for the Institute of Leisure and Amenity Management (£106,000) and grants to maintain Morton stadium, Santry (£22,000).

(IV) LOCAL PROGRAMMES

A total of £1.8m was provided to Vocational Education Committees in 1994 for youth and sports (£1m), the development of youth services in Dublin (£120,000) and for staffing and equipment grants for outdoor education centres (£683,000). Much of the funding to VECs provides grants for local sporting organizations or to fund projects in partnership with local sporting organizations.

In 1994, ten VECs received funding to promote outdoor education centres - Cappanlea, co Kerry; Kinsale, co Cork; Birr, co Offaly; Shielbeggan, co Wexford; Gartan Lough, co Donegal; Burren, co Clare; Petersburg, co Galway; Achill, co Mayo; Kilfinane, co Limerick; and Tiglin, co Wicklow.

(v) *SPORT FOR ALL CAMPAIGN*

In 1994, £444,000 was provided for specialist organizations and special campaigns and programmes as part of the *Sport for All* programme. This went to specialist organizations (£106,000); Vocational Education Committees; national governing bodies of sport; and special programmes (e.g. *Be active, be alive*, primary schools programme). The department has issued a *Be Active, be Alive Review*.

(vi) *SPORTS TOURISM*

£47,000 was provided in 1994, divided between aid for sports tourism (£20,000) and long-distance walking routes (£28,000). The department's sport report provides a map of the routes now being developed.

(vii) *SPORTS RESEARCH*

A total of £7,000 was provided in 1994 for a number of economic and medical studies. These are listed in the department's sport report.

(ii) Capital

Vote 26, B10: Recreational facilities (£700,000 in 1995)

Under the recreational facilities scheme, which is also sometimes called the local sports facilities scheme, proposals are invited by public notice. The 1995 advertisement attracted 1,400 applications. The outcomes are announced by the Minister of State in the Department following recommendations from the National Sports Council, Cospoir. The scheme is worth more than £700,000, because it also receives exchequer funding of £1.4m. The scheme is generally advertised in February and has the following criteria

- the priority of the improvement compared to the organization's existing facilities;
- the ability of the organization to undertake the project;
- the amount of local funds available;
- the availability of other facilities in the area; and
- the requirement to achieve an equitable geographical distribution of funds.

There are a number of exclusions (e.g. swimming pools, environmental works, projects receiving government funding from other sources). A local contribution of 30% is

required. The maximum grant is £50,000. A four-page application form is available from the department, along with a five-page note of guidance. The department's sport report gives details of 1994 allocations and grants paid since the programme started.

Vote 26, B12: Major sports facilities (£4,000,000 in 1995)

The sports (capital) programme was introduced in 1988 as a £16.9m multi-annual programme for the provision of regional and local sports centres. Originally the purpose of this programme was to fund a national sports centre, but this was abandoned. Instead, a number of regional projects have been funded.

According to the Minister for Education, the sports (capital) programme operates under the following criteria:

- the nature of the project;
- progress on the project made to date, especially local fundraising;
- efforts to ensure an equitable geographical spread of funds;
- the ability of organizations to spend the grant in accordance with specifications; and
- the availability of similar competing facilities in the area.

Organizations seeking aid must make an application, providing information on site availability, local funds, estimated costs and other facilities in the area. A standard application form is available. Details of the major sports facilities capital projects approved are available in the department's sport report.

The following projects have been funded under the programme: National Basketball Arena, Tallaght; National Outdoor Stadium, Santry; Galway Regional Sports Centre; Waterford Regional Sports Centres; Cork Regional Sports Centre; Athlone Regional Sports Centre; the National Coaching and Training Centre, Limerick; the Sligo Regional Sports Centre; Tralee Sports Complex; the Seán Kelly Sports Centre, Carrick-on-Suir; Tullamore Harriers Club; facilities in Monaghan; Gartan Outdoor Education Centre and the Finn Valley Athletic Centre, Donegal. Some more local projects have also been supported.

