

GUIDANCE

**THESE PIECES OF GUIDANCE ARE TO
ASSIST, IF NECESSARY, WITH THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS STANDARD**



Contents

Indicators	Name	Page Number
S1	S1.A Guidance on Safe Recruitment Procedures	5
	• S1. A Template 1: Recruitment and Selection Checklist	8
	• S1. A Template 2: Application Form	10
	• S1. A Template 3: Confidential Declaration Form	13
	• S1.A Template 4: Character and Personal reference Request	15
	• S1.A Template 5: Confidentiality Declaration	16
S1	S1.B Guidance on Vetting	17
	• S1.B Template 1: Service Level Agreement to Share Vetting Information (for use only in the Republic of Ireland)	22
S2	S2.A:Guidance on an Induction Process for All Involved in the Church	24
	• S2.A Template 1: Induction Agreement Form for All Church Personnel	25
S2	S2.B Guidance on the Delivery of Basic Safeguarding Awareness	26
S2	S2.C Guidance on Raising Awareness of Child Safeguarding with Children and their Parents/Guardians in the Church	30
S3	S3.A Guidance on Codes of Behaviour for Adults	32
	• S3.A Template 1: Sample Code of Behaviour for Adults	33
S3	S3.B Guidance on Creating a Code of Behaviour with Children	34
	• S3.B Template 1: Example Workshop on Creating a Code of Behaviour with Children	35
S3	S3.C Guidance on Dealing with Breaches of Codes of Behaviour for Children and Adults	36
S3	S3.D Guidance on Anti-Bullying	37
S3	S3.E Guidance on Boundary Violations	39
S4	S4.A Guidance on Support and Supervision	42
S5	S5. A Guidance on Risk Assessment of Activities with Children	45
	• S5.A Template 1: Example Risk Assessment Form	47
	• S5. A Template 2: Attendance Register for Large Groups	49
	• S5. A Template 3: Attendance Register for Sacristy	50
	• S5.A Template 4: Child and Guardian Joint Consent	51
S5	S5.B Guidance on Child Safeguarding Statement (ROI Only)	53-59
S5	S5. C Guidance on Maintaining Adequate Supervision Ratios	60
S5	S5. D Guidance on One-to-One Contact with Children and Young People	61
S5	S5.E Guidance on Dealing with Accidents	62
	• S5.E Template 1: Form for Dealing with Accidents/ Incidents	63
S5	S5.F Guidance on Trips Away with Young People	64
S5	S5.G Guidance on Situations Where Known Respondents Wish to Worship	65

Indicators	Name	Page Number
S6	S6.A Guidance on External Groups who Use Church Property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S6. A Template 1: Form for Use of Church Property by External Groups 	67 69
S6	S6.B Guidance on Requests by Individuals for Use of Church Property for One Off Private Functions	70
S6	S6.C Guidance on Safeguarding Support for Associations of the Faithful <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S6.C Template 1: Form for Use with Associations of the Faithful 	67 73
S6	S6.D Guidance on Facilitating Community Service Orders on Church Property (ROI Only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S6.D Template 1: Form for Use of Church Property as a Community Service Site 	75 77
S6	S6.E Guidance on Cross-Referencing Safeguarding Policies	79
S6	S6.F Guidance on Ensuring All Clerics/Religious, who are Members of the Church Body and are Ministering with Children in an External Organisation/Church Body, Agree to Follow Effective Safeguarding Practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S6.F Template 1: Form for Clerics/Religious who have Ministry With Children in an External Organisation/Church Body 	82 83
S6	S6.G Guidance on Visiting Clergy, Religious, Lay Ecclesial Ministers, Seminarians and Visits to Shrines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S6.G Template 1: Acknowledgement Letter for Request for Ministry S6.G Template 2: Declaration Form of Good Standing S6.G Template 3: Confirmation of Good Standing S6.G Template 4: Approval for Ministry S6.G Template 5: Confirmation of Good Standing for Non-Ordained Religious S6.G Template 6: Form to be completed by the Leader/Church authority of a visiting lay minister 	84 89 90 91 92 93 95
S6	S6.H Guidance for Religious (who do not have Ministry with Children or are not Managing Allegations) whose Church is used for Public Masses or Other Ministry with Children	96
S7	S7.A Guidance on Use of Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S7.A Template 1: Media Permission Form 	97 99
S7	S7. B Guidance on Conducting Ministry with Children Using Digital Media	100-105

Indicators	Name	Page Number
S7	S7.E Guidance on Use of CCTV and Webcams	110
S8	S8.A Guidance on the Participation of Children with Specific Needs	112
S9	S9.A Guidance on Whistle-Blowing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S9.A Template 1: Whistle-Blowing Record 	114 120
S9	S9.B Guidance on Complaints Procedure for Safeguarding Concerns that are not Allegations of Abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S9.B Template 1: Complaints Form 	121 123

S1.A Guidance on Safe Recruitment Procedures

The Church authority acknowledges that safe care starts with the appointment of suitably qualified, skilled and vetted personnel who have the desired competencies and skills to carry out their function in an effective, efficient and safe manner. Whoever is employed by the Church, either in a pastoral or voluntary role, must be recruited safely and deemed suitable for the role that they are being asked to undertake.

Safe recruitment means that the Church authority will ensure that:

- All reasonable steps are taken to ensure that the Church eliminates applicants who might pose a risk to children;
- Those engaged in the recruitment process are suitably trained and experienced to undertake this task;
- The Church's recruitment procedures are transparent, adhere to best practice and comply with the rules of natural justice, appropriate record-keeping and human resource management;
- The Church is committed to the policy of inclusion and equality.

Appointment procedures (clerics/religious)

For clerics/religious who are part of the Church body in which they are ministering, the following procedure must be completed. All priests and religious should have gone through a formation programme that should include safeguarding children. In addition to this, the Church authority must ensure the following takes place prior to any appointment:

- Ensuring the cleric or religious signs the agreement form to following the Church's policy and child safeguarding standards;
- Requiring the cleric/religious to sign a declaration form stating that there is no reason why they would be considered unsuitable to work with children (S1.A Template 3);
- Requiring the cleric/religious to undergo relevant vetting/clearance procedures (Guidance S1.B);
- Ensuring the cleric/religious is inducted in the Church's child safeguarding policy (Guidance S2.A) and that they agree to follow the policy and the procedures of their Church body by signing an agreement form (S2. A Template 1);
- Ensuring the cleric/religious agrees to work within the Church body's code of behaviour (Guidance 1.2A);
- Ensuring that the cleric/religious attends training, in particular child safeguarding training detailed under Guidance S2.B

If a cleric or religious is not part of the Church body and applies for a voluntary or paid role within the Church body, they must follow the recruitment procedures for paid or voluntary staff. If the cleric or religious is visiting the Church body and is seeking to minister, the procedures outlined in Guidance S6.A must be followed.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

Recruitment procedures (paid staff)

The following procedures apply to the process of all appointments. It should be noted that these procedures do not affect the applicant's rights under the relevant employment legislation.

- Use a recruitment and selection checklist to ensure that effective practices are followed (S1.A Template 1).
- Use an application form, including reference requests (S1. A Template 2).
- Interview applicants to discuss their application form. This interview will include applicants being advised of their responsibilities towards children, and assessment of their suitability will include an awareness of child protection and safe care practices.
- Interview boards will be comprised of experienced and qualified personnel with a proven ability to draw out and explore the information that the candidate has included on their application form.
- All paperwork associated with the application process should be kept in accordance with record storage policy (Appendix B) . All references, reports and communications in respect of the applicant should be in writing, and access to them will only be available to appropriate personnel within the Church. Candidates will be advised that their application and the follow-up process of recruitment will be dealt with in the strictest confidence.
- The successful applicant will be offered a position subject to:
 - a. Suitable references (S1.A Template 4);
 - b. Signing a declaration form (S1.A Template 3);
 - c. Proof of qualifications, where applicable;
 - d. Relevant vetting/clearance procedures (Guidance S1. B);
 - e. Positive proof of identification.
- It should be noted that any lay person who is coming to work or volunteer in Ireland, who worked or volunteered in another country for more than one year, must provide a certificate of police clearance from the country or countries in which they have lived for a year or more, prior to coming to Ireland. Advice and support in obtaining a police clearance certificate can be found at www.fingerscan.ca and also at www.coru.ie/en/registration/police_clearance.

Once appointed, the following elements are critical:

- Ensure probationary periods are served, where appropriate;
- Ensure that the member of Church personnel is inducted in the Church's child safeguarding policy (Guidance S2.A) and that they agree to follow the policy and the procedures of their Church body by signing an agreement form (S2.A Template 1);
- Ensure professional support, supervision and appraisals are offered to Church personnel, where appropriate (Guidance S4.A);
- Provide ongoing training to Church personnel, in particular child safeguarding training detailed under Guidance S2.B.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1


Recruitment procedures (volunteers)

Reasonable steps should be taken to ensure that all volunteers who work with children in the Church are assessed as 'safe'. This includes conducting the following procedures for all volunteers:


- Vetting through the Garda Vetting Bureau/AccessNI (Guidance S1.B) if required. It should be noted that any lay person who is coming to work or volunteer in Ireland, who worked or volunteered in another country for more than one year, must provide a certificate of police clearance from the country or countries in which they have lived for a year or more, prior to coming to Ireland. Advice and support in obtaining a police clearance certificate can be found at www.fingerscan.ca and also at www.coru.ie/en/registration/police_clearance;
- If the role of the volunteer does not meet the requirement for vetting then the volunteer must sign a declaration form stating that there is no reason why they would be considered unsuitable to work with children (S1. A Template 3);
- Ensuring the volunteer is inducted in the Church's child safeguarding policy (Guidance S2.A) and that they agree to follow the policy and the procedures of their Church body by signing an agreement form (S2. A Template 1);
- Ensuring the volunteer agrees to work within the Church body's code of behaviour (Guidance S3.A);
- Ensuring the volunteer agrees to report all safeguarding concerns in line with the procedures of the Church body (Guidance 2.1A).
- Considering whether to ask the volunteer to complete an adapted version of the application form (S1.A Template 2) if it is relevant to the role.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

