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Welcome to this issue of the Community Work Ireland newsletter, *Community Work News*. Many thanks to all our contributors. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Community Work Ireland

If there are issues that you think should be covered or you would like to contribute, please contact info@communityworkireland.ie

Community Work Ireland is supported by the Support Scheme for National Organisations



Participation, Power and Progress:
Community development towards 2030
– Our Analysis, Our Actions

24 June – International Induction

25-27 June – Main Conference

Maynooth University, Kildare, Ireland

www.wcdc2018.ie info@wcdc2018.ie

Planning for the World Community Development Conference 2018 is well underway

The three-day World Community Development Conference, being held in Maynooth University will comprise workshops, artistic displays, parallel sessions, plenaries and social events and promises to be an interesting, thought provoking and exciting event.

Over 190 submissions have been received from community workers, community organisations and academics from throughout the world on themes such as:

- Community work responses to environmental justice, youth development, women's health and reproductive rights, mental health;
- International community development;
- Solidarity between global north and global south;
- Bringing a feminist perspective to community development in rural and urban communities;
- Sharing innovations in community change & transformation;
- Education for whom and for what?;
- Power rights and resilience, and
- Housing rights.

The conference will be followed by a three-day optional practice exchange in Dublin and Galway.

We hope that all CWI members will be able to attend and contribute your insights and experience to the event.

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We hope to be able to show case the excellent community work practice being undertaken by

local and national organisations and groups throughout Ireland.

If you or a member of your group would be interested in organising a workshop or making a presentation, please email us info@wcdc2018.ie and let us know.

We intend the conference to be an inclusive event so if you have any difficulties in attending please get in touch also and we will try to facilitate your participation.

You can register for the conference here <http://www.wcdc2018.ie/registration/>

CWI Annual General Meeting

A sincere thank you to all that attended the CWI Annual General Meeting in October. There were a number of valuable discussions that will inform the immediate work and into 2018.

With a sincere and heartfelt thanks to those stepping down for all your work, time and commitment (Mary O'Donoghue, Joe Donoghue and Mick Mooney) and a warm welcome to Catherine and Seanie, the new CWI Central Group is:

- Áine Deeley
- Anastasia Crickley
- Siobhan McLaughlin
- Jamie Gorman
- Oonagh Mc Ardle
- Obert Makaza
- Patricia Brennan
- Valerie McFarlane
- Ronnie Fay
- Seanie Lambe
- Catherine Lane

Standards in Public Office

Accept donations or grants over €100? Then you should be worried about SIPO!

The community sector is facing a sinister threat to its core purpose - to address the root causes of poverty, social exclusion and inequality. The right of communities to participate in decisions that impact on their lives is central to why the sector exists - and this right is often the reason why donors including grant makers support our work.

The Electoral Act was passed in 1997(amended in 2001) to prevent individuals and groups from interfering in Irish elections and referendums. In a nutshell it was designed to prevent political corruption - something we all agree with.

However, the Act also applies to “third party” organisations working for “political purposes”. [1] A third party means any individual or group which accepts a donation for political purposes exceeding the value of €100.

A donation can include money, a service, property, goods and can be from an individual, body, trust, company. The definition of ‘political purposes’ includes any activity that involves seeking to influence a political party, politician, government policy, election, referendum or campaign.

Civil society organisations who fall under this category are supposed to register with SIPO. They have to report to them about ‘donations’ received for political purposes and are explicitly barred from accepting donations in excess of €100 from outside of Ireland for ‘political purposes’. Even if you don’t register with SIPO but fall into the above category the organisation is still liable. A breach of the Electorate Act means a fine and conviction in the District Court.

Until recently SIPO (Standards in Public Office) - the body charged with responsibility for implementing the Electoral Act have not actively pursued ‘third parties’ regarding non-compliance. There was a general view that the definitions of ‘political purposes’ and ‘third party’ were badly defined - and there was no interest pursuing enforcement as it was never intended for this purpose. This has now changed! [2]

In recent weeks the situation faced by Amnesty International has hit the headlines. [3] They received a grant from Open Society Foundation to work on reproductive health care and have been instructed by SIPO to return it. Education Equality have also been in the news about being complained to SIPO for accepting a grant for their campaign work - this time from an Irish based grantee. [4] Several other organisations also report being contacted by SIPO and told that they should register with them.