The size distinction between 'major sports facilities' (B12) and 'recreational facilities' (B10) is not evident. Generally, the 'major sports facilities' scheme has funded quite substantial projects, the average grant size being £282,000. Several 'major sports facilities' have received grants as small as £10,000, though these have been confined to co Longford. Grants under the recreational facilities scheme have been as high as £133,000.

Vote 26, B17: Cultural, scientific and educational organizations (£73,000 in 1995)

This vote is used to fund a number of voluntary organizations working in the cultural and educational areas. In 1994, these grants were awarded as follows:

Allocations under grant-aid for cultural, scientific and educational organizations (B17), 1994.

Foras Éireann	£4,000
Cumann Scoil Dramaíochta	£19,000
Irish Committee for Historical Sciences	£1,500
Irish Film Institute	£11,000
National Youth Orchestra	£9,000
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland	£1,250
Cumann le Béaldoideas Éireann	£1,250
Slogadh	£4,000
Schools Recital Scheme	£7,000
An Comisiun le Rincí Gaeltachta	£1,000
Comhdháil Muinteoírí le Rincí Gaelacha	£1,000
Total	£60,000

Details of the application and allocation process are not available. According to the department, these grants are recurrent and on-going. They are decided in accordance with normal budgetary procedures 'rather than on the basis which would apply under a standard scheme where applications would have to be made and processed under uniform criteria'. This implies that neither an application form nor standard criteria are in use.

Enquiries and applications should be made to the Department of Education, Youth Affairs and Adult Education Section, International or Sport Section, as appropriate, Hawkins House, Dublin 2, tel. 01.8734700, fax 01.6777342.

COSPOIR may be contacted at Hawkins House, Hawkins st, Dublin 2, tel 01.8734700.

Vote 38: Department of Foreign Affairs (£220,000 in 1995)

The Department of Foreign Affairs (vote 38) is the smallest spender of lottery money and spends lottery money under the heading of cultural relations. In the past the Department has spent lottery money on disaster relief but this is now entirely funded by the exchequer. The budget for cultural relations from the lottery (G1) was £220,000 in 1995 and is supplemented by £180,000 from the exchequer (G2). The allocations are made by the Cultural Relations Committee of the Department, a voluntary body of experts, which considers grant applications six times a year. Application forms (three pages) are available from the cultural affairs section of the Department, with a note for guidance. Organizations should apply about two months in advance of the committee meeting in order to facilitate consideration of their application. In 1994, the Cultural Relations Committee received 375 applications. 265

applications were approved, the value of which totalled £372,343. The total value of the applications was £1.3m. A list of the successful applicants is available from the department (with the amounts concerned). Many allocations are small (in the £250 to £1,000 range). They are divided under the headings of film, theatre and dance, visual arts, music, lectures and symposia, journals and publications and cultural agreements.

Enquiries and applications should be made to the Cultural Relations Committee, Department of Foreign Affairs, 72-76 St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, tel 01.4780822, fax 01.6686518.

Vote 40: Department of Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare spends £4.43m of lottery money (1995), all of which goes to community and voluntary organizations under a number of funding schemes. The amount comes under a single budget sub-head (R), though funding for community and voluntary organizations is also provided by an exchequer budget sub-head (S). The department's schemes are funded by a combination of these sources. The Department of Social Welfare is a recent funder of non-governmental organizations and did not provide any funding of this kind until the mid-1980s. The Department is widely considered to have played a constructive role in the development of voluntary and community services in Ireland.

The lottery amount has been, or is, spent under three different headings, as follows:

- Community Development Programme;
- grants for lone parents return-to-work or second chance education initiatives; and
- special grants, announced on budget day.

Information on the groups funded is available directly from the department itself. The S heading funds locally-based women's groups and men's groups; projects to combat money-lending; and the miscellaneous scheme of grants for voluntary organizations. In the past, these schemes have been funded by the lottery and they may be so again.