S1. A Template 1: Recruitment and Selection Checklist

Contact with children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What contact with children will the position involve? • Will the position involve unsupervised contact with children, or does it involve a position of trust? • What other forms of contact will the person have with children, e.g. Email, telephone? 	
Defining the role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the tasks and skills necessary for the position been considered? • Does the task description make reference to working with and having responsibility for children? 	
Key selection criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a list of essential and desirable qualifications, skills and experience been developed? 	
Written application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all applicants been asked to supply information in writing, including personal details, past and current work/volunteering experience? • Have application forms been developed? 	
Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have at least two representatives been identified to meet with the applicant to explore information contained in their application? • Have the applicant and application forms been carefully considered, highlighting points to raise at interview, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant's attitudes towards working with children; • Areas you want to explore in more detail; • Gaps in employment history; • Vague statements of unsubstantiated qualifications; • Frequent changes of employment? 	
Declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the successful applicant been asked to sign a declaration stating that there is no reason why they would be considered unsuitable to work with children? • Has the successful applicant been asked to declare any past criminal convictions and cases pending against them? 	
Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have applicants been asked, where necessary, for photographic documentation to confirm their identity and place of residence? • Will documentation relating to the applicant's identity and relevant qualifications be checked at the interview? 	

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are applicants asked for documentation to confirm their qualifications? 	
Vetting procedure/ AccessNI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the position require the applicant to be vetted/AccessNI checked? • Has the applicant been informed that they may need to undergo vetting/AccessNI before they take up any appointment? Does this applicant require a certificate of police clearance from other countries in which they have worked/ volunteered? 	
Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are details of the selection/induction process retained in the personnel file of the successful applicant? Are references kept on file as part of the record of the recruitment process? • Are personnel informed that information such as application and declaration forms are held on file? 	
Confidentiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is information about the applicant only seen by those directly involved in the recruitment process? • Are applicants reassured that information about them, including information about convictions, will be treated in confidence and not used against them unlawfully? 	
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are applicants asked to supply the names of two Referees who are not family members, or who are not involved in the recruitment process, and ideally who have first-hand knowledge of the applicant's experience of work/contact with children? • Are Referees asked specifically to comment on the applicant's suitability to work with children? • Are all references provided in writing and verified by a follow-up telephone call? 	
Suggested questions for Referees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The post involves substantial access to children. We are committed to the welfare and safeguarding of children. Have you any reason at all to be concerned about this applicant being in contact with children? • How long have you known this person? • In what capacity? • Would you have any hesitation in them taking up this position? 	

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

S1. A Template 2: Application Form

Personal

First name _____

Surname _____

Church body _____

Have you been previously known by any other names? _____

Address _____

Telephone number _____

Email _____

Work experience

Please detail below the experience you have gained in your professional life.

Have you previously been involved in voluntary work? If yes, please give details.

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Why do you want to get involved in this activity?

Have you previously received any training for working with children or young people? If yes, please give details.

Do you have any specific needs that we need to be made aware of?

Please provide any other relevant information below.

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Referees

Please provide the names and contact details of two people whom we could contact for a reference (not relatives).

Referee 1

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone number _____

Email address _____

Referee 2

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone number _____

Email address _____

Declaration

I declare that I have completed this form truthfully, and that I agree to abide by and accept the terms and conditions of my involvement, if successful in the application process.

Signed _____

Date _____

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GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1**

S1. A Template 3: Confidential Declaration Form

The information contained in this form will be kept securely by the _____ (name of diocese/order). Legislation in both jurisdictions in Ireland has, at its core, the principle that the welfare of children and young people must be the paramount consideration.

Who should complete this form?

Church bodies ask that everyone working or volunteering for the Church, who will come into contact with children or the personal details of children, abide by good practice by completing and signing this declaration.

Do you have any prosecutions pending, or have you ever been convicted of a criminal offence or been the subject of a caution or binding over order?

Yes No

If yes, please state below the nature and date(s) of the offence(s).

Date of offence _____

Nature of offence _____

Have you ever been the subject of disciplinary procedures or been asked to leave employment or voluntary activity due to inappropriate behaviour towards a child?

Yes No

If yes, please provide details including date(s) _____

Full name (print) _____

Any previous surname _____

Address _____

Date of birth _____ Place of birth _____

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

What role/position are you currently applying for?

Declaration

I understand that if it is found that I have withheld information or included any false or misleading information above, I may be removed from my post, whether voluntary or paid, without notice. I understand that the information will be kept securely by the _____ (name of Church body).

I declare that the information I have provided is accurate.

Signed _____ Date _____

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

**S1.A Template 4: Character and Personal
reference Request**

Dear _____ (name),

Your name has been given to us by _____ (applicant name), who
has applied for the position of _____ (name of position).

I would appreciate you completing, signing and dating the information below and returning it to
me at the enclosed address.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours sincerely,

(Signature and date)

1) Can you tell us how long you have known the applicant?

2) In what capacity do you know the applicant?

3) Can you highlight some of the applicant's positive skills and qualities?

4) Do you, without reservation, recommend the applicant for the position for which they have
applied? Please bear in mind that this position involves working with children.

Yes No

Why? _____

Please include any additional comments below.

Signed _____

Date _____



NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

S1.A Template 5: Confidentiality Declaration

I confirm and declare that all confidential and personal information that is disclosed to me or to which I have access during the course of acting as _____ will be kept strictly confidential, and shall:

- a. not be disclosed or otherwise made available by me to any person, except in accordance with the procedures set out in the safeguarding children policy and procedures;
- b. be used by me only for the purpose of the procedures set out in the safeguarding children policy and procedures.

If I am required to disclose confidential or personal information in accordance with law or by virtue of a court or similar order, other than in accordance with the safeguarding policy and procedures, nothing in this declaration prevents me from doing so. However, in those circumstances, I will inform the relevant Church authority without delay.

I acknowledge that some or all of the confidential and personal information may contain 'personal data' and 'sensitive personal data' within the meaning of data protection legislation, and I therefore agree to comply with my obligations under this legislation. In so far as I am the data processor in accordance with the Data Protection Acts,¹ then I agree only to process personal data on, and subject to, the instructions of the relevant data controller, maintain appropriate security measures against all unlawful processing in respect of the personal data, and allow the relevant data controller to monitor and audit my compliance with my obligations in respect of personal data.

My obligations under this declaration continue even after I may cease

to act as a _____.

Signed _____

Dated _____

¹ Data Protection Act 1988 and 2003 (ROI); Data Protection Act 1998 (NI); Data Protection Act 2018 (NI); Data Protection Act 2018 (ROI).

S1. B Guidance on Vetting

It is essential that those people who work in any capacity with children (under 18) are, as far as possible, assessed to ensure that they do not present a risk to children. Guidance S1.A provides the required standard of practice in relation to recruitment and selection. It also provides a checklist for engaging proper procedures when taking on staff and volunteers who will be working with children.

One part of the recruitment process is to screen applicants against police criminal conviction and caution records. This screening process – called Vetting – includes a check against relevant police-held conviction and non-conviction information, against UK lists of individuals who have been barred from working with children and/or vulnerable adults¹, and, in the Republic of Ireland, against An Garda Síochána records.

The Republic of Ireland (ROI)

In the Republic of Ireland vetting is carried out through the National Vetting Bureau under the National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Acts 2012 to 2016.

From the date of commencement of the legislation on 29 April 2016, it is a criminal offence to allow anyone to engage in ministry with children or vulnerable adults, without having them vetted first. In addition, Section 26 of the Sex Offenders Act 2001 means that it is a criminal offence for some people who are guilty of certain criminal offences to fail to notify their employers of this fact before taking a job or performing a service. It is a requirement under this legislation for a prospective employee or volunteer to inform the employer of offences committed in Ireland and abroad.

The 2012 National Vetting Bureau Act (as amended in the Criminal Justice [Spent Convictions and Certain Disclosures] Act 2016) sets out circumstances that require vetting, defined as:

Any work or activity which is carried out by a person, a necessary and regular part of which consists mainly of the person having access to, or contact with, children (and/or vulnerable adults).

Good safeguarding practice means that, as far as possible, management and supervision arrangements are such that substantial, unsupervised access to children is limited.

Under Schedule 1, Part 1, Paragraph 7, of the National Vetting Bureau Act (as amended by Paragraph 27 of the Criminal Justice [Spent Convictions and Certain Disclosures Act] 2016) also requires:

Vetting in respect of any work or activity as a minister or priest or any other person engaged in the advancement of religious beliefs, to children (and vulnerable adults) unless such work or activity is merely incidental to the advancement of religious beliefs to persons who are not children (or vulnerable adults.)

Full detail of the vetting legislation, including definitions of 'Relevant work or activities relating to children' can be viewed here <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2012/act/47/enacted/en/html>

¹ Any work or activity that is carried out by a person, a necessary and regular part of which consists mainly of the person having access to, or contact with, children (and/or vulnerable adults).

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

Vetting in Northern Ireland

The Police Act 1997 (Criminal Records) (Disclosure) is the legislation that allows for an enhanced criminal record check for those engaged in regulated activities with children and vulnerable adults.

The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007 sets out the activities and work that are 'regulated activities', which a person who has been barred by the Disclosure and Barring Service must not do.

Vetting is carried out in Northern Ireland if a member of Church personnel engages in a regulated activity. An enhanced check can disclose non-conviction information or 'soft intelligence' if the police consider it is relevant to the role. This could be an incident that did not go to court, or information about an ongoing police investigation.

