

Evaluation of the
Sports Inclusion Disability Project
March 2008 – February 2010



Executive Summary

Contents

Introduction	1
Evaluation Methodology	2
Key Findings	2
Quantifiable Outputs	2
Qualitative Data	4
1. Achieving the project's aims and objectives	4
2. The Difference the Project has made to Participants	5
3. Support and Challenges to the Project	7
4. Project Providing Value for Money	8
5. Future Development of the Project	9
Conclusions	11
Recommendations	12

Introduction

In 2007, the Irish Sports Council (ISC) was instrumental in establishing the Sports Inclusion Disability Programme. Funding was secured under the Dormant Accounts Fund (DAF) to employ a network of twenty Sports Inclusion Disability Officers (SIDOs) through Local Sports Partnerships throughout the country. The overall funding allocated was just over €2 million in total for a two year period. The ISC, in conjunction with the Institute of Technology Tralee ensured that a support network was in place for the SIDOS through the establishment of the CARA Adapted Physical Activity Centre based on the IT Tralee campus.

In Sligo, the SIDO was appointed by Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership in March 2008 with the aim of increasing opportunities for people with disabilities to participate in sport and physical activity in Sligo, and to ensure local resources were used to best effect to facilitate inclusion in sport at local level. Significantly, additional local funding was received from SSRP partner agencies including County Sligo Vocational Education Committee, Sligo County Council, Sligo Borough Council and the Health Service Executive-West.

Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership contracted the Carmichael Centre for Voluntary Groups to carry out an evaluation of the two-year project in April 2010. This evaluation has been designed to provide a thorough understanding of the work of the Sports Inclusion Disability Project during its first two years of operation and to assess the impact of the project in Sligo.

Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation process combined a review of local documented evidence provided by the SIDO with primary research to assess the impact of the project, with the results categorised into five key themes. The sequential steps involved in the evaluation process included:

- * Definition of the scope of the evaluation
- * Development of success indicators and their measures
- * Collection of evaluation data
- * Analysis and interpretation of data collected
- * Presentation of evaluation results



Key Findings

Respondents commented on the significant numbers of people who have benefited from the programming, events, and the training and education opportunities offered to schools, clubs, facility providers and disability organisations by the SIDO project. The positive impact on social capital was also noted, as was the benefit of having a dedicated Sports Inclusion Disability Officer available to provide advice and support with respect to increasing opportunities for people with disabilities to participate in sporting and recreational activities. This was considered particularly important given that many disability organisations and groups do not possess adequately experienced personnel in the area of sport and physical activity for people with disabilities.



Quantifiable Outputs

Eight performance indicators were set for the project. The results achieved by the end of Year 2 for each performance indicator are listed on page 3. The results were collated from the documentation provided by the SIDO which was analysed as part of this evaluation.



1	80 people with a disability to be engaged in targeted activity programmes
	Year 1: 65 participants in targeted programmes
	Year 2: 40 additional participants in targeted programmes
	Total: 105 participants (25 participants more than target figure)
2	10 people with a disability to be integrated into sports clubs of their choice at a meaningful level
	Year 1: 22 participants
	Year 2: 22 participants (same participants as Year 1)
	Total: 22 participants (12 participants more than the target figure)
3	3 new clubs established or 3 established clubs supported to engage with 20 people with physical/sensory/learning disabilities
	Year 1: 5 sports clubs
	Year 2: 5 sports clubs (same clubs as Year 1)
	Total: 5 sports clubs (2 more than the target figure for sports clubs)
4	Sports inclusion policies developed within 4 clubs
	Year 1: 1 club
	Year 2: 0 clubs
	Total: 1 club (3 less than the target figure for clubs)
5	60 people involved in education /training/awareness workshops
	Year 1: 80 participants
	Year 2: 106 additional participants
	Total: 186 participants (126 participants more than the target figure)
6	2 local fitness/gym centres identified and promoted as models of good practice in terms of accessibility for people with a disability
	Year 1: 2 centres
	Year 2: 2 centres (same centres as Year 1)
	Total: 2 centres (performance indicator on target)
7	8 quality promotional features in various media
	Year 1: 11 features
	Year 2: 13 features
	Total: 24 features (16 features more than the target figure)
8	Quarterly meetings of the Sports Disability Forum
	Year 1: 3 meetings
	Year 2: 1 meeting
	Total: 4 meetings (4 meetings less than the target figure)

The outputs achieved for each of the performance indicators shows a very clear trend. Activities related to recruiting and engaging people with disabilities to participate in sports was highly successful and greatly exceeded expectations. The figures presented for training and education also exceeded original targets. Target for marketing and promotion related activities were successful. On a less positive note, activities related to supporting policy development within clubs performed below expectations, as did participation in the sports disability forum.