Applications procedure

The Department of Social Welfare funding schemes, lottery and exchequer alike, are prominently advertised in the national media (in 1995, this was done in March) and there is a uniform closing date (in 1995 this was at the end of April).

There is no application form for the Community Development Programme. Organizations which feel they should qualify are expected to approach the department. The Community Development Programme began as a limited programme developed

by the Combat Poverty Agency in 1990. Fifty two projects participated in the programme by the end of 1994.

There is no application form for the special budget allocations. These allocations are made by the department to organizations which have either made an application to the department on their own initiative during the previous year; or which were unsuccessful applicants to the department from its other schemes. The two sets are assessed by the staff of the voluntary and community services unit, who make proposals to their appropriate principals and assistant secretary before decision by the Minister for Social Welfare. The criteria used are:

- the degree to which the project combats disadvantage;
- the number of people who would benefit;
- its suitability for funding from this department;
- other possible sources of funding available to the group;
- whether it was for once-off or on-going funding; and
- geographical spread.

The system of budget specials has come in for sharp criticism. In May 1995, the Department of Social Welfare took the view that in future voluntary organizations would obtain money only from appropriate schemes, implying that the scheme of budget specials would be terminated. 30 voluntary organizations benefited from such allocations in 1995, of which a small proportion came from lottery funding.

Enquiries and applications should be made to the Department of Social Welfare, Voluntary and Community Welfare Services Unit, Aras Mhic Dhiarmada, Store st, Dublin 1, tel 01.8748444, fax 01.7043868 or to the department's regional offices (see annexe).

Vote 41: Department of Health

Part 1 showed how most of the lottery money available to the Department of Health is spent by the health boards as part of their main services. Two allocations of Department of Health lottery funding go to voluntary organizations. These are 'miscellaneous', which is distributed by the department, and 'block allocations' which are distributed by health boards.

Miscellaneous grants

These allocations are distributed directly by the Department of Health to voluntary organizations - a mixture of local and national organizations, including hospitals. In 1994, 108 voluntary organizations applied to the department for lottery funding. 18 were fully successful, 20 were partly successful, 5 were redirected to funding from other sources and 65 applicants were unsuccessful. Applications may be made by

voluntary organizations, individuals and public representatives. A standard application form is in use. Successful applicants in 1994 were as follows:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount allocated</u>
Beaumont hospital	£10,000
Centre for Independent Living	£33,000
Chernobyl Children's Irish Aid Programme	£3,000
Coiste Forbatha an Gleanna	£10,000
Cystic Fibrosis Association of Ireland	£8,764
Dun Laoghaire Lions Club	£7,736
Eccles Breast Screening Programme	£30,000
Friends of Cuan Aoibheann	£20,000
Friends of Larine House	£20,000
National Head Injuries Association	£20,000
Huntingdon's Disease Association	£40,000
Irish Association for Older People	£20,000
Irish Family Planning Association	£20,000
Irish Kidney Association	£40,000
Irish Sudden Infant Death Association	£70,000
Irish Wheelchair Association	£75,000
West Cork branch	£10,000
Kerry Parents and Friends	£5,000
Muintir na Tire	£40,000
Multiple Sclerosis Society of Ireland, S. Mayo	£3,025
National Association for the Deaf	£75,000
National League for the Blind	£50,000
National Nutrition Surveillance Centre	£32,000
New Ross Community Hospital	£35,000
Open Door Day Care Centre	£15,000
Order of Malta Ambulance Corps	£10,000
Physically Challenged Irish Youth Team	£5,000
Positive Action	£5,000
Sacred Heart Nursing home, Youghal, co Cork	£10,000
Schizophrenia Association of Ireland	£20,000
Sisters of Bon Sauveur, Dungarvan	£20,000
Southern Counties Diabetic Association	£1,000
St Francis Hospice	£89,000
St John Ambulance Brigade of Ireland	£10,000
Alzheimer Society	£20,000
Children's Hospital	£40,000
Dublin Samaritans	£15,000