An enhanced check also includes a barred list check for anyone applying to do paid or voluntary work that is a regulated activity. A barred list check involves checking whether the individual is part of barred lists of people who are prevented from doing certain types of work.

Full detail of the vetting legislation, including definitions of 'Regulated activities relating to children' can be viewed here https://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/2007/1351/pdfs/uksiem_20071351_en.pdf

Re-Vetting

It is recommended that applicants be re-vetted at least every three years.

Storage of Records

The Church body is responsible for appointing a data protection officer to ensure that all records are retained, stored and destroyed appropriately. Consideration should be given to the storage of application forms, references and any other records of vetting checks that have been carried out in line with data protection legislation. All records should be retained at least for the length of involvement of the applicant, or until they are re-vetted. Thereafter all documentation gathered during the vetting process (for example identity check) should be returned to the applicant or destroyed. A record that a vetting check has been carried out should be retained in line with data protection legislation ([Appendix B](#)).

In ROI, the retention of documents is a requirement of the National Vetting Bureau. This requirement is made to assist the National Vetting Bureau with its functions and to ensure compliance with the statutory process of vetting. Advice from the Vetting Bureau is that all data relating to the process should be retained until the individual concerned leaves the Church body in one way or another or is re-vetted for their continuing employment pursuant to the Church bodies re-vetting procedure. All vetting records should be stored securely in line with the Church bodies recording and storage of records procedures.

In Northern Ireland, the Vetting Disclosure Certificate is forwarded by Access NI directly to the applicant. The applicant may decide to share the content of the Vetting Disclosure Certificate with the authorised signatory. The authorised signatory retains a record of the reference number and the date when the Vetting Disclosure Certificate was presented. The only exclusion is if the applicant appeals the decision of the authorised signatory. In this instance the record should be retained for three months, following completion of the appeal process.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

Assessing the suitability of an applicant following a vetting disclosure

It must be emphasised that vetting is a small part of a recruitment process and that all other aspects must be part of the overall assessment of suitability of an applicant. The information below sets out the possible responses following receipt of a vetting disclosure.

Legislation in both jurisdictions (Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland) requires the Church body to carry out vetting checks with the relevant body (Access NI or Garda Vetting Bureau) prior to allowing a person to work with children (and/or vulnerable adults).

Application stage

It is essential that all conviction and caution information is shared on the vetting application form. Failure to do so following any disclosure by the relevant vetting office may exclude the applicant from the role.

Disclosure – nothing of concern

If the vetting disclosure does not reveal any soft information, cautions or convictions the applicant, on the basis of vetting can be deemed suitable for working with children (and/or vulnerable adults). However all other aspects of the recruitment process must also be considered (Guidance S1.A).

Disclosure – Information not relating to child (vulnerable adult abuse)

If the vetting disclosure reveals information of a caution or conviction (not of a child or vulnerable adult abuse nature) this must be assessed in line with the requirements of the ministry or work applied for. Issues that should be considered include:

- Was the caution or conviction disclosed by the applicant?
- Is the caution or conviction relevant to the work with children? e.g. if there is a motoring offence and the role does not involve the use of a vehicle is it relevant?

Is the caution or conviction relating to an offence of theft or dishonesty – while this may not appear relevant to the role with children it may reflect an applicant's character.

Disclosure – Information relating to child (vulnerable adult) abuse

If the vetting disclosure reveals information which includes soft information relating to child or vulnerable adult abuse, careful consideration should be given whether it is appropriate to engaging the applicant in ministry or work with children and or vulnerable adults.

Remember caution or conviction relating to domestic violence is relevant.

If the vetting disclosure reveals information of a conviction for abuse of a child or vulnerable adult, the applicant should not be engaged to minister or work with children or vulnerable adults.

Appeals

It must be noted that any appeal can only be made in relation to the Church decision not to employ the candidate (paid or voluntary), on the grounds that they are not suitable to work with children. The Church has no role in reviewing the contents of the disclosure by the National

Vetting Bureau or Access NI. If there is a disagreement about the disclosure, the applicant must appeal directly to the National Vetting Bureau or Access NI.

The employer will assess the information returned from Access NI or the National Vetting Bureau and decide if there is any reason not to employ the applicant, from a criminal information or specified information perspective. The applicant will be informed that their application cannot proceed based on the information returned through the vetting process.

If the applicant wishes to appeal the Church decision, they should be informed in writing about the process of an appeal.

An appeals panel will be established by the Church authority to hear the appeal. The Church authority will determine if the final decision regarding the appeal rests with the appeals panel or is deferred to the Church authority for a final decision.

The National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Act 2012 states that the information contained in the vetting disclosure made to the organisation shall not be used or disclosed by the relevant organisation other than in accordance with the Act. Any breach of this requirement is an offence. Therefore, prior to engaging in any appeals process, legal advice may be sought.

An applicant will be told that the appeal process will require that information disclosed to either Access NI or the National Vetting Bureau can be shared with the panel members, and that any representations made by him/her may be shared with the statutory authorities. Any detail provided, for example to explain the background to a conviction, will be shared with Access NI or the National Vetting Bureau to ensure it is a realistic representation of the facts.

Representation from the applicant will be requested in writing to offer them the opportunity to explain any circumstances in relation to the information received that might further inform the appeals panel. The panel may permit an oral hearing if it is deemed necessary for the fair and just disposition of the appeal.

The role of the appeals panel is to decide if the original decision was unreasonable or irrational. In the first instance, the panel will communicate its recommendation to the Church authority.

The Church authority should take cognisance of the advice of the appeals panel. The applicant will then be informed in writing of the final decision following a review by the Church authority, based on the advice of the appeals panel.

Constitution of panel

The Church authority will appoint an appeals panel. The following people should be considered as appropriate members of the panel:

- Chair of the safeguarding committee.
- Priest or religious.
- Lay person with child protection experience.

Advice can be sought from the following: a representative from HR (if the Church body has one); a civil law solicitor; a Canon lawyer; and/or an employment lawyer.

Role of panel

- To receive and hear requests for review of decisions not to appoint on the basis of information received through the vetting process.
- To review the written information provided by the applicant, and to receive oral evidence from the applicant and relevant Church personnel, if deemed appropriate.
- To make a judgement regarding whether the decision not to employ was reasonable.
 - Was the decision to use based on a potential risk to children?
 - Was the relevance of the specific role taken into consideration?
- If it is determined that the final decision regarding the appeal rests with the Church authority, the appeals panel must report its recommendation to the Church authority for consideration.

Time frame

- An appeal must be lodged with the employer within twenty-eight days of being informed of the decision not to appoint. The applicant will be asked to provide written representation within fourteen days of receipt of correspondence requesting this. Failure to provide this information within the time frame suggested, or failure to seek an extension, will result in the matter being closed and the original decision standing.
- The appeals panel will aim to review all information within fourteen days of receipt of the same, and communicate its recommendation in writing to the Church authority.
- The Church authority will communicate their decision in writing to the applicant.

Sharing of vetting information (ROI Only)

Under Section 13 (2) of National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Act 2012:

'A relevant organisation may submit an application for vetting disclosure under this section on its own behalf or on behalf of another relevant organisation that the organisation represents for the purposes of the vetting procedures under this Act and, where a relevant organisation submits an application on behalf of another relevant organisation, it shall inform the Bureau of that and provide it with the particulars erred to in Section 8 (5).'

In these circumstances, it is recommended that a Service Level Agreement (S1.B Template 1) is developed between the organisations or Church bodies which sets out the sharing of the disclosure. It must be understood that sharing of such information can only be done with the permission of the subject of the disclosure

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

**S1.B Template 1: Service Level Agreement to Share
Vetting Information**

(for use only in the Republic of Ireland)

This section must be completed by the named Church authorities

This service level agreement regarding Garda vetting and sharing of disclosures is between:

(A) NAME OF CHURCH BODY/ORGANISATION WHO WILL CONDUCT VETTING CHECK

And

(B) NAME OF CHURCH BODY/ORGANISATION WHO WILL BE REPRESENTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF VETTING BY THE CHURCH BODY/ORGANISATION NAMED IN A)

This agreement sets out the arrangements for obtaining Garda vetting disclosures and the sharing of information obtained through a vetting disclosure, to enable members B) to minister in NAME OF CHURCH BODY/ ORGANISATION WHERE MINISTRY WILL OCCUR.

Section 12.3(A) allows for such sharing of information as follows:

Where 2 or more relevant organisations jointly agree in writing to the employment, contracting, permitting or placement of a person to undertake relevant work or activities, it shall be a defence in any proceedings brought against a person for an offence under subsection (2) to show that another relevant organisation who was party to the agreement received a vetting disclosure in respect of the employment, contract, permission or placement of the person concerned. (National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Acts 2012 to 2016).

1. (A) will act as the relevant organisation, whose responsibility it is to conduct all vetting on behalf of (B), whose members, employees and lay staff are engaged in relevant work with children or vulnerable adults.

2. In addition to the Garda vetting consent requirements, the applicant will fill out a consent form agreeing to the sharing of the disclosure between (A) and (B).

3. Upon receipt of the disclosure the Church body/organisation engaging the applicant, shall be responsible for assessing the suitability of the applicant for the stated relevant work.

4. Records relating to the disclosure and an agreement to share this, should be maintained in line with data protection legislation.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Church authority of (A)

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Church authority of (B)

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S1

**S1.B Template 1: Service Level Agreement to Share
Vetting Information**

(for use only in the Republic of Ireland)

This section must be completed by each applicant.

I NAME OF APPLICANT give my consent for a Garda vetting check to be conducted to enable me to carry out relevant work relating to children and vulnerable adults as defined in the National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Acts 2012 to 2016).

I understand that (A) is conducting the Garda vetting on behalf of (B) and I give my consent for the disclosure to be shared with appropriate representatives of NAME OF CHURCH BODY/ORGANISATION WHERE MINISTRY WILL OCCUR when considering my application to carry out relevant work.

