



IVEA

2009 Summary Report
on
Youth Work Provision
In Ireland

Contents

1 Overview

1.1 Purpose

1.2 Methodology

1.3 Scope

2 Voluntary Youth Work Activity

2.1 No. of Volunteers and Young People engaged in Voluntary Youth Work Groups Nationally

2.2 Breakdown of Voluntary Youth Groups per VEC area

2.3 Types of Voluntary Youth Groups Nationally

3 Youth Work Projects

3.1 Overview of Y.W provision

3.2 Mapping existing Yth Work services

3.3 Types of Youth Work funded Nationally

3.4 Total no. of Youth Work projects per VEC area

3.5 Types of Projects per VEC area

4 Summary of Key Youth Work Issues Arising within VEC areas

5 Appendix – Contact Details Youth Officers

Foreword

This report aims to highlight the wealth and diversity of youth work provision throughout the country. It is an initial step in highlighting the potential capacity of VEC's to develop and facilitate coordinating functions accorded to them under the Youth Work Act 2001. However this report also exposes the complexity of a sector that has multiple funding agencies and reporting Departments. While the historical location of Youth Work within the Department of Education, for the last number of years, ensured that the educational principal of youth work in a non-formal, voluntary setting was protected, it is anticipated that the move into the Office of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs will ensure a more co-ordinated approach to the delivery of youth work services and will provide strategic opportunities in planning youth work services into the future.

This report was compiled by Ruth Griffin Co. Cork VEC, Trevor Sweetman Sligo/Leitrim VEC and Alison Fox Wicklow VEC. Situation assessments in Chapter Four were prepared by individual youth officers.

Data herein aims to be as correct as possible however due to the diversity of provision some omissions or errors may exist.

1 Overview

1.1 Purpose

This audit of existing youth work provision arose out of the appointment of the VEC Youth Officers in 2008 as part of the implementation of the Youth Work Act 2001.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a legal framework for the provision of youth work programmes and services by the Minister, the Vocational Education Committees (VECs) and by National and Regional Youth Organisations.

The principal features of the Act are:

- To define Youth Work in a clear and concise manner
- To detail policy, budget, research, monitoring and assessment function of the Minister for Education
- To define the function of Vocational Educational Committees regarding Youth Work, particularly the procedures, planning and prioritising of funds and the reporting on the provision of Youth Work programmes and services
- To establish a special Youth Work Committee in each VEC area
- To provide for the structure of the National Youth Work Advisory Committee
- To formalise the allocation of grants for Youth Work
- To establish Voluntary Youth Councils to represent the needs and demands of the voluntary sector at local level and
- The appointment of a National Assessor of Youth Work to ensure the best possible use of public money in youth work programmes and services.

The appointment of the VEC Youth Officer acknowledges and positions VEC's to take on the functions accorded to them under the Youth Work Act 2001. These functions include that 'the Vocational Education Committees are given statutory responsibility for the development of youth work in their areas. It is proposed that the VECs must prepare a Development Plan for youth work for a three-year period. The Plan is then submitted to the Minister for funding and the Minister may or may not choose to amend the Plan. At local level, the VEC must ensure co-ordination of youth work programmes and services with other educational programmes provided for young people'. (Treacey 2006)

The functions of the role are identified within the Youth Work Act 2001 and these are primarily to –

- Draft a 3yr youth work development plan within the VEC region
- Prepare an annual report and cause an evaluation to be made of youth work programmes and services in the county
- Co-ordinate plans, proposals and activities with approved National Youth Work organisations, designate local voluntary youth work organisations & authorised organisations within the VEC area.
- Make recommendations on grant applications, registration and project allocations

- Manage the appointment of the Youth Work Committee & the election process of the Voluntary Youth Council

The Act also makes provision regarding VECs that:

- VECs must ensure that there is adequate provision of youth work programmes and services in co-ordination with voluntary youth organisations
- VECs will have to prepare a three year development plan for their administrative areas
- VECs will be able to grant, withdraw or reduce financial assistance to Youth Work Organisations
- VECs will be able to arrange for the provision of Youth Work programmes and services where they are not being provided.

It is in this regard and bearing in mind the new functions of the VEC's that the preliminary task Youth Officers undertook was an initial audit of existing youth work provision nationally in order to contextualise the current provision of youth work.

1.2 Methodology

This is the first time an audit of this nature has been undertaken.

Many, but by no means all VEC's, are responsible for administering funding to youth organisations on behalf of Government departments, these include in the main – Special Project for Youth funding (SPY) and Young People Facilities and Services Fund (both Office of the Minister for Children & Youth Affairs) but can also include Dept. Community Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs for Community Based Drugs Initiative's on behalf of the Regional and Local Drugs Task Forces and other initiatives such as Dormant Accounts. This funding is mainly for disadvantaged youth projects.

The second area of funding is for mainstream or voluntary youth work initiatives whereby the VEC's administer on behalf of the Office of the Minister for Children & Youth Affairs, The Local Youth Club Grant Scheme.

In compiling this audit each of the VEC's were circulated with two templates that recognised both mainstream/voluntary youth work and also paid projects.

The template for voluntary activity recorded

- ◆ Type of Group
- ◆ Affiliated Organisation (if any)
- ◆ Number of Young People
- ◆ Number of Volunteers

The information provided was submitted on the basis of either voluntary youth groups registering with their local VEC or through the youth club grant scheme application process.

The template for disadvantaged/paid projects recorded

- ◆ Project Type
- ◆ Funding Line

◆ Affiliated Organisation (if applicable)

The information provided was submitted based on the Youth Officers knowledge of their local area and was backed up by information available from the Youth Affairs Section on Youth Information Centres and Special Projects for Youth and also the National Youth Justice Strategy 2008-2010 which lists all Garda Diversion Projects. Participant analysis figures were unavailable to VEC's except in the case of Special Projects for Youth as not all paid projects would come under the remit of the VEC's.

This presents challenges for the future in developing a co-ordinated approach to the delivery of youth work in geographic areas, however this is an initial attempt to present in as far as possible a first indicator to youth work provision on a national basis.

1.3 Scope

There are a certain number of limitations to the study which are identified throughout, however this highlights the complexities of the youth work sector and the different approaches adopted historically by individual VEC's and hence inherited by individual Youth Officers. In gathering the data the parameters were left as broad as possible to capture the range and scope of youth work activity in all VEC's.

There are thirty three VEC's in membership of the IVEA, the umbrella body of the VEC's, however only findings from 30 VEC'S are included herein. Omissions include – City of Dublin VEC, Longford VEC & Kildare VEC.

With regards to City of Dublin VEC they are much more developed in terms of youth work provision and already have a history of documenting youth service provision in their areas. It was also felt that including Dublin City may skew the results. Neither Kildare VEC nor Longford VEC had a Youth Officer in place at the time of the audit. Longford have since appointed a Youth Officer.

The audit took place from January 2009 to March 2009.