Qualitative Data

This information was obtained through feedback from Self-assessment Questionnaires, Interviews and Focus Group Meetings carried out with key stakeholders including programme participants, family members, and members of the SSRP Board, partner agencies and North West Disability Advisory Group.

Five key themes emerged from the evaluation findings, namely:

- * Achieving the project's aims and objectives
- * The difference the project has made to participants
- * Supports for and Challenges to the project
- * Value for Money of the project
- * Future development of the project

1. Achieving the project's aims and objectives

Respondents clearly felt that there is a significant increase in participation in sports by people with disabilities and a much greater level of awareness around this topic. In particular, the comprehensive range of programmes and events organised and delivered by the project, has enabled a wide variety of people in Sligo, of differing ages and abilities, to be identified, facilitated and supported to become more physically active.

1.1 Programming

There is an increase in participation in sport and physical activity by people with disabilities, as opportunities now exist through increased levels of programming developed through the SIDO project. The project has proven that people with disabilities can be accommodated in a range of sports, without excessive demands being placed on equipment, expertise and support.

1.2 Training and Education

The practical support given to clubs includes training and education, disability awareness workshops, and identifying facilities and equipment necessary for improving accessibility. Emphasis has been placed on getting buy-in from sports clubs and recruiting volunteers to assist with sports and recreation events for people with a disability. Support was directed towards club coaches, sports leaders and club management in particular, enabling them to recognise that people with disabilities represent a target group that their respective organisations can pursue.

1.3 Partnership

It was reported that the nature and extent of working in partnership is one of the highlights of the project. One project stakeholder commented: ***"The project is a model of partnership in its best sense, showing as it does the synergies that can be achieved through effective collaboration."*** Further, it was noted that working in partnership has helped to identify the main barriers to inclusion and assisted in examining ways of actively addressing these barriers. Through the composition of the Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership Board of Directors and through the establishment of the North West Disability Advisory Group, there has been clear and effective communication, sharing of ideas and resources and greater awareness and understanding of the key issues surrounding the development of sport and active recreation for people with disabilities in the North West.

1.4 Networking

Respondents felt that the project has provided a constructive format in which working collaboratively and exchanging information between statutory and voluntary groups can take place. The SIDO established strong links with Learning Disability Services, the Physical and Sensory Disabilities Department and the Mental Health Services of the HSE. The SIDO is also a member of the Sligo Disability Network, an interagency group which includes members from all of the local organisations involved in disability provision in Sligo.

1.5 Promotion and Disability Awareness Raising

Clearly, a key outcome of the project is the increased awareness of sport for people with disabilities. In identifying participants, the project targeted all disability services in Sligo, organised an initial Come and Try Sports Ability Day and contacted people with disabilities directly through their relevant organisations. The project further generated awareness of its work through local media outlets namely the local radio station, press releases in local papers, promotion and information on the SSRP website, features in the CARA newsletter and annual reports. This effective communication has directly impacted on the levels of awareness of opportunities to participate in sport by people with a disability.

2. The Difference the Project has made to Participants

Based on responses, participants clearly feel that there is a significant increase in participation in sports by people with disabilities and a much greater level of awareness around disability sport in general.

2.1 Programming

The project has facilitated the development of a broad range of programming to suit people of all ages with differing disabilities. An example provided was the tandem cycling initiative, whereby tandem bikes have been made available for people with visual impairments and tandem pilots from the Innisfree Wheelers Cycling Club were identified and trained to implement the programme. One visually impaired tandem cyclist who has benefited from this initiative commented *“Tandem cycling has given me, and I speak from the perspective of a visually impaired person, an opportunity to actively participate in an outdoor sport which might otherwise be denied to me. The provision of a tandem bike and pilot has enabled me to attain a high level of fitness which, for a guy in his mid-40’s, is not a bad thing at all. Most significantly of all though, participating in the 2009 cycle from Mizen Head to Malin Head in aid of Irish Guide Dogs marked a major milestone in my life. I fully intend to continue tandem cycling and try to maintain a level of fitness which will enable me to take part in next year’s Mizen to Malin also. My guide dog has given me back a lot of my independence and cycling has allowed me to be an equal participant in an event which is more than 430 miles long and takes 6 days to complete. Cycling from Mizen Head to Malin Head has allowed me to give something back, in a meaningful way, to Irish Guide Dogs”*