The root cause of the problem is the Electoral Act itself, which allow civil society organisations funding to be denied or severely restricted simply for seeking to influence government policy. And now this should now be a top priority for any organisation committed to social change and deepening democracy.

Our independence and autonomy are directly affected by SIPOs change of mind on enforcement. If you are interested in getting involved with creating a civil society wide response please get in contact by filling in this quick [survey](#).

*Siobhán O’Donoghue is a member of
Community Work Ireland and founder of Uplift
- A People Powered Community*

[1] <http://www.sipo.ie/en/Guidelines/Explanatory-Notes/Explanatory-Notes-for-Third-Parties/Explanatory-Notes-for-Third-Parties.html>

[2] <https://www.irishtimes.com/opinion/political-funding-rules-should-not-curb-civil-society-bodies-1.3319156>

[3] <https://www.independent.ie/irish-news/politics/sipo-hits-back-in-row-over-amnesty-donation-36407137.html>

[4] <https://www.independent.ie/opinion/comment/tis-oppression-would-suit-authoritarian-regime-36414554.html>

Our Communities Implementation Plan

The work to develop an implementation plan for *Our Communities* is nearing completion

Our Communities, the National Framework Policy on Local and Community Development was published at the end of 2015. In November 2016, the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government hosted a national forum on local and community development in Ireland. The forum was a first step in progressing implementation of the framework policy and delivering on the Programme for Government commitment to develop a strategy to support the community and voluntary sector and encourage a cooperative approach between public bodies and the community and voluntary sector.

As part of the process, the Department established a cross-sectoral. The members of the CSWG include representatives the Departments of Rural and Community Development, Housing, Planning and Local Government, Health, Justice & Equality, Social Protection, the Irish Local Development Network (ILDN), local authorities, the community and Voluntary Pillar and Community work Ireland.

The terms of reference for the Working Group specify that it will:

- consider and prioritise the outputs from the national forum, feedback received since the forum, original submissions on the framework policy and other relevant Government policies and strategies;
- develop actions to progress implementation of the framework;
- draft a five-year implementation plan to progress the actions and submit the plan for approval to the Inter-Departmental Group on Local and Community Development – the plan should include expected outcomes, the timeframes for delivery of actions, performance indicators, and an appropriate monitoring and review mechanism;
- consider the need for revisions to the framework policy in the context of implementation and outputs from the Forum, and make recommendations to the Inter-Departmental Group in this regard; and
- consider and agree mechanisms for consultation and participation in the development of the implementation plan, as appropriate.

The Working Group has met on five occasions, including a day-long workshop to revise the draft Framework Policy Implementation Plan. The Implementation Plan currently has three themes:

- Building Vibrant Communities;
- Integrated Planning and Delivery;
- Programme Design and Governance.

The Plan contains a number of high level actions, action enablers, outcomes, key partners and framework measure. The current draft will be out for consultation with final comments to be back to the Department by January 26th.

Community Work Ireland will hold a consultation workshop on the Implementation Plan on January 17th in The National Women’s Council of Ireland, 100 King St N, Smithfield, Dublin 7 at 11am.

The implementation plan will set out the Governments key priorities and approaches to supporting community development and local development over the coming years.

We hope that you can come along to the discussion and help to shape the CWI final position on the document. Places are limited and registration is essential -

[REGISTER HERE](#)

Libya must end “outrageous” auctions of enslaved people, UN experts insist

GENEVA (30 November 2017) –The Government of Libya must take urgent action to end the country’s trade in enslaved people, UN human rights experts* have said, after shocking images showing an auction of people were captured on video.

“We were extremely disturbed to see the images which show migrants being auctioned as merchandise, and the evidence of markets in enslaved Africans which has since been gathered,” the experts said in a joint statement.

“It is now clear that slavery is an outrageous reality in Libya. The auctions are reminiscent of one of the darkest chapters in human history, when millions of Africans were uprooted, enslaved, trafficked and auctioned to the highest bidder,” they said.

“The Government and the international community, particularly the EU which is the destination of most of the migrants, must take immediate and decisive action to ensure that this crime does not continue. They must also urgently prioritize the release of all those people who have been enslaved. Enslavement is most often an extreme form of racial discrimination,” they added.