The report consists of three main data reports

1. Voluntary Youth Work
2. Disadvantaged/Paid Youth Work
3. Situation Assessments of individual VEC areas.

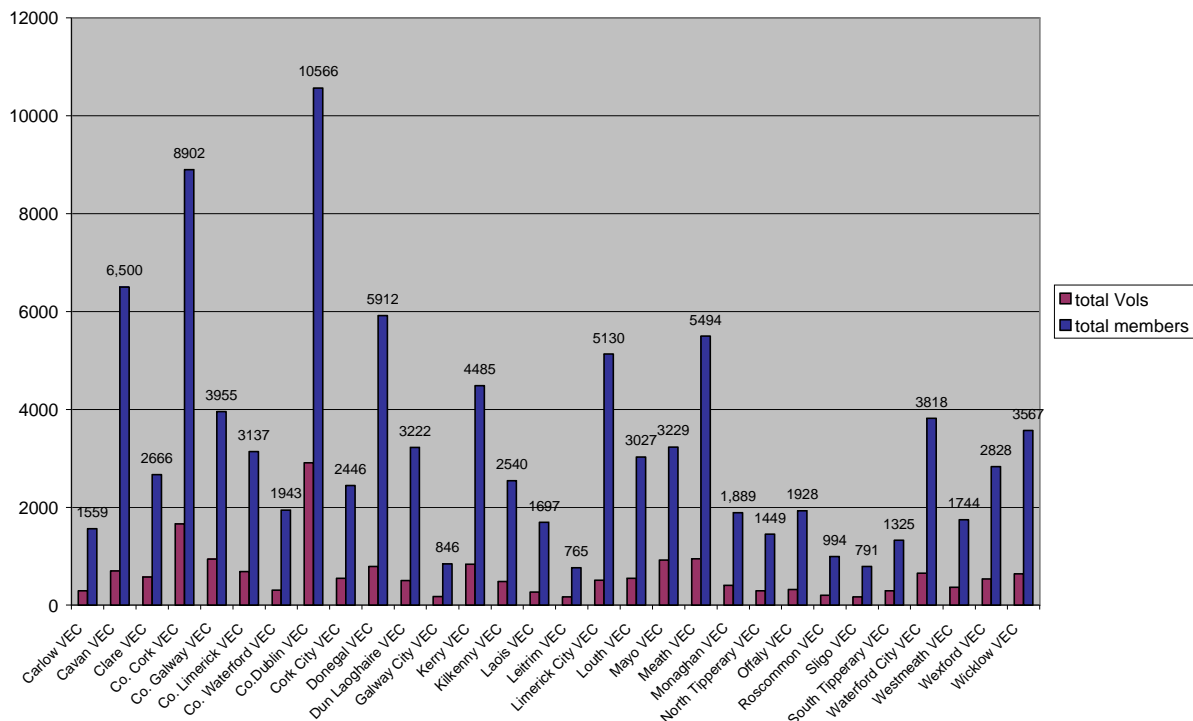
2 Voluntary Youth Work Activity

2.1 Volunteers and Young People engaged in Voluntary Youth Work Groups Nationally

Historically volunteerism has been the backbone of youth work in Ireland. The figures in this section are based on voluntary youth groups either registered or in receipt of local youth club grant through the VEC's. The figures gathered indicate that there are currently 18,640 volunteers engaged in voluntary youth work and over 2,139 voluntary youth groups with 97,354 young people involved.

However in 'Young People in Contemporary Ireland' Kevin Lalor, Aine de Roiste and Maurice Devlin, Gill and Macmillian, 2007 they state "It is estimated that there are some 40,000 adult volunteers in youth work in Ireland (NYCI,2006a)..... research suggests that roughly a fifth to a quarter of teenagers participate in youth work services, through membership or regular attendances at youth groups or projects, with the pattern varying something by gender and age (see Cunningham 2001; de Roiste and Dinneen 2005)." This highlights that while the VEC's engage with a significant number of voluntary youth groups there is still potentially a lot more youth groups that go unrecognized.

Total number of volunteers and Youth Group Members per VEC area



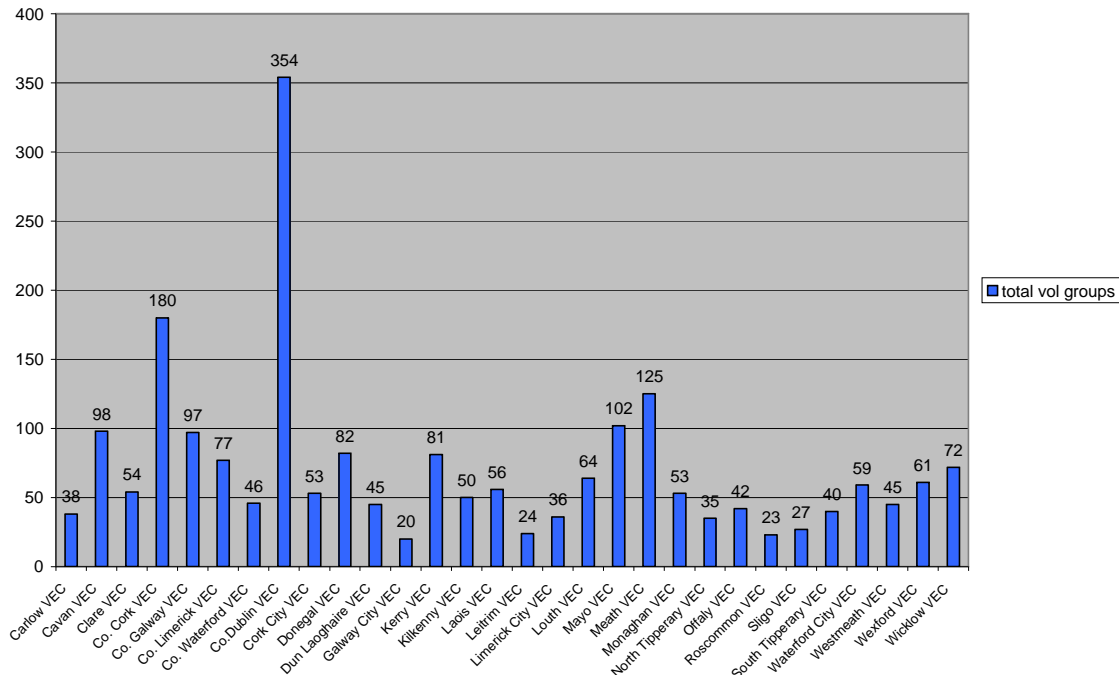
2.2 Breakdown of Voluntary Youth groups per VEC area

In conducting this audit, one of the challenges in presenting the findings was the huge disparity around what was regarded as youth work or a youth organisation by individual VEC's. In gathering the data the parameters were left as broad as possible to capture the range and scope of voluntary youth work activity in all VEC's. The numbers identified below are not absolute. For example not all VEC's fund Community Games groups, or are youth wings of groups such as Order of Malta, Red Cross etc. recognised as youth work groups by all VEC's.

The benefit of this report highlights the uniqueness of each individual VEC's and the existing flexibility in terms of addressing needs on an individual area basis. It also highlights the huge strength that volunteers and voluntary youth services bring to local communities and each county.