Source: Dáil Éireann, Debates, 18 May 1995, 441

Applications procedure for miscellaneous grants

There are two main avenues whereby voluntary organizations may apply. First, a voluntary organization may apply directly to the Department of Health. The application is sent to an appropriate division within the department, which first checks that it falls within the criteria of the National Lottery Act. The division then comes to either a 'favourable' or 'not favourable' viewpoint based on its own knowledge of the

organization and or consultation with the appropriate health board. If favourable, the organization is either placed at an appropriate point on a prioritized list or recommended directly to the minister for funding. The prioritized list is discussed by the minister and his officials twice a year (generally in April/May and November/December) and funding approvals are then issued.

The second avenue is one whereby departmental officials may recommend an organization for funding, apparently without the organization itself having specifically done so: the Department may itself take the initiative based on its knowledge and ongoing relationship with the organization and recommend to the Minister the making of a grant. However, such a departmental recommendation has to take its place on the prioritized list and be discussed there before a decision is taken.

A third way is for the Minister for Health to instruct his officials to make a lottery grant payable to a voluntary or community organization without going through any of these channels. A former Minister for Health, John O'Connell, was strongly criticized by the Committee of Public Accounts for doing this so as to benefit organizations in his own constituency shortly before the 1992 general election. The procedure which he followed, although it was censured, was in no way illegal. Following the enquiries of the Committee of Public Accounts, the next Minister for Health, Brendan Howlin decided on a new set of procedures:

- a standard application form would be introduced from 1 January 1994;
- successful applicants would be required to confirm that grants were spent on the purpose intended;
- the health boards would be informed of all allocations by the Department;
- unsuccessful applicants would be notified of the negative outcome of their application.

Most organizations apply for the miscellaneous grants fund early in the year and receive notification of the outcome in June, with payment in the autumn. An application form is in use. Some organizations have managed to obtain funding from this fund by first having applied to their health board, by lodging applications with the department and board simultaneously and by renewing requests to the department made in previous years. Several ask public representatives to endorse and support their applications.

Enquiries and applications should be made to the Department of Health, Hawkins House, Hawkins st, Dublin 2, tel 01.6714711, fax 01.6711947.

Block allocations

The block allocations to health boards were as follows in 1994:

Health Board	Amount
Eastern	£315,000
Midland	£170,000
Mid-western	£205,000
North-eastern	£205,000
North-western	£170,000
South-eastern	£220,000
Southern	£220,000
Western	£205,000

The Department of Health's guidelines to health boards for the block grants are as follows. Grants may be allocated to community-based projects under the headings mentally and physically handicapped; the elderly; psychiatric services; child care services; personal social services (including information and counselling), at least 70% of the block grant should be allocated to voluntary groups; grants from the block allocation should not be used in substitution for section 65 grants (these are the grants given by health boards to support the work of voluntary and community organizations, under the authority of section 65 of the Health Act, 1953). Grants should be made only for viable schemes which will be completed within a reasonable period. Health boards should take care to assess on-going revenue implications. Details of the grants are kept by the health boards in their financial returns and audited accounts.

In 1995, two lottery-funded schemes worth £3.29m which were funded by the Department of Social Welfare were transferred to the Department of Health and they were in turn transferred to the eight health boards. These were the Miscellaneous Grants Scheme, which provided small grants for community and voluntary organizations, which was part-transferred; and the respite care scheme, which was wholly transferred. These funds appear to add women's refuges to existing categories of the block grant scheme. The maximum grant payable is 90% of the cost of a given project. The amount is to be spent entirely by voluntary and community organizations. In practice, it seems that some health boards allocate *all* of their block grants to voluntary organizations, not just the 70% required. Procedures are now described in each health board area.

Block grants: applications procedure in the health boards

In the South-eastern Health Board, the community care committee of the board makes proposals to the full board for the spending of the amount. In 1994, the board allocated £220,000 to 24 voluntary organizations, the smallest amount being £1,500 (Cahir Social Services Council) and the largest being £18,000 (New Ross Day Centre for a minibus). A list is available.