Respondents strongly emphasised the fact that prior to the project commencing, such opportunities did not exist. During the course of meetings and interviews the activities that participants had most benefited from and enjoyed included: Tandem Cycling, Boccia, Walking, Kurling, Aerobics, Swimming, Archery, Spinning and the Come and Try Sports Ability Days.

2.2 Capacity Building

Respondents commented that through the work of the project, people with disabilities had a real focal point, which in turn had given an impetus for the building of community capacity to enable people with disabilities to be included in sporting and recreational activities. In the words of one stakeholder, the project: ***“Gives clubs confidence and advice to deal with people with disabilities. Allays fears. Opens up new horizons for clubs. Gets them to see beyond what they do.”***

2.3 Participation

The project has enabled participants to achieve increased levels of physical activity resulting in physical, psychological and social benefits to their health and well being. The cumulative benefit of participation was summed up by a respondent as: ***“More people are more active more often”***. It is evident that the new sports opportunities created by the project are being pursued very seriously by participants.



2.4 Networking and Partnership Working

Respondents talked about the beneficial nature of working in partnership. The sailing project at Mullaghmore which takes place every summer is a multi-agency collaboration between Mullaghmore Sailing Club, the HSE- West, Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership, the IWA, Sligo County Council and Sligo Leader Partnership Company, and was highlighted as an example of an effective model of working in partnership. In addition, it was noted that there is a great deal of liaison between the project and Local Authorities, schools, and the HSE in relation to walking. Another example provided by respondents is the An Post Tour of Sligo, a highly successful cycling event organised by Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership in conjunction with local statutory agencies, organisations and cycling clubs. The project has ensured that this event is an inclusive one, enabling tandem cyclists with visual impairments to participate fully. A future development that was commented on is newly established outdoor gym facility developed by Sligo Borough Council. The effective working relationship that exists between SSRP and Sligo Borough Council will help to ensure the outdoor gym is disability friendly in terms of equipment and access.

2.5 Information Dissemination

Two representatives from the HSE are members of the North West Disability Advisory Group and are very supportive in disseminating information through their databases, as is the representative from the Disability Federation of Ireland. It was also noted that the extensive networking facilitated through the project has led to an increased volume of information being shared by people affected by disability issues in Sligo.

2.6 Social Benefits

It was evident from participant feedback that the project has made a real difference in people's lives. One stakeholder commented: ***“Providing access to sport for people with disabilities is a Quality of Life issue with knock-on benefits for families and society, such as generating positive mental health.”*** The focus group meetings revealed that it was not just people with a disability that had benefited from targeted programming and training. One parent suggested that the benefits of the project are unbelievable, adding that it: ***“Gets kids into sports in a fun way at an early age. Becomes part of what they do. They make friends, interact. Young kids get used to people with disabilities and it becomes the norm for them. Parents see a child getting into activities and opportunities that weren't there before. Becomes a social outlet for parents too.”***

3. Support for and Challenges to the Project

Respondents perceived a number of supports that helped facilitate the achievement of key outputs and outcomes along with a number of challenges to the project.

3.1 Supports

Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership

The project fits very well with the Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership strategy for making sport and recreation a way of life in Sligo. Prior to the establishment of SIDO project, some work was carried out on inclusion and a disability strategy was developed. At a strategic level the Board of Directors of SSRP supports the project while the SSRP Co-ordinator helps inform and guide project planning. The project is regularly discussed at SSRP staff meetings thereby ensuring that the Sports Inclusion Disability Project activities are linked into all SSRP sports development and active communities' strategies and initiatives.