It is important to recognise in viewing the figures available that some Youth Officers will register all youth provision in their area while others may register or fund groups in strict accordance of the definition of Youth Work presented in the Youth Work Act.

Number of Voluntary Youth Groups per VEC area



2.3 Types of Voluntary Youth Groups

On receipt of the data from each of the VEC's the traditional youth organisations appeared and interestingly what emerged was a very significant miscellaneous category. Rather than loose this information under one very large category it was broken down into issue types i.e. Disability, Arts, Faith, and Independent and then Miscellaneous which included groups who were affiliated NYCI member organisations but the numbers were too small to give individual breakdown of each organisation.

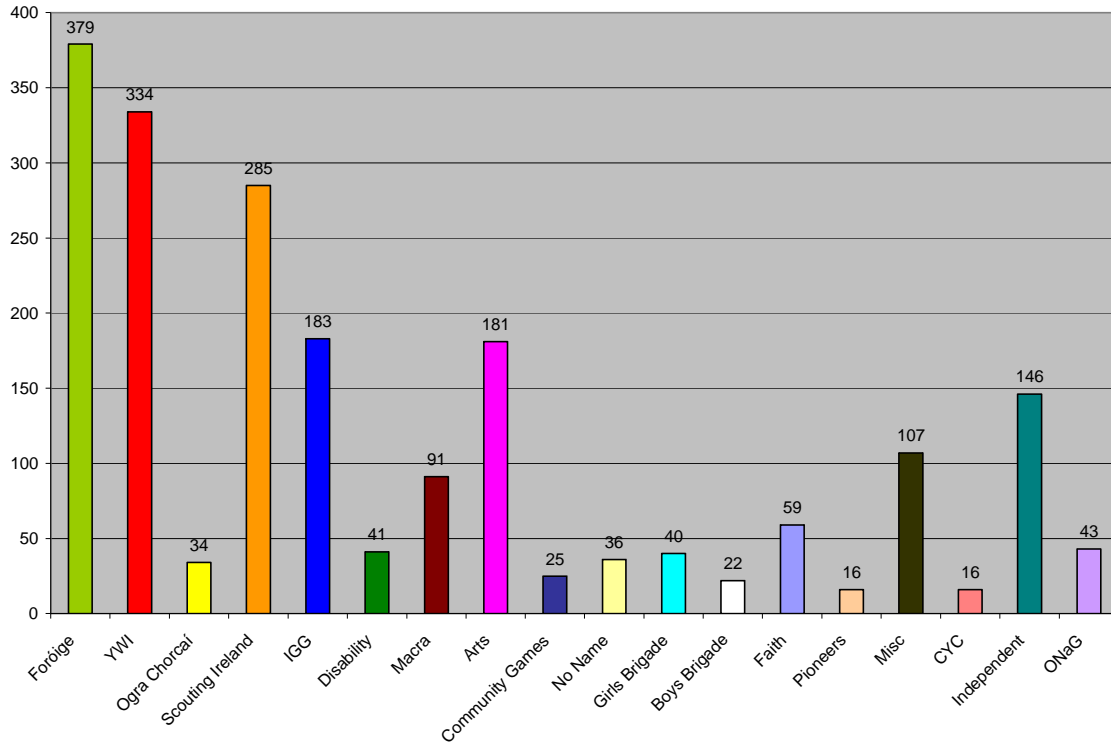
Of note was -

- ◆ Disability category included a cross section of groups ranging from Special Olympics, Spirit (Irish Wheelchair Association), Muscular Dystrophy and Arch Clubs
- ◆ Arts Category included – youth theatres, marching bands, pipe bands, rock bands, youth choirs, arts and crafts groups
- ◆ Faith Category included - Church of Ireland Youth Dept. Presbyterian Youth Movement, Church of the Redeemers
- ◆ Independent Category included - independent non-affiliated youth groups which on the most part were linked to community councils etc.
- ◆ Miscellaneous Category included – Order of Malta, Red Cross etc.

While some the figures represented below may appear inaccurate for instance Community Games, whereby information on their website indicate there are over 800 community games groups (www.communitygames.ie). The figures presented represent groups those registered with their local VEC in 2008 or received funding under the local youth clubs grant scheme in 2007/08. The broad spectrum of groups highlights the complexities of the sector and also the limitations on resources.

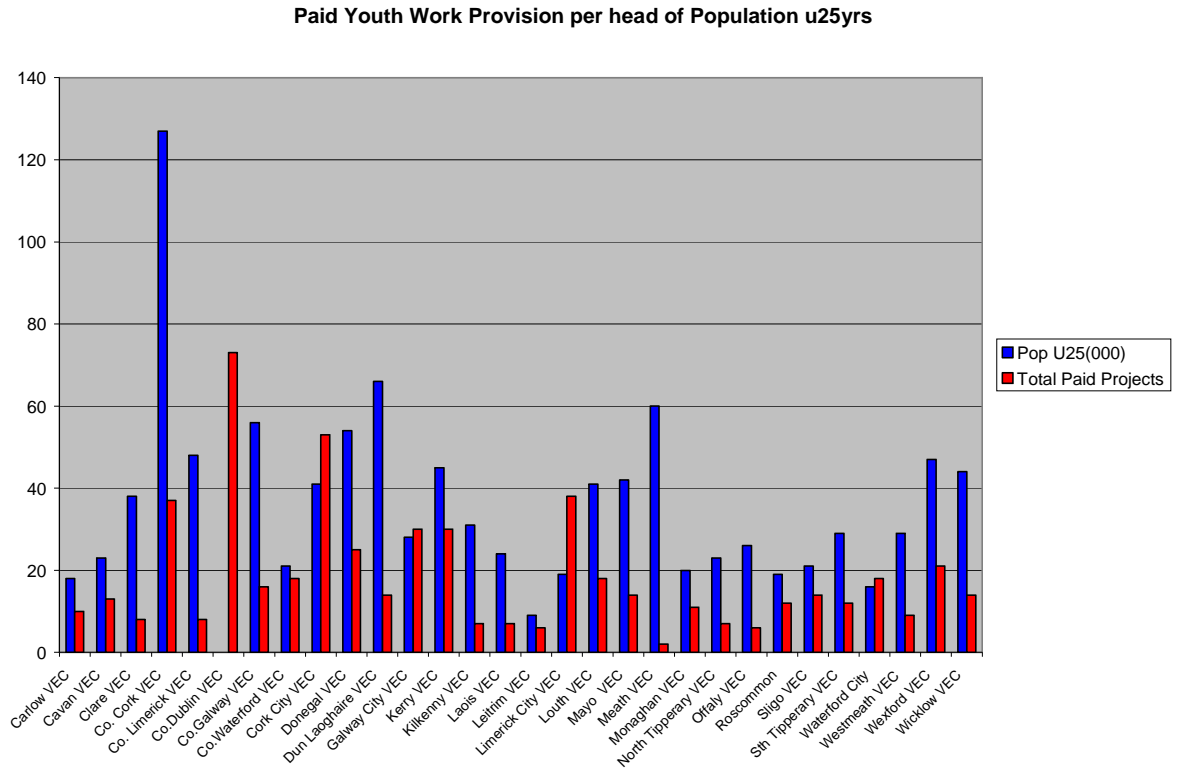
In 2007 the total amount available under the Local Youth Club Grant was €1,600,003. The inadequacy of this amount based on VEC figures of 2,139 voluntary groups nationally means that there was on average a total of €748 available to each voluntary youth work group.

