

Question 1 – What factors are important to map and why? How can mapping support the equitable distribution of resources and effective prioritisation and targeting of need?

- Include Associations and groups who have a women's section (don't necessarily have 'women' in their title);
- People need to be aware that the mapping process is happening;
- Kind of services included in the sector eg 'holistic delivery'. How they compliment each other;
- Partnerships/relationships between organisations;
- Who delivers what, when and why;
- Examine the practices of organisations who work together;
- Geographical areas covered – to pick up urban and rural, smaller groups – Deprivation can mean different things in different areas and is a different experience in rural and urban areas eg small hamlets who have no access to the services provided due to lack of transport etc;
- Core funding for Older women's groups;
- Equity of services across all groups;
- Barriers to Partnership working – transport, childcare, language;
- Distribution of current resources;
- Ensure funding targets specific needs of people – not change to 'fit the funding criteria';
- Criteria should be grass roots needs;
- There are often valuable groups who are not government funded so they will be left out – also organisations which are not accessible to people but mapping exercise makes them appear as though they are;
- Need joined up approach from government departments.
- Perception of inequality;
- Ensure equitable distribution of resources – Need based, not necessarily fair and equal;
- Avoid duplication;
- Encourage 'real' partnerships;
- Share resources/expertise/target resources;
- Consider areas of disadvantage in all of NI urban and rural;
- Funding process is discriminatory;
- Recognise vital unpaid volunteers;
- Support costs;
- People with needs from non-disadvantaged areas – how do they access services?
- Door should not be closed on small groups and organisations;
- Existing services should be valued and developed;
- Mapping should capture the uniqueness of women's groups and the complex depth of work (not just childcare/training);
- Diversity of women's groups – They are not homogenous and perform various different functions – hard to capture in mapping;
- Social Audit – impossible to do 'full cost recovery' on the extent of need;

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- Mapping women's centre resources (adequate) better more professional way of auditing multi-funding;
- Map contribution of women's centres to ethnic minorities;
- Map how we get ethnic minorities to link with government;
- Trauma and conflict – non combatant;
- Disability issues;
- Identify women's groups within bigger community groups;
- Geographic provision to identify pockets of deprivation;
- Provide evidence base of need;
- Identify gaps in service provision;
- Identify communities that can share resources;
- Identify opportunities for partnerships;
- Identify emerging needs;
- Identify duplication and potential for mergers;
- Identify areas of expertise (don't re-invent the wheel);
- Shared resources where applicable;
- Barriers to partnership working;
- Women's groups provide immediate rapid response to need on the ground;
- Capacity for growing/mentoring smaller groups with less resources – when appropriate and invited;
- Women's groups well placed to deal with trauma coming out of conflict – govt programmes for ex-combatants;
- Mental health, domestic violence, suicide, addiction have all risen since the ceasefire – no additional resources;
- Fashionable funding?;
- Mapping ensures our expertise utilised;
- Map representation across all organisations as evidence base of all organisations;
- Map frontline services at community level – women's centres/groups community organisations working on women's issues eg childcare etc;
- Downsizing will not help, will make things worse leading to loss of identity;
- Map extent of services and how issues have evolved to meet particular issues eg mental health, debt etc;
- Map contribution to education, health, training etc;
- Women's groups help government meet their targets and can tell them what the frontline needs are;
- Geographical mapping;
- All existing provision;
- Recognition of all groups during mapping – may be sharing space;
- Categorise when mapping;
- Look at population and levels of deprivation – have to have services where the need exists;
- Benefit – signposting info – good use of resources;
- Networking of women's groups;
- Keeping already established good work – not starting from scratch;

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- Capacity buildings – small groups;
- Capture groups and work being done;
- Recognise plethora of work going on;
- Contribution to community development;
- Women only services needed;
- Coming out of conflict;
- Recognising older women 50+ as a valuable resource across the sector;
- It is about context of need NOT solely on basis of deprivation;
- Allow for women's progression and women's issues evolving.

Question 2 – To what extent has government funding met the needs which are identified by communities to whom services are provided? What factors should government consider when trying to ensure the effective use of limited resources and how may this change over time?

- Meeting initial target but not funding the rest of the work done behind the scenes;
- Not enough funding – not all needs are being met;
- DEL not meeting needs – too restrictive;
- Need to target specific areas;
- When funding historically – not allowing for evolving need;
- Need to value work being done;
- Community and voluntary sector is built on efficiency savings;
- Funding isn't responsive to reflect the changing needs and allow for flexibility;
- Passing the buck – interdepartmental, interagency, inter governmental ie EU;
- Hold what we have on the ground and additional resources required.
- By supporting existing services and recognising good practice.
- inadequately, as does not reflect views of community;
- Not bottom up but top down;
- Needs to reflect Assembly Motion regarding distribution;
- How do you ensure effective use - need to ensure everyone at table;
- What is the make-up of representation of bodies/groups that represent women in
- Advisory Panels, Government policy groups?;
- Does not reflect fully the added value that services to women offer;
- Funding isn't responsive to reflect changing needs and allow for flexibility eg Shankill shooting; Short Strand Interface;
- Passing the Buck
 - Interdepartmental;
 - inter agency;
 - inter-Government ie EU.
- Hold what we have on ground and additional resources required;
- Rationalisation;
- Shared Resources – looking to State economy;
- Stability;
- Practical Steps;
- Real Expertise;
- Red Tape
 - Case Studies;
 - Ind Impact.
- % Budgets Profile;
- Know ie on Expect;
- Capturing Essence
 - Reg Restrictions.
- What service provided to women;
- Commence arrangement;

- Exp.
- Barriers to applications especially smaller group (Peace III);
- No sustainable funding – never 100% funded – added value is nearer funding;
- Funding is reducing the impact of the need;
- Criteria are too narrow;
- Too short-time – not recognising the need;
- organisation goes beyond funding put into sector;
- Groups deliver wider range of services than actually applied for;
- Recognise the change of need in a community quickly, be more flexible and ALERT!;
- To support the community that deliver front-line services;
- Recognising volunteer but not substitute professional work;
- Meeting initial target but not funding the rest of the work done behind the scenes;
- Not enough funding – not all needs are being met;
- An element is being met but
- DEL – not meeting needs – too restrictive;
- Need to target;
- When funding historically – not allowing for evolving need;
- Need to value work being done;
- Community and Voluntary Sector – built on efficiency savings!;
- Ring-fenced funding out to call – not historical;
- Effective but not accountable of evolving needs;
- Regional Rationalisation
- Has met some needs – divisive and short-term;
- New start required;
- Finance given on:
 - Need;
 - Deliverable Outputs;
 - Sustainability via;
 - Invest in Social Economy (Capital).
- Women are good at engaging with ethnic minorities.
- Take account of UN resolution (13:25) which is meant to specifically target women in post-conflict;
- Women need to be in more decision-making roles;
- Stop duplication within DSD;
- Duplication with Government;
- March 2011;
- Women are good at rapid responses.

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Question 3. What is the unique contribution of women's groups and organisations? What steps might women's groups and organisations take to ensure the effective use of limited resources? How may this change over time?

This question was answered in open discussion and there were no flipchart notes taken.