

Recommendations:

1. Efforts to create and maintain mixed community living should be flexible and it is important not to take a 'one size fits all' approach. There will be a comprehensive mapping of estates throughout Northern Ireland, fitting them into three categories:
 - Those estates already integrated. Good channels of communications with tenants/residents are developed to ensure that they do not become segregated and to plan for multi-cultural living. Close planning, interagency co-operation and monitoring required.
 - Those estates where a strategic approach to integration could be implemented. For example where there is a positive response to integration. The setting up of an estate strategy team that will work towards encouraging further integration.
 - Those where integration would prove extremely difficult. Monitor closely and establish close links through community groups. Reduce chill factors. Implement training schemes. Introducing 'softening' approaches through building new smaller developments at interface areas/peacewalls. Try to utilise open spaces as much as possible and encourage environmentally friendly schemes. Encourage community representatives to work alongside those from the opposite community.
2. Identify non contentious areas for new developments. It is important to include measures to support any new development and it is imperative to select the right location (such as sites in 'intermediate' areas outside but within reasonable reach of traditional areas of settlement). Strategies to open up new opportunities are unlikely to succeed if they simply provide housing and ignore wider issues, such as housing management, support and local amenities.
3. The development of mixed housing areas, and efforts to sustain them should not occur in isolation, and efforts should be made to include the surrounding wider community. Resources will be extended to include the surrounding area, and alongside this, regional organisations or networks of community organisations should be established to share experiences.
4. Encourage local community development initiatives. The inclusion or establishment of groups to deal with issues shared by the whole community such as community safety, are important to aid in the development of a shared sense of space. This should involve the building-up a civic infrastructure through community interaction and partnerships with statutory and other agencies and should include community/good relations training for all those involved in mixed areas. Whilst increased interaction is important, promoting a shared sense of community with common concerns is paramount. How to celebrate cultural tradition in mixed areas also needs to be investigated.
5. The provision of physical space for mixed communities to interact to fulfill the above.
6. Research has identified the fact that segregated housing was mainly located in public sector housing estates. The provision of affordable schemes that would attract lower income groups into the owner occupied sector would increase the scope for integrated housing given the higher levels of mixing in private housing schemes. This could also work

- in mixed tenure schemes and could include the NI Co-ownership Housing Association in providing a tenure mix. The right to buy in the past has created stability on many estates and a further extension of privatisation through affordable schemes would increase an attachment for residents to a specific area and a sense of ownership.
7. The availability of a mediation service is required to deal with disputes. The make up of this should be explored, although including community representatives is vital to achieve viability with the local community. Specific negotiations between local community representatives to try and deal with chill factors such as flags and emblems and celebratory practices should take place as a matter of priority.
 8. Develop ways of bringing people together for practical and meaningful purposes through neighbourhood management and work towards more effective combination of localised neighbourhood management or participation on the one hand, and cross area interests and organisations on the other. Countering perceptions that voluntary and community organisations feel they are marginal to local policy debates is essential. Apply rules to ensure that participating bodies and community groups conform to good practice on inclusion, or if not then they are trained, excluded or pressured.
 9. The setting up of a new Housing Association to deal specifically with the provision of integrated housing will help to move forward this agenda. The Association could operate province wide with the remit of identifying new sites for this to work and could work in partnership with other agencies and stakeholders.
 10. Housing Associations and the Housing Executive will play a greater role in bringing about strong positive relationships between people of different ethnic groups. Organisations need to be more culturally competent than in the past and this is particularly important with the increased inflow of migrant workers. Within the appropriate structure, the Community Cohesion Unit of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive is well-placed to take the lead in the development of integrated housing. It would seem logical to have this Unit lead delivery, integrate policy, develop and share best practice and learn from the pilot initiatives. The Community Relations Council, with its focus on community relations, would work closely with the Community Cohesion Unit.