The chart below indicates the total number of voluntary groups of National Voluntary Youth Work organisations that are funded or registered locally with the VEC.



3 Youth Work Projects

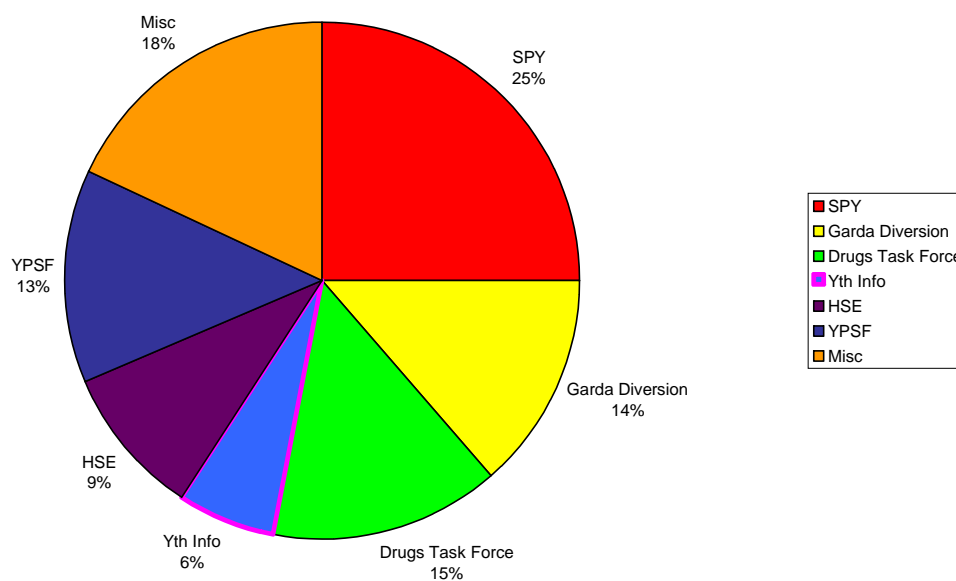
3.1 Overview of Youth Work Provision



3.2 Types of Youth Work Funded Nationally

In compiling the data below there some discrepancies due to an number of factors –

- a. Youth Information Centres – Department figures indicate that there are 24 funded Centres under the 2007 grant scheme. However VEC figures indicate there are over 36 centres this may be due to the fact that some have evolved to incorporate outreach or satellite centres which are serviced through the youth information officer dividing their time or where a community employment scheme is in operation which has allowed the service to expand.
- b. SPY – Some Projects listed below are primarily funded through SPY but may also involve other funding lines or in other instances be just one-off SPY grant
- c. Youth Arts – While a number of Youth Arts projects were identified in particular Youth Theatres, they had multiple funding sources so no clear funding line could be attributed. Youth Theatres were named but were funded under SPY as in Galway, Waterford and Limerick but in other instances youth arts were funded under County Council funding through the Arts Office.



The Youth Work Projects identified above are managed in the main by seven agencies

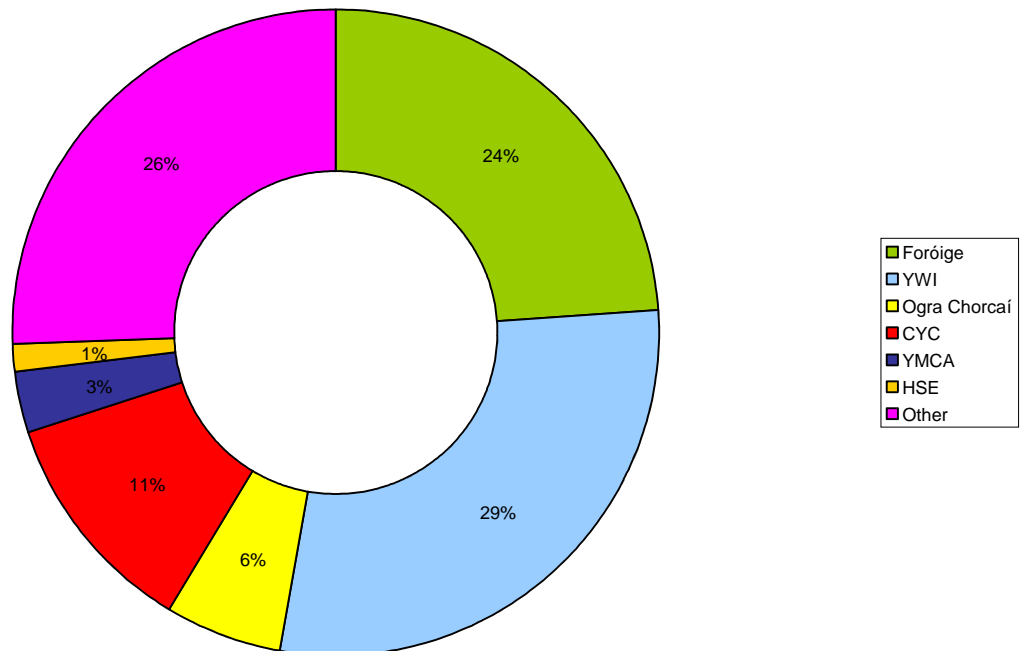
- ◆ Foróige
- ◆ Youth Work Ireland
- ◆ Ogra Chorcaí

- ◆ CYC
- ◆ YMCA
- ◆ HSE
- ◆ Other

A breakdown of management of projects by organisations is available below. Interestingly because Ogra Chorcaí is based primarily in Cork City and county and similarly CYC is primarily in Dublin and parts of Wicklow and YMCA operates primarily in Cork, Dublin & Donegal this represents 21% of management of youth work provision while Foróige and Youth Work Ireland manage 24% and 29%. This means that there is a very significant percentage of almost 26% that is provided through 'Others'.

The 'Others' category is quite significant not just in terms of the percentage but on analysis it highlights a broad category of youth work that is provided through specialised youth organisations such as National Association for Youth Drama (NAYD) and National Association for Traveller Training Centres (NATTC) but also Community Development Projects and Partnership Companies in terms of Youth Cafes, Youth Workers and general support to rural voluntary youth groups and associations. County Councils also provide funding and support or manage youth projects such as Youth Arts projects and Theatres but also increasingly a number of citizenship projects which link in with Comhairle na nÓg or enhance existing youth participation projects.

