

BEST PRACTISE GUIDELINES:

- Ask for the player's and parental permission to use their image. This consent could be included in the annual registration form.
- All children/young people featured in recordings must be appropriately dressed.
- The photograph or recording should focus on the activity rather than a particular young person.
- In general, no personal details relating to the young person should be revealed as accompanying materials to the photograph or recorded image, with the exception being where they are being publicly acknowledged (e.g. an award or personal achievement), for which consent has been given.
- Group and team photographs may be taken but it is not necessary to match a player's name with the position in which they may be standing or seated in the team photograph. This is a precautionary recommendation based on previous examples of misuse of photographs by those who sought to exploit the gathering of young people together in an enjoyable and fun environment.
- Clubs, coaches and volunteers should be permitted to use video equipment as a legitimate coaching aid and as a means of recording special occasions; however, care should be taken in the dissemination, storage and use of such material.
- Parents and spectators taking photographs/recordings should where possible seek permission in advance from the Club/County Board and should also be prepared to identify themselves if requested and state the purpose for their photography/filming. If Club/County Board personnel are unhappy about any matter relating to such photography the permission granted should be withdrawn immediately.
- When commissioning professional photographers or inviting the press to a game or session ensure that they are clear about our expectations of them in relation to child protection.
- Any instances of the use of inappropriate images should be reported to the Club/County Board Children's Officer and/or appropriate Designated Person and also to the relevant statutory authorities if deemed necessary.

Web Usage Guidelines

The world of social and digital media is an enjoyable and engaging place and is in itself a useful tool in promoting our clubs and activities within the membership and to a wider audience. As a vibrant organisation we should never shy away from using all forms of social media. But, we must be aware that while these communication tools can be used to our advantage vigilance is also required to ensure that our use of such communication methods must at all time be appropriate.

This Section of Our Games Our Code should be read in conjunction with the GAA Social Media Policies and Guidelines where more detailed information on the different forms of social media and their use is available.

A number of basic guidelines should be put in place when developing club web sites and social network sites eg Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn etc. These guidelines should be adhered to at all times.

GENERAL WEB USAGE GUIDANCE:

- Agree to review the overall maintenance and upkeep of the web site at regular intervals.
- Appoint a web master to manage your web site on behalf of the club.
- Ensure that the web master is answerable to a member of the Club/County Board Management Committee e.g. Chairperson, Secretary, PRO, etc.
- Decide at the outset what purpose your web site or social network page serves and include this in your content policy.
- All decisions on the appropriate use of photographic images and other similar content should be in accordance with the Guidelines for Photographic/Recorded Images.
- Agree if you will have a specific youth section and if so also agree the extent and the limitations on its content etc.
- Consult with the Club/County Board Children's Officer when designing the web site and agreeing the usage policy and content material
- The web site or social network pages should at all times reflect the ethos of our Associations. Neither are platforms for personal opinion. They are a public representation of our games and should at all times be factual and follow the parameters of good behaviour.
- Agree a procedure in the club for dealing with any complaints or concerns that may be raised about the content of your web site or social network page.
- Agree to review the overall maintenance and upkeep of the web site at regular intervals.

WEB SITE CONTENTS POLICY

- The Club/County Board Website and its operator must make all reasonable attempts to insure that web pages are in keeping with the ethos of our Associations and do not contain any links to questionable material. Links to external websites are meant for convenience purposes only. No endorsement of any third party products or services should be expressed or implied by any information, material or content referred to or included on, or linked from the Club website.

- Agree a Club/County Board web site content policy, following discussions at your Club Management or Executive Committee and with members, including the underage members of the Club. This content policy will promote your strategy on the safe use of the Internet and also outlines the parameters of behaviour and specifies the consequences of breaching those parameters.
- Content published on web site or social network page should at all times be factual and follow the parameters of good behaviour.
- All decisions on the appropriate use of photographic images and other similar content should be in accordance with the Guidelines for Photographic/Recorded Images.
- Pictures of children/young people which display the name of the child/young person, or in any way link the name of a child/young person with his/her picture are not permitted except on the occasion of recognition for having received an award. Prior permission must be obtained, in keeping with photographic guidelines and if deemed appropriate only first or second name should be used.
- Content must be submitted for approval to the management committee or the appointed officer.
- Advocacy of or opposition to any politically or socially controversial subjects, issues, or candidates is prohibited.
- Disparagement or promotion of any person or class of persons is prohibited.
- Text, images, sound, or other presentations not suitable for people of all ages, or links to or other promotion of businesses whose products or services are not suitable for people of all ages is prohibited.
- Content that may be considered not to maintain the dignity and decorum appropriate for our Associations is prohibited.

Social Media Guidelines

- Clubs/county Boards should only use an organisation page on social media.
- The page should only be used as a communications platform for the club.
- The page should be administered by at least two people appointed by and answerable to the Club/County Board Executive Committee. The people appointed should be at ease with use of the social media and if possible comprise the PRO and/or Children's Officer.
- The page should be checked on a daily basis.
- Posts which do not reflect the ethos of the organisation or could be misinterpreted should be removed immediately.

GAA SOCIAL MEDIA POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

This document has been created to assist, educate and guide those who use social media in an official GAA capacity.

SOCIAL MEDIA SETUP GUIDE

A step by step guide for setting up when setting up on social media sites, specifically Facebook and Twitter

Section 8

Dealing with Allegations or Concerns of Abuse

The GAA, Ladies Gaelic Football Association, the Camogie Association, GAA Handball Ireland and the Rounders Council of Ireland all actively work in the promotion of our Games amongst young people and must be alert to the possibility that children with whom we are working may be suffering from abuse or neglect.

We all have a legal duty of care to children and young people. This means that we have an obligation to provide them with the highest possible standard of care in order to promote their well-being and safeguard them from abuse. Organisations are responsible for any failure to provide adequate care and safeguards for children in their care.

Additionally, should any member or employee of our Association be aware of any concerns or reports of abuse by or of an adult such matters should also be dealt with as matters of urgency through appropriate Club channels and in consultation with statutory authorities.

Guidance is available for members or employees on such matters from their relevant Designated Persons.

Each of our Associations has signed up to the joint Code of Behaviour when working with underage players (Section 3), and we have agreed procedures so as to facilitate our members in the Reporting of Allegations of Abuse to statutory authorities. While additional and detailed guidance is given by each Association on reporting procedures in the event of concerns or allegations of abuse.

It is important that those who work on our behalf with underage teams and players are aware of the need to apply absolute confidentiality when dealing with all aspects of concern or allegations of abuse. This essentially means that information should only be shared with those that need to know such information in order to protect children or young people. This Section also outlines the definitions of abuse and the Role of the Designated Persons in our Associations.

Additional information on child abuse issues and on how to report allegations or concerns of abuse in your Association are available from the three links below on page 65.

Confidentiality

It is important that all parties dealing with concerns of allegations of abuse have a clear understanding as to what constitutes Confidentiality and what is permissible in the exchange of information.

- All information regarding concern or assessment of child abuse or neglect should be shared on 'a need to know' basis in the interests of the child
- No undertakings regarding secrecy can be given. Those working with a child and family should make this clear to all parties involved, although they can be assured that all information will be handled in a confidential manner taking full account of legal requirements.
- The provision of information to the statutory agencies for the protection of a child is not a breach of confidentiality or data protection.
- It must be clearly understood that information gathered for one purpose must not be used for another without consulting the person who provided that information.
- All persons involved in a child protection and welfare process (the child, his/her parents/guardians, the alleged offender, his/her family, coaches) should be afforded appropriate, fairness, support and confidentiality at all stages of the procedure
- Information should be stored in a secure place, with limited access only by the relevant Designated Persons
- Breaches of confidentiality shall be deemed a serious matter and dealt with accordingly within the GAA, Ladies Gaelic Football Association, the Camogie Association, GAA Handball Ireland and the Rounders Council of Ireland

Role of the Designated Person

Every organisation, both public and private, that is providing services for children or that is in regular direct contact with children is required to:

Identify and appoint a Designated Person to act as a liaison with outside agencies and a resource person to any staff member or volunteer who has child protection concerns.

The Designated Liaison Person is responsible for ensuring that the standard reporting procedure is followed, so that suspected cases of child neglect or abuse are referred promptly to Designated Officers in Statutory agencies, e.g. the HSE Children and Family Services or in the event of an emergency and the unavailability of the HSE, to An Garda Síochána and the Health and Social Care Trust's Social Services Gateway Teams or the PSNI.

The Designated Liaison Persons should ensure that they are knowledgeable about child protection and on the necessary reporting procedures both within their own Associations and to statutory agencies. Designated Liaison Person are required to undertake any training considered necessary to keep themselves updated on new developments.

Due to the nature of our activity The GAA, Ladies Gaelic Football Association, the Camogie Association, Rounders Council of Ireland and GAA Handball Ireland recommend that all Clubs and County Boards should appoint a person who shall fulfil the role of Designated Person and who shall be responsible at an initial stage for dealing with any concerns relating to the possible abuse of children as reported or made known to them. On a national level we are obliged to appoint a person who on our behalf shall be the Association's (National) Designated Person.

These appointments form an essential part of our Child Welfare and Protection strategy to ensure that in so far as is practically possible we provide a safe environment for children, young people and also for the adults who assist our underage members at Gaelic Games and other Association activities.

The GAA, Ladies Gaelic Football Association, the Camogie Association, Rounders Council of Ireland and GAA Handball Ireland are all committed to taking appropriate action where allegations or suspicions of abuse are made known to us and to sharing such information with the relevant statutory authorities in accordance with legislation and relevant guidelines.

In our work with children and young people we are directed by appropriate legislation within the jurisdiction in which we operate. Within each Association we have additional guidance on how to proceed with the reporting of allegations or concerns to the statutory authorities and to the relevant body within our Associations.

Designated Persons must have the ability to approach child welfare and protection matters in a sensible, balanced, facilitative and non threatening manner and shall be required to have good communication skills, shall be approachable and open minded and shall have indebt knowledge of their Association's Guidelines. They are required to be fully aware as to their core responsibilities as to how they should deal with any allegations of abuse or suspicions of abuse that they may become aware of or are reported to them by members of the Association or by others.