Local Stakeholder Support

It was evident from respondents that the project received meaningful support from a host of locally based stakeholders including: local disability groups, Irish Wheelchair Association, local sports clubs, gyms and schools. Financial support from County Sligo Vocational Education Committee, Sligo County Council, Sligo Borough Council and Health Service Executive West (HSE-W) was significant. It was noted that the project received in kind benefit from the Institute of Technology Sligo with respect to volunteer recruitment and training. Engagement with the Sligo Disability Network facilitated by Sligo Leader Partnership Company provides a worthwhile platform for networking.

North West Disability Advisory Group

Through the establishment of the North West Disability Advisory Group for the Sligo and Donegal area there has been clear and effective communication, sharing of ideas and resources and greater awareness and understanding of the key issues surrounding the development of sport and active recreation for people with disabilities in the North West. This group has provided a very practical support for the project over its duration.

CARA Adapted Physical Activity Centre and the Irish Sports Council

Through funding from the Irish Sports Council, the CARA Adapted Physical Activity Centre has been a source of guidance to the project, through direct support and training provided to all Sports Inclusion Disability Officers (SIDOs) nationwide. CARA has been involved in the training and professional development of all SIDOs and arranged national meetings, which proved beneficial for the sharing of ideas and information. The 'Games for All' training provided by the Centre was very beneficial to the project. The CARA Centre also provided training with respect to disability awareness, inclusion, and adapted games. Recognising the value of the project in 2010, the Irish Sports Council has part-funded the SIDO positions in 17 Local Sports Partnerships based on matched funding locally.

3.2 Challenges

Project Engagement and Public Perceptions

Engaging with people with disabilities and their families was a big challenge from the outset. The SIDO has used a variety of methods to encourage people with disabilities (and their carers) to get involved in the project. These included engaging directly with disability organisations, community & voluntary groups, schools and clubs as well as issuing regular press releases and utilising the SSRP and CARA websites.

It was also suggested that as a new project, the integration of people with disabilities in mainstream sport was, and still is, the biggest challenge facing the project, as it takes time and commitment to change the perception of the general public. It also takes time to change the mindset of mainstream sporting organisations that view disability as an 'add-on' activity.

The challenge still remains to bring people with disabilities into mainstream sport. Personal motivation and willingness to try things out are big barriers to participation.

Funding

Clearly, the uncertainty around the future funding and sustainability of the project in relation to staff, programme and operational costs was identified as a significant challenge. This has also constrained forward project planning.



Volunteer/Staff Support

Volunteer/staff support was identified as a significant barrier to furthering the work of the project. Though much work has been done in identifying and recruiting many new volunteers, having an adequate and competent volunteer database to support and assist with activities is an on-going challenge. It was also noted that staff support due to demands on their time within disability services and organisations can often act as an additional barrier when trying to organise and deliver programmes for clients.

Transport

The lack of adequate transport at both local and regional level was identified as a significant challenge and a barrier to setting up activities. This issue was particularly significant for people living away from the Sligo Town area who are at a greater risk of experiencing rural isolation. The challenge of securing insurance to cover transport and events was also raised by some respondents.

4. Project Providing Value for Money

In answer to the question "Is the project value for money?" a respondent noted: ***"There are low programme costs. People with mental health issues, physical and sensory disabilities and hidden health problems are all catered for on a very small budget. The indirect benefits of the project to families are huge."***

Respondents also commented on the significant numbers of people who have benefited from the programming, training and education opportunities afforded to participants, schools and clubs by the project. The positive impact on social capital was also noted, as was the benefits of having dedicated and professional staff on hand to provide advice and support with respect to integrating people with disabilities into sport and recreational activities. This was considered particularly important given that many disability organisations and groups do not have sufficient knowledge and understanding in the provision of sport and physical activity for people with disabilities.

The project outputs and outcomes are closely monitored by the SSRP Co-ordinator. At a practical level this entails twice yearly reviews and planning sessions with an Operations Plan put in place at the beginning of the year. The ISC monitoring, evaluation and strategic planning system SPEAK is used by SSRP to analyse quantitative and qualitative data relating to the project as well as for SSRP as a whole. In addition, the SSRP Co-ordinator's report to the Board of Directors five/six times a year reflects the work of the project and is in keeping with the project being an integral part of SSRP. Lastly, Dormant Accounts require quarterly reports and additional reports are also provided to local statutory agencies who provide project funding. Hence, the value of the project to the broad range of stakeholders that it serves has been thoroughly monitored and reviewed throughout the initial two year project.