% Breakdown of Management of Paid Projects by Organisation



3.3 Mapping of Youth Work Projects

The map over aims to give a geographic overview of the spread of youth work projects. The mapping includes

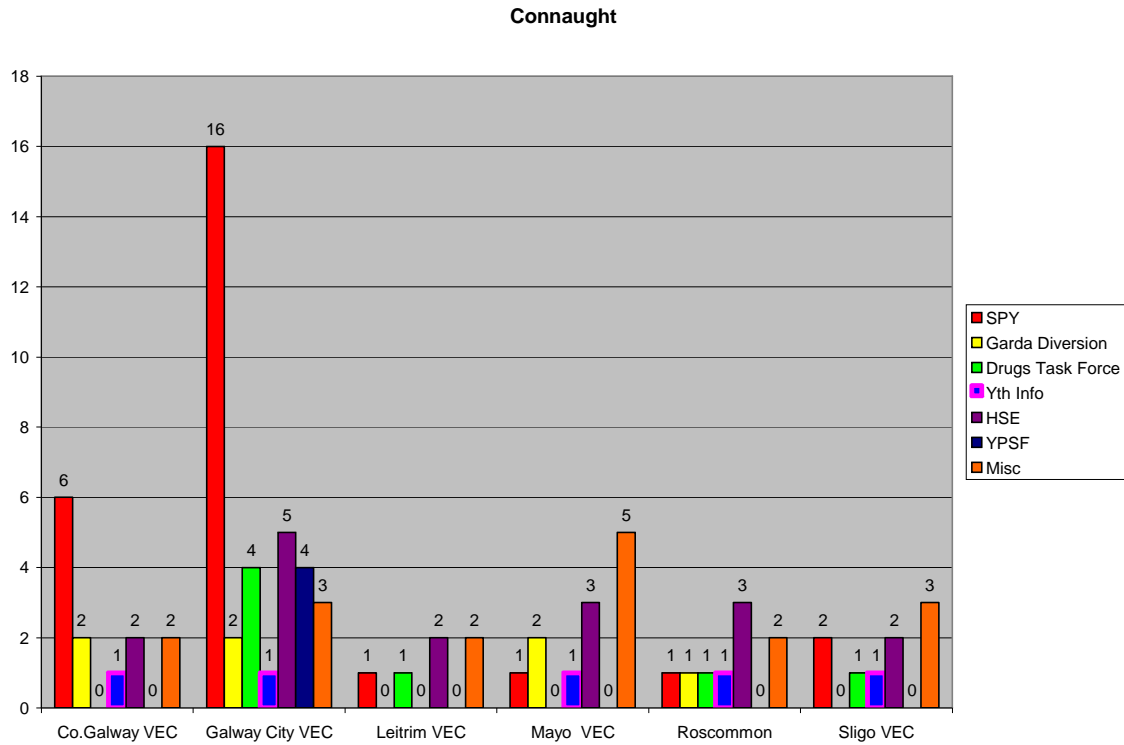
- ◆ Special Projects for Youth
- ◆ Youth Information Centres
- ◆ Garda Diversion Projects

Only these three types of projects are mapped as they are the most mainstream types of youth work projects. But also there is no national listing of Community Based Drugs Initiatives and also the miscellaneous category of funding is too large and diverse to map. Mapping doesn't include projects in the main cities – Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Galway. In many instances there are some Special Project for Youth Initiatives that are county wide or provide a rural outreach service and therefore is difficult to map. However the map gives an indication to the geographic spread of youth work provision.



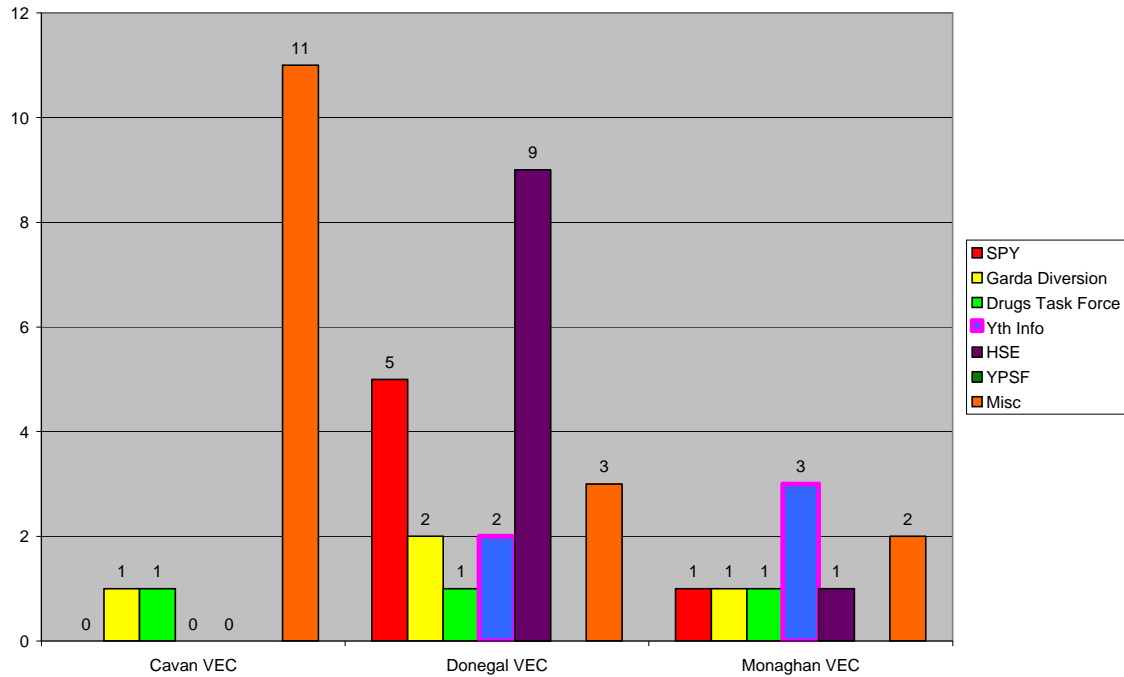
3.4 Types of Projects Nationally

Outlined in this section are the types of youth work projects in each VEC area. It is important to recognise that the VEC is not responsible for co-ordinating all of those projects in that area. It is only in some instances that the VEC will administer for funding.