.....

Signature of applicant

.....

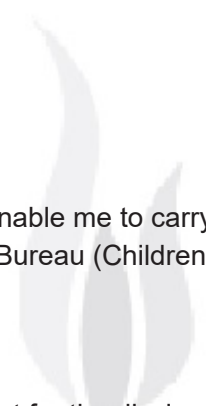
Date

.....

Witness

.....

Date



S2.A Guidance on an Induction Process for All Involved in the Church

As soon as possible after their appointment, all Church personnel should undertake an induction process. A core component of this must include child safeguarding.

This induction process should include the following steps:

- A representative of the Church authority meets with the newly appointed member of Church personnel and provides them with an appropriate copy of the child safeguarding policy and procedures (for guidance on appropriate and accessible formats, see Guidance L1.D).

During this meeting:

- The newly appointed member of Church personnel is asked to carefully read the provided document and to come back to the representative of the Church authority with any questions they have;
- The newly appointed member of Church personnel is made aware that they will be required to attend a basic child safeguarding awareness training event, appropriate to their role, in line with Guidance S2.B;
- The newly appointed member of Church personnel is made aware of how to access support regarding their role (Guidance S4.A).

Following the meeting:

- Having read the child safeguarding policy and procedures, and having any questions about it answered by the appropriate representative of the Church authority, the newly appointed member of Church personnel is then asked to sign and date an induction agreement form (S2.A Template 1) to say that they have read and understood the child safeguarding policies and procedures, and that they will abide by these in their role within the Church;
- This form (S2.A Template 1) is returned to the appropriate Church representative, who stores it safely and securely.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S2

**S2.A Template 1: Induction Agreement Form for
All Church Personnel**

Data Protection

This form will be held on file in accordance with the data protection policy of _____
_____(name of Church body).

The data entered will be used only for the purposes indicated on the form. It may be accessed only by those with responsibility for managing files.

Declaration

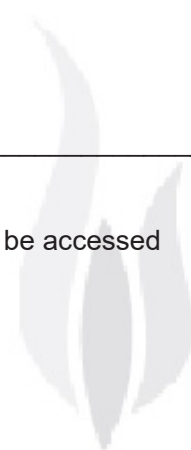
As part of the recruitment process for the post of _____
I confirm that I:

- Have been provided with a copy of the child safeguarding policies and procedures;
- Have been given an opportunity to have any questions addressed by a representative of the local Church authority;
- Have read and understood the policies and procedures document I have been provided with;
- Will abide by the requirements of the child safeguarding policy and procedures;
- Will attend a safeguarding information session/full-day programme (as appropriate)

Name _____

Signature _____

Date _____



S2.B Guidance on the Delivery of Basic Safeguarding Awareness

Current basic child safeguarding awareness is offered in five different programme types. These programmes have been written to meet the learning objectives outlined in statutory guidance in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (see section on statutory guidance below). The five programmes are:

- 1. Full-day training:** this training lasts five hours and covers the following four areas:
 - What and how we safeguard
 - Creating and maintaining safe environments
 - Recognising, responding, recording and reporting
- 2. Information sessions:** these sessions are shorter in length (three hours), and cover topics including the reporting procedures.
- 3. Refresher sessions:** These are shorter in length (three hours) and cover the topics listed in the full day training for those who have already attended the full day training previously.
- 4. Mandated Persons Training:** This is a short one and a half hour session specifically for those who are defined as mandated persons in the Republic of Ireland. The content can be delivered as part of the other sessions above.
- 5. Training for Young Leaders:** This is three hours in length and covers the same content as the information sessions but has been designed for young people who are taking on a leadership role with other children or young people.

Who delivers the training?

The child safeguarding committee of each Church body should coordinate training and its delivery. The Church authority must ensure that local child safeguarding audits are carried out by local safeguarding representatives, in order to identify Church personnel who require basic safeguarding awareness training. These audits should be examined by the child safeguarding committee, who will make decisions regarding what level of training is required for the personnel, as identified through the local safeguarding audit process. This process is completed using the training needs analysis guidance (Guidance L4.A, which forms part of the strategic three-year plan for the child safeguarding committee.

Full-day training, refresher sessions, mandated persons training can only be delivered by trainers who have been registered with the National Board.

Information sessions and training for young leaders are primarily delivered by trainers, but these can also be delivered by local safeguarding representatives who have been trained by trainers registered with the National Board.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S2

Who is the training delivered to?

Using the information gathered from the local audit, the child safeguarding committee must make a decision as to the level of training required for each person, depending on the extent of their involvement with children. To do this, the following guidance should be used as a minimum requirement:

- For each Church activity that involves children, at least one leader/coordinator must attend the full-day training programme once, thereafter they can attend a refresher session;
- All clergy/religious who are in active ministry with children must attend the full-day training programme once, thereafter they can attend a refresher session;
- Any personnel with a key position of responsibility for child safeguarding must attend a full-day training programme (e.g. DLP, advisor, support person, child safeguarding committee member, advisory panel member, local safeguarding representative) once, thereafter they can attend a refresher session;
- All other Church personnel must be given the opportunity to attend an information session every three years.
- Those that are designated as Mandated Persons by law must have attended the mandated persons session every three years (this content can be delivered as part of the full day, refresher or mandated persons training)
- Those that are young leaders should attend the young leaders training every three years.

Regardless of the level of training required, all Church personnel are required to abide by good child safeguarding practice (5.1A Template 1).

When should personnel be retrained?

The National Board will update training and deliver this to registered trainers, in line with developments in best practice and new legislation. It is expected that if there are significant changes, the trainers will deliver updates to new and existing personnel in each Church body. How this is delivered can be decided on in consultation with the child safeguarding committee and appropriate child safeguarding personnel.

If updated training is not required, all personnel should be retrained at least every three years. It is the role of the child safeguarding committee to plan how training is delivered; however, this requirement can be fulfilled by shorter refresher sessions, delivered more regularly over a three-year period to cover the content of the full-day training.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S2

Guidance from statutory authorities

The table below outlines the learning objectives required from two pieces of statutory guidance (the Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland’s Child Safeguarding Learning and Development Strategy and Framework; Tusla’s Best Practice Principles for Organisations in Developing Children First Training Programmes) and the programme which needs to be facilitated to meet the learning objectives.

Training Type	NI Learning Outcomes	ROI Learning Outcomes
Full Day Training/ refresher Session	<p>More in depth knowledge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values and principles of safeguarding children and young people • Signs and indicators of child abuse and contributory factors • Agency/staff policy and procedures • Reporting procedures • Code of behaviour • Recording skills • Relevant legislation • Services provided by other support agencies • Confidentiality/ Information sharing • referral process including UNOCINI • Immediate or early intervention <p>Ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise and respond to children’s and young people’s safeguarding issues • Understand own role and the role of others • Contribute to the assessment and management of risk • Assist in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people • Understand the importance of own behaviour and boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of the Children First Act 2015 and Children First: National Guidance; • Understanding of the role of Tusla and An Garda Síochána in protecting children; • Understanding of the roles and responsibilities of mandated persons as assigned under legislation; • Understanding of the role and responsibilities of designated liaison persons; • Knowledge of the types and features of abuse; • Knowledge of the factors which may make children more vulnerable to harm; • Guidance in responding to a disclosure of abuse from a child; • Reviewed the reasonable grounds for concern and the thresholds for reporting; • Knowledge of the importance of confidentiality and record-keeping; • Knowledge of how to report child protection and welfare concerns.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S2

Training Type	NI Learning Outcomes	ROI Learning Outcomes
Information Session	<p>Basic Knowledge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs and indicators of child abuse and contributory factors • Agency/staff policy and procedures • Reporting procedures/processes • Record keeping <p>Ability to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise and respond appropriately to child safeguarding issues • Understand own role and the role of others within their organisation using their safeguarding policies and procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed specific staff and volunteer roles in recognising and reporting child protection and welfare concerns under Children First: National Guidance and the Children First Act 2015; • Reviewed the service’s safeguarding policies and procedures for the protection and welfare of children; • Understanding of staff members’ roles and responsibilities as mandated persons; • Understanding of staff members’ roles and responsibilities as designated liaison persons; • Knowledge of the organisation’s procedure when reporting child protection concerns; • Knowledge of the organisation’s policies and procedures for recording-keeping; • Knowledge of the standards of behaviour required under the organisation’s code of behaviour; • Knowledge of the standards the inspecting bodies require of the service in regard to the protection and welfare of children.

S2.C Guidance on Raising Awareness of Child Safeguarding with Children and their Parents/ Guardians in the Church

The participation of children and guardians in child safeguarding awareness initiatives is an important component in safeguarding children. Children and guardians should be actively engaged in Church child safeguarding initiatives, where possible and appropriate.

Child and guardian participation helps to empower children and guardians, to promote awareness of child safeguarding, and to create safe environments where children have 'permission to tell'.

Children's perspectives and experiences help to support efforts to consolidate effective child protection systems and uphold a culture of respect for children's rights in society.

Designing workshops with young people

When designing workshops for children involved in Church activities, the following should be considered:

- It is important to remember that the discussion of safeguarding with young people must be appropriate to the age level and ability of the children in each group. Any information delivered to them must be designed with this in mind, and it is vital that parents/guardians are made aware of this information and encouraged to participate where possible;
- Safeguarding awareness workshops happen routinely in schools and during youth activities, but young people do not always make the link between what happens in school and its applicability in a Church setting, therefore it is important to reinforce these messages in an age-appropriate way;
- Workshops should be focused on the importance of young people telling someone if they are being hurt; they should not reinforce messages that frighten or upset them;
- Workshops should highlight a number of people whom children can go to report abuse, such as their parents/guardians, teachers, Church group leaders, the DLP, Child line, etc.;
- Attendance records of these workshops, and the plan for the workshop itself, should be retained and stored appropriately.