- ✓ Government Departments will be enthusiastic champions with a 'can do' approach to A Shared Future Policy and Strategic Framework (ASF) and this should be reflected in more innovative, less risk 'averse' strategies for its delivery.
- ✓ Joined up ASF policy across Departments, leading to joined up actions and resulting in joined up allocation and delivery of resources and services. Government policies will be ASF proofed and monitored in a robust manner.
- ✓ ASF language will be unambiguous, inclusive and forward thinking as ASF promotes good relations between people with different religious beliefs, political opinion and racial group. A key starting point will be a high level interrogation of terms and concepts contained in ASF.
- ✓ Community and race relations work developed and delivered by the voluntary and community sector will be acknowledged and given the necessary support and resources to deliver ASF actions on the ground.
- ✓ The Racial Equality Strategy and ASF will be clearly linked and delivered via ASF.
- ✓ The public sector will develop good quality and meaningful approaches to deliver the Section 75 (2) statutory duty to assist in the delivery of services in a divided but growing multicultural society.
- ✓ ASF plans will be delivered via short, medium and long term actions to acknowledge current division and a growing multicultural society but plan for achieving the long term objective of sharing over separation.
- ✓ Civic leadership and political support will be built upon to achieve cross party support and political actions on the ground to support the delivery of ASF.
- ✓ Consultation will be undertaken about the role of the media in this society, engaging the press and broadcasters, given their tendency towards a negative reporting perspective and to develop ASF media approach.
- ✓ Government departments will work with the Community Relations Council which will take a lead role as an independent voluntary organisation in assisting with the delivery and monitoring of ASF.
- ✓ Acknowledgement that problems of community division exist not just in working class segregated communities but also in the minds of many middle-class residents, mixed communities and others (many of whom are in positions of power and responsibility across Northern Ireland). Mechanisms will be established to challenge all those who can play a part in this process. A high profile publicity campaign that challenges cultural norms of sectarianism, racism and division will be developed.
- ✓ Government will build on existing and develop new opportunities for north/south, east/west, European and International relationships and structures within which ASF objectives can be achieved.

Recommendations:

1. Government will identify and adequately resource an independent body, unconstrained by membership interests and acceptable to those within the sector, to successfully and impartially facilitate and broker the administration of projects, the allocation of funds and to undertake a rolling programme of policy and advocacy, research and development work (including population profiling) aimed at achieving inclusivity within the bmf sector. The aims of such a body will be to provide an autonomous and stand-alone service to ensure that participation, capacity building, equality of service provision, the elimination of racial discrimination and the promoting of dialogue are not an 'add-on' for some, but an essential for all.
2. Government departments and district councils will commit to quantifying and ring fencing funds specifically to undertake outreach and capacity building with hard to reach groups currently not represented by membership or umbrella organizations within the sector and include in their budgets the provision for identifying and targeting those with specific dietary, child-care, translation and interpretation service needs. Furthermore, they will ensure those grant recipients indicating programme and project work with minority ethnic communities, have their evaluation of engagement more stringently monitored and independently evaluated.
3. Partnership working groups, facilitated by the Racial Equality Forum will be formulated that will commit to meeting on a monthly basis to establish a set of terms and definitions that relate to bmf issues. These in turn will be applied inter-departmentally. Such working groups might undertake to support the production and dissemination of best practice guides, toolkits, research, and publications that will further develop and clarify the issues and language used in relation to bmf issues. They will include the development of agreed protocols and guidelines and methods of effective and appropriate consultation with bmf groups not just in relation to the Statutory duty but also with regard to academic and media representation.
4. English as an Additional Language (EAL) provision will be reinstated within schools as a matter of urgency. This will be coupled with a recognition by Departments of the value of inter-generational communication and the transmission of cultural heritage which is significantly hampered by a lack of provision for language classes. Furthermore, drawing on existing services, it is a matter of urgency that a standardised code of conduct for interpreters be adopted in all sectors. This will have in-built quality assurances and processes for the booking and evaluation of interpretation services.
5. Anti-racist training and cultural diversity training will become mandatory for all staff throughout Councils and Departments and delivered, where possible, in partnership with bmf organisations. This in turn will be used to encourage individuals and organizations to bmf screen and proof their policies and practices.
6. Government will commit to actively seeking out bmf participation in the planning, development and implementation of policy acknowledging individuals' expertise on matters affecting their lives.