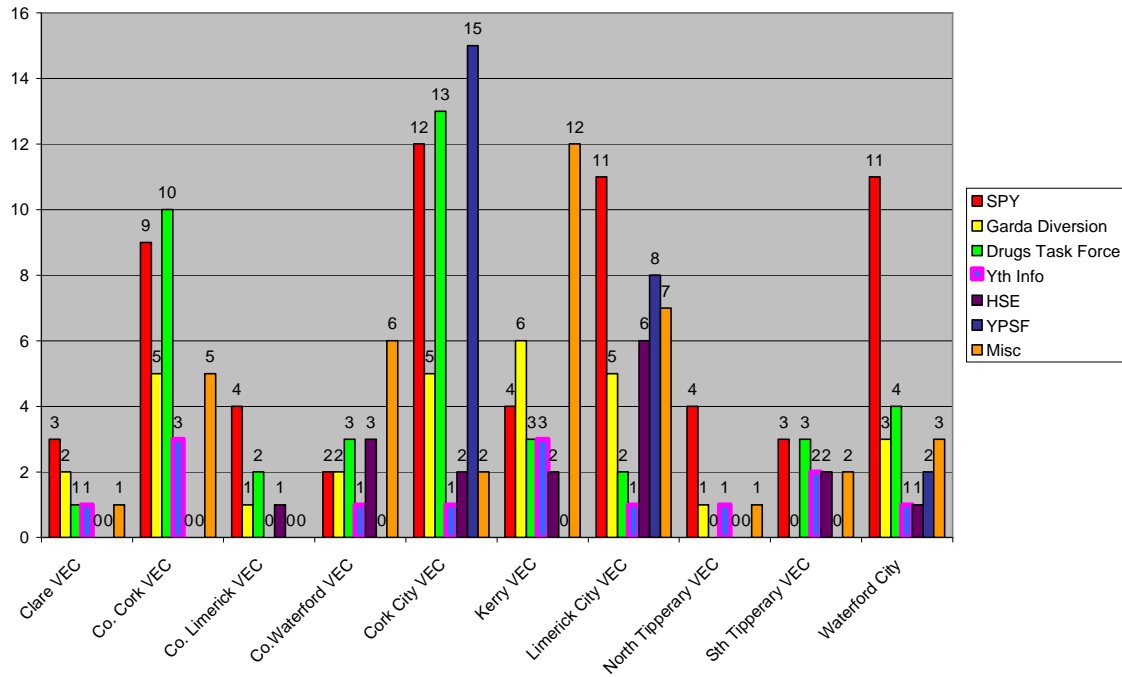
Surprisingly in Connaught for the population and size of Galway city there are only 2 Garda diversion projects while in other much smaller towns across the country there is the equivalent number. However on the other hand the HSE have been very supportive of developing youth services in Galway City in comparison to other cities across the country which don't seem to have the same level of number of HSE projects respectively. Meanwhile there is a severe lack of Garda diversion projects in general in the West of the country this is extremely evident on the map on the previous page.

Ulster



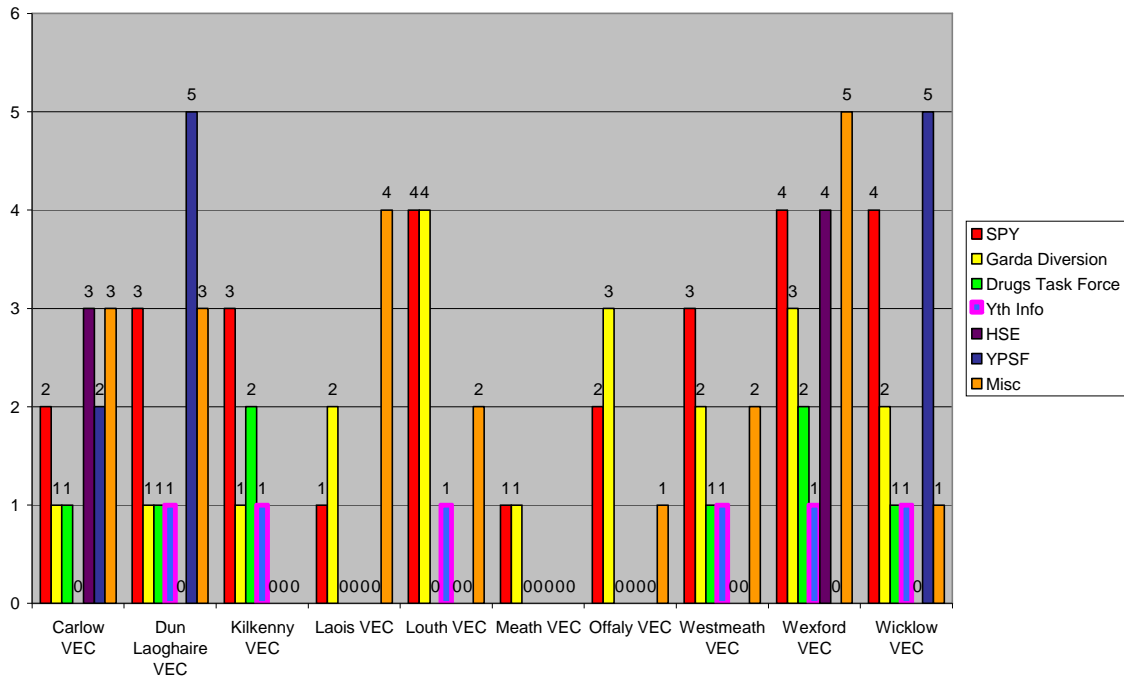
Alarming is the dearth of youth work provision in Co. Cavan by way of mainstream funding, there is very little being provided. There are no Special Projects for Youth or youth information centres. The youth work that is being funded is primarily under the miscellaneous category which includes a number of Fás run youth projects. Donegal interestingly in comparison to the rest of the country has a very high percentage of HSE funded or led youth work projects. Youth work in the border areas has been hit in recent times with the ending of Peace 2 funding where projects were not mainstreamed at the end of the funding stream.

Munster



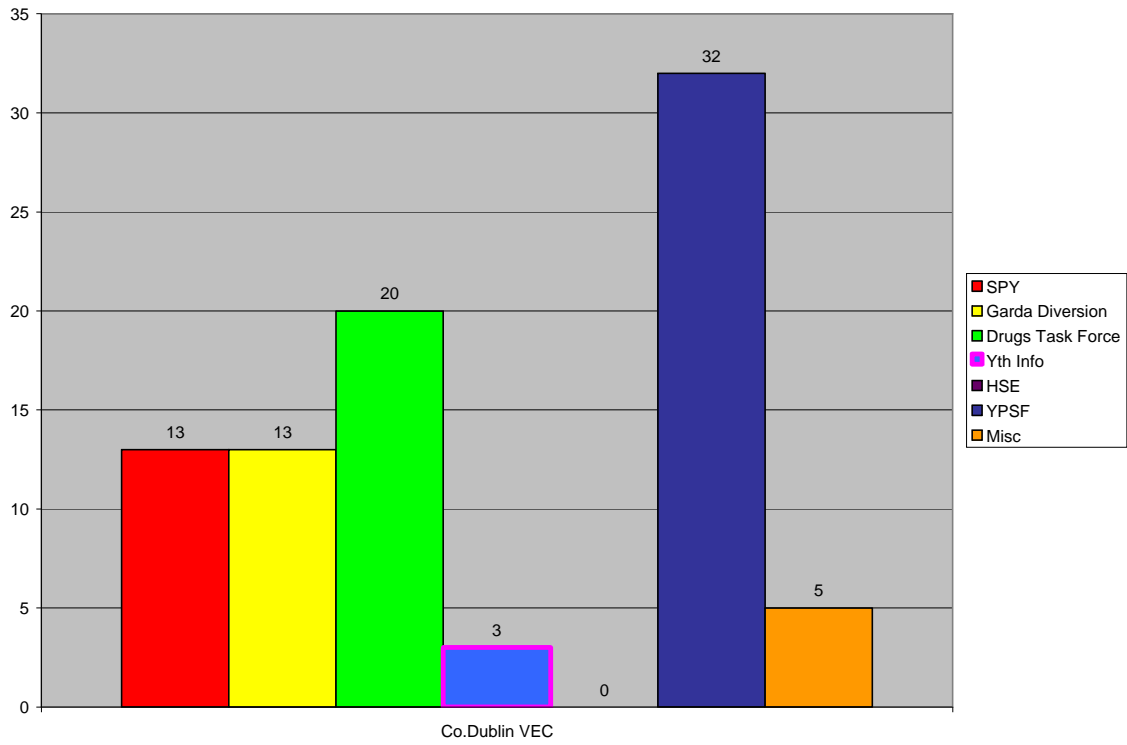
In comparison to the rest of the country Munster appears to have a significant proportion of youth work provision, however this is disguised by the fact that there are three main cities – Cork City, Waterford City and Limerick City all with significant youth populations and areas of high levels of social and economic disadvantage. However on the other hand in Munster there are vast geographic areas experiencing rural isolation with incumbent social problems and challenges. Interestingly Kerry has the highest number of Garda diversion projects – greater even than the cities. Co. Cork has the highest youth population nationally outside of Dublin but comparatively has significantly lower levels of youth work provision per head of population.