When a Club or County appoints their Designated Person it is equally important to select a Deputy Designated Person who may in the absence of the Designated Person be called upon to fulfil this role. Relevant training should also be made available to both the Designated Persons at Club and County level and to the Deputy Designated Person so as to ensure they are familiar with their roles and responsibilities.

Recognising child neglect or abuse

The assistance provided by our Designated Persons in the area of recognising and reporting alleged child abuse is outlined in detail on our web sites. .

Child neglect or abuse can often be difficult to identify and may present in many forms. If a member, parent, coach or child has such concerns they may report such matter direct to the statutory authorities (e.g. HSE/Gardaí or Police/HSC Trusts NI) or may seek the assistance of their relevant Designated Person, who will assist them in making such reports. A list of indicators of child abuse is contained in Children First: National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children. No one indicator should be seen as conclusive in itself of abuse. It may indicate conditions other than child abuse. All signs and symptoms must be examined in the context of the child's situation and family circumstances.

GUIDELINES FOR RECOGNITION

The ability to recognise child abuse can depend as much on a person's willingness to accept the possibility of its existence as it does on their knowledge and information. There are commonly three stages in the identification of child neglect or abuse:

- considering the possibility;
- looking out for signs of neglect or abuse;
- recording of information.

STAGE 1: CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY

The possibility of child abuse should be considered if a child appears to have suffered a suspicious injury for which no reasonable explanation can be offered. It should also be considered if the child seems distressed without obvious reason or displays persistent or new behavioural problems. The possibility of child abuse should also be considered if the child displays unusual or fearful responses to parents/carers or older children. A pattern of ongoing neglect should also be considered even when there are short periods of improvement.

STAGE 2: LOOKING OUT FOR SIGNS OF NEGLECT OR ABUSE

Signs of neglect or abuse can be physical, behavioural or developmental. They can exist in the relationships between children and parents/carers or between children and other family members/ other persons. A cluster or pattern of signs is more likely to be indicative of neglect or abuse. Children who are being abused may hint that they are being harmed and sometimes make direct disclosures. Disclosures should always be taken very seriously and should be acted upon, for example, by informing the HSE/Gardaí or Police/HSC Trusts NI) either directly or through the relevant Club/County Designated Person. No child should not be interviewed in detail about alleged abuse without first consulting and seeking direction from the statutory authorities. Such contact with a child may be more appropriately carried out by the statutory authorities themselves.

SOME SIGNS ARE MORE INDICATIVE OF ABUSE THAN OTHERS. THESE INCLUDE:

- disclosure of abuse by a child or young person;
- age-inappropriate or abnormal sexual play or knowledge;
- specific injuries or patterns of injuries;
- absconding from home or a care situation;
- attempted suicide: for the Protection and Welfare of Children
- underage pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease;
- signs in one or more categories at the same time. For example, signs of developmental delay, physical injury and behavioural signs may together indicate a pattern of abuse.

Many signs of abuse are non-specific and must be considered in the child's social and family context. It is important to be open to alternative explanations for physical or behavioural signs of abuse.

STAGE 3: RECORDING OF INFORMATION

If neglect or abuse is suspected and acted upon, for example, by informing the HSE Children and Family Services, it is important to establish the grounds for concern by obtaining as much information as possible. Observations should be accurately recorded and should include dates, times, names, locations, context and any other information that may be relevant. Care should be taken as to how such information is stored and to whom it is made available. Advice on such issue may be obtained directly from statutory authorities or from the relevant Designated Person in our Associations.

CHILDREN WITH ADDITIONAL VULNERABILITIES

Certain children are more vulnerable to abuse than others. Such children include those with disabilities, children who are homeless and those who, for one reason or another, are separated from their parents or other family members and who depend on others for their care and protection. The same categories of abuse – neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse and sexual abuse – are applicable, but may take a slightly different form. For example, abuse may take the form of deprivation of basic rights, harsh disciplinary regimes or the inappropriate use of medications or physical restraints.

(See definitions of Child Abuse Appendix 4)

Reporting allegations or concerns of abuse

GAA

Ladies Gaelic Football Association

Handball & Rounders

Camogie Association

REPORTING ALLEGATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE

GAA Handball & Rounders

Any member/employee of the Gaelic Athletic Association, who is informed, knows, suspects or is concerned that a child may be or may have been subject to child abuse, while engaged in Association activities or involving persons acting on behalf of the association, has a duty to convey such concerns as a matter of urgency to the Designated Persons at Club, County, Provincial or National level in accordance with GAA procedures, as outlined elsewhere in these Guidelines.

Members of the GAA, in common with all other members of the public have a responsibility to report allegations of abuse directly to the statutory authorities. The GAA however is happy to facilitate our members in reporting these matters to the statutory authorities and have appointed Designated Persons at Club, County, Provincial and National level so as to assist this procedure.

Members/Employees of Cumann Lúthchleas Gael are furthermore obliged to facilitate and co-operate with any review or consideration of a complaint, report or allegation of abuse which may be carried out by statutory authorities or by the relevant Club, County or Provincial Designated Person or by the GAA National Child Welfare and Protection Committee.

It should be noted from the outset that when a report of abuse has been received all units and members of the Association are obliged to consider the following:

- The safety and welfare of the child must be of paramount concern to all members of the GAA. Any steps deemed necessary to protect the child should be implemented as a matter of urgency while also being careful that the person against whom the allegation has been made is not unreasonably penalised.
- All actions taken should be carefully considered by the Club and County Designated Person. Issues of debarment and reporting to statutory authorities should be considered in the strictest of confidence. The formal reporting of any allegation to statutory authorities and the issuing of a debarment order shall be made by the County Designated Person on behalf of Clubs within their County or if necessary by the Provincial Designated Person (where applicable) or the GAA National Designated Person.
- All matters concerning any allegation of abuse must be dealt with in strict confidence.
- The principle of natural justice must always be adhered to thus ensuring that the presumption of innocence applies until otherwise proven.
- When an allegation has been made and where reasonable grounds for concern have been established the matter shall be reported to the relevant authorities as a matter of urgency and to the relevant GAA Designated Person.

- The need to invoke the temporary debarment or standing aside of the person against whom an allegation has been made shall be done in a confidential manner, notwithstanding the urgency of the matter and the need to ensure that the welfare of the child is deemed to be of paramount importance.
- If an allegation of child abuse is received the statutory authority must be consulted before contact is made with the person against whom the allegation is made thus ensuring that any action by the GAA does not impact negatively on possible future external investigations.
- All reports made, whether internal or external to the GAA, shall note times, dates, locations etc. shall be signed by the person that raised the concern or made the allegation.
- Designated Persons shall accept reports on allegation or concerns of abuse from members or non members of the GAA verbally or in writing.
- Any reports or concerns regarding allegations of abuse once received by the Club/County Designated Liaison Person shall be recorded, signed, dated and where reasonable grounds for concern have been established shall be reported by the County Designated Person to the Statutory Authorities and to the GAA National Designated Person.
- Responses to and the reporting of allegations, reports or concerns of abuse to Club/County Designated Persons, to the Statutory Authorities and to the GAA National Designated Person (as appropriate) shall be carried as soon as possible and as a matter of priority.
- Additional information on the reporting allegations of abuse may be obtained in the GAA Guidelines for Dealing with Allegations of Abuse available on gaa.ie/clubzone.

5.2 DEALING WITH SUSPECTED ABUSE

- 5.2.1 Reporting abuse
- 5.2.2 Response to a young player
- 5.2.3 Allegation against Mentors
- 5.2.4 Steps within Organisation
- 5.2.5 False Reporting
- 5.2.6 Confidentiality
- 5.2.7 Anonymous Report
- 5.2.8 Rumours

5.2.1 Reporting Abuse

If there are grounds for concern (Appendix 6.4) about the safety or welfare of a young player you should react to the concern. If unsure about whether or not certain behaviours are abusive (Appendix 6.5) and therefore reportable, you should contact the duty social worker in the Local Health Board or Social Services Department where you will receive advice. Grounds for concern include a specific indication from a player, a statement from a person who witnessed abuse or an illness, injury or behaviour consistent with abuse. Steps for reporting suspected abuse

- (a) Observe and note dates, times, locations and contexts in which the incident occurred or suspicion was aroused, together with any other relevant information
- (b) Report the matter as soon as possible to the designated officer within the Club/County responsible for reporting abuse, e.g. Children's Officer. If the Children's Officer has reasonable grounds for believing that the player has been abused or is at risk of abuse, s/he will make a report to the Health Board/Social Services who have statutory responsibility to investigate and assess suspected or actual child abuse



- (c) In cases of emergency, where a player appears to be at immediate and serious risk and the Children's Officer is unable to contact a duty social worker, the Garda Authorities should be contacted. Under no circumstances should a player be left in a dangerous situation pending intervention by the Statutory Authorities
- (d) If the Children's Officer is unsure whether reasonable grounds for concern exist s/he can informally consult with the local health board/social services. S/he will be advised whether or not the matter requires a formal report

Any Children's Officer reporting suspected or actual child abuse to the Statutory Authorities should first inform the family of their intention to make such a report, unless doing so would endanger the player or undermine an investigation.

5.2.2 Response to a Young Player

When a young player discloses information of suspected abuse you should:

- (a) Deal with any allegation of abuse in a sensitive and competent way through listening to and facilitating the player to tell about the problem, rather than interviewing about details of what happened
- (b) Stay calm and not show any extreme reaction to what the player is saying. Listen compassionately, and take what the player is saying seriously
- (c) Understand that the player has decided to tell something very important and has taken a risk to do so. The experience of telling should be a positive one so that the player will not mind talking to those involved in the investigation
- (d) Be honest with the player and tell them that it is not possible to keep this information a secret
- (e) Make no judgmental statements against the person whom the allegation is made
- (f) Not question the player unless the nature of what she is saying is unclear. Leading questions should be avoided. Open, non-specific questions should be used such as "Can you explain to me what you mean by that"

- (g) Check out the concerns with the parents/ guardians before making a report unless doing so would endanger the player
- (h) Give the player some indication of what would happen next, such as informing parents/ guardians, Health Board or Social Services. It should be kept in mind that the player may have been threatened and may feel vulnerable at this stage
- (i) Carefully record the details
- (j) Pass on this information to the Children's Officer/ designated officer within the Club. Always reassure the player that they have done the right thing in telling you



“Always reassure the player that they have done the right thing in telling you”

5.2.3 Allegations Against Mentors

If an allegation of alleged child abuse is made against a mentor working within the Club/County or Association, the following procedures should be followed:

- The reporting procedure in respect of suspected child abuse. (5.2.1)
- The procedure for dealing with the mentor. (5.2.4)

The safety of the player making the allegation should be considered and the safety of any other players who may be at risk. The club should take any necessary steps that may be necessary to protect its players. The issue of confidentiality is important – the mentor should be treated with respect and fairness.