In the Midland Health Board, voluntary and community organizations may apply at any time during the year. Applications are made to the chief executive officer, who is the deciding officer on application. An application form is supplied. The chief executive officer compiles a report for the board detailing grant aid, its distribution and the conditions attached. In 1994, 17 voluntary organizations received grants which ranged in size from £3,000 (Tullamore Mental Health Association; and Offaly Talking newspaper) to £40,000 for the Irish Wheelchair Association. A list is available.

In the Eastern Health Board, applications for lottery funding in the Eastern Health Board area are scrutinized by a committee which includes representatives of each of the programmes and services of the board. The committee makes recommendations to the chief executive officer. There is a four-page application form, a note of guidance to applicants and a list of the documents to be supplied with the application. Priority has been given to projects which could benefit from a small, once-off capital grant, capable of completion in a short time-scale. A list of projects supported is available, though not the individual amounts allocated. In 1995, schemes funded by the lottery were advertised at the end of July, with a mid-August closing date.

In the North-western Health Board, 1994 grants ranged from £500 (Letterkenny Mental Health Association; Moville Mental Health Association) to £20,000 (Health and Day Care Centre, Tubbercurry; Sisters of John of God, Ballymote). Voluntary organizations should apply by letter. Allocations are made in July. Decisions are made by the chief executive officer who takes advice from his programme managers.

The Southern Health Board allocates grants under rules similar to the section 65 health board grants. In 1994, the board received 181 applications for grants valued at £1.4m. The board allocated all of its block grant to voluntary organizations, 109 organizations benefitting. Grants ranged in size from £300 to £25,000, the average being £2,018.

Most health boards are prepared to provide information on successful applicants for lottery money. Information on how the health boards advertise block grants, their criteria, closing dates, and their procedures for assessing such applications are less readily available. One health board (the Mid-western) regards the procedures for assessing applications as confidential.

Applications should be made to the eight regional health boards (see annexe)

Vote 42: Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht**Vote 42, D: National Heritage Council (£1,550,000 in 1995)**

The National Heritage Council (estd. 1988) funds a number of projects concerned with the national heritage, the number rising from nine in 1988, the first year, to 66 in 1994. The National Heritage Council has a standard eight-page application form, a two-page instruction form, a three-page list of guidelines and a procedure whereby five specialized committees handle applications which are then approved by the full council. These committees are for archaeology, architecture, natural environment, museums and education & promotion. Grants range from £500 to £85,000. In 1994, there were two closing dates (31 January and 31 May). The National Heritage Council has 16 members (details may be found in p26 of the IPA *Yearbook and diary, 1995* (a new committee was appointed in mid-1995).

*Enquiries and applications should be made to the National Heritage Council, Dún
Aimhirgin, 43-9 Mespil rd, Dublin 4, tel 01.6670788.*

Vote 42, J: Bord na Gaeilge (£2,250,000 in 1995)

Bord na Gaeilge is a statutory body established under the Bord na Gaeilge Act, 1978 to extend the use of Irish. It has a board of 11 members (IPA *Yearbook and diary, 1995*, p128). In the course of its wide-ranging programme of work, the board provides grants to a number of voluntary organizations. These grants totalled £600,202, the largest being Glor na nGael, which received £195,000 (1993 figures). Details are provided in the board's annual reports.

*Enquiries and applications should be made to Bord na Gaeilge, 7 Cearnog
Mhuirfean, B.A.C. 2, tel 01.6763222, fax 01.6616564.*

Vote 42, K: Iocaíocht le Ciste na Gaeilge (£2,600,000 in 1995)

This vote provides a range of funding for voluntary organizations concerned with the Irish language. In 1994, 51 organizations received grants totalling £2.344m. Grants ranged in size from £56 to some large national organizations which received up to £515,000 (Gael Linn). Applications are now invited through newspaper advertisement, the 1995 closing date being 20 March. There is a three-page application form.