Skills

Not everyone has the required skills to work with children and young people, and any work undertaken with them around safeguarding should only be carried out by people who have the necessary skills. Church authorities are encouraged to identify volunteers or professionals within their Church body with these skill sets, should they decide to undertake awareness-raising workshops with young people.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S2

Resources

When developing any work with children, it is important that links are established with relevant people and organisations in the locality. This is done so that their advice and support can be sought, and that any work carried out should be in line with best practice.



S3.A Guidance on Codes of Behaviour for Adults

The recruitment of suitably qualified and experienced personnel is a vital aspect of the Church's child safeguarding policy. However, in order to maintain a high level of child protection awareness and safe care, codes of behaviour are equally important.

A code of behaviour is a clear and concise guide to what is and is not acceptable behaviour and practice when working with children. It is an essential part of the safeguarding procedures of any Church body that has ministry with children. Adults working with children have a duty of care to children. Church personnel who work with children should sign a code of behaviour (if it is not contained in the overall safeguarding policy) to indicate that they have seen the code and agree to follow it in full from commencement of their work within the Church.

It is very important that everyone in the Church body is clear about what is and is not acceptable behaviour when working with children. It is also important to involve children and parents/guardians in the process of developing a code of behaviour. When considering what sorts of behaviour are appropriate in dealing with children, it is important to bear in mind that the intentions of adults are less important than the impact of their behaviours on children. For this reason, a key aspect of any code of behaviour is the creation of an environment where it is safe for children to ask questions and express their concerns, confident in the knowledge that what they say will be heard, taken seriously and acted upon.

In general, codes of behaviour should contain:

- Positive statements indicating what sorts of behaviours are appropriate, e.g. listening;
- An awareness of the scope of bullying and how to cope with the problem, as it may occur in any group context;
- Prohibitions indicating behaviours that are never acceptable, e.g. hitting a child;
- Good practice guidelines that indicate what is generally acceptable or unacceptable, but that also allow for exceptions, e.g. in a medical emergency; taking a child in your car without a second member of staff/adult if there is no one else around.

Where it becomes necessary to depart from the code of behaviour, the reasons for doing so should be carefully recorded, and steps should be taken to avoid the recurrence of such a situation in the future.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S3

S3.A Template 1: Sample Code of Behaviour for Adults

It is important for all personnel to:

- Treat all children with respect and dignity;
- Treat all children equally;
- Model positive, appropriate behaviour to all children they come into contact with;
- Be aware of the Church's child protection and child safeguarding policy;
- Challenge and report abusive and potentially abusive behaviour;
- Develop a culture of openness, honesty and safety;
- Develop a culture where children have permission to tell and to talk about any concerns or worries that they may have;
- Respect each child's boundaries and support them to develop their own understanding and sense of their rights;
- Be aware of their responsibility for the safety of all children in their care;
- Work in open environments;
- Help children to know what they can do if they have a problem.

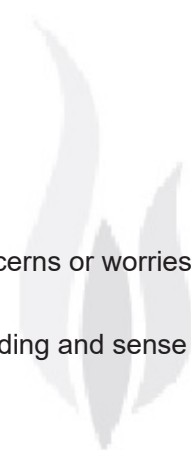
Adults must never:

- Hit or otherwise physically assault or abuse children;
- Develop sexual relationships with children;
- Develop relationships with children that could in any way be deemed exploitative or abusive;
- Act in any way that may be abusive or may place a child at risk of abuse;
- Use language, make suggestions or offer advice that is inappropriate, offensive or abusive;
- Do things for a child of a personal nature that they can do themselves;
- Watch or supervise a child undressing, or assist a child undressing e.g. in swimming pools or on international Pilgrimages, such as Lourdes baths;
- Condone or participate in behaviour that is illegal, unsafe or abusive;
- Act in any way that is intended to intimidate, shame, humiliate, belittle or degrade;
- Engage in discriminatory behaviour or language in relation to race, culture, age, gender, disability, religion, sexual orientation or political views;
- Consume alcohol, tobacco or illegal drugs while having responsibility for or in the presence of children/young people.

In general, it is inappropriate to:

- Take children away or to your own home, especially where they will be alone with you;
- Involve children in one-to-one contact; activities should usually be supervised by at least two adults (Guidance S5.C). However, there may be two circumstances where this may occur:
 - I. In a **reactive** situation, for example when a young person requests a one-to-one meeting with you without warning, or where a young person has had to be removed from a group as part of a code of behaviour (Guidance S3.B);
 - II. As part of a planned structured piece of work (for example one-to-one music tuition).

See Guidance S5.D for safe practices if either of these situations occur.



S3.B Guidance on Creating a Code of Behaviour with Children

Children should be involved in drawing up a code of behaviour for themselves; however, it is important that in working with children, an appropriate adult with relevant skills and competencies participates to support them in developing the code of behaviour.

The methods used in creating a code of behaviour should be age and ability appropriate, with children being encouraged to avoid merely drawing up a list of prohibitions. Instead, the code should be comprised of positive statements about respect, and should consider what consequences ensue if the code is broken.

In developing the code, consideration should be given to the following:

- Treating everyone with respect;
- Treating property with respect;
- Not consuming alcohol, tobacco or illegal drugs;
- Agreeing not to bring any physical item into the Church activity that may cause offence or harm to others;
- Acting as a good role model;
- Attending activities on time;
- Signing in and out;
- Turning off your mobile phone;
- Telling someone you trust if you feel uncomfortable with any situation or individual;
- Not using bad language when communicating by phone or email;
- Never bullying anyone or sending threatening messages.

For an example of a workshop to create a code of behaviour with children, refer to S3.B Template 1.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S3

S3.B Template 1: Example Workshop on Creating a Code of Behaviour with Children

Age group

Six to ten years old.

Aim

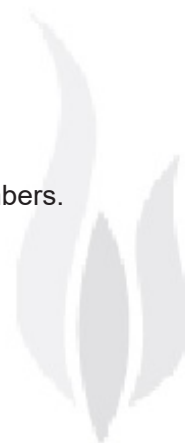
To create a code of behaviour, and to work on building trust with the group's members.

Materials

Flip chart page, paper, blu-tac, pens and a small, soft ball.

Method

1. Ask the group to sit in a circle.
2. Say to the group: 'Today I want you all to come up with a list of things you think are important when you're working together: what things help you to work as a team, and what things you like when you come here. But because you all have so many ideas and I'll want to get them all down, only one person can speak at a time. The only person who is allowed to speak is the one who's holding this ball (hold the ball in the air). If you want to speak put your hand up and then I'll pass you the ball. Is everyone clear?'
3. Take the flip chart page and stick it on the wall with blu-tac.
4. Say to the group: 'This page is where we are going to write down the things you think are important to help our group work together. It's called a code of behaviour. Everyone in this group has to agree on what goes into this code, which includes rules for adults and children. But first of all it needs a name. What will the name of this group be?'
5. When the children have agreed on a name, write it on the centre of the page.
6. Say to the group: 'Now we have to come up with some rules about how we'll all behave in the group, so put your hand up if you want to go first and remember you can't speak without the ball.'
7. Continue around the group in this way, each time writing up a rule that the children create, or asking the children to write on the page themselves. The idea is to compromise with the children, and the rules should cover things like signing in, time for breaks, listening to each other, turning mobile phones off, safeguarding, and limits to confidentiality, etc. It should also include discussions about what will happen if an agreed rule is broken.
8. After finishing the previous discussion, say to the group: 'Now that we have established the rules, our agreement isn't complete until we all sign it. If you sign the code you promise to stick to the rules up here. Every time this group meets, this agreement will be stuck up on the wall so that you can see the rules that we have all agreed to. So I'll sign first and then everyone else can come up and sign the page together.'
9. The session ends when everyone in the group has signed the poster. You can develop this further with younger children by letting them decorate the code of behaviour.



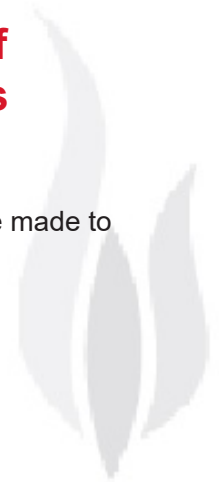
S3.C Guidance on Dealing with Breaches of Codes of Behaviour for Children and Adults

If a child/young person or an adult breaches the code of behaviour, efforts should be made to resolve the issue by:

- Discussion with and support for the adult or the child/young person;
- A child/young person or adult may be asked to apologise for their behaviour;
- In the case of a child/young person, involving their parents/guardians;
- Agreeing on sanctions.

Sanctions may include:

- Time out of group activity;
- For children/young people, a parent/guardian may be asked to attend group activities with their child for a period of time;
- For adults, retraining in leadership skills, code of behaviour, etc. may be required;
- For children/young people, the code of behaviour should be revisited and agreed upon;
- Monitoring behaviour and support on an ongoing basis.
- In serious cases, suspension or even exclusion from the group should be considered;
- Formal reporting to statutory authorities.



S3.D Guidance on Anti-Bullying

We recognise the devastating effects and long-term damage that bullying can have on children/young people and we hope to create safe 'bullying-free' environments for our children/young people.

What is bullying?

- Bullying is intentional, repeated and aggressive physical, verbal or psychological behaviour directed by an individual or group against others;
- Bullying can occur at any age, in any environment, and can be long or short term;
- Any child/young person can be a victim of bullying;
- Bullying can be perpetrated by adults towards children/young people, as well as children/young people towards their peer group;
- Isolated incidents of aggressive behaviour, which should not be condoned, cannot be described as bullying. However, when the behaviour is systematic and ongoing it is bullying;
- Bullying results in pain and distress to the victim.