7. In order to acknowledge its commitment to mainstream diversity in society, Government will undertake to reflect the positive contributions and images of bmef individuals and communities throughout the physical environment and development of material resources.
8. Good practice already exists within the public sector in relation to bi-lingual advocacy services where success can be measured in the experience and relationships between advocates and clients as much as in quantifiable outcomes and performance targets. Departments and Councils will develop their bi-lingual advocacy services across sectors and in areas such as housing and education placing emphasis on the value of the client/organizational liaison role.
9. The bmef population is currently under-represented in the workplace. The classification systems currently used to monitor ethnicity are currently inadequate and recruitment practices tend not to target those from bmef groups. Departments and Councils will ensure that recruitment practices are bmef-proofed to counteract under-representation and that classification systems are developed in line with the changing demography of Northern Ireland.
10. There are limited forums in existence that commit to the dissemination of learning from and about individuals from bmef communities at local/regional/national levels. To ensure effectiveness and consistency it is essential that such forums are not blunt instruments. Rather they will be regularly monitored and evaluated for the effectiveness of their programmes with clarity about their operating at both strategic and action planned levels. Agendas and representation will be developed in conjunction with their membership.

Recommendations:

1. Mechanisms are put in place at the highest level to 'Shared Future' proof efforts on the part of Government to promote a shared and reconciled society. In the absence of accountability measures at this level, the rhetoric of commitment outlined by Government in A Shared Future (ASF) rings hollow. No amount of monitoring and evaluating community/ voluntary sector activity can compensate for a perfunctory approach within and between the institutions and organizations of Government. Nor can the community/ voluntary sector, working in isolation, deliver the vision.
2. Community Relations Unit (CRU) and Voluntary Community Unit (VCU) will take a lead role in the delivery of ASF and should work together to develop a strategy that recognizes the interconnectedness and complementarities of Community Relations and Community Development (CR/CD). A key associated task will be a high level interrogation of terms and concepts contained in ASF. The high level strategy document needs to have clear definitions of the terminology used within these two areas.
3. It is important that Government recognizes that problems of community division exist not just in working class segregated communities but also in the minds of many middle-class residents, mixed communities and others (some in positions of power and responsibility across the region). The acknowledgement in ASF of the good work done by the community/voluntary sector and the exhortation that the sector should 'step up a gear' to meet the challenge of ASF is somewhat patronizing and serves to reinforce the notion that disadvantaged, marginalized communities are both the cause of the problems and the avenues through which they will be resolved. Mechanisms should be established to challenge all those (including Government Officials) who can play a part in the community development and reconciliation of Northern Ireland society. High profile publicity campaigns that challenge cultural norms of sectarianism, racism and division must be developed and rolled out over the period of the Triennial Action Plan.
4. A joint CRU/VCU strategy will be reflected in complementary, outcome focused funding arrangements. The Department of Social Development (DSD) toolkit which is based on a social capital model and reflects principles of partnership management and beneficiary stake holding provides a useful model for outcome evaluation of community and voluntary sector activity that incorporates CD and CR. However, it is recommended that the toolkit be strengthened to more fully embrace the principles of ASF.
5. Alongside robust outcome measures for CD/CR work there is a need for formative or process evaluations that give access to factors that can inhibit or enhance that achievement of ASF through an integrated CR/CD approach. It is recommended that procedures for qualitative monitoring and evaluation are devised and implemented in accordance with strategies and programmes for the delivery of ASF.
6. The development of good practice models and associated resource material for community/voluntary sector activity aimed at advancing ASF objectives is essential if the costs of constantly reinventing the wheel are to be avoided. There now exists an extensive and to a large extent, untapped, repository of

- academic and practitioner information and experience (particularly in the many organisations with a dedicated CR/CD remit and the Woman's sector) that could and should be utilized if we are to capitalize on decades of support for community level interventions and projects.
7. All initiatives aimed at advancing community development and community relations should incorporate ASF as a core principle, including for example, Partners for Change, the review of Compact and the implementation of Positive Steps. The funding criteria for the ongoing Community Investment Fund and European Union funding programmes (PEACE III) will also incorporate ASF as a central principle.
 8. Following DSD's forthcoming review of support services in the voluntary and community sector, government will strengthen the infrastructure of the sector on a cross-community basis to encourage greater collaboration and sharing and to strengthen the sector's capacity to deliver on both community development and community relations outcomes together. Infrastructure organizations should have a cross community membership and committee representation and every voluntary and community group will have access to support services provided by such an organization.
 9. The Equality Commission will more fully embrace responsibility for the good relations component in Section 75(2) through actions that commit the public sector to implementation.
 10. The skills strategy for the voluntary and community sector recommended in Positive Steps should encourage accredited community development training (such as that currently provided by University of Ulster and Belfast Institute for Further and Higher Education) to include community relations skills at its core.