Leinster (excluding Dublin)



Similarly to Connaught a number of counties in Leinster still have no Community Based Drugs Initiatives, this includes – Laois, Louth, Meath and Offaly. Both Meath and Laois in recent times have seen a significant growth in population and in the coming years will see an even greater youth population emerge. There is a serious lack of youth work infrastructure to facilitate young people's personal and social development and the provision of an out of school service in communities. The lack of mainstream youth work projects appears to be subsidised by miscellaneous projects which includes funding from dormant accounts, much of which is one-off by nature.

Dublin



4. Summary of Key Youth Work Issues arising in VEC areas

As stated in Chapter one, the Youth Work Act, 2001 presents a clear framework for the development and co-ordination of youth work at a local level. The lack of full commencement of the Act has presented considerable issues for the sector. In the current economic climate, the role of the VECs is more vital than ever in bringing the youth work providers, both paid and voluntary, together to look at how best utilise resources for positive outcomes for young people. With the delay in commencement, it is vital to look at mechanisms to its implementation within the spirit of the Act, to provide both support and accountability within the youth work sector in Ireland.

A. Coordination of youth work

Although resourcing of the sector is an on-going issue, there is a key role for the Youth Officer to bring service providers together to look at how we can make optimum use of existing resources and co-ordinate services for the better outcomes for young people. Whilst competition for funding is increasing, if providers can work more closely together, then the sustained delivery of services can be enhanced.

Over the coming years, VECs will become increasingly instrumental in how youth services are developed at a local level. Networking, building strategic links with other agencies and liaison with organisations in the voluntary and community sector has been a pivotal part of the VEC Youth Officer's role to date. In particular, the ongoing development of linkages with youth work organisations at both a local and national level has supported the development of youth work in VEC areas. The ongoing identification of gaps in service and development of possible responses to these gaps has also been a key feature of the work. As a result, the VECs are well positioned to continue in a leading role around the coordination, support and monitoring of youth work at local level.

B. Volunteer support

It is widely recognised that the majority of youth work in Ireland is delivered by voluntary youth organisations and volunteers. The last number of years has brought increasing challenges to the volunteer youth sector. Changes in lifestyles and increased measures around child protection have created challenges regarding recruitment and retention of volunteers. In addition to this, increased costs in rent and insurance have further exaggerated challenges. Volunteers find they are spending increasing amount of time fundraising rather than engagement with young people. Whilst the Local Voluntary Youth Club Grant Scheme gives much needed funding to groups, this is usually not enough to cover basic running costs.

The role of the Youth Officer has included site visits to clubs and groups which has highlighted the need for increased supports for volunteers in relation to issues such as funding and training (ongoing as opposed to once-off). This is especially highlighted for those non-affiliated groups who have no national support.

C. Vision of Youth Work

In some areas, it was highlighted that the issue of a lack of vision of youth work has dampened both development and also the nature of the sector's response to the various needs of young people. There is a need to bring the variety of service providers together to look at developing a united vision which would feed into any future development plans at a local level. The role of the Youth Officer could be key in this role, facilitating this discussion and coordinating service providers to look collectively in responding to needs, etc. Also, it is necessary to spend time with projects to examine models of youth work practice and how this can be articulated within the work.

D. Funding

The lack of adequate funding for the development of youth work is an ongoing issue. Youth services and groups are consistently under-funded and under pressure to deliver services and programmes that meet the needs of young people in their area. The recent cutbacks will put service providers under increased pressure and further cutbacks will undoubtedly result in a decrease in services to young people. In an environment which is currently under-served as is, this will be felt very strongly indeed.

There is also the remaining issue of one-worker projects, there is a need to finalise up-grading all one worker projects to two-worker as previously agreed. Alongside this, there are a number of successful pilot projects that need to be mainstreamed to ensure continued service provision.

In addition, there is the issue of responding to gaps in services and to always be looking at new and innovative ways of engaging young people in an ever changing environment. With the recent economic downturn there is already the issue of youth unemployment which is increasing. Youth service providers can play a key role in engaging and supporting these young people.

Also identified was evidence of a disproportionate spread in funding of youth work across the country, with some areas having little or no investment over the past number of years.

E. Reporting

The issue of multiple reporting structures and mechanisms is an ongoing issue within the sector. There is a need to look at how to streamline the reporting requirements for youth projects and organisations, particularly when projects are in receipt of funding from a range of sources. This issue may be exacerbated when, for example, a project must report to both their local VEC as the channel of funding, but also to a government department, each of whom may have different requirements.

F. Rural isolation / transport

Within rural, less populated areas the issue of mobility and access to services and facilities for young people is a huge concern to local communities. There are significant pockets of young people across Ireland who are rurally isolated, with a lack of any services or support. This, combined with the lack of transport, further marginalises this group.

G. Facilities

Although in some urban areas there has been the development of purpose-built youth centres, in most areas there is a lack of adequate premises for youth work to take place. In order to respond in a meaningful way to the needs of young people, there is a requirement to address this gap and develop adequate youth facilities.

H. Other issues

Alongside the issues above, some other issues identified that directly affect young people are as follows:

- Mental health and suicide
- Youth unemployment
- Drug / alcohol misuse
- Bullying
- Early school leaving
- Engagement in criminal activity
- Gaps in provision to minority identity young people
- Engagement with older teenagers.