5. Future Development of the Project



Respondents indicated that it was vital the project should continue for the health, well-being and social benefits it offers to people with disabilities. It was further noted that through the networks and partnerships established, the sharing of local resources were used to best effect for the benefit of the participants engaged in the SIDO project. It was suggested that future objectives of the project should involve policy development in the areas of volunteering and inclusion; and by making the role more strategic rather than operational.

Respondents indicated that the project should be sustained and expanded as levels of participation continue to grow. However, national objectives may change and the project will have to become self-sustainable. In addition, as the external environment changes it will require that the project responds. One person noted that: ***“The brief is not just sport. It’s social inclusion.”*** This being the case, it was suggested that to secure funding, the brief of the project could be broadened to reflect a wider remit than sport and physical activity for people with disabilities.

Some of the respondents commented that in continuing the project the focus should be on “abilities.” One person noted: ***“Small kids accept people with disabilities readily. Start at pre-school. School sports days should focus on all kids, and show abilities of people with disabilities. Teachers need greater levels of awareness. Ways of adapting games to accommodate everybody...Special needs games need to be developed that can be applied to all. People with disabilities are the starting point rather than the other way round.”***

5.1 Evolution of the role of the Sports Inclusion Disability Officer

It was noted that initially, the SIDO’s role had been hands-on with a focus on five sports. However, not all local needs are the same with respect to these sports and so a number of different sports activities were also developed. The role may evolve over time to become more strategic in nature, with the SIDO having a co-ordinating role within the county with respect to developing sporting opportunities for people with disabilities. This would place even greater emphasis on working closely with partners, rather than on focusing on the delivery of programming. Over time, this strategic role will help to develop a “model of inclusion” for adapted physical activity.

A respondent also commented that the role within the project may also extend beyond disability in direct response to the needs of organisations that may provide match funding for the project in the future.

5.2 Sustainability of the Project

Several issues were raised by respondents with respect to the sustainability of the project. The funding issue was a common thread that underpinned feedback. Specifically, it was noted that project funding ceased at the end of February 2010, at which point the Irish Sports Council made funds available with match funds coming from the HSE, Sligo County Council, Sligo Borough Council, County Sligo VEC and Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership. In order for the project to continue into the future it will be necessary for all of these funding sources to remain committed to the project. It was also noted that although participants contribute to programmes costs, this contribution is minimal i.e. charges cover approximately half of the cost in many instances. It was suggested that: ***“If funders want intervention at ground level for people with disabilities, then this project must be kept going. As things become more mainstreamed the funding may diminish.”***

It was noted that the challenge still remains to bring people with disabilities into mainstream sports clubs and activities. However, a number of local sports clubs, predominantly involving minority sports have fully integrated people with disabilities as members. The environment also needs to be created for bigger sporting organisations and sports clubs to embrace inclusion and increase opportunities for people with disabilities to access these sports locally. One stakeholder commented: ***“Disability sports should not be something specialised, but should be totally inclusive.”***



It was also noted that the project needs to continue as ***“There can be big problems for people isolated at home who find it difficult even to talk to other people. Accessing sport and recreation gives people the confidence to take on other activities.”***



With respect to the levels of motivation to participate by people with disabilities, it was suggested: ***“There is a need for a significant campaign nationally. Target people with disabilities, and society in general. Target people in specific settings such as schools.”*** This message was also reinforced by another stakeholder who commented that: ***“The media tend to promote disability events, but rarely in the sports section. The emphasis in media tends to be Disability. Needs a more positive spin. Need for more education of the media.”*** It was felt that continuing the project would play an integral part in providing a resource for the media to access information.

The need for raising the awareness levels amongst the general public in relation to sport for people with a disability was further highlighted with one respondent pointing out: ***“The awareness-raising role has to be sustained. Awareness-raising doesn’t get cracked in a few years. Career opportunities for some people with disabilities could be looked at through this programme. It is also important to continue to develop the network of stakeholders already involved.”***

Finally, in relation to the centres in which activities are run, one person noted that there needs to be more support from staff in these centres. Hence, there is an on-going role for the project to build capacity within centres through continued training and education opportunities.