*Enquiries and applications to Department of Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht, Dún
Aimhirgin, 43-9 Mespil rd, Dublin 4, tel 01.6670788, fax 01.6670827*

Vote 44B Arts Council (£1,207,000 in 1995)

The Arts Council is a statutory body appointed by the Minister for Arts, Culture and the Gaeltacht for a five-year term (details may be found in p126 of the *IPA Yearbook and diary, 1995*). The council receives both lottery and exchequer funding, all of the council's capital spending being lottery-funded and 18% of its general expenses. The Arts Council provides a range of grants to organizations, individuals, centres, festivals and projects under such headings as music, drama, film, literature, education, capital and community arts.

Enquiries and applications to the Arts Council, 70 Merrion square, Dublin 2, tel 01.6611840, fax 01.6761302

Departments which do not fund the lottery

Several other departments used to spend lottery money but no longer do so. These are the Departments of Agriculture, Taoiseach and the Department of Transport, Energy and Communications. They do not have any arrangements for receiving or processing applications from voluntary organizations. Four departments have never funded projects through the national lottery. These are the following departments: Marine; Justice; Equality and Law Reform; and Employment and Enterprise.

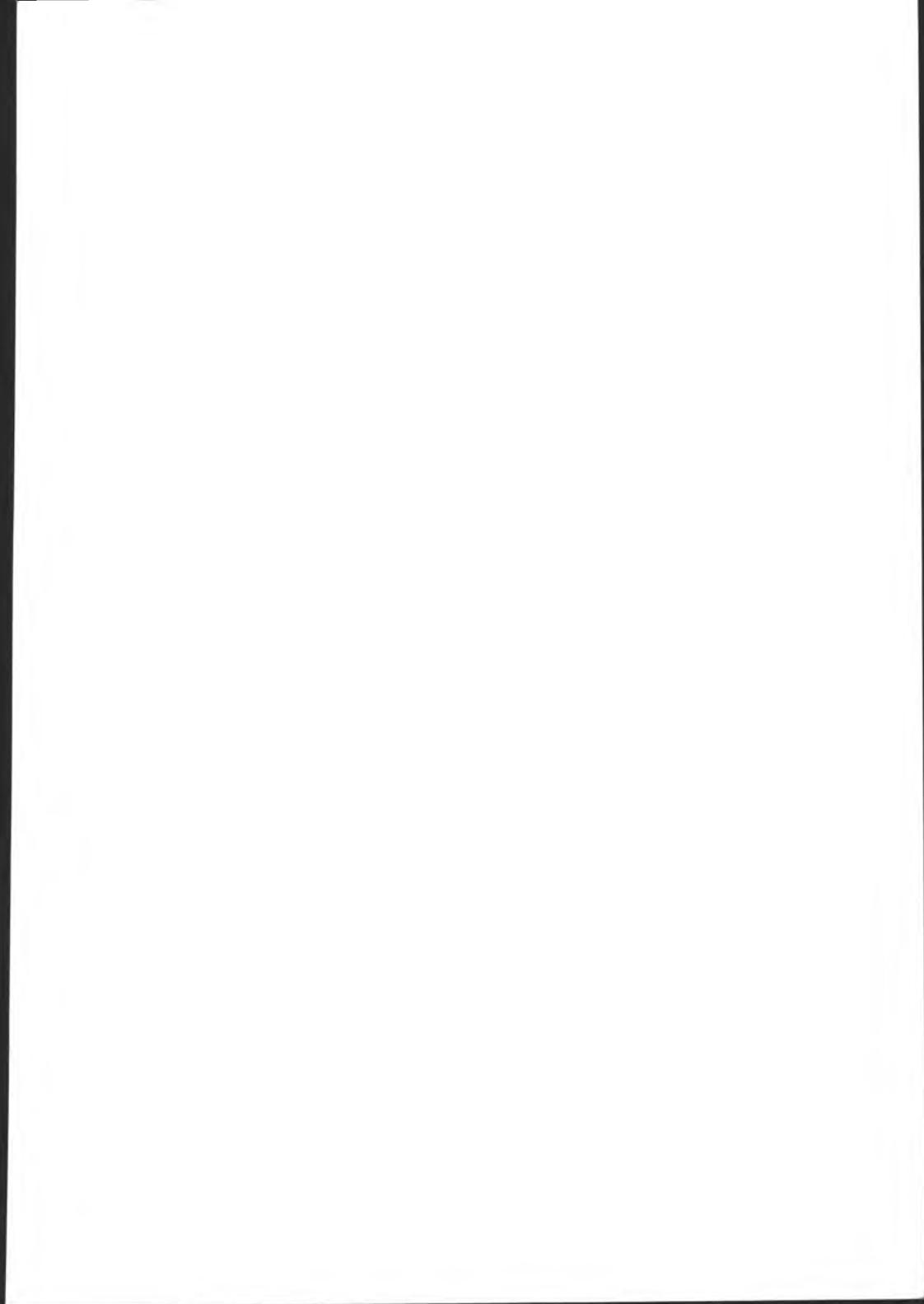
Readers wishing to pursue the wide range of funding possibilities in Ireland should read The Irish Funding Handbook, 3rd edition, by Léonie Baldwin (Ed), published by the Combat Poverty Agency, Community Action Network, Creative Activity for Everyone (CAFE) and the Directory of Social Change (1994) (ISBN 1869895045): £10 from CAFE, 23-5 Moss st, Dublin 2, tel 6770330. It includes a more detailed description of some of the organizations referred to here.

Regional offices of the Department of Social Welfare

Region	Counties	Address
Eastern	Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow	101-104 Marlborough st, Dublin 1, tel 01.7043062
Midland	Laois, Longford, Offaly, Roscommon, Westmeath	Ballinalee rd, Longford, tel. 043.45211
Mid-western	Clare, Limerick, Tipperary NR	Block 2, International Business Centre, National Technological park, Plassey, Limerick, tel 061.332315
North-eastern	Cavan, Monaghan, Louth, Meath	Wilton House, Stapleton place, Dundalk, co Louth, tel 042.32126
North-western	Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim	Cranmore rd, Sligo, tel 071.69800
South-eastern	Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary SR, Waterford, Wexford	The Glen, Waterford, tel 051.77789
Southern	Cork, Kerry	Centre park rd, The Marina, Cork, tel 021.277055
Western	Galway, Mayo	Augustine House, Merchant's rd, Galway, tel 091.66191

Addresses of the eight regional health boards

Board	Counties	Address
Eastern	Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow	Dr Steevens' Hospital, Dublin 8, tel 01.6790700
Midland	Laois, Longford, Offaly, Westmeath	Arden rd, Tullamore, co Offaly, tel 0506.21868, fax 0506.51760
Mid-western	Clare, Limerick, Tipperary NR	31-3 Catherine st, Limerick, tel; 061.316655, fax 061.316870
North-eastern	Cavan, Louth, Meath, Monaghan	Kells, co Meath, tel 046.40341, fax 046.41459
North-western	Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim	Manorhamilton, co Leitrim, tel 072.55123, fax 072.55123
South-eastern	Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary SR, Waterford, Wexford	Dublin rd, Kilkenny, tel 056.51702, fax 056.65270
Southern	Cork, Kerry	Cork Farm Centre, Dennehy's Cross, Cork, tel 021.545011
Western	Galway, Mayo, Roscommon	Merlin park Regional Hospital, Galway, tel 091.751131, fax 091.752644



Brian Harvey is a research consultant who works in Dublin, Ireland. He specializes in research into the non-governmental sector, social exclusion and European affairs. His main works are *Networking in Europe - a guide to European voluntary organizations* (Community Development Foundation and National Council of Voluntary Organizations, London, 1995, 2nd edition) and *Networking in eastern and central Europe - a guide to European voluntary organizations* (Community Development Foundation and Directory of Social Change, London, 1995).