5.2.4 Dealing with the Mentor

While the designated Children's Officer makes the report to the local Health Board, the Chairperson of the club should deal with the mentor.

- The Chairperson should privately inform the mentor that
 - (a) an allegation has been made against him/her
 - (b) the nature of the allegation
- He/she should be afforded an opportunity to respond
- His/her response should be noted and passed on to the Health Board/Social Services
- The mentor should be asked to step aside pending the outcome of the investigation. When a mentor is asked to step aside it should be made clear that it is only a precautionary measure and will not prejudice any later disciplinary proceedings

The Club/County Children's Officer should inform the National Children's Officer that the mentor has been asked to stand aside.

It is also the duty of all Association members to inform the National Children's Officer of a mentor who is under investigation by a Statutory Authority.

The Ladies Gaelic Football Association can consider disciplinary action on the mentor but should ensure that this does not interfere with the investigation of the Statutory Authorities – the outcome of the investigation and any implications it might have will be considered during the Disciplinary procedure.

It should be noted that the fact that the alleged abuser has not been prosecuted or been found guilty does not mean that they are appropriate to work with young people in the future.

5.3 False Allegations

The Protection for Persons Reporting Child Abuse Act, 1998 provides immunity from civil liability to persons who report child abuse 'reasonably and in good faith' to the Health Board or the Gardai (See 5.13.1 – ISC. Code). The act also covers the offence of 'false reporting'.

The main provisions of the Act are:

1. The provision of immunity from civil liability to any person who reports child abuse "reasonably and in good faith" to designated officers of Health Boards or any member of An Garda Síochána.

2. The provision of significant protections for employees who report child abuse. These protections cover all employees and all forms of discrimination up to and including dismissal.
3. The creation of a new offence of false reporting of child abuse where a person makes a report of child abuse to the appropriate authorities "knowing that statement to be false". This is a new criminal offence designed to protect innocent persons from malicious reports.

This law does not exist in Northern Ireland, but an individual who reports concerns in 'good faith' is not deliberately attempting to slander another person's name. In Northern Ireland there is legislation, the Criminal Law Act (NI) 1967 which places the responsibility on everyone to report offences or to forward information to the police by emphasising the, 'duty of every other person, who knows or believes, (a) that the offence or some other arrestable offences has been committed and (b) that he has information which is likely to secure, or to be material assistance in securing, the apprehension, prosecution or conviction of any person for that offence'.

5.4 Confidentiality

Confidentiality should be maintained in respect of all issues and people involved in cases of abuse, welfare or bad practice. It is important that the rights of both the player and the person about whom the complaint has been made are protected.

The following points should be kept in mind:

- A guarantee of confidentiality or undertakings regarding secrecy cannot be given, as the welfare of the player will supersede all other considerations

"Any rumours relating to inappropriate behaviour should be brought to the attention of the Children's Officer and checked out without delay"

- All information should be treated in a careful and sensitive manner and should be discussed only with those who need to know
- Information should be conveyed to the parents/guardians of the player in a sensitive way about whom there are concerns
- Giving information to others on a 'need to know' basis for the protection of a player is not a breach of confidentiality
- All persons involved in a protection process (the player, her parents/guardians, the alleged offender, her family, mentors) should be afforded appropriate respect, fairness, support and confidentiality at all stages of the procedure
- Information should be stored in a secure place, with limited access to designated people
- The requirements of the Data Protection laws should be adhered to
- Breach of confidentiality is a serious matter

5.5 ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS

Anonymous complaints can be difficult to deal with but should not be ignored. In all cases the safety and welfare of the player/s is paramount. Any such complaints relating to inappropriate behaviour should be brought to the attention of the Children's Officer. The information should be checked out and handled in a confidential manner.

5.6 RUMOURS

Rumours should not be allowed to hang in the air. Any rumours relating to inappropriate behaviour should be brought to the attention of the Children's Officer and checked out without delay.



Responding to a Disclosure or Allegation of Abuse

- Deal with any allegation of abuse in a sensitive and competent way through listening to and facilitating the child to tell about the problem, rather than interviewing the child about details of what happened.
- Stay calm and not show any extreme reaction to what the child is saying. Listen compassionately, and take what the child is saying seriously.
- Understand that the child has decided to tell something very important and has taken a risk to do so.
- The experience of telling should be a positive one so that the child will not mind talking to those involved in any subsequent investigation.
- Be honest with the child and tell them that it is not possible to keep the information a secret.
- Make no judgmental statements against the person whom the allegation is made.
- Do not question the child unless the nature of what s/he is saying is unclear. Leading questions should be avoided. Open, non-specific questions should be used such as “Can you explain to me what you mean by that”.
- Check out the concerns with the parents/guardians before making a report unless doing so would endanger the child.
- Give the child some indication of what would happen next, such as informing parents/guardians, social services etc. It should be kept in mind that the child may have been threatened and may feel vulnerable at this stage.
- Carefully record the details.
- Pass on this information to the relevant Designated Person.
- Reassure the child that they have done the right thing in telling you.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

The following steps should be taken in reporting a concern or an alleged incident of child abuse to the statutory authorities:

- Observe and note dates, times, locations and contexts in which the incident occurred or suspicion was aroused, together with any other relevant information.
- Report the matter as soon as possible to the Designated Person with responsibility for reporting abuse. If the Designated Person has reasonable grounds for believing that the child has been abused or is at risk of abuse, s/he will make a report to the relevant statutory authorities who have statutory responsibility to investigate and assess suspected or actual child abuse.
- In cases of emergency, where a child appears to be at immediate and serious risk and the Designated Person is unable to contact a duty social worker, the Garda Síochána/PSNI should be contacted. Under no circumstances should a child be left in a dangerous or vulnerable situation pending intervention by the Statutory Authorities.
- If the Designated Person is unsure whether reasonable grounds for concern exist she/he can informally consult with the local social services or the County Designated Person.
- If the Designated Person, having consulted with the statutory authorities decides not to make a formal report s/he should inform the person making the original report of the decision and should provide that person with the necessary information should they personally wish to pursue the matter with the relevant statutory authorities.
- The Designated Person should keep a record of all actions, decisions taken during the process.
- A Designated Person reporting suspected or actual child abuse to the Statutory Authorities should first inform the family of their intention to make such a report, unless doing so would endanger the child or undermine an investigation

Section 9

Dealing with Bullying in your Club

Underage sports activity has a positive impact on the lives of thousands of young people many days of the week and every week of the year. The range of activities offered by the GAA, Camogie and Ladies Football Clubs and by our Handball and Rounders colleagues, to young people in particular, caters for more than their sporting needs.

The social and friendship aspects of meeting colleagues, the community ethos of our Associations and the general developmental opportunities that these surroundings present for young people, all contribute to the general well being of these young people, more often than not during some of the most developmental phases of their lives.

While sports organisations are recognised for the overall developmental opportunities they give to young people we are not immune to instances of behaviour that would be deemed as unacceptable and may in fact be deemed by us as breaches of our Code of Behaviour. A notable example of unacceptable behaviour that occurs in many walks of life is that of Bullying. Unfortunately, Bullying may occur in schools settings, in communities, in the work place or in sports organisations where a small cohort of people may choose to engage in Bullying behaviour.

HOW DO WE DEFINE BULLYING?

Bullying behaviour can be defined as repeated aggression be it verbal, psychological or physical, conducted by an individual or group against others.

Our duty and our challenge as Club leaders, coaches or parents is to challenge such unacceptable behaviour and to put measures in place to counteract this behaviour. Our aim should be to:

- Understand Bullying and its possible impact within the context of our local Club
- Identify a range of approaches in relation to preventing Bullying
- Equip ourselves to deal with incidents of Bullying.
- Introduce and implement an Anti-Bullying Policy to our clubs
- Implement 'a whole club approach' to the issue of Bullying

ANTI BULLYING STATEMENT/POLICY

Each Club should adopt an Anti Bullying statement that could include the following:

“We aim to create a supportive environment where any form of Bullying is unacceptable.

We adopt ‘a whole organisational approach’ to addressing Bullying and are committed to implementing structures and relevant training to deal with allegations of Bullying. Incidents of Bullying are regarded as serious breaches of our Code of Behaviour and Code of Best Practice in Youth Sport.

We are committed to achieving an ethos of respect so as to maximise the potential of all our members when playing or participating in our Gaelic Games”.

(GAA Anti Bullying Statement 2012)

IT IS WIDELY ACCEPTED THAT BULLYING CONTAINS SEVEN KEY FEATURES:

- An intention to be hurtful
- This intention is carried out
- The behaviour harms the target
- The bully overwhelms the target with his/her power
- There is often no justification for the action
- The behaviour repeats itself again and again
- The bully derives a sense of satisfaction from hurting the target

Bullying can happen from any one person to another and from a young person to an adult or from an adult to a young person, from adults to adults and from a young person to a young person.



CYBERBULLYING can take place when instant messages, emails, text messages or webpages are used to spread rumours, make threats or harass. It can include written messages, photographs, videos or voice messages.

If you are a victim of Cyberbullying or believe you may be targeted by a Cyberbully you should:

- Sign off on your computer.
- Don't respond or retaliate.
- Block the bully.
- Save and print out bullying messages.
- Talk to a friend.
- Tell a trusted adult.

HOW TO PREVENT BULLYING IN YOUR CLUB:

- Implement the joint Code of Behaviour when working with underage players which highlights good practice and clarifies that instances of Bullying are deemed to be a breach of the Code.
- Create a supportive environment for all where it is not acceptable to Bully and highlight that the Club has a 'zero tolerance for Bullying'.
- The ethos of the club should be that it is 'ok to tell' the Club Children's Officer or team coach of incidents of Bullying. Underage players should be made aware of the telling policy that 'its ok to tell' and they should be supported if they report any incidents of Bullying.
- Publicise the Club Anti-Bullying policy and display Anti Bullying Posters - available from the GAA.
- Ant Bullying is a 'whole club responsibility' and is part of the Give Respect Get Respect initiative. Its everybody's responsibility.

WHAT DOES A WHOLE CLUB APPROACH INVOLVE?

- A recognition that Bullying can be tackled by all in the Club – Players, Coaches, Parents, Referees....
- Promoting policies and procedures which aim to prevent Bullying in the first instance and intervene when appropriate.
- A shift from a problem based focus to a solution based focus.
- Creating a supportive environment where its 'ok to tell'.
- An awareness and implementation of good practice in this area.

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH BULLYING INVOLVING YOUNG PEOPLE/ADULTS

Incident should be dealt with as a breach of the Code of Behaviour as follows:

- Report the matter to the Club's Children's Officer.
- Confidentiality must be maintained.
- Initial assessment by the Club Children's Officer.
- Children's Officer collates relevant information.
- Club Children's Officer uses the acid test to determine whether this is an incident of Bullying.
- Club Children's Officer informs the alleged bully and target as to what procedures will follow.

Bullying is considered a breach of the Code of Behaviour and is dealt with as per the relevant section of the Code (see Code of Behaviour/ How to Deal with Alleged Breaches of the Code of Behaviour).

Section 10

Promoting a Healthy Club Programme

BACKGROUND

In recent years all of the Gaelic Games Associations have rolled out an increasing number of non-game specific programmes aimed at enhancing the lives and well-being of all our members and the wider community within which we operate.

The aim and purpose of this focus was manifold, but can be directly linked to a number of factors. These include:

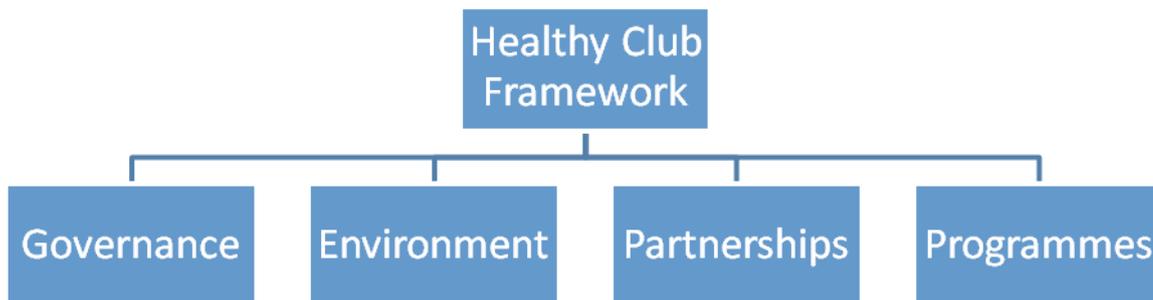
- A desire to fulfil our ambitions as we continue to develop community-based volunteer led Clubs who promote Gaelic Games and that we also promote culture and lifelong participation thus ensuring that the GAA family and the values we promote enrich the lives of our members, our families and the communities we serve.
- An increasing demand from clubs for guidance and support on matters relating to the health and well-being of their members and players.
- An appreciation of the need to follow best practise in all related areas including drug and alcohol awareness, mental and physical health and well-being, suicide prevention and response, diet and nutritional advice, child and player welfare inclusion and integration and community engagement.

In the development of our proposals one such example of successful partnership and delivery at Club level has been the partnerships, between the GAA and the HSE, that resulted in the development of an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Programme that seeks to minimise the harm caused by the misuse of alcohol and other substances. This programme charges all units with appointing an ASAP officer and adopting a Club Drug & Alcohol policy. A sample policy, along with additional resources including a website (www.gaa.ie/asap), manual, DVD and promotional materials, were developed to assist clubs in rolling out the three key arms of the initiative: education, prevention and response.

On the basis of this development the concept of a expanding this programme into a 'Healthy Club model' has been explored.

HOW IT WILL WORK

A Healthy Club will be a club that promotes health and well-being amongst its members and the wider community. The framework for the Healthy Club has been broken down under the following pillars, offering clubs a structure that highlights existing areas of competencies while identifying new areas to target.



Participating clubs will be asked to form a 'Healthy Club Committee' – drawing membership from some/all of the following:

- ASAP Officer
- Children's Officer
- Social Initiative representative
- Inclusion & Integration Officer
- Coaching Officer
- School Liaison Officer
- Player (adult and/or juvenile)
- Coach
- Parent
- Others with relevant skills set (e.g. those with an interest in health promotion/diet/nutrition/well-being etc)

THE COMMITTEE WILL BE REQUIRED TO:

- Conduct an audit and needs assessment of the club as it currently stands utilising the framework provided in the Healthy Club resource pack. This will identify the club's existing strengths and weaknesses in relevant areas and will provide the club with a realistic starting point.
- Engage in a consultation process with club members and the wider community to inform the development and content of their Healthy Club model.
- Develop and adopt a Healthy Club Policy and oversee its implementation, with appropriate guidelines for developing a policy provided by the Healthy Club Steering Committee.
- Develop a sustainable Healthy Club Plan. The Healthy Club Plan will be specific to each club and, based on the initial audit, will outline what each club plans to do, where it intends to focus its attention each year, and will include timelines and frameworks for actions. The aim will be for each club to work proactively, having identified gaps in their existing structures/policies, and to target these in order of priority, rather than working reactively to specific incidents.
- Engage in an awareness campaign with club members and the wider community to promote the Healthy Club and to garner support for fresh initiatives.

- Create and develop local partnerships (e.g. with HSE, Schools, Private Sector) to assist in and facilitate the roll-out and implementation of the Healthy Club programme.
- Facilitate evaluation of the Healthy Club programme through appropriate records and auditing of activities.

The over-riding aspiration of the Healthy Club programme is to benefit clubs and their members by ensuring all identified needs are covered under the four pillars of health and well-being outlined above (governance; environment; partnerships; programmes). If a club identifies a specific need, e.g. in the area of governance or suicide prevention and response or increasing obesity levels, this can be worked towards through the provision of appropriate training and support both from within the Association and/or from local statutory or community organisations.

From the Association's perspective as a whole, the programme should ensure best practice across this important area of its work as a sporting and cultural community organisation while also allowing for a coherent management and implementation structure for the many health-related programmes it is already involved in including the ASAP programme, the Association's Social Initiative, Inclusion & Integration and many more.

Section 11

Inclusion, Diversity and Integration in Sport

Sport is a universal language that should offer the opportunity for people to engage and connect with others regardless of cultural or ethnic origin, gender, age, sexual orientation or religious belief. It brings communities together and provides inspiration for others to promote and organise sporting activities.

The GAA, Rounders Council of Ireland, GAA Handball Ireland, Ladies Gaelic Football Association and the Camogie Association Inclusion and Integration Strategy launched in 2009, seeks to “**offer an inclusive and welcoming environment for everyone to participate in our Games and Culture**”.

Our aspiration is to be in a position by 2016 to state that:

‘We have an outstanding reputation for attracting and retaining members in all our sports from all sections of the community. We welcome people of all nationalities, ethnicities, religions, ages and abilities into our sports and we make it easy for everybody to take part. We champion equality within the Irish sporting landscape and communities overseas. We work with the GAA family to make sure that we offer an inclusive and welcoming environment for everyone’.

As with any strategy it is important to ensure that our members and the general public understand what we mean when we state that we wish to aspire to the principles of “**Inclusion**”, “**Diversity**” and “**Integration**”.

Inclusion essentially means people having a sense of belonging, of being comfortable in being part of what they value. **Diversity** means being aware of, accommodating and celebrating difference. **Integration** in this instance; means the integration of the family of Gaelic Games i.e., the GAA, the Rounders Council of Ireland, GAA Handball Ireland, the Ladies Gaelic Football Association and the Camogie Association

Inclusion and Diversity in many ways go hand-in-hand. Real inclusion reflects diversity, i.e. it aims to offer that sense of belonging to everyone, irrespective of gender, marital status, family status, sexual orientation, religion, age, race or membership of the Traveller community and/or disability.

INCLUSION

Gaelic Games have been at the heart of communities throughout Ireland for over 125 years. They have never been solely about sport or recreation. They have been about building a sense of community and identity, at both local and national levels.

In more recent times our Gaelic Games' Associations have sought to positively include people with disabilities in our Games. These efforts include Wheelchair Hurling/Camogie, Adapted Football and Blind Rounders. 'Have-a-Go/International Days' which give members of Minority Ethnic communities a chance to try out various Gaelic Games' activities. Equality and Disability Awareness Training have been delivered to GAA, the Rounders Council of Ireland, GAA Handball Ireland, the Ladies Gaelic Football Association and the Camogie Association personnel while the Give Respect – Get Respect Initiative at Senior Intercounty matches clearly reflect the message that our Associations understand our responsibility in recognising and promoting diversity on the island of Ireland.

DIVERSITY

We have always had diversity in Ireland and in the recent decade that diversity has become more varied and complex. Diversity is a positive enriching source of vitality and growth, but it can also be a source of conflict and hurt. Many differences such as language, ethnicity, and social class are linked, as are parallel issues such as identity, educational attainment and the ability to participate fully in the economic, social, cultural and sporting landscape within society.

Why is it important that Gaelic Games reflect the diverse Ireland that we live in today?

- Our Clubs are there to serve their community and many are the hub of the community
- Our Associations are inclusive organisations
- It's the right thing to do

INTEGRATION

The Integration of the family of Gaelic Games has been in operation in Ulster since 2002 with the aim of giving a shared focus to the development and promotion of all Gaelic Games and Culture. The GAA, the Rounders Council of Ireland, GAA Handball Ireland, the Ladies Gaelic Football Association and the Camogie Association are working at national level to develop an integration strategy that will focus on co-operation in various areas such as coaching, games development, public relations, marketing, club governance, youth development, refereeing and strategic planning.