Bullying can be:

- **Emotional/psychological:** tormenting, excluding, extorting, intimidating, etc.
- **Physical:** pushing, kicking, hitting, punching, intimidating, damaging/stealing property, or any use of violence, etc.;
- **Racist:** racial taunts, i.e. insults about colour, nationality, social class, religious beliefs, ethnic or Traveller background, or use of graffiti or gestures;
- **Sexual:** unwanted physical harassment or contact, or sexually abusive comments. This may constitute actual sexual abuse, which should be reported;
- **Homophobic:** taunting a person of a different sexual orientation;
- **Verbal:** name-calling, sarcasm, spreading rumours, teasing, etc.;
- **Cyber:** misuse/abuse of email, mobile phones, internet chat rooms, social media, text messaging, or camera and video facilities;
- **Subtle:** such as an unwelcome expression or gesture that is repeated and focused on an individual;
- **Perpetrated by adults:** this can include adults who are not related to the child. When perpetrated by adults, rather than children, bullying behaviour could be regarded as physical or emotional abuse. However, other major forms of child abuse – such as neglect and sexual abuse – are not normally comprehended by the term 'bullying'.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S3

Prevention

To help prevent bullying, the following strategies are suggested:

- Engage children/young people in discussions about what bullying is and why it cannot be tolerated;
- Encourage children/young people to take responsibility and report any incidents of bullying to their leader/person in charge;
- Review this bullying guidance with children/young people and parents involved in parish/agency activities;
- Seek to promote positive attitudes of social responsibility, tolerance and understanding among all personnel.

Procedures to deal with bullying

- All incidents of bullying should be brought to the attention of the leader/person in charge;
- All incidents will be recorded on incident report forms and kept on file;
- Leaders should report to and seek guidance/support from the parish priest/priest in charge;
- Parents should be informed of any incidents of bullying, and should meet with the leader/person in charge to discuss the problem. A record should also be kept;
- The bullying behaviour or threats of bullying must be investigated and the bullying quickly stopped;
- Both the victim and bully should be supported and helped throughout the process;
- If necessary and appropriate, the Gardaí should be consulted.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S3

S3.E Guidance on Boundary Violations

Within the Church body there should be codes of behaviour for adult-to-child (Guidance S3.B and Guidance S3.C) interactions which should not be breached. Those ministering with children must be aware of the boundaries, parameters and limits of these relationships, where a child - and their parents or guardians- entrust their welfare and safety to a member of Church personnel. Behaviour which is inappropriate but which does not meet the threshold of abuse must always be taken seriously and addressed.

All concerns relating to the abuse of a child which reach the threshold must be reported to the statutory authorities (Guidance 2.1A).

The following table describes behaviours under a number of headings where children's boundaries are considered to be violated by an adult.

Area	Boundary violating behaviour by an adult involving children
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses inappropriate language around children and young people Comments on a child's appearance (positively or negatively) Has sexual conversations with children and young people Uses discriminatory language about a child Has 'pet names' for children Humiliates a child Shares sexual jokes with children Uses obscene gestures or language when addressing children Sends texts or messages of a personal nature using digital media Shares inappropriate images with children Sharing inappropriate personal details with children Photographing, videoing or audio recording a children when not authorised to do so Using personal electronic equipment to communicate with children, when it has been advised against communicating with children in this way. Sharing personal internet sites with children Creating or using personal chat-rooms with children

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S3

Physical Contact	<p>Touching a child inappropriately (See Code of Behaviour for appropriate touch)</p> <p>Physically punishing a child</p> <p>Physical restraint of a child , unless in rare circumstance where an adult has to restrain a child to stop them running into traffic, diving into shallow water, hurting themselves or in a medical emergency</p> <p>Meeting a child in secret</p>
Location	<p>Meeting a child on their own</p> <p>Inviting a child to Church personnel’s home or other location where the child will be on their own</p> <p>Entering toilet, changing room or shower which are occupied by children and where supervision is not appropriate</p> <p>Tutoring a child in a location which is inappropriate and where there is a lack of transparency and lack of consent from parents or guardians</p>
Gifts/Favours	<p>Targeting an individual child for special attention</p> <p>Giving gifts or money to a child</p> <p>Singling a child out for special duties or responsibilities</p>

Concerning behaviours are those that are considered ‘pre-offending behaviours’. Depending on a detectable pattern, these behaviours might also be considered to constitute ‘grooming’. Abuse may not have occurred yet, so a conversation with the offending adult may be a good and safe option, and in many cases can help to prevent behaviour becoming abusive (Guidance S3.C). Prevention efforts are greatly improved when adults are able to recognise suspicious attitudes and patterns of behaviour and to take action. When adults know when and how to safely confront someone who is engaged in pre-offending behaviours, they can help stop abuse before it occurs. It may be that this behaviour is detected via a complaints process (Guidance S9.B) or through whistleblowing (Guidance S9.A).

If the behaviour is abusive, report it. If you are unsure whether the behaviour constitutes abuse, consult the DLP or the statutory authorities.

Action steps to address Boundary Violations

- Think about what is making you uncomfortable, then write it down
- Discuss your concerns with the DLP or Church authority
- Consider whether it is appropriate to confront the behaviour yourself
- Choose a private time and place where you can talk to the subject without interruption
- Do not accuse or jump to conclusions, but do ask direct questions

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S3

- Describe what you saw or heard, and how it made you feel
- Express concern for all involved
- Separate the behaviour from the person
- Encourage behaviour change in the subject
- Encourage the subject to seek help
- If the behaviour continues, formally report it to the DLP.



Action by DLP or Church authority

- If a boundary violation has been reported, there must be a written record of what the behaviour is.
- A meeting should be arranged to advise the subject to discuss the violations (this meeting should be between the subject and the Church authority)
- A record of the meeting and its outcome should be maintained
- A written reminder should be issued by the Church authority to the subject to follow the Code of Behaviour of the Church body
- If required, appropriate training should be provided to the subject to ensure that the violation is not repeated.
- If the behaviour reoccurs, disciplinary action involving the subject should be considered.

Rights of person accused of boundary violation (the subject)

An individual accused of a boundary violation has a right to know the detail of what boundary is alleged to have been breached by them

If they accept that the breach occurred, they have a right to be given the opportunity to correct the behaviour through support from the Church authority.

At any meetings with the Church authority the subject should be given the opportunity to be accompanied and supported by a colleague or friend of their choice

If training, therapy or counselling for the subject is considered helpful, this should be provided by the Church authority

If the boundary violation leads to disciplinary action, the subject should be advised of their rights to access Canon and civil law advice.

S4.A Guidance on Support and Supervision

Everyone who becomes involved in dealing with child abuse – from whatever angle – requires support. This is most obvious for the person who has been abused, but those whose task it is to assist complainants and their families, or to assist respondents and their families, or to act as parish safeguarding representatives or trainers, or in any other child safeguarding capacity, need to be supported. Some of these people also need to be supervised.

What does support mean?

The term 'support' includes a number of different activities, which allow a person:

- To give encouragement to someone or something because you want them or it to succeed;
- To help someone emotionally or in a practical way.

It can be provided in face-to-face meetings, or by phone calls, emails, etc. It is supportive to let someone know that they are being thought about positively, and that they can seek assistance if they need to.

Who needs support?

A structure of appropriate support should be made available to all of those affected by child safeguarding in the Church, including:

- The complainant and their family;
- The respondent and their family;
- Lay faithful who have been affected by an allegation of abuse (Standard 4 Guidance 4.2D);
- Priests/religious who are not the respondent, but who have been affected by an allegation of abuse against a colleague (Standard 4 Guidance 4.2D);
- Safeguarding personnel;
- The Church authority.

The nature of the support provided will depend on the need expressed and/or identified. It may vary from outreach, where the initiative is taken to contact and stay in touch, to the provision of information, making counselling available or providing and facilitating a support group.

One way of offering support to priests/religious and safeguarding personnel is through line management accountability

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S4

What is line management accountability?

In the Church context, this can be described as:

- A process designed for you to work with your line manager to ensure and develop the efficacy of working situations;
- An arrangement to discuss your work regularly with this person, formally and informally.

Meetings with a line manager provide the opportunity to consider the individual's actions, behaviours and feelings about their work, together with the line manager's reactions, comments and challenges. The goal is to ensure that the recipient of the ministry provided by the Church body is well served.

Another means of providing support to an individual priest, religious or safeguarding personnel is through supervision.

What is supervision?

It is important that relevant members of Church personnel who have responsibility for safeguarding children are given the opportunity to attend regular supervision sessions with an appropriate person. It is the responsibility of the Church authority to ensure that an appropriate supervision structure is in place.

According to Hawkins and Shohet (2000), supervision can have three interrelated functions:

1. The educative function, which is concerned with developing the skills, understanding and abilities of the supervisee;
2. The supportive function, which is concerned with allowing the supervisee to understand the emotional impact of the work on his/her well-being;
3. The managerial function, which provides accountability and 'quality control' in work with people.

Supervision can have a number of positive impacts, including:

- Job satisfaction, commitment to the organisation and retention;
- It appears to help reduce staff turnover and is significantly linked to employees' perceptions of the support they receive from the organisation;
- Good supervision is correlated with perceived worker effectiveness and may increase critical thinking;
- It works best when it pays attention to task assistance, social and emotional support, and when it ensures that workers have a positive relationship with supervisors.

What does supervision entail?

1. Initially, a person is chosen who:

- You believe you can relate to;
- You believe you can trust;
- Has the right skills for what you need.

This can be a mentor or an external qualified supervisor. If you are already receiving good line management, then supervision with a different person can prioritise the other two areas of education and support.

2. A contract or written agreement is produced, which covers:

- Costs;
- Frequency of supervision;
- An agreed meeting place;
- A shared understanding of confidentiality.

3. At the supervision session:

- The supervisee identifies relevant issues that emerged in their work, especially issues that were difficult to deal with;
- The supervisor encourages the supervisee to look at other possible ways of responding to the work issues that they have identified, by reflecting on questions like:
 - What was happening to the supervisee as they worked?
 - What was the relationship like between the supervisee and the people they worked with?
- Learning objectives are set to assist the supervisee on their work.