5 Appendix

Youth Officer Contact Details

| LAST NAME | FIRST NAME | VEC | ADDRESS | EMAIL | CONTACT NO. |
|-----------|------------|---------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Bane | Seamus | Co. Clare VEC | Adult Education Centre, Clonroad Business Park, Ennis, Co. Clare | seamus.bane@gmail.com | Direct: 065 6897619 065 6824819 |
| Boland | Padraig | Co. Offaly | Co. Offaly VEC, Administrative Offices O'Connor Square, Tullamore, Co. Offaly. | pboland@offalyvec.ie | 057 – 9349400 087 – 1265372 |
| | | Co. Longford VEC | Co. Longford VEC, Battery Road, Longford. | | 043 – 34021 |
| Crowley | Aisling | Dun Laoghaire VEC | Dun Laoghaire VEC, Century Court, 100, Upper Georges Street, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. | acrowley@dlvec.ie | 01-2147200 |
| Cullen | Patricia | Co. Laois VEC | Portlaoise College Mountrath Road Portlaoise Co. Laois | pcullen@portlaoisecollege.ie | 087- 7791796 |
| Donohoe | Mairead | Co. Carlow VEC | Co. Carlow VEC, Administrative Offices, Athy Road, Co. Carlow | mdonohoe@carlowvec.ie | 059 – 9138583 |
| Duane | Lorraine | North Tipperary VEC | Lifelong Learning Service, Martyr's | LorraineDuane@lllvec.ie | 067 – 31845 |

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Road, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary | | |
| Dwane | Jackie | Co. Limerick | Co. Limerick VEC, Marshal House, Dooradoyle Road, Co. Limerick | jdwane@limerickvec.ie | 086 – 6098042 061 - 442100 |
| Farrelly | John | CDYSB | City of Dublin Youth Service Board, 70, Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4. | j.farrelly@cdysb.ie | 01 - 4320100 |
| Finnigan | Majella | Co.Wexford VEC | Ardcavan Business Park, Ardcavan, Wexford | majellafinnegan@cowexfordvec.ie | 053 - 23799 |
| Fitzgerald | Martin | Co. Waterford | Co. Waterford VEC, Administrative Offices, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford | mfitzgerald@wd-vec.ie | 058-41780 086- 3858781 |
| Fox | Maria | Co. Westmeath VEC | Co. Westmeath VEC, Administrative Offices. Marlinstown Office Park, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath | mfox@westmeathvec.ie | 044 – 9394019 086 – 3839451 044 - 9348389 |
| Fox | Alison | Co.Wicklow VEC | Co. Wicklow VEC Administrative Offices, PO BOX 15, Church Street, Wicklow. | afox@wicklowvec.ie | 0404-32657 |
| Geary | Tony | City of Cork VEC | City of Cork VEC, Administrative Offices, 21, Lavitts Quay, Cork | tgeary@corkvec.ie | 021 – 4273377 |
| Gough | Joe | City of Waterford VEC | Waterford Youth Committee Ozanam | joegough@wyc.ie www.wyc.ie | 051 – 874911 051 – 874007 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | Street, Waterford. | | |
| Griffin | Ruth | Co. Cork | Co. Cork VEC, Yeats House Barrack Sq Ballincollig Cork. | rgriffin@cocorkvec.ie | 021 – 4665008 087.613230 9 |
| Healy | Brian | CDYSB | City of Dublin Youth Service Board, 70, Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4. | brian.healy@cdysb.cdvec.ie | 01 - 4321100 |
| Kavanagh | Lisa | South Tipperary VEC | South Tipperary VEC, Administrativ e Offices, Western Road, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. | lkavanagh@tippsouthvec.ie | 052 – 34347 086 – 8263157 052 - 21067 |
| Kelly | Michael | Roscommo n VEC | Youth Officer Roscommon VEC, Castle Court House, Castle Street, Roscommon Town. | mkellymoore@yahoo.co.uk | 086- 3840789 090- 6634189 |
| Kelly | Róisín | Co. Dublin VEC | Collinstown Park Community College, Rowlagh, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, | roisin.kelly@edu.codubvec.ie | 086 – 6013883 467 – 5751 |
| Mac Entee | Martin | Co. Dublin VEC | Unit 2, Mainscourt, 23 Main Street Swords, Co. Dublin | martin.macentee@edu.codubvec.i e | 01 – 8405100 |
| Mc Ellin | Davnet | City of Galway VEC | City of Galway VEC, Administrativ e Offices, Island House, Cathedral Square, Galway. | davnet.mcellin@cgvec.ie | 091-567194 091 - 562292 |
| Mc Intyre | Maureen | Cavan VEC | Co. Cavan VEC, Administrativ e Offices, | mmcintyre@cavanvec.ie | 087 – 2954964 049 - 4331044 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|--------|--------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | Keadue, Co. Cavan | | |
| Mc Mahon | Elma | Meath VEC | Co. Meath VEC Administrative Offices, Abbey Road, Navan, Co. Meath | elma.mcmahon@meathvec.ie | 046 - 9068200 |
| Mc Veigh | Jim | Co. Dublin | Co. Dublin VEC, Administrative Offices 1 Tuansgate, Belgard Sq East, Tallaght, Dublin 24. | J.McVeigh@codublinvec.ie | 01-4529600 |
| McCabe | Maeve | Monaghan VEC | Co. Monaghan VEC VEC Administrative Centre, Market Street, Monaghan. | youth@monaghanvec.ie | 047-30888 |
| Mooney | Mary | CDYSB | City of Dublin Youth Service Board, 70, Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4. | | 01 - 4321100 |
| Muldoon | Paddy | Co. Donegal VEC | Administrative Offices, Ard O'Donnell, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal. | paddymuldoon@donegalvec.ie | 074- 9161600 087- 9213299 |
| O'Connor | Karina | CDYSB | City of Dublin Youth Service Board, 70, Morehampton Road, Donnybrook, Dublin 4. | karina.oconnor@cdysb.ie | 01- 4321100 |
| Galvin | Miriam | Kerry Education Service. | Kerry Education Service (Co. Kerry VEC) Riverside House Dan Spring Road Tralee, Co. Kerry. | mgalvin@cokerryed.ie | 066 - 7121488 |
| Ruane | Breda | Mayo VEC | Mayo VEC Newtown, Castlebar, | bruane@mayovec.ie | 087- 7738312 |

Co. Mayo

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---|--|--|---|
| Prendergast | Saoirse | Kilkenny VEC | Service Lodge, Callan Road, Kilkenny. | sprendergast@kilkennyvec.ie | 056 – 7770966 |
| Ryan | Louise | Co. Galway VEC | Co. Galway VEC, Administrative Offices, Coiléar Bán, Athenry, Co. Galway. | lryan@cogalwayvec.ie | 091 – 874260 |
| Sweetman | Trevor | Co. Sligo VEC & Leitrim VEC | Sligo VEC, Quay Street, Sligo. Leitrim VEC, St. Georges Terrace, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim. | tsweetman@sligovec.ie tsweetman@leitrimvec.ie | Sligo: 071-9145025 Leitrim: 071-9856468 Mobile: 087-7678327 |
| Walker | Ian | Co. Louth VEC | VEC Offices Chapel Street, Dundalk, Co. Louth. | ian@louthvec.ie | 087-9412078 |
| Foley Cora | | City of Limerick VEC Adult Education Centre O Connell Ave, Limerick | | corafoley@clvec.ie | Tel: 061 445706 087 2141432 |