Integration is not just about assimilation, it is about co-operation. Each organisation and sporting code will keep their identity, while working together on a broad range of issues to enhance the promotion of Gaelic Games.

WHY INTEGRATE?

The integration process draws together the resources and talent of the five organisations and assist all codes in developing their games, thus increasing grassroots participation.

In the last few years Inclusion & Integration Committees have been established at Provincial and County level with representatives from the GAA, the Rounders Council of Ireland, GAA Handball Ireland, the Ladies Gaelic Football Association and the Camogie Association working together to advance and promote meaningful integration.

It is the intention that Integration will:

- Create a 'family' focus in all associations
- Create a new focus in coaching and games development
- Enhance club development
- Better promote the health and wellbeing agenda
- Promote equality
- Bring a holistic approach to the future direction of Gaelic Games

The establishment in recent years of Inclusion & Integration Committees at both Provincial and County with representatives from Ladies Gaelic Football and Camogie alongside their colleagues from Football, Hurling, Handball and Rounders will assist us in directing our work so that we may state by 2016 that:

'We have an outstanding reputation for attracting and retaining members in all our sports from all sections of the community. We welcome people of all nationalities, ethnicities, religions, ages and abilities into our sports and we make it easy for everybody to take part. We champion equality within the Irish sporting landscape and communities overseas. We work with the GAA family to make sure that we offer an inclusive and welcoming environment for everyone'.

Section 12

Player Injury Schemes

GAA Injury Scheme

Ladies Gaelic Football Injury Fund

Camogie Association Personal Accident Scheme

GAA Injury Scheme

This is a mandatory scheme and provides benefit to members playing the national games of Hurling, Gaelic Football, Handball and Rounders whose clubs are registered with the scheme and to accredited club personnel performing designated duties in connection with the activities of Clubs registered in the Scheme. The GAA Injury Scheme does not seek to compensate fully for injury but to supplement other Schemes. Ultimately, the responsibility to ensure that adequate cover is in place lies with the individual member, commensurate with his specific needs.

THE SCHEME APPLIES TO:

- Players on a team registered with the Scheme who incur accidental injury while playing Hurling, Gaelic Football, Handball or Rounders only, either:
 - (a) in the course of an official competitive game or a challenge game or
 - (b) in the course of an official and supervised team training session.
- Match officials i.e. referees, linesmen or umpires injured whilst officiating at an official game of Hurling, Handball, Gaelic Football or Rounders as specified in Rule 1.1
- Voluntary coaches, team managers, selectors and members of official team parties injured during games or training as specified in Rule 1.1
- Members performing designated duties under request/instruction of an authorised Club Officer, in a strictly voluntary capacity, on GAA property or on property under the exclusive use of the GAA.
- The scheme covers Adult and Youth members of the GAA and, also, players registered with the Scheme through Primary, Post-Primary and Third-level Schools and Colleges and Inter-Firm Units
- For the purpose of the Scheme, an Adult is a Full Registered member of the GAA who was 18 years of age or over on registration of his team(s) with the Scheme.
- A Youth is a Youth member of the GAA who was under 18 years of age on registration of his team(s) with the Scheme.

LIFETIME DISABILITY BENEFIT (PAYABLE IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER BENEFIT) €300,000

A single identifiable occurrence on the field of play resulting in permanent total physical paralysis such that the Insured Person is confined to a wheelchair for life.

Capital Benefits

- Permanent Total Disablement from gainful employment €100,000
- Loss of Sight €100,000
- Permanent Partial Loss of Sight Up to €100,000
- Loss of Limb(s) €100,000
- Complete and incurable paralysis €100,000

All above benefits Less any Loss of Wages Benefit claimed

Permanent Partial Disablement (“Continental Scale”)

A scale of benefits providing for benefits to a maximum of €50,000 for specified disabilities applies. Details are available on request.

Death Benefit

- Adult (or Married Youth) €50,000
- Youth €25,000

(iii) Medical

Otherwise unrecoverable medical expenses up to a maximum of €4,500. The first €100 of each and every claim is not covered.

(iv) Dental

Otherwise unrecoverable dental expenses up to a maximum of €4,500. The first €100 of each and every claim is not covered.

(v) Supplementary Hospital Benefit

€400 per day's stay in hospital. Benefit only payable If stay is a minimum of 10 consecutive days up to a maximum of 15 days

(vi) Loss of Wages (Applicable (a) to Adults and (b) to Youths who are in full-time employments at the date of injury)

Otherwise unrecoverable loss of basic nett wages (i.e. excluding overtime, bonuses, unsociable working hours etc.) payable up to 52 weeks but excluding the first week

Social Welfare/Income Protection and/or other entitlements will be considered as recoverable income and will be deducted from the basic nett wage figure.

Benefit is payable for full weeks only and the maximum benefit payable per week is as follows:

WEEK 1	NIL
WEEKS 2-4	UP TO €200
WEEKS 5-52	UP TO €400

(vii) **Benefits/Conditions and Team Subscriptions** may be altered from time to time at the discretion of C.L.G.

NOTE: The injury scheme is funded entirely from Club and GAA funds with no outside (e.g. insurance) involvement. There is no legal obligation on the GAA to provide such a scheme. Risk is an inherent factor in sport, as in life. When members voluntarily take part in Club Activities, they accept the risks that such participation may bring. Legal representation is not required and there is strictly no Legal Expenses Cover amongst the benefits provided.

For information purposes only. It does not form any contract and does not purport to deal with all aspects of the GAA Injury Scheme.

Ladies Gaelic Football Injury Fund

WHAT IS THE INJURY FUND?

The injury fund is an injury scheme and NOT an insurance scheme and does not seek to compensate fully for injury, rather to lessen the hardship to players and officials. The fund should supplement other schemes where applicable, i.e. VHI, Vivas, Quinn, etc.

WHO DOES THE INJURY FUND COVER?

The Injury Fund covers those in the fund for injuries sustained in the following:

- a) an official competitive or challenge game
- b) an official and supervised training session

It also applies to Club Officers, Team Mentors and Match Officials (Referees, Umpires and Linespersons) if registered to the injury fund. All players must be registered to the fund.

HOW IS THE INJURY FUND FUNDED?

- Fund is solely funded by subscriptions
- The subscription to the Fund shall be determined by Central Council.

Present Rates are:

Adult:	€25
Under-Age Player:	€10
U-10 Player:	€5

An adult player paying €25 will be entitled to be considered for payment of wages or salary lost together with medical expenses.

An under-age player paying €10/ €5 will be entitled to be considered for payment of medical expenses only

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE SCHEME?

Dental

- Unrecoverable dental expenses up to a maximum of €3000

Medical

- Unrecoverable medical expenses up to a maximum of €5000
- Physiotherapy sessions shall be limited to a **maximum of 6** sessions. If subsequent sessions are required a full report must be submitted by the registered chartered physiotherapist or physical therapist. Further payment will only be considered on receipt of this report. **Physiotherapy is required to be carried out by individuals with an appropriate third level qualification, who are members of a regulatory professional body in line with their qualifications and who have appropriate insurance/ indemnity.**
- Travel expenses and any medical aids are not covered under the scheme

Loss of Wages

- Applicable to both adult and underage players who are in employment and who have paid the €25 subscription
- Unrecoverable loss of basic wages are payable for a maximum of 20 weeks. The maximum benefit payable per week amounts to €200
- An underage player in full or part time employment should pay the adult rate as this would allow the player to claim loss of wages

ARE THERE ANY EXCLUSIONS FROM THE INJURY FUND?

The scheme shall not apply in the case of a player/official:

- Who is injured during a game as a result of an assault wherein the claimant has been the aggressor
- Whose injury arises from a pre-existing physical defect or infirmity or from the use of alcohol or drugs
- Who may be pregnant, suffering from concussion etc. Any player who plays in this condition is entirely responsible for any consequences that may arise

In the event of an application made by any member which is not a bona fide application, and which is made for the purposes of obtaining payment to which they are not entitled, the application shall be declared void. Suspensions may arise as a result to all parties involved

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE FOR MAKING A CLAIM?

- A Co-ordinator, based in Head Office, (Rosemarie Coyle) is employed to co-ordinate the day to day running of the fund on behalf of Central Council.
- The National Treasurer of the Association will liaise with the Co-ordinator on a regular basis
- All submissions of claims must be made within two months of the date of injury to Head Office
- Where a claim cannot be made within the two month period, or the claim may exceed €200 a Preliminary Notification Form (1-page form) should be completed and forwarded to Head Office
- All forms are available from Clubs, County Boards or Head Office.
- Claim forms should be signed by the injured player and counter signed by the Club Secretary as a declaration of authenticity. This is then forwarded to the County Secretary and signed as a declaration that s/he has been officially notified of the injury

WHAT DOCUMENTATION NEEDS TO BE FORWARDED WITH THE CLAIM?

The claim documentation must incorporate:

- Loss of Wages Claims: Employer's Certification stating the basic loss of earnings along with the last four payslips
- The official in charge of the team must sign the claim
- A letter from the appropriate Secretary as to whether permission had been granted for a challenge match should the injury have occurred during this match
- Original receipts must be forwarded. No photocopies will be accepted
- If the applicant has suffered from a previous injury and has already received payment from the Injury Fund, the reference number from that claim should be included on the claim form

WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE IF A PLAYER REQUIRES PRIVATE TREATMENT?

Private treatment is defined as any treatment that is paid outside of the public health treatment system. Any request for private treatment must be supported by documentation from a Medical Practitioner to show reasons why private treatment is necessary.

- Private Treatment involves a step by step procedure
- Permission to see a Consultant – send Doctors letter to Head Office
- Permission for a MRI scan – send consultant letter to Head Office
- Permission for surgery – send results of MRI and consultant letter to Head Office
- If a submitted claim is not fully documented, the necessary documents may be requested by the Coordinator, or declared void
- All payments are made directly to the applicant
- Where claims are late being received by Central Council, and if the delay is due to the Club or County Board, then the Club or County Board can be held responsible for the payment of the claim

WHAT ARE THE MAIN GUIDELINES FOR PLAYERS?