The experts welcomed a Libyan Government commitment to start an investigation of the issue, and insisted that the pledge had to be turned into concrete action, such as ensuring protective measures and effective remedies for victims, without delay.

“It is imperative that the authorities urgently locate and rescue the victims of this horrendous crime and that Libya holds the perpetrators accountable,” said the experts.

An estimated 700,000 migrants are in Libya, a major transit country for those trying to reach Europe.

“It is critically important for the Libyan Government to implement measures to protect migrants - among whom are victims of trafficking and minorities from different ethnic backgrounds - in accordance with international human rights laws and standards,” the experts said.

“Migrants in Libya are at high risk of multiple grave violations of their human rights, such as slavery, forced labour, trafficking, arbitrary and indefinite detention, exploitation and extortion, rape, torture and even being killed.

“The enslavement of migrants derives from the situation of extreme vulnerability in which they

find themselves. It is paramount that the Government of Libya acts now to stop the human rights situation deteriorating further, and to bring about urgent improvements in the protection of migrants.”

The experts also urged the international community to act in solidarity to support the investigation of atrocious crimes occurring in the country.

“UN Member States must stop ignoring the unimaginable horrors endured by migrants in Libya, must urge countries to suspend any measures, including bilateral agreements with countries of origin and transit, that expose migrants to further risks, and should ensure that any such incidents are expeditiously and thoroughly investigated,” they said.

“It is a dangerous trend that European States are shifting responsibility for migrants to African countries instead of creating regular, safe, affordable and accessible channels for them.

“Any agreement reached with the Libyan authorities needs to be in line with international human rights standards. European states can be held accountable for any human rights violations migrants are subject to.

“We remind the Libyan authorities and all other Governments that compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law norms is essential in the current climate of impunity and that justice must prevail,” they concluded.

*The UN experts include Ms. Urmila Bhoola, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences; Ms. Anastasia Crickley, Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; Mr. Felipe Gonzalez-Morales, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; Ms. E. Tendayi Achiume, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism; Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons; Ms. Dubravka Šimonović, Special Rapporteur on violence against women; Mr. Obiora C. Okafor, Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity



Why do we tolerate inequality?

I asked a man in prison once how he happened to be there, and he said he had stolen a pair of shoes. I told him if he had stolen a railroad he would be a United States senator.

—Mary Harris Jones ("Mother Jones")
U.S. labor and community organizer, speech at Coney Island, 1903

The economic crash of 2008 was the biggest worldwide crash since the 1920s and where the great depression ushered in more equitable policies such as new deal in the US, a comparable response to recalibrate the economy to serve the needs of society in a more effective manner has been absent.

Inequality has been continuing to increase since the 1970s and the gap is now the biggest it's been since the 1920s.

In 2015 the richest 1% has owned more wealth than the rest of the planet. Eight men now own the same amount of wealth as the poorest half of the world. In Ireland the richest 10% own half of the wealth and 29% of people experience deprivation.

In the western world for years there was an expectation that you would do better than your parents in terms of income and having a good job, but this is no longer the case. The current liberal market economic system is not working for the majority of people across the world

So why do we tolerate this system? One reason may be that we believe that there are no alternatives, that this is the way things have always been and that there is some immutable law (as opposed to man-made choices) that there will always be rich and poor, and we will always live in an unequal world.

These were some of the issues which were discussed in a programme run earlier this year in Tralee by North East & West Kerry Local Development Company on the topic of economic inequality where three excellent speakers, Niall Crowley, John Baker and Mary Murphy covered a range of issues over a period of three weeks. At the conclusion of the programme there was general agreement amongst the participants that there are alternative perspectives and policies which need to be promoted and explored

The group has decided to progress to do further work on the topic and we have a series of workshops starting early 2018 speakers including Dr Brendan O'Keefe who will present on latest socio-economic profile/stats for the area, Mary Sherlock SIPTU Economist on income inequality and precarious work, and Timmy Brosnan, Kerry County Council Housing on housing policy.

Rob Carey is a new CWI member. He is the Area and Programme Manager for North East West Kerry Development (NEWKD).

**For further information:
robertcarey@newkd.ie**



Community Work in Rural Areas



In November 2017, CWI held a roundtable to discuss community work in rural areas with community workers living and working in rural areas in Galway, Kerry, Mayo and Longford. The following is a brief note of the main issues highlights.