4. Periodic review:

- Set milestones are agreed at the first session and include a time frame in which the supervision process will be evaluated.

Record-keeping

It is important that the supervisor and supervisee maintain an agreed record of supervision, in line with guidelines on the storage and protection of data. At a minimum, a record should be kept of the dates and times that supervision was carried out.

S5. A Guidance on Risk Assessment of Activities with Children

Introduction

Risk assessment is an important part of working with children. It assists with managing both health and safety issues, and the welfare of children. Part 2, Article 11 of the Children First Act 2015 requires all services who work with children to have a child safeguarding statement. The core component of this statement is risk assessment. This should focus on any risks of harm to a child that could occur while availing of or in attendance in your service. As adults we assess risks throughout our lives, but when working with children it is important to consider potential hazards that may lead to risk to children and to the adults who work with them.

Consideration of how to control or manage risks is critical. It is important to identify acceptable levels of risk, as it may not be possible to eliminate all risk, however every effort must be made to mitigate against its adverse effects. If you do not feel equipped to identify or address a risk locally consult with the Safeguarding Committee. Whilst this guidance is concerned primarily with risks associated with failure to follow effective safeguarding practice, it must be understood alongside the health and safety regulation and policy of the Church body.

Whilst the focus on risk assessment should be on groups of children with whom you are working, as opposed to the physical venue, if a problem with the venue is discovered during the course of assessing (e.g. broken glass, electrical cabling) this needs to be raised with the appropriate authority in charge of health and safety for the Church body.

What does the term 'risk' mean?

A risk is a potential source of harm or adverse health effect on a person or persons. In the Republic of Ireland 'Risk' in the context of this risk assessment is the risk of harm to children as defined in the Children First Act (2015) – (a) assault, ill-treatment, or neglect of the child in a manner that seriously affects or is likely to seriously affect the child's health, development or welfare, or (b) the sexual abuse of a child whether by a single act, omission, or circumstance or by a series or combination acts, omissions or circumstances, or otherwise.

In Northern Ireland, Co-Operating to Safeguard Children and Young People in NI takes its definition from the Children (NI) Order 1995 which defines 'harm' as ill-treatment or the impairment of health or development. It states that 'ill-treatment' includes sexual abuse, forms of ill-treatment which are physical and forms of ill-treatment which are not physical; 'health' means physical and / or mental health; and 'development' means physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development.

In the context of the Church related activities involving children may include the following examples

- failure to comply with effective safeguarding practice, such as lack of supervision ratios or consent forms;
- medical risks, such as failure to take medication, or inappropriate intimate care practice;
- physical risks, such as dangerous electrical cabling, or proximity to water.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S5

Assessing risks

For each activity that involves ministry with children, those involved in leading the ministry should meet with the parish priest/local superior (face to face or virtually) and any relevant safeguarding personnel and complete the following steps:

1. Identify and list the risks: look for hazards in the nature of the activity, and in the place where you are holding the activity. Areas to be considered include:

- Have all staff and volunteers been recruited properly? (including vetting reference checks etc).
- Have all staff and volunteers been trained in safeguarding and in working with children?
- Does everyone understand their role?
- Does everyone know what to do if they are concerned about a child?
- Have appropriate supervision ratios been put in place?
- Have children and their Guardians been informed of rules for the activity and given their consent to participate?
- Have practical considerations been assessed for risk – e.g. where are toilets, washing and changing facilities?
- What security measures have been considered – e.g. access to the venue by non- participants?
- Will ICT be used in the activity? Who has access and how is it monitored?
- Has consideration been given to the safe collection of children after the activity?
- Has everyone been briefed on the content of the risk assessment and what policies to follow in the event that a concern is identified?
- Does everyone know who the DLP is and how to contact them?

It may be helpful to consider these risks in stages of the activity, for example, what are the risks in advance of the activity, on arrival, during the activity and after.

2. Identify the controls that need to be put in place to limit the risk.

3. Identify who is responsible for managing the risk and the correct implementation of the associated procedures. This should include those directly responsible for the children's ministry and those with specific responsibilities for child safeguarding in the Church body.

4. These steps should be used to complete the risk assessment form (S5.A Template 1).

The leaders of each local activity involving children's ministry are required to identify risks and procedures relevant to its own situation. Some examples are given in the following template.

Given the similarities that exist across certain activities, whatever the location, it is likely that these examples may be appropriate to many situations. However, it is important that those completing a risk assessment keep the focus on their own situation and even where identified risks are the same as those in the example template (S5.A Template 1), consider whether the needed controls may differ based on the local context of the activity. The risk assessment must be available to all. Leaders of activities with children must have a copy and be aware of its contents.

Reviews

Risk should be periodically reviewed, especially in circumstances when a venue changes, a new activity takes place or the members of the group change. If no new risks are present, a review of the risk assessment should take place at least annually.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S5

S5.A Template 1: Example Risk Assessment Form

This form will be held in accordance with the data protection policy of [NAME OF CHURCH BODY]. The data entered will be used only for the purposes indicated on the form. This hazard assessment is part of the child safeguarding statement which can be accessed here [DETAIL].

- This risk assessment seeks to identify any potential for harm, as defined in the Children First Act 2015/Co-operating to Safeguard Children in Northern Ireland (delete as appropriate), to a child while participating in activities organised by [NAME OF ACTIVITY OR CHURCH BODY] and to ensure that adequate procedures are in place to manage identified risks.
- It will be reviewed at least annually or as soon as practicable after there has been a new risk identified or any other relevant change.
- ‘Risk’ in the context of this risk assessment is the risk of harm to children as defined in the Children First Act (2015)/Co-operating to Safeguard Children in Northern Ireland (delete as appropriate).

Name of group/activity _____ Date of risk assessment _____ Date of review _____

Person completing the hazard assessment _____ Role _____

Others attending planning meeting: _____

Identified Risks	Controls/procedures in place to manage risk	Persons responsible
<p>Supervision</p> <p>Failure to provide for appropriate supervision of children during arrival, during activity or on departure from the group/activity, may expose children to harm from adults, other children or environmental factors.</p> <p>Risk of harm from leaders</p>	<p>Safe care procedures including joint consent; adequate supervision ratios; children and adults signing in; Codes of Behaviour for children and adults; training for personnel; dealing with accidents.</p> <p>Safe recruitment procedures, codes of behaviour, vetting.</p>	<p>Group Leader Volunteer Parent volunteer</p> <p>Responsible for: Supervision, ensuring consent forms signed and logged, sign-in and sign out book, agreeing Code of Behaviour, checking appropriate training completed.</p> <p>Group Leader Safeguarding Committee Vetting Coordinator Parish Priest/Local Superior</p> <p>Responsible for: Ensuring recruitment procedures are followed including vetting and appropriate procedures are in place.</p>

<p>Shared Facilities</p> <p>Children may be exposed to risk of inappropriate behaviour which could cause them harm from visitors or other adults or bullying by other children in shared facilities eg changing area, toilets.</p>	<p>Code of behaviour for adults including guidance on 1:1 contact with children; Complaints procedure; Anti-bullying policy; Safe recruitment procedures.</p>	<p>Group Leader Ensuring recruitment procedures followed/supervision etc Local Safeguarding Rep Parish Priest/Local Superior.</p>
<p>Accidental Injury</p> <p>Risk of injury in setting up, clearing items, from fire or wet areas eg possibility of slips/trips, possibility of burns.</p>	<p>Adequate supervision; Instruction for children; Health and Safety policy in place; First Aid provision; Accident procedure.</p>	<p>Group Leader First Aider Check for H+S issues/First Aid training/ Supervision.</p>
<p>Children's Behaviour</p> <p>Harm to children from disruptive behaviour.</p>	<p>Code of behaviour for children; Dealing with Breaches of the Code of Behaviour; Anti-bullying policy; Appropriate supervision; Training for relevant adults; Adequate supervision ratio.</p>	<p>Group Leader Agree a code of behaviour and anti-bullying policy with children/implementation of code of behaviour.</p>
<p>Communicating and training concerns</p> <p>Children experiencing harm or on-going harm as a result of not being aware of who to speak to if they experience inappropriate behaviour or have concerns re safeguarding.</p> <p>Risk of harm caused by leaders not recognising the indicators of abuse or being unfamiliar with responsibilities and procedures for reporting child protection concerns.</p>	<p>Communications policy; Children advised of who to speak to; Information leaflet provided regarding concerns or complainants; Guidance provided to adult personnel on responding to a child and reporting allegations or concerns; Information displayed in Church properties.</p> <p>Training plan in place and relevant training delivered to relevant Church personnel, including record keeping, reporting procedures, indicators of abuse etc.</p>	<p>Group Leader/PSR Safeguarding Committee. Providing information to children and parents/ ensuring relevant posters displayed/ ensuring all personnel have completed relevant training.</p> <p>Safeguarding Committee Trainers.</p>
<p>ICT</p> <p>Access to use of ICT in venue resulting in possibility of inappropriate contacts/accessing inappropriate content/online bullying resulting in harm to the child.</p>	<p>Children not allowed to use their phones, email or other ICT applications while participating in activities. Procedures in place re use of ICT by personnel in contacting children.</p>	<p>Group Leader Ensure personnel are aware of policy and procedures re ICT use/ agree protocol with children</p>

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S5

**S5.A Template 4: Child and Guardian Joint
Consent**

1.0 Data protection

This form will be held on file, in accordance with the data protection policy of _____ (name of Church body). The data entered will be used only for the purpose indicated on the form. It may only be accessed by those with responsibility for managing records or group activities.