- Report any suspected injury
- When completing the Application Form, print your name, address and club clearly under Section 1
- Ensure permission is sought for private treatment
- A copy of all forms, receipts, letters, etc sent should be kept and any correspondence received should also be kept
- Where a preliminary claim has been submitted, a report and update on the claim must be submitted within one year from the date of the preliminary notice to validate the claim
- All claims for which preliminary notices have been received must be lodged and validated within two years of the original preliminary notice except in exceptional circumstances
- Injury claims will be monitored on a claim by claim basis and a player who plays while receiving treatment may have her claim disallowed

WHAT ARE THE KEY GUIDELINES FOR OFFICIALS?

- Ensure all details on form are completed and in order prior to forwarding claim
- Ensure forms are forwarded on time
- Ensure a plentiful supply of all forms are available and accessible for all players
- Establish a register of claims for your own records

Camogie Association Personal Accident Scheme

Willis is delighted to offer you our Camogie Personal Accident Scheme product offering. Please download the following summary cover documents for full details of the cover provided:

- Cumann Camógaíochta Euro Summary of Cover 2012
- Cumann Camógaíochta Sterling Summary of Cover 2012

We can confirm the premium for 2012 including the Government Levy is:

- €17 \ £17 per adult registered playing member non transferable (18 years of age at the date of application of the insurance \ renewal date and over)
- €7 \ £7 per youth registered playing member non transferable (under 18 years of age at the date of application \ renewal date for the insurance)

Cover is effective for 12 months. Please note that these premiums are a reduction on last years of €18 \ £8. You will note that the main benefits have increased even though we are charging a reduced premium and the government levy has increased since January 1st 2012.

The key changes to the 2012 Camogie Personal Accident Scheme can be summarised as follows:

- Loss of Wages – First two weeks are not covered, weeks 3 – 104 - €500.00 \ £500.00 maximum per week – previously only covered up to 52 weeks
- Medical Expenses \ Dental Expenses - €10,000.00 \ £10,000.00 – (previously €7,500.00 \ £7,500.00)
- Hospital Confinement - €20.00 \ £20.00 per day up to a maximum of 90 days hospitalised – this benefit is new for 2012

Medical Expenses \ Dental expenses excess remains unchanged at €75.00 \ £75.00 for adult claimants. For youth claimant's, the excess has been reduced to €50.00 \ £50.00, it previously was €75.00 \ £75.00. If the claimant is only claiming physiotherapy expenses, the excess is 10% of the claim subject to a minimum excess of €75.00 \ £75.00 for both adults and youths.

Following a review of the Personal Accident Scheme renewal procedures and in particular the role of the club officer responsible for administrating the scheme, we wish to advise you that there is now no requirement to provide us with a copy of your club registration forms showing the names, addresses and dates of birth of your club members requiring cover.

To reduce the administration on the Scheme and to make it easier and more efficient for you to administer, all you have to do is to advise us of the number of adult registered playing members and the number of youth registered playing members requiring cover together with your remittance payable by cheque to Willis Risk Services (Ireland) Ltd. For example, if you would like to insure 20 adult registered playing members and 40 youth registered playing members, all you to need to advise us of these numbers and make a cheque payable to Willis Risk Services (Ireland) Ltd in the amount of €620.00 \ £620.00 (20 x €17.00 \ £17.00 + 40 x €7.00 \ £7.00).

However, in the event that one of your registered playing members submits a claim to us, we will ask you at that stage for a copy of your registration forms to confirm that the registered member was an insured member at the time of the claim. Therefore, as the designated club officer, you are responsible for keeping a record of the members registered under the Scheme and a copy of the registration forms must be available when requested by us. In the event of a claim, please download the following claim forms:

- • Cumann Camógaíochta Euro 2012 Claim Form
- • Cumann Camógaíochta Sterling 2012 Claim Form

If your members are in any doubt as to why they should take the Camogie Personal Accident cover, please download the following case testimonials which demonstrate the importance of having cover in the event of an injury sustained while playing Camogie

- • Camogie Case Testimonials

If you have any queries on the above or the attached documents, please do not hesitate in contacting our team by email at gaa.queries@willis.ie or by telephoning our helpline on 01 639 6343

Willis Risk Services (Ireland) Ltd (t/a Willis) is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland

Section 14

Appendices

Juvenile Membership Application Form

Please complete this form in full and return to your Child's Team Manager/Coach or your Club's Children's Officer. The completion of this form is essential so as to enable your child participate in all Gaelic Games, training and other related activities in your club.

SECTION 1

I _____ as Parent/Guardian of _____
(child) give permission for the named, to participate in _____ (Club name) games
and other related activities

Child's Name:

Address:

Parent/Guardian contact telephone number/s:

Parent/Guardian email address:

Emergency contact person (if you are unavailable):

Telephone number:

SECTION 2

Details of Child's special needs or medical history (i.e. details of any known allergies, conditions or medications). Parents/Guardians are obliged to disclose any information regarding medication which may impact on your child's welfare or behaviour while participating in our sports:

In the event of illness or injury, I give permission for medical treatment to be administered where considered necessary by a nominated first aider, or by suitably qualified medical practitioners. If I cannot be contacted and my child needs emergency hospital treatment, I authorise a qualified medical practitioner to provide emergency treatment or medication

YES NO

SECTION 3

Photography:

I agree that photographs or recorded images may be taken during or at sport related activities, which may include my Child and may subsequently be used in the promotion of our Games.

YES NO

SECTION 4

I wish for my Club/County to use group text messaging relating to the participation of my son/daughter in relation to Club/County game's activity. I wish for such texts messages to be sent to:

Myself only Text contact number:

My child and myself Text contact numbers:

SECTION 5

Declaration

I have read and accept the rules and procedures as set down in the Code of Best Practice in Youth Sport, Our Games Our Code.

Signature of Parent/Guardian: _____

Date:

Coach and Mentor Application Form

Surname:

Forename:

Previous name (if any):

Address:

Email:

Home telephone number:

Mobile number:

Role applied for?

Have you submitted a vetting form in accordance with Association procedures?

YES

NO

Please outline why you wish to become involved in our club?

Please give details of any previous involvement in sports including coaching experience and relevant qualifications:

Do you suffer from any illness or medical condition which may at times affect your ability to work with young people in this role? If so, please give details:

Incident/Accident Reporting Form

This form should be used for each occasion of

- Accidental fall/injury
- Aggressive behaviour
- Verbal abuse
- Destruction of equipment or property (or threats of)
- Physical assault (or threats of)

Name of person completing this form:

Role/Position of person completing this form:

Signature of person completing this form:

Date:

INCIDENT/ACCIDENT

Date and time of incident:

Name/s of person/s involved in the incident and their clubs/associations:

What activity was taking place when the incident occurred?

Witnesses (include contact details):

REPORTING OF THE INCIDENT TO CLUB/ASSOCIATION

Incident Reported to:

Date:

How was the incident/accident reported? e.g. using this form, in person, email, phone..

FOLLOW UP ACTION

Description of actions to be taken:

Club/Association notes only:

Definitions of Child Abuse

In the first instance it is important that we are aware of the definitions of abuse and to be in a position to recognise incidents of such abuse. Child abuse can be categorised into four different types: neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse and sexual abuse. A child may be subjected to one or more forms of abuse at any given time.

It should be noted that the definition of Neglect, Emotional Abuse, Physical Abuse and Child Sexual Abuse presented in this section are not present as legal definitions.

It is also important to recognise that extreme incidents of Bullying may also constitute abuse - see Section 9: Dealing with Bullying in your Club

For the purpose of this Code of Best Practice in Youth Sport and in common with legislation in many of the jurisdictions in which we operate 'a child' means a person under the age of 18 years, excluding a person who is or has been married.

DEFINITION OF NEGLECT

Neglect can be defined in terms of an omission, where the child suffers significant harm or impairment of development by being deprived of food, clothing, warmth, hygiene, intellectual stimulation, supervision and safety, attachment to and affection from adults, and/or medical care.

Harm can be defined as the ill-treatment or the impairment of the health or development of a child.

Whether it is significant is determined by the child's health and development as compared to that which could reasonably be expected of a child of a similar age.

Neglect generally becomes apparent in different ways over a period of time rather than at one specific point. For example, a child who suffers a series of minor injuries may not be having his or her needs met in terms of necessary supervision and safety. A child whose height and weight is significantly below average may be deprived of adequate nutrition.

A child who consistently misses school may be being deprived of intellectual stimulation.

The threshold of significant harm is reached when the child's needs are neglected to the extent that his or her well-being and/or development are severely affected.

DEFINITION OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Emotional abuse is normally to be found in the relationship between a parent/carer and a child rather than in a specific event or pattern of events. It occurs when a child's developmental need for affection, approval, consistency and security are not met. Unless other forms of abuse are present, it is rarely manifested in terms of physical signs and symptoms. Examples may include:

- The imposition of negative attributes on a child, expressed by persistent criticism, sarcasm, hostility or blaming;
- Conditional parenting in which the level of care shown to a child is made contingent on his or her behaviours or actions;
- Emotional unavailability of the child's parent/carer;
- Unresponsiveness of the parent/carer and/or inconsistent or inappropriate expectations of the child;
- Premature imposition of responsibility on the child;
- Unrealistic or inappropriate expectations of the child's capacity to understand something or to behave and control himself in a certain way;
- Under- or over-protection of the child;
- Failure to show interest in, or provide age-appropriate opportunities for, the child's cognitive and emotional development;
- Use of unreasonable or over-harsh disciplinary measures;
- Exposure to domestic violence;
- Exposure to inappropriate or abusive material through new technology.

Emotional abuse can be manifested in terms of the child's behavioural, cognitive, affective or physical functioning. Examples of these include insecure attachment, unhappiness, low self-esteem, educational and developmental underachievement, and oppositional behaviour. The threshold of significant harm is reached when abusive interactions dominate and become typical of the relationship between the child and the parent/carer.