Rural Deprivation vs Social Deprivation in Rural Areas

Rural transport, isolation and lack of services are all significant tissues in rural areas. However, although these are generally acknowledged, there was agreement that there needs be much more of a focus on social deprivation in rural areas, such as issues affecting Traveller, migrants (particularly undocumented migrants) women experiencing violence, etc. Participants were concerned that social inclusion work in rural areas funded by LEADER, SICAP and other programmes is firmly focused on those experiencing socio-economic deprivation in rural areas.

Hidden nature of poverty and deprivation

The HP Pobal Index of Affluence and Deprivation can be very misleading in rural areas. In a number of instances, areas that are not considered disadvantaged on the index can have high rates of hidden poverty and deprivation. One of the key issues highlighted was the hidden nature of poverty and deprivation in rural areas. Participants agreed that poverty and deprivation continue to hold a significant social stigma and many experiencing poverty will try to disguise the fact from neighbours and others. For these people and communities, being able to access services in a universal way is vital.

Drug and alcohol misuse

Drug and alcohol is often perceived to be a more urban than rural issue. However, it was agreed that drug and alcohol misuse are major issues in rural areas. A

number of participants stated that heroin and cocaine misuse is becoming common and anti-social behaviour issues and violence are increasing as a result. Participants reported harassment of parents and grandparents to pay debts incurred as a result of drugs. They highlighted that the use of drugs has become normalised and there is little understanding at the outset of the criminal element. Boredom and the lack of recreational

'There is so much of it now. It has a terrible effect on communities and we can't do as much as we would like – it's too big for us to grapple with. We don't have the resources.'

facilities is compounding the problem.

Illegal Money Lending

Partly as a result of drug and alcohol misuse and partly because of poverty, illegal money lending is becoming an increasing problem in rural areas, bringing with it associated violence and threats.

Lack of services

There is a general lack of services in rural areas, making addressing serious issues such as drug misuse, violence, and illegal money lending very difficult.

'The nearest methadone clinic is in Limerick. How are people supposed to get there when there is no public transport? We don't have a Garda station so illegal money lending and other crimes are going undetected.'

Homelessness

There was agreement that homeless is becoming increasingly common. In rural areas, homelessness tends to be in the form of overcrowding and/or substandard accommodation. Participants pointed to the fact that in their areas, there were few if any properties available to buy or let, contributing to depopulation as people have no option but to move into urban areas to find accommodation.

Education and Unemployment

For those that have left school early or who want to retrain, opportunities are very scarce and they majority have to travel to avail of second-chance education or training. Transport and the lack of rural transport presents a major barrier to many in this situation.

Migrants and Refugees

Migrants form a significant proportion of the community in some areas. For these communities, language and English literacy can be major issues, and accessing education beyond second level is a considerable issue for migrants. There are particular issues for migrants that become undocumented and access to social protection is often difficult leading to significant poverty in many cases.

The resettlement of refugees in rural areas was highlighted as difficult when services that they need are not available to them.

There was agreement that there is a rise in racism and racist incidents in rural areas.

'The level of racism is very evident. It's in schools, on the streets...everywhere.'

Rural Resettlement

Rural resettlement was highlighted as a flawed model as it entails moving families often with complex needs to rural areas where there are few services and employment and education opportunities are scarce. Participants stated that this is a model that needs to be reviewed.

Community Work Approaches

There was consensus that there is a need for community work approaches to addressing the issues highlighted. The importance of Family Resource Centres (FRCs), Local Development

'FRCs are really important. They provide a base that is visible and accessible.'

Companies (LDCs) and other community development projects and initiatives was highlighted in this context.

'We get to know people...build their trust so they know that they can speak to us about the difficult issues. They also know that if a service operates from our premises they can

Family Resource Centres are a key resource in many marginalised communities. They deal with a wide range of socio-economic issues, offer services to all in their communities and also act as a hub for other services such as the Money Advice and Budgeting Service. The combination of universal and targeted is considered to be crucial to ensuring that those in need can access services without fear of stigma. Accessing universal services is often a pathway to accessing more targeted, specialised services. However, it was acknowledged that FRCs are not present in all areas and FRCs and LDCs are under-resourced.