2.0 Group details (to be completed by organiser)

Name of group _____

Duration/frequency of activity from (start date/time) _____
(end date/time) _____

Name of organiser _____

3.0 Details of the child/young person

Name of young person _____

Address _____

Date of birth _____

Gender (circle as appropriate) **Male** **Female**

4.0 Other relevant information

(Please mention any medical conditions, special needs or dietary requirements).

Please note that the organisers cannot administer any medication. Should your child require medication or intimate care, please discuss this with the organisers who will work with you to establish how your child can be accommodated, according to relevant policies and procedures.

5.0 Guardian contact details

Name _____

Daytime phone number Code _____ Local no. _____

Home phone number Code _____ Local no. _____

Mobile number _____

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S5

Email _____

Contact information for emergency use only (if different from the information given above)

6.0 In cases of a medical emergency

In the event of illness or an accident, I give permission for medical treatment to be administered to my child, where considered necessary, by a suitably qualified medical practitioner and/or hospital. I understand that every effort will be made to contact me as soon as possible. In an emergency I can be contacted at the telephone numbers provided on the previous page:

Signed _____

7.0 Child's/young person's consent

I _____ (full name) would like to take part in the event listed on the previous page.

(If relevant please tick the boxes below)

- I understand that photographs may be taken during the group activities, and I give my permission for these to be used in any hard copy/online (delete as appropriate) publications by the _____ (name of Church body).
- I understand that videos (which may include webcam) may be taken during the group activities, and I give my permission for these to be used in any hard copy/online (delete as appropriate) publications by the _____ (name of Church body).
- I understand that during group activities I will be appropriately supervised at all times and will agree to abide by the group's code of behaviour.

8.0 Guardian's consent

I agree to allow the above-named child/young person to attend meeting(s) of the _____ (name of group), at the times and dates stipulated in section 2.0 in accordance with the permission granted by _____ (name of child/young person) above. I understand that there will be suitable supervision and an agreed code of behaviour while the children/young people are in the care of the organisers.

Signed _____ Name (block letters) _____
(Guardian) (Guardian)

Relationship to child/young person _____

Signed _____
(Child/young person)

Communicating the Church's safeguarding message

Guidance for Child Safeguarding Statement

S5B: Example Child Safeguarding Statement (only required for Church Bodies who have Ministry with Children in the Republic of Ireland)

Child Safeguarding Statement of *[INSERT NAME OF CHURCH BODY]*

This statement has been prepared to comply with the requirements of the Children First Act 2015 and is derived from A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024. The policy of the Catholic Church in Ireland is based on standards of practice accompanied by criteria that assist in reaching these standards and which can be used in assessing and managing risk.

Name and contact details of the service provider

[INSERT NAME OF CHURCH BODY] *[INSERT ADDRESS OF CHURCH BODY]*

[INSERT TELEPHONE NUMBER OF DIOCESAN/PROVINCIAL OFFICE].

Statement

The Gospel teaches the importance of ensuring that the Catholic Church community is a warm, welcoming and safe place for children.

Let the little children come to me, and do not hinder them, for the kingdom of God belongs to such as these. Truly I tell you, anyone who will not receive the kingdom of God like a little child will never enter it. (Mark 10:14-15)

Children are gifts from God, to be cherished and recognised for the joyful contribution they make as valued members of the Church.

Our challenge is to follow the example of Jesus in cherishing them. Safeguarding is key to this important task and should be seen, not as a burden, but as an opportunity to embrace and encourage children's ministry, following the example of Jesus Christ.

This Church body pledges to safeguard children and young people from harm and to support them in their development as valued and integral members of the Catholic Church in Ireland. The Church's ministry will be inclusive and will uphold their rights.

Consistent with Gospel values, and with civil and criminal law, those who minister will do so with dignity and integrity, honouring their calling to ensure that children and young people are welcomed, cherished and protected, following the example set by Jesus.

This Safeguarding Children Policy will be honoured and complied with by all ordained clerics, by vowed female and male religious, and by all lay staff and volunteers in the Catholic Church in Ireland.

Nature of service and principles to safeguard children from harm

The *[INSERT NAME OF CHURCH BODY]* as a constituent member of the Catholic Church in Ireland exists to promote the teachings of the Catholic Church. This includes the following ministry with children, as defined in A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024:

[INSERT LIST OF MINISTRY WITH CHILDREN]

Communicating the Church's safeguarding message

Guidance for Child Safeguarding Statement

As outlined in the A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024 we are committed to the following standards:

- > **Leadership, Governance and Accountability.** As a leader, the Church authority embodies and imparts the Catholic Church's vision, principles and values, which are reflected and apparent in the child safeguarding culture, structures and practices at all levels and in all ministries with children and young people. This demonstrates, through words and actions, the Church authority's personal commitment to fulfil the safeguarding mission of the Church.
- > **Nurturing a Culture of Safeguarding.** Ensuring the creation and maintenance of a culture of safety, including a safe Church environment that is welcoming of children. Keeping children safe from harm is an imperative but more than that, the Church will promote the well-being of children through their participation in the ministry of the Church. The Church will create and Maintain environments that uphold children's rights and that create nurturing, caring conditions where children will flourish in faith and love. Through fostering a culture of care, children feel safe and looked after and, in turn, they will be supportive of and respectful to their peers.
- > **Responding Pastorally and Reporting According to Civil and Canon Law.** Caring for complainants and ensuring a just process of inquiry. Anyone who brings any suspicion, concern, knowledge or allegation of current or past abuse of a child to the notice of the Church will be responded to sensitively, respectfully, actively and in a timely manner, in line with statutory child protection procedures and Church requirements.

All Church personnel have a responsibility to report suspicions, concerns, knowledge or allegations of child abuse that reach the threshold for reporting to the statutory authorities. The Designated Liaison Person (DLP) can assist with this process. These reports will be made irrespective of the status of the person (lay, cleric or religious) who is suspected of having been abusive to a child. If the allegation being reported relates to a lay member of Church personnel, in addition to notifying the statutory authorities, the allegation must be reported to the Church authority. If the allegation being reported relates to a cleric or religious, in addition to notifying the statutory authorities, the allegation must also be reported to the Church authority and the National Board for Safeguarding Children in the Catholic Church in Ireland.

All Church personnel will cooperate with the statutory authorities in all cases.

In responding to complaints of child sexual abuse relating to clergy and all those in forms of consecrated life, Church authorities will act in accordance with the requirements of civil law and canon law, and so will respect the rights and uphold the safeguards afforded in these, both to the complainant and respondent.

Communicating the Church's safeguarding message

Guidance for Child Safeguarding Statement



Risk Assessment

The table below sets out the identified risks to the safety of children and young people involved in Church activities in [INSERT NAME OF CHURCH BODY] and the steps taken to minimise the risks of abuse, (as defined in the Children First Act 2015)

Risk Identified	Procedure in place to manage risk identified
Risk of harm (as defined in the Children First Act 2015) of a child by Church personnel or visitors to Church premises.	Procedures for safe recruitment and creating and maintaining a safe environment as outlined within the criteria of 'Nurturing a Culture of Safeguarding' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>) which can be viewed at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document
Risk of harm (as defined in the Children First Act 2015) of a child through bullying by peers.	Anti-bullying procedures as outlined within the criteria of 'Nurturing a Culture of Safeguarding' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>). Codes of behaviour for children involved in any Church-related activities and codes of conduct for adults that promote best practice and integrity in ministry are in place and can be viewed at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document
The environment in which work with children is facilitated fails to protect them from harm (as defined in the Children First Act 2015).	Procedures to create and maintain safe environments including localised hazard assessments as outlined within the standard and associated criteria of 'Leadership, Governance and Accountability' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>). The Church authority has in place a system of governance that identifies clear procedures, accountability structures and quality assurance, in which roles and responsibilities are explicit. These are specified in the Strategic Safeguarding Plan of the [Name of Church body] and can be viewed at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document
Risk of harm (as defined in the Children First Act 2015) to children involved with external groups who use Church property.	As outlined within standard 'Nurturing a Culture of Safeguarding' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>) procedures are in place and available at [Insert link] for managing external groups, including lay associations of the faithful; visiting clerics and male and female religious; those ministering in external organisations; and groups using Church property. The Church body who is leasing the property should follow the procedure at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document

Communicating the Church's safeguarding message

Guidance for Child Safeguarding Statement

<p>Risk of harm (as defined in the Children First Act 2015) to a child during outings or trips away</p> <p>(including overnight) from home from peers, Church personnel or strangers.</p>	<p>The Church authority has in place a system of governance that identifies clear procedures, accountability structures and quality assurance, in which roles and responsibilities are explicit. These are specified in the Strategic Safeguarding Plan of the [Name of Church body] and include guidelines on trips away from home procedures, localised risk assessment and safe recruitment available at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document</p>
<p>Risk of harm (as defined in the Children First Act 2015) through the use of digital media (photography, video and social media).</p>	<p>Procedures for the safe use of digital media as outlined within the criteria of 'Nurturing a Culture of Safeguarding' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>) are in place and can be viewed at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document</p>
<p>Church personnel fail to report an allegation, suspicion, concern or knowledge appropriately.</p>	<p>The Church authority has in place a system of governance that identifies clear procedures, accountability structures and quality assurance, in which roles and responsibilities are explicit and is available at [Insert link]. As outlined within the standard 'Nurturing a Culture of Safeguarding' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>) procedures are in place to create and maintain written records which reflect that all safeguarding action is taken in line with appropriate data protection and information-sharing protocols and which can be viewed at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document</p>
<p>Church personnel fail to take action during and following any investigation into allegations of abuse against clerics and religious to ensure children are protected from harm (as defined in the Children First Act 2015).</p>	<p>Procedures for managing allegations after the civil investigation has concluded and which meet the criteria associated with the standard 'Responding Pastorally and Reporting According to Civil and Canon Law' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>) are in place and available at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document</p>
<p>Church personnel fail to support those who are victims of abuse.</p>	<p>Procedures to support complainants which meet the criteria associated with the standