

Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP)

2018 End of Year Report

Executive Summary



**Social Inclusion &
Community Activation
Programme**



Ireland's European Structural and
Investment Funds Programmes
2014-2020

Co-funded by the Irish Government
and the European Union



EUROPEAN UNION

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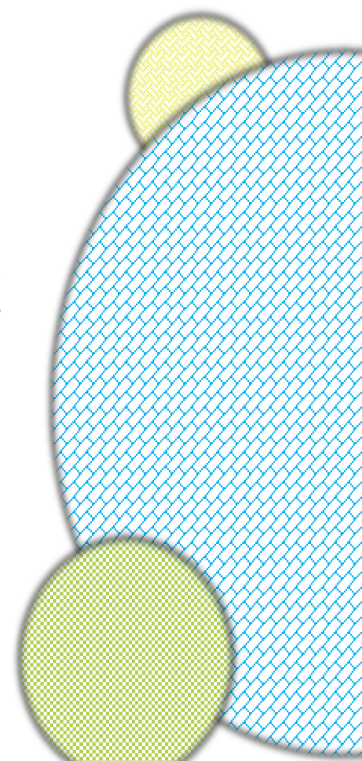
European Social Fund



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



The Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) 2018 – 2022 is funded by the Irish Government through the Department of Rural and Community Development and co-funded by the European Social Fund under the Programme for Employability, Inclusion and Learning (PEIL) 2014 – 2020.



SICAP 2018

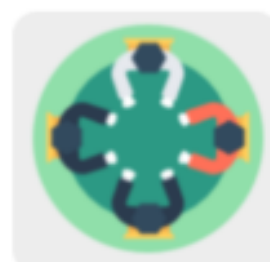
Key Achievements



Social Inclusion & Community Activation Programme

2,558

LCGs assisted by SICAP (KPI 1)



270 Social Enterprises received supports



511 LDC Collaborations received supports

31,967

Individuals assisted by SICAP (KPI 2)



12,339 people completed a lifelong learning course



1,616 people got jobs
3,070 people set up their own business



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government supporting communities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) 2018 – 2022 aims to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion and equality in Ireland through supporting communities and individuals using community development approaches, engagement and collaboration.

This document provides an overview of key findings and recommendations based on the analysis of the 2018 progress data. The more detailed analysis of data is presented in the main report.

Key Performance Indicators

- In 2018, SICAP supported **2,558** Local Community Groups (LCGs) and **31,967** individuals. These overall figures exceeded the programme targets by 15% and 16% respectively. Additionally, the target (29%) for the share of individuals supported by SICAP to live in a disadvantaged community was exceeded by 1% (Table A).

Table A: Key performance indicators for 2018

Ref.	Key performance indicator (KPI)	2018 target ¹	Actuals	Actual %
1.	Total number of Local Community Groups assisted under SICAP (KPI 1)	2,219	2,558	115%
2.	Total number of individuals (15 years upwards) engaged under SICAP on a one-to-one basis (KPI 2)	27,452	31,967	116%
2.a.	% of individuals (15 years upwards) engaged under SICAP on a one-to-one basis who live in a disadvantaged community	29%	30%	100%

- Furthermore, 28,619 individuals were supported as non-caseload (indirect) beneficiaries under Goal 1 and 16,745 under Goal 2 in 2018. Additional 38,832 children and 6,692 parents and guardians participated in activities designed to provide families with education and personal development supports, such as sports and recreation activities, after-school clubs and additional tuition.

¹ This represents the cumulative targets for the 51 SICAP Lots in operation in 2018.

Targeting

- **Local Community Groups.** The programme succeeded in **engaging 2,558 groups** representing the interests of a wide range of community members. However, data indicates that groups working with community members considered at high risk of social exclusion may have been underrepresented within the programme. Only a small proportion of the LCGs primarily targeted members of Roma (<1%) and Traveller (3%) communities, or lone parents (<1%). The difficulty in identifying and engaging with these groups was reported by the Local Development Companies (LDCs) and continues to be one of the key challenges of the programme.
- **Individuals.** All **31,967 clients** supported in 2018 belonged to one or more SICAP target groups and **25%** of them experienced **multiple barriers² to social inclusion**. However, there were very small or no increases recorded from the previous programme in the proportion of the caseload that belonged to target groups that are considered particularly hard to reach, such as Roma, Travellers and people with a disability. This combined with the reduction in the overall target resulted in a smaller number of members of these communities participating in the programme.

Types and intensity of supports provided to groups and individuals

- The programme provided a range of interventions to individuals including personal development and well-being, education and employment/self-employment supports – in total 112,381 interventions were delivered in 2018. Examples of these interventions include information about suitable educational opportunities, CV preparation and interview skills, business planning and budgeting supports.
- The data indicates that the programme **was flexible and responsive to the specific needs** of clients on the caseload, resulting in different types of supports provided to different individuals. As an example, a higher proportion of those who experienced multiple barriers received educational, as well as personal development and wellbeing interventions, as compared to the overall caseload.
- When it comes to the **intensity of supports provided**, the data suggests small increases in the number of interventions provided to groups and individuals, as compared to 2017. A typical group and individual received on average one more intervention in 2018 in comparison to 2017.
- Furthermore, there was little difference recorded in the average level³ of supports provided to people who experience multiple barriers as compared to the overall caseload in 2018; yet it would be expected that people who face multiple barriers, with more complex needs, would receive more intensive supports under the programme.

² Individuals with at least two social inclusion barriers: jobless household, lone parent, disability, homelessness, transport barrier, ethnic background.

³ Measured as number and duration of interventions.

Individual progression

- In terms of **progression**, a considerable increase was noted in the proportion of people placed on a course in 2018 (47%), as compared to 34% in 2017⁴. On the other hand, the employment and self-employment outcomes were slightly lower in comparison to 2017. In 2018, 5% of clients progressed into employment and 10% to self-employment.
- Similarly to the type of supports received, there were differences noted in the type of progression achieved by different groups of clients. As an example, those with multiple barriers were more likely than the overall caseload to be placed on a course and less likely to progress to self-employment.

⁴ 2017 data refers to LLL course placements, as captured under Goal 2 of the 2015-17 SICAP programme.