5.3 Future development of sports and recreation activities

As the availability of increased opportunities for sports and physical activities for people with disabilities has been a feature of the project, respondents were asked what if any, additional sports or recreational activities would they like to see the project introduce in the future. The answers included:

- * Track and Field events.
- * Additional Aerobics programmes.
- * More ‘Come and Try’ days.
- * Swimming.
- * All of the activities on the ‘Come and Try’ days available throughout the year.
- * Table Tennis and Basketball.
- * Spinning Classes.
- * Gym and Leisure Centre Facilities.

Conclusions

- * The Sports Inclusion Disability Project has had significant physical, psychological and social health benefits on programme participants.
- * Opportunities for people with disabilities to participate in sporting and active recreational activities in Sligo have greatly increased.
- * Management and delivery of the SIDO project by Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership ensured pre-existing expertise, collaborative working and networks could be fully utilised by the project.
- * Financial and In-kind support from key partners including the Irish Sports Council, CARA APA Centre, County Sligo VEC, HSE, Sligo County Council and Sligo Borough Council was critical to the success of the project.
- * Developing co-ordinated working relationships with over fifty local organisations and groups working with people with disabilities has resulted in a wider target audience being reached (Intellectual, physical and sensory, mental health, medical difficulties).
- * Capacity-building of local coaches, teachers, sports leaders, students and volunteers has been increased through the provision of education and training focusing on disability awareness and inclusion through sport.
- * Inclusion of people with disabilities into sport was particularly effective through engagement with sport clubs, particularly through the five mainstream sports clubs in Archery, Athletics, Cycling, Sailing and Table Tennis.
- * The profile of sport and physical activity for people with disabilities in Sligo has been enhanced through effective promotion of the project (SSRP and CARA websites, press releases, radio interviews, progress reports, presentations).
- * Value for money was achieved when comparing the total project funding with the significant number of participants involved in activities and the significant health benefits they experienced.

In conclusion, it is very evident from the documented evidence and feedback from all the various stakeholders that the project has provided outstanding support to people with disabilities, their families and carers who wish to engage in sport and recreational activity at a level of their choice.



Recommendations

- * Every effort should be made to continue the Sports Inclusion Disability Project beyond the initial two year phase in order to sustain the momentum in Sligo with respect to programming, capacity-building, training, promotion and the on-going development of opportunities for people with a disability to engage in sport and active recreation.
- * The need to develop a collective funding strategy for the SIDO national network, led by the Irish Sports Council in conjunction with LSP's and the CARA APA centre needs to be addressed. In addition, a commitment of funding from Local Statutory Agencies needs to be maintained for the sustainability of the project.
- * Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership is ideally positioned to manage and deliver a co-ordinated approach to the ongoing inclusion of people with a disability into sport and physical activity. Through ongoing collaboration with local disability organisations and services the needs of the clients will be clearly established and will help inform the work of the SIDO.
- * The future role of the Sports Inclusion Disability Officer needs to move from an action orientated focus to being more strategic in nature. This will enable the SIDO to engage with the general population, sports clubs, leisure centres and community organisations on addressing strategic issues and policy development. Furthermore, a focus on engaging with mainstream sports clubs and facilities to ensure project sustainability is required.
- * Positive partnership and co-ordinated working relationships with local agencies (including the Health Service Executive, Sligo County Council, Sligo Borough Council, County Sligo Vocational Education Committee) needs to be sustained whilst opportunities to work with new partners including local development companies should be explored.
- * A volunteer management programme should be considered that concentrates on the delivery of certain activities by volunteer managers. This would maximise the potential for participants to engage in targeted programmes, events, and training.
- * Capacity-building through education and training in disability awareness and inclusion needs to continue. This will further empower local coaches, teachers, sports leaders and volunteers to provide quality sporting and recreational opportunities to people with disabilities in Sligo.
- * A communication strategy that deals with perception of people with disabilities participating in sport should be developed. An element of this strategy should look at maintaining and streamlining current participant, organisation and volunteer databases to ensure a more efficient system of disseminating information. In addition, a Customer Relationship Management system should be sourced that enables the project to maintain a personalised level of contact with stakeholders.



Complete SIDO project report available on www.sligosportandrecreation.ie



Contact Details:

Shane Hayes,
Sports Inclusion Development Officer,
Sligo Sport and Recreation Partnership,
VEC Offices, Riverside, Sligo.

Tel: 071 9161511
Fax: 071 9143093
Email: shane@sligosportandrecreation.ie
Web: www.sligosportandrecreation.ie