DEFINITION OF PHYSICAL ABUSE

Physical abuse of a child is that which results in actual or potential physical harm from an interaction, or lack of interaction, which is reasonably within the control of a parent or person in a position of responsibility, power or trust. There may be single or repeated incidents.

Physical abuse can involve:

- Severe physical punishment;
- Beating, slapping, hitting or kicking;
- Pushing, shaking or throwing;
- Pinching, biting, choking or hair pulling;
- Terrorising with threats;
- Observing violence;
- Use of excessive force in handling;
- Deliberate poisoning;
- Suffocation;
- Fabricated/induced illness (see Appendix 1 for details);
- Allowing or creating a substantial risk or significant harm to a child.

DEFINITION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

Child Sexual Abuse occurs when a child is used by another person for his or her gratification or sexual arousal, or for that of others. Examples of child abuse include:

- Exposure of the sexual organs or any sexual act intentionally performed in the presence of the child;
- Intentional touching or molesting of the body of a child whether by a person or object for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification;
- Masturbation in the presence of the child or the involvement of the child in an act of masturbation;
- Sexual intercourse with the child, whether oral, vaginal or anal;
- Sexual exploitation of a child, which includes inciting, encouraging, propositioning, requiring or permitting a child to solicit for, or to engage in, prostitution or other sexual acts. Sexual exploitation also occurs when a child is involved in the exhibition, modelling or posing for the purpose of sexual gratification or sexual act, including its recording (on film, video tape or other media) or the manipulation, for those purposes, of the image by computer or other means. It may also include showing sexually explicit material to children, which is often a feature of the 'grooming' process by perpetrators of abuse;
- Consensual sexual activity involving an adult and an underage person. In relation to child sexual abuse, it should be noted that, for the purposes of the criminal law, the age of consent to sexual intercourse is 17 years for both girls and boys. An Garda Síochána will deal with the criminal aspects of the case under the relevant legislation.

It should be noted that the definition of child sexual abuse presented in this section is not a legal definition and is not intended to be a description of the criminal offence of sexual assault.

National Contacts for HSE Children and Family Services

Also listed on HSE website (www.hse.ie/go/socialworkers) and from HSE LoCall Tel. 1850 241850. These contact numbers may be updated from time to time. Please check HSE website for latest information.

HSE Area Address Telephone

National Contacts for HSE Children and Family Services

Appendix 2: National contacts for HSE Children and Family Services

Also listed on HSE website (www.hse.ie/go/socialworkers) and from HSE LoCall Tel. 1850 241850. These contact numbers may be updated from time to time. Please check HSE website for latest information.

HSE Area	Address	Telephone No.
DUBLIN NORTH	Health Centre, Cromcastle, Coolock, Dublin 5	(01) 816 4200 (01) 816 4244
DUBLIN NORTH CENTRAL	Social Work Office, 22 Mountjoy Square, Dublin 1 Social Work Office, Ballymun Health Centre, Dublin 11	(01) 877 2300 (01) 846 7236
DUBLIN NORTH WEST	Health Centre, Wellmount Park, Finglas, Dublin 11 Social Work Department, Rathdown Road, Dublin 7	(01) 856 7704 (01) 882 5000
DUBLIN SOUTH EAST	Social Work Department, Vergemount Hall, Clonskeagh, Dublin 6	(01) 268 0320 (01) 2680333
DUBLIN SOUTH CITY	Duty Social Work Carnegie Centre, 21-25 Lord Edward Street, Dublin 2 Public Health Nursing, 21-25 Lord Edward Street, Dublin 2 Family Support Service, 78B Church House, Donore Avenue, Dublin 8	(01) 648 6555 (01) 648 6730 (01) 416 4441
DUBLIN SOUTH WEST	Milbrook Lawn, Tallaght, Dublin 24	(01) 452 0666 (01) 427 5000
DUBLIN WEST	Social Work Department, Bridge House, Cherry Orchard Hospital, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10	(01) 620 6387
DUBLIN SOUTH	Social Work Department, Our Lady's Clinic, Patrick Street, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin	(01) 663 7300
CARLOW	Carlow Social Work Office, Ground Floor, St. Dymphna's Hospital, Athy Road, Co. Carlow	(059) 913 6587
CAVAN	HSE Community Child and Family Services, Drumalee Cross, Co. Cavan	(049) 437 7305 (049) 437 7306
CLARE	Clare Duty Social Worker, River House, Gort Road, Ennis, Co. Clare Social Work Department, Shannon Health Centre, Shannon, Co. Clare Social Work Department, Kilrush Health Centre, Kilrush, Co. Clare	(065) 686 3935 (Mon – Fri, 2pm - 5pm) (061) 718 400 (065) 905 4200
CORK	North Cork Social Work Department, 134 Bank Place, Mallow, Co. Cork North Lee Child Lee Social Work Department, (adjacent to Shopping Centre), Blackpool, Co. Cork South Lee Social Work Department, St. Finbarr's Hospital, Douglas Road, Cork West Cork Social Work Department, Coolnagarrane, Skibbereen, Co. Cork	(022) 54100 (021) 492 7000 (021) 492 3001 (028) 40447
DONEGAL	Links Business Centre, Lisfannon, Buncrana, Co. Donegal (East Team) Euro House, Killybegs Road, Donegal, Co. Donegal (West Team) Social Work Department, Millennium Court, Pearse Road, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal (East Central Team and West Central Team)	(074) 932 0420 (074) 972 3540 (074) 912 3672 (074) 912 3770
GALWAY	Galway City, Social Work Department, Local Health Office, 25 Newcastle Road, Galway, Co. Galway Galway County, Tuam Social Work Department, Health Centre, Vicar Street, Tuam, Co. Galway Loughrea Social Work Department, Health Centre, Loughrea, Co. Galway Ballinasloe Social Work Department, Health Centre, Brackernagh, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway Oughterard Social Work Department, Health Centre, Oughterard, Co. Galway	(091) 546366 (093) 37200 (091) 847820 (090) 964 6200 (091) 552200

National Contacts for HSE Children and Family Services

Children First: National Guidance for the Protection

KERRY	Social Work Department, HSE Community Services, Rathass, Tralee, Co. Kerry	(066) 712 1566
	Killarney Social Work Department, St. Margaret's Road, Killarney, Co. Kerry	(064) 663 6030
KILDARE	Social Work Department, St Mary's Craddockstown Road, Naas, Co. Kildare	(045) 873200 (045) 882 400
KILKENNY	Social Work Office – Child Care Department, Child Youth and Families, Carlow/Kilkenny, HSE South, St. Canice's Hospital, Dublin Road, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny	(056) 778 4057 (056) 778 4532
LIMERICK	Social Work Department, Ballynanty Health Centre, Ballynanty, Limerick (East Team), Co. Limerick	(061) 457 100
	Social Work Department Roxtown Health Centre, Roxtown Terrace, Old Clare Street, Limerick (East Team) , Co. Limerick	(061) 417 622 (061) 483 091
	Parkbeg Social Work Department, Parkbeg House, 2 Elm Drive, Caherdavin Lawns, Ennis Road, Limerick, Co. Limerick	(061) 206 820
	Social Work Department, Southill Health Centre, O'Malley Park, Southill, Limerick, Co. Limerick	(061) 209 985
	Newcastlewest Social Work Department, Newcastlewest Health Centre, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.	(069) 62155
LAOIS	Social Work Department, Child and Family Centre, Portlaoise, Co. Laois	(057) 869 2567 (057) 869 2568
LEITRIM	Social Work Department, Community Care Office, Leitrim Road, Carrick on Shannon, Co. Leitrim	(071) 965 0324
LONGFORD	Social Work Department, Tivoli House, Dublin Road, Co. Longford	(043) 335 0584
LOUTH	Social Work Department, Local Health Care Unit, Wilton House, Stapleton Place, Dundalk, Co. Louth	(042) 939 2200
	Ballsgrove Health Centre, Ballsgrove, Drogheda, Co. Louth	(041) 983 8574 (041) 983 3163
MAYO	Ballina Social Work Team, Ballina Health Centre, Mercy Road, Ballina, Co. Mayo	(096) 21511 (096) 248 41
	Castlebar Social Work Team, St. Mary's Headquarters, Castlebar, Co. Mayo	(094) 902 2283
	Swinford Social Work Team, Swinford Health Centre, Aras Attracta, Swinford, Co. Mayo	(094) 905 0133
MEATH	Community Social Work Services, Enterprise Centre, Navan, Co. Meath	(046) 909 7817
	Community Social Work Services, Child and Family Centre, Navan, Co. Meath	(046) 907 8830
	Community Social Work Services, Dunshaughlin Health Care Unit, Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath	(01) 802 4102
MONAGHAN	Social Work Department, Local Health Care Unit, Rooskey, Co. Monaghan	(047) 30426 (047) 30427
OFFALY	Social Work Department, Derry Suite, Castlebuildings, Tara Street, Tullamore, Co. Offaly	(057) 937 0700
ROSCOMMON	Social Work Team, Abbeytown House, Abbey Street, Roscommon, Co. Roscommon	(090) 662 6732
	Social Work Team, Roscommon PCCC, Lanesboro' Road, Roscommon, Co. Roscommon (Roscommon Area)	(090) 663 7528 (090) 663 7529
	Social Work Team, Health Centre, Elphin Street, Boyle, Co. Roscommon (Boyle Area)	(071) 966 2087
	Social Work Team, New HSE Offices, Knockroe, Castlerea, Co. Roscommon (Castlerea Area)	(090) 663 7851 (090) 663 7842