There was consensus that some positive work is happening in rural areas under the SICAP programme but the emphasis on social inclusion under the LEADER programme needs to be improved.

CWI has agreed to hold another, possibly bigger, event in 2018.

At the end of 2015, Community Work Ireland published *In Whose Interests? Exploring the Impact of Competitive Tendering and Procurement on Social Inclusion and Community Development in Ireland*. The report was produced in response to growing concerns amongst

our members and others in the community sector regarding the Governments move to commission and procure social inclusion programmes traditionally implemented by community sector organisations and local development companies. This was accompanied by an explicit policy shift away from a grant giving approach to address community needs, towards a more marketised model with centralised programme design and delivery based on pre-ordained targets.

The report drew on research predominantly in the UK which suggested that such a shift in policy and practice presents a number of risks including; an increasing threat to the independence of organisations in the community sector and the voluntary sector; a reduction in the quality of services and supports that provides a façade of value for money; cherry-picking where ‘clients’ that are more likely to succeed are chosen over those that require more intensive supports; changes in the conditions of workers; the threat of privatisation and the changed relationship between community organisations and the state.

The report concludes that this ‘marketisation’ in the form of competitive tendering is counter to the



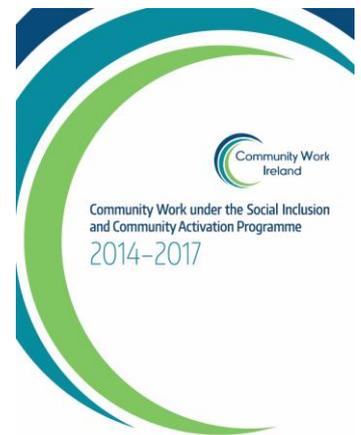
objectives and fundamental principles of community work, which involves analysis of social and economic situations, local identification of community needs, development of local strategies to address them and collective action for change arising from this analysis.

In 2017, Community Work Ireland undertook a piece of primary research focussing solely on the Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme (SICAP 1) in an effort to establish whether or not following the design, commissioning, tendering and implementation of the programme, these risks had become a reality from the perspectives of those working on or engaged with the programme.

The research resulted in the publication of a second related document published in 2017 *Community Work Under the Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme 2014-2017*.

The report suggests evidence that;

- While the inclusion of community development as a goal and a horizontal theme in SICAP I was welcome, the programme did not and could not in the format set out, facilitate the achievement of its vision. Goals or objectives in relation to community development. The model of tendering and of implementation, failed to create the conditions for a successful programme. Programme implementing organisations have no option but to focus on targets and outputs to the significant detriment the achievement of positive outcomes and of



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Communities facilitated to identify needs and organisations develop strategies to identify needs supported by funding from the State.



COMPETITIVE APPROACH

State designs programme and sets the targets to be achieved and the organisation becomes the delivery agent for pre-defined service.

positive social change for the most marginalised communities.

- Competitive tendering is fundamentally at odds with the nature, principles, characteristics and values of community work and will undermine the role and potential of community development to address inequality and social exclusion in Ireland.
- Community development needs to be independent and autonomous if it is to serve, empower and give voice to the most marginalised and minority communities.
- When community work is configured as a service to be delivered under contract by community organisations on behalf of the state, it fundamentally changes the role of the community organisations and the relationships they have (a) with the state and (b) more crucially, with the community.
- There appears to be no legal basis for procurement regulations to apply to community development.
- Risks in relation to cherry-picking, prioritizing work that is least intensive, loss of autonomy and the regressively altered relationship between community organisations and the state were all reported as being a reality in SICAP I.



The overall recommendation of the report is that ***all programmes and interventions to address poverty, social exclusion and inequality be exempt from tendering processes*** and be informed by the *All-Ireland Standards for Community Work*. In addition, the report suggests that flexibility to facilitate work on new or emerging issues should not only be allowed, it should be encouraged. Innovative and creative approaches to addressing deeply ingrained social problems should be encouraged. Examples of good practice should be shared and identification of and response to local targets based on local need and circumstances should be facilitated.

SICAP II commences in January 2018 following a public call for tenders to implement the programme. The tender process led to speculation, rumour and fears amongst local

development and community sector organisations about the potential entry of private for-profit companies into an arena previously and appropriately populated by non-profit organisations whose central vision is that of the achievement of social inclusion and equality.