Recommendations:

1. Distinct resources will be made available aimed at developing local environments in a way that improves community relations and reduces senses of territory in line with recommendations in A Shared Future (ASF).
2. Local mediators/fieldworkers, such as the Authorised Officers of the Parades Commission, will work with the Community Relations Council (CRC) to develop mediation practice and work on local cases. This will also serve to join up a range of issues such as flags, parades, murals and commemorative monuments and the development of local flags and emblems protocols.
3. Local scoping studies will be funded which involve communities in exploring the role of commemoration and celebration in society. This should not be an excuse for single identity work.
4. Policies will be developed that link the range of existing cultural practices – parades, memorials, festivals, arches, murals etc.
5. There will be greater publicity attached to the Joint Protocol in Relation to the Display of Flags in Public Areas. An ongoing evaluation of the working of the Protocol, including the effectiveness of inter-departmental partnerships, will be developed and implemented.
6. The Protocol will be revised to bring it into line with the aims and objectives of ASF. A representative of the CRC will be on the liaison group, which will be formed for the working of the Protocol.
7. District Councils will sign up to the Protocol and be asked to monitor its application.
8. As a matter of urgency clear quantitative and qualitative measures of the progress of shared space will be formulated by the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister/CRC for the Government's Triennial Action Plan. Specifically, the development of a database or map of territorial demarcation needs to be considered.
9. Public funding for all festivals will be linked to a commitment to 'civic' shared public space.
10. The flying of official flags by District Councils will also be in line with a commitment to 'civic' shared public space. This will also be built into the Review of Public Administration.

Recommendations:

1. Cross-sectoral rationalisation of the schools estate. The Strategic Education Review (Bain Review) must ensure increased partnership and collaboration between sectors and schools of different types as well as developing new types of shared and jointly managed schools. One possible option is for the education sectors to reach an agreement on amalgamating schools, where local support can be guaranteed and when the conditions are appropriate. Consideration must also be given to learning partnership models, federations and the sharing of resources. In order for this to properly imbed the Department of Education (DE) needs to assume the strategic role for the schools estate indicated under the Review of Public Administration (RPA) as soon as possible. There is a substantive risk that rationalisation will lead to a slimmer but continuing segregated schools estate. DE must ensure that this does not happen and that A Shared Future (ASF) principles are at the core of the rationalisation process.
2. Education for diversity will be the explicit goal for education in Northern Ireland. DE and Department of Employment and Learning (DEL) must act as facilitators of a debate on how policies for sharing can be developed in partnership with the key educational stakeholders from each of the school sectors and with the local universities and colleges responsible for training teachers. This will necessarily require clear guidance on the purpose of education and role of schools in a shared society. It will also require consideration and clear guidance on the purpose and role of teachers in a shared society, and of the role that universities and colleges are expected to assume in training teachers who are equipped to deliver this agenda.
3. Implementation of Towards and Culture of Tolerance—Integrating education (TACOTIE). The TACOTIE policy must be implemented where relevant, strengthened and revised where needed.
4. Transformation of existing schools to formal integrated status. A new strategic integrated education policy must be developed and launched so as to meet the needs of local communities. This should include, a needs assessment exercise, a clarification of the role and responsibilities of all bodies responsible for transformation, and a revised transformation pack using the present DE guidance as a starting point. A proactive integrated education policy must use community audits as agreed in TACOTIE.
5. Developing a good relations proofed curriculum. An anti-bias curriculum and approach should be developed and mainstreamed in all schools as a statutory educational responsibility. The Education Reform Order 2006 (ERO 2006) needs to be positioned as a key delivery agent for ASF. The only satisfactory approach will be for the entire curriculum to be good relations proofed. This work should be lead by the Community Relations Branch within DE in collaboration with the Council for the Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA) and the Curriculum Advisory Support Services (CASS). It must include at least 5 of the 8 areas of