National Contacts for HSE Children and Family Services

Appendix 2: National contacts for HSE Children and Family Services

SLIGO	Sligo Town and surrounding areas: Markievicz House, Barrack Street, Sligo, Co. Sligo	(071) 915 5133
	South County Sligo: One Stop Shop, Teach Laighne, Humbert Street, Tubercurry, Co. Sligo	(071) 912 0062
NORTH TIPPERARY	North Tipperary Duty Social Work Team, Civic Offices, Limerick Road, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary	(067) 46 636
	North Tipperary Child Protection Services: Social Work Department, Annbrook, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary	(067) 41 934
	St. Mary's Health Centre, Parnell Street, Thurles, Co. Tipperary	(0504) 24 609
SOUTH TIPPERARY	South Tipperary Child Protection Services: Social Work Team, South Tipperary Community Care Services, Western Road, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary	(052) 617 7302 (052) 617 7303
WATERFORD	Waterford: Social Work Service, Waterford Community Services, Cork Road, Co. Waterford	(051) 842827
	Dungarvan and surrounding areas: Social Work Department, Dungarvan Community Services, St. Joseph's Hospital, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford	(058) 20906
WESTMEATH	Social Work Department, Athlone Health Centre, Coosan Road, Athlone, Co. Westmeath	(090) 648 3106
	Social Work Department, Child and Family Centre, St. Loman's, Springfield, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath	(044) 934 4877
WEXFORD	Gorey Health Centre, Hospital Grounds, Gorey, Co. Wexford	(053) 943 0100
	Enniscorthy Health Centre, Millpark Road, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford	(053) 923 3465
	New Ross Health Centre, Hospital Grounds, New Ross, Co. Wexford	Contact through Ely House below
	Social Work Department, Ely House, Ferrybank, Co. Wexford	(053) 912 3522 Ext. 201
WICKLOW	Social Work Department, HSE Glenside Road, Wicklow Town, Co. Wicklow	(0404) 60800
	Bray: Social Work Department, The Civic Centre, Main Street, Bray, Co. Wicklow	(01) 274 4180 (01) 274 4100
	Delgany: Social Work Department, Delgany Health Centre, Delgany, Co. Wicklow	(01) 287 1482

Standard Report Form

For reporting child protection and/or welfare concerns to the HSE

Appendix 3: STANDARD REPORT FORM

for reporting child protection and/or welfare concerns to the HSE

FORM NUMBER: CC01:01:00

STANDARD REPORT FORM

(For reporting CP&W Concerns to HSE)



A. To Principal Social Worker/Designate: _____

1. Date of Report

2. Details of Child

Name:		Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
Address:		DOB		Age	
		School			
Alias		Correspondence address (if different)			

3. Details of Persons Reporting Concern(s)

Name:		Telephone No.	
Address:		Occupation:	
		Relationship to client:	
Reporter wishes to remain anonymous	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reporter discussed with parents/guardians	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Parents Aware of Report

Are the child's parents/carers aware that this concern is being reported to the HSE?	Yes	No
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Details of Report

(Details of concern(s), allegation(s) or incident(s) dates, times, who was present, description of any observed injuries, parent's view(s), child's view(s) if known.)

FORM NUMBER: CC01:01:00

STANDARD REPORT FORM

(For reporting CP&W Concerns to HSE)



6. Relationships

Details of Mother		Details of Father	
Name:		Name:	
Address: (if different to child)		Address: (if different to child)	
Telephone Nos.		Telephone Nos.	

7. Household composition

Name	Relationship	DOB	Additional information, e.g. school/occupation/other

8. Name and Address of other personnel or agencies involved with this child:

	Name	Address
Social Worker		
PHN		
GP		
Hospital		
School		
Gardaí		
Pre-School/Crèche/YG		
Other (<i>specify</i>):		

9. Details of person(s) allegedly causing concern in relation to the child

Relationship to child:	Age	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>
Name:	Occupation:		
Address:			

10. Details of person completing form

Name:	Occupation:
Signed	Date:

Health and Social Care Trusts NI

Health and Social Care Trusts provide health and social care services to the public and all such services are provided locally and on a regional basis

Each **Health and Social Care Trust** provides a Gateway Service. This is the social work service for children and families and is the first point of contact for people who are concerned about a child or young person. It provides an immediate response to safeguard children in need of protection.

Gateway social workers visit children, young people and their families in their own homes to assess their needs. Social workers liaise with other professionals involved with the family to ensure their views are included in the assessment.

If you contact the Gateway Team by phone, the Duty Worker will firstly seek some general information about you, the child or family and the nature of your concern. On the basis of this information they will be able to judge whether or not the enquiry should be progressed to referral.

BELFAST HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE TRUST GATEWAY SERVICES/CHILD PROTECTION



How to access the Service

Anyone can contact this service directly in one of the following ways:

By phone:

During office hours (9.00am – 5:00pm) - you should contact Gateway on **028 9050 7000**

At all other times (all through the night, at weekends and over Bank Holidays) - you should contact the out-of-hours Emergency Service: **028 9056 5444**

In person:

Speak to a Duty Social Worker at
Gateway Services
110 Saintfield Road
BELFAST
BT8 6HD



Northern Health and Social Care Trust

You can contact us at:

0300 1234 333

A duty Social Worker is available to take your call
Monday - Friday, 9.00am - 5.00pm
(Excluding public holidays)

Further contact details

Central Gateway Team
Unit 5A
Toome Business Park
Hillhead Road
Toomebridge
BT41 3SF
email: central.gateway@northerntrust.hscni.net
Tel: 028 7965 1020

South Eastern Gateway Team
The Beeches
76 Avondale Drive
Ballyclare
BT39 9DB
email: southeastern.gateway@northerntrust.hscni.net
Tel: 028 9334 0165

Northern Gateway Team
Coleraine Child Care Team
7A Castlerock Road
Coleraine
BT51 3HP
email: northern.gateway@northerntrust.hscni.net
Tel: 028 7032 5462

Out of hours emergency social work service

After 5.00pm each evening
and all day weekends and bank holidays

Tel: 028 9446 8833

email: info@northerntrust.hscni.net

This document is available, on request,
in accessible formats, including Braille, disk,
audio cassette and minority languages.

NTWCS03/08/15 SK CCD



Gateway

to Children's Social Work Service

0300 1234 333



South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust

The South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust is an amalgamation of the former Ulster Community & Hospitals Trust and Down Lisburn Trust and will encompass the government districts of Newtownards, Down, North Down and Lisburn. The Trust is an integrated organisation and thus provides a mix of both acute hospital services and community health & social services.

0300 1000 300

A duty Social Worker is available to take your call Monday - Friday, 9.00am - 5.00pm
(excluding public and bank holidays)

Details

Out of Hours Emergency

Social Work Service

Phone (028) 9056 5444 after 5.00pm each evening at weekends and Public/Bank Holidays

SOUTHERN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE TRUSTS



Quality Care - for you, with you

The Southern Trust provides health and social services care for those people living in the Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon, Dungannon and Newry and Mourne council areas.

Southern College of Nursing

Craigavon Area Hospital

68 Lurgan Road

Portadown

BT63 5QQ

Tel: 028 3833 4444

Southern Health and Social Care Trusts Child Protection / Gateway Service

The Gateway Service for Children's Social Work is the first point of contact for people who wish to share a concern about a young person who is not already known to social services.

The central telephone number for all new referrals or information about the service is **028 3741 5285**.

In addition, there is also a freephone number **0800 783 7745** (free from landlines only).

The service ensures a quick response to the needs of children and families who are referred for a Social Work Service. A Duty Social Worker is available to take calls from Monday to Friday from 9am-5pm (excluding Public Holidays).

WESTERN TRUST HEADQUARTERS



MDEC Building

Altnagelvin Area Hospital site

Glenshane Road

Londonderry

BT47 6SB

Tel: 028 7134 5171

What areas do we cover?

The Western Trust Gateway Team can be contacted for help in the Derry, Limavady, Strabane, Omagh and Enniskillen areas by calling the following centralised number: 028 7131 4090

The Gateway team has three bases:

- Derry Office - Whitehill, 106 Irish Street, Derry - Londonderry BT47 2ND
- Omagh Office - Tyrone & Fermanagh Hospital, Omagh, Co Tyrone BT79 0NS
- Enniskillen Office - 2 Coleshill Road, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh BT74 7HG

GAA Social Media Policies and Guidelines

This document has been created to assist, educate and guide those who use social media in an official GAA capacity.

These guidelines will evolve over time as new technology and platforms emerge. They currently deal with the social media world as it is today, and keep a few basic aims for the GAA in mind:

- To promote and develop positive online discussion of the GAA
- To protect the reputation of official GAA social media platforms online
- To help moderate discussions appropriately

To ensure the GAA provides an official voice in this area

GAA Social Media Setup Guide

The GAA's online presence is made up of a network of individuals, operating websites and social media channels at club and county levels. For this reason, a common set of GAA Social Media Guidelines and Policies have been put in place so that all units within the Association are working in unison as one GAA family.

To complement these guidelines, this setup guide has been produced to assist units in best practice when setting up on social networks. It is by no means an exhaustive guide; as the number of social networks continues to grow, the guide will be revised and updated regularly to help us all in the GAA.

Contact details

GAA, Ladies Gaelic Football Association, Camogie Association, Rounders Council of Ireland and GAA Handball Ireland

Cumann Lúthchleas Gael

(The Gaelic Athletic Association)
Páirc an Chrócaigh/Croke Park, Dublin 3

Tel: +353 (0) 1 836 3222

Email: info@gaa.ie
<http://www.gaa.ie>

Cumann Camógaíochta

(The Camogie Association)
Páirc an Chrócaigh/Croke Park, Dublin 3

Tel: + 353 (0)1 865 8651

Email: info@camogie.ie
<http://www.camogie.i>

Cumann Peil Gael na mBan

(The Ladies Gaelic Football Association)
Páirc an Chrócaigh/Croke Park, Dublin 3

Tel: +353 (0) 1 836 3156

Email: info@ladiesgaelic.ie
<http://www.ladiesgaelic.ie>

Comhairle Liathróid Láimhe na hÉireann

(GAA Handball Ireland)
Páirc an Chrócaigh/Croke Park, Dublin 3

Tel: +353 (0) 8192385

Email: nationalmanager.handball@gaa.ie
<http://www.gaahandball.ie>

Comhairle Cluiche Corr na hÉireann

(The Rounders Council of Ireland)
c/o Joe O' Donoghue, Ballinadrum, Ballon,
Co. Carlow

Tel: + 353 (0) 87 7523003

Email: secretary.rounders@gaa.ie
<http://www.gaarounders.ie>