There is some hope that the new iteration of the programme may lead to more and better-quality community work at local level. Community Work Ireland members are also clear that this quality can only be assured through adoption and implementation of the *All-Ireland Standards for Community Work* by all implementing organisations.



National Implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals gets underway

In July 2018, the Irish state will report to the UN High Level Political Forum in New York on its progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals locally & nationally in Ireland. These goals are a set of 17 high-level commitments addressing issues including peace, poverty, gender equality, health & well-being, climate change, clean energy & responsible production and consumption.



equitable and sustainable society at home on the island of Ireland.

To achieve this, CWI has called on the Government to ensure that the NIP:

- Clearly outlines the **role of local stakeholders**, policies & programmes, including the local authorities, Local Community Development Committees & Local Economic & Community Plans;

- **Address barriers to participation** for marginalised and disadvantaged groups to ensure an inclusive and cohesive engagement;
- **Link awareness raising efforts with existing community development & participation structures** including local development companies, Family Resource Centres, Public Participation Networks and other community development structures including Traveller & women's projects;
- **Explores & tests innovative community development approaches** to move from awareness into dialogue and action. E.g.: Support local communities to deliberatively develop "Community SDG Action Plans" which enables them to take ownership of and drive the SDG agenda domestically.

NIP Strategic Priorities

1. **Public awareness** of the SDGs.
2. Provide meaningful opportunities for **participation** in implementation & monitoring.
3. **Support communities** to contribute to realising the goals.
4. **Align Government policies & programmes** with the SDGs.

Agreed by the UN in 2015, Ireland showed commitment and leadership at a global level by negotiating and championing the SDGs at the United Nations. The challenge now is to continue to drive innovation in the implementation of the SDGs domestically.

Ireland's draft National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the SDGs sets out ambitious plans for seven national reports and four Voluntary National Reviews at the UN in New York. This level of commitment to global processes is welcome, but the state's "SDG legacy" will ultimately stem from whether the goals drive the realisation of a just,

Governance arrangements

Responsibility for the SDGs has been assigned to the Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment, with specific responsibilities for the Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade for international development & UN engagement. The plan envisages an interdepartmental "Senior Officials Group", chaired by the Department of the Taoiseach, to ensure whole of government co-ordination. Each SDG and its indicators have been assigned to a lead government department, with stakeholder departments listed.

In our submission on the NIP, CWI expressed our concern that the newly established Department of

Rural & Community Development has not yet been incorporated into the plan.

Stakeholder engagement

CWI is concerned that current stakeholder engagement has remained amongst civil society at a national level, with a particular focus on international development and environmental NGOs. We have highlighted the need for the NIP to commit to engaging stakeholders at a local and regional level.

Community development is an essential element of meaningful and broad-based stakeholder engagement which supports the inclusion of marginalised and disadvantaged communities.

The importance of community work in the local implementation of the SDGs

Community development approaches, structures and programmes will be vital in the successful local implementation of the SDGs. CWI has called on the state to ensure that the Framework Policy on Rural and Community Development, along with existing programmes such as SICAP, are aligned with the SDGs.

CWI suggested that communications and awareness raising of the SDGs cannot rely on 'one size fits all' marketing campaigns and nationally developed 'toolkits'. The NIP should include a commitment to giving communities the knowledge, skills and resources to respond to their needs locally in the implementation of the SDGs.

Our submission highlighted the need for additional resources and supports to be made available for community development workers to engage with the most marginalised and excluded groups and communities to support local implementation and monitoring of the goals.

Community perspectives on the High Level Political Forum

CWI will be supporting our members to engage with the shadow reporting process when Ireland reports to the UN next June. Central to this will be amplifying the voices and perspectives of the those experiencing poverty, inequality and injustice in Ireland.

CWI continues to actively engage as a member of Coalition 2030, the national network of NGOs who are campaigning for national implementation of the SDGs and the realisation of a just and sustainable world by 2030.

Engaging with the SDGs: Timeline for 2018

February	NIP finalised
TBC	First meeting of Stakeholder Group
April	Draft of Ireland's report to the UN High Level Political Forum
June	Ireland reports on SDG implementation at UN High Level Political Forum (New York)

Jamie Gorman is a CWI member and is the CWI representative on the SDG Coalition