- learning identified within the revised curriculum: modern languages; the arts; environment and society (incorporating history and geography); physical education; local and global citizenship.
6. School management. All schools should be required to place a community relations ethos within their mission statement. Delivery of this ethos must include developing a teacher and governors recruitment policy aimed at promoting a balanced staff profile in all schools by co-opting additional governors from minority communities, where attainable. The Community Relations Unit (CRU) in The Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister and DE should take further advice on the teacher exception from The Fair Employment and Treatment (NI) Order 1998 in consultation with the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (ECNI).
 7. Cross-sectoral rationalisation of the teacher education colleges. Following the Bain Review consideration should also be given to the teacher training institutions estate. This must include an open discussion of rationalisation, such as integrating St Mary's and Stranmillis into Queen's University Belfast or a possible amalgamation of St Mary's and Stranmillis perhaps modelled upon the example of Liverpool Hope University. Increased sharing will depend on a guaranteed enhancement of student exchanges and the development of arrangements to encourage the sharing of space and resources on degree courses. Rather than duplicating courses within the universities and colleges, there must be different courses offered at each college.
 8. In-service teacher education. Good relations training must be developed to prepare new and existing teachers for working in a shared school. In-service training should consider the role of the Regional Training Unit (RTU), the schools Inspectorate and sectoral representatives.
 9. Initial teacher education. Specific skills training should be developed within the universities and colleges responsible for training teachers to prepare all new teachers for working in a shared society. This must include a student teaching practice policy agreed by DEL, the universities and the Catholic, Controlled, Integrated and Irish Medium sectors so as to guarantee that every new teacher will have had the opportunity to experience teacher practice in schools where the dominant culture is less familiar to them. Increased sharing will depend on a guaranteed enhancement of student exchanges and the development of arrangements to encourage the sharing of space and resources on degree courses. In-service training should consider the role of the Regional Training Unit (RTU), the schools Inspectorate and sectoral representatives.
 10. Formation of a good relation steering group. A good relations steering group should be created to include CRU, Community Relations Council, the universities and key educational stakeholders. This group should be charged with providing advice and support to DE and DEL so as to promote joined-up policy and practice.

Recommendations:

1. An examination and definition of the term 'interface' will be undertaken recognising that there is no longer a simple stereotypical model represented by physical barriers.
2. Existing and potential interfaces will be mapped to include the roles of statutory bodies and service providers. This will provide information which can formulate responses and strategies that improve service provision; examination of the potential of the private sector in relation to provision of housing and engage with the business sector to identify problems and solutions for the delivery of services at interface areas.
3. The government will develop, in partnership with interface communities and other key stakeholders, a long term vision for interface areas. This will acknowledge and address the regeneration of these communities through short, medium and long-term interventions and will ensure a structure for development and delivery of partnership working on interface issues.
4. There will be a commitment to building no more physical barriers and to the eventual removal of these barriers.
5. Consultation on A Shared Future (ASF) highlighted the key role played by young people in both the problem and solution. Initiatives focused and targeted in key areas will provide an ongoing commitment to finding solutions. The Department of Education's Youth Service will provide a strategic lead role in partnership with neighbourhood agencies at interfaces.
6. Interface workers, including youth workers, need acknowledgement and validation of the work they do through training, progression routes and other forms of support. There will be mechanisms put in place which allow links and a support system to be built by and between these workers.
7. The development of good practice models and associated resource materials aimed at advancing ASF objectives will be prioritised.
8. As a catalyst to enacting all of the above Government will work with key stakeholders to host a multi agency conference following the Community Relations Council's (CRC) April conference to bring together all sectors to progress developing a policy approach framework to interface issues. Belfast Interface Project's 'A policy agenda for the interface' will be used as the cornerstone for this debate which will be broadened to include rural and border areas, and implemented across Northern Ireland.
9. Research will be undertaken to identify the links between activity and experience at interfaces and wider social political developments. Intervention to support the quality of life at interfaces will also demand action elsewhere.
10. The Triennial Action Plan will commit to the above recommendations and, in partnership with the Community Relations Council, will follow through on actions emerging and determining a way forward.

Recommendations:

1. Monitoring and evaluation will be recognised as a key part of the policy process so that A Shared Future Policy and Strategic Framework (ASF) can be incrementally improved in the light of developing evidence.
2. The focus should be on the achievement or otherwise of the objectives of ASF. Indicators being developed must be linked to the objectives and vice versa.
3. A number of indicators will form the basis of the Community Relations Council's (CRC) Annual Report and triennial assessment. These will address key attitudinal and behavioural aspects of a culture of tolerance, and pathological signs of intolerance.
4. These indicators, with the agencies involved in parentheses, should be:
 - a. trends in perceptions of the state of 'community/good relations' (Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey, Omnibus);
 - b. 'out-group' attitudes, including vis-à-vis ethnic minorities (social scientists);
 - c. proportion of adult relationships which are mixed (Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA));
 - d. integration in schools, including enrolment in integrated schools and changes in practice in all sectors (Department of Education);
 - e. proportion of 'super-output' areas with no ethno-religious group comprising more than 80 per cent (NISRA);
 - f. number of sectarian interfaces, including 'peace walls' (Northern Ireland Office);
 - g. an analysis of polarisation and co-operation in politics (political scientists)
 - h. rates of sectarian and racist incidents (Police Service for Northern Ireland / Northern Ireland Crime Survey);
 - i. number of national/paramilitary flags and paramilitary/sectarian murals (local authorities / Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE); and
5. The media, including local weeklies, will be used by Departments, CRC and the Challenge Programmes to monitor sectarian, paramilitary and racist activity and as one of the methods used to monitor ASF progress.
6. Success or failure of the policy should not be assessed entirely by quantitative indicators. Research using case-study, semi-structured interview, focus-group and comparative methodologies will be employed to monitor progress.
7. Monitoring and evaluation of ASF will be a complex and developing process, with much uncertainty and scope for perspectival differences, implying a need for a forum bringing together government representatives with non-government organisations (NGO's), practitioners and experts.
8. A structure will be established to track a number of approaches in pilot areas monitoring levels of civic leadership, community tensions and ASF objectives through community led panels to include NGO's and community representatives.
9. The Equality Commission will establish a mechanism to feed data from S75(2) ... the Good Relations duty into the monitoring and evaluation process of ASF.
10. The Equality Commission will establish a mechanism to feed data from S75(2) ... the Good Relations duty into the monitoring and evaluation process of ASF.
 - j. public order disputes including controversial parades and protests (Parades Commission, PSNI);
 - k. housing segregation patterns now and in the future e.g. Titanic Quarter, Crumlin Road site (NIHE, Census);
 - l. paramilitary activity (PSNI);
 - m. access to public space (local authorities);
 - n. development of new practice (CRC).

Recommendations:

1. The Department of Education as key agency for young people in Northern Ireland will provide a lead role in the progression of A Shared Future's (ASF) objectives. It will provide support and strategic co-ordination to all organisations working with young people and, in particular, to voluntary and community agencies working at neighbourhood level.
2. Government will provide appropriate resourcing for the move from the policy to the practicality of youth work delivering ASF's objectives. Programmes will need provision for short-term funds for diversionary programmes; others will need core and secure funding for at least 5 years based on the philanthropic-style of 1-3-5 year assessment.
3. An intermediary body, such as the Community Relations Council (CRC), will be given responsibility to deal with sourcing for funding of individual projects in partnership with the Youth Council and the Department of Education. This body will act as an intermediating body, providing guidance for projects and sourcing alternative funds, while also supporting smaller projects which will eventually be mainstreamed into the Government's Triennial Action Plan (TAP).
4. A scoping exercise of available and existing resources and programmes promoting good practice in relation to ASF will be prioritised. An overview of government policy will include key stakeholders such as the Northern the Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People (NICCY) and the Children's Law Centre.
5. Young people will be involved at every level of the decision making process. This involvement should not be in token gestures, but in real engagement and in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which requires Governments to involve young people in all decisions being made about them. One opportunity to embed this ethos will be through the new council structures following the Review of Public Administration (RPA). Another opportunity is via the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy which includes the extension of life chances for children and young people as a key theme. Local authority Shadow Youth Councils also have a crucial role to play in the delivery of ASF for young people.
6. Opportunities to develop pilot programmes encouraging Good Relations should be identified, developed and delivered to young people who are out of school or who are unemployed. The Jobskills, Jobskills Modern Apprenticeships and New Deal programmes will formally integrate ASF initiatives into its programme.
7. A media campaign aimed at young people, made with the help of young people, will be developed and delivered. The plan should be aggressive and inventive.
8. There will be support for alternative youth facilities, to include art and sports; music and drama; non traditional skills development etc. Activities such as alcohol-free out of hours venues, midnight football and the Women's Tech.
9. The Children & Young Peoples 10 year strategy will embed the objectives of ASF at its core and be resolutely committed to the achievement of all the principles contained in the UNCRC.
10. Involving parents is an imperative issue and should start with the pre-school years. Parents will be supported to become more confident in fulfilling their responsibilities in a difficult and demanding role. Every effort will be made to enhance programmes that support good relations in parenting programmes and state funding should support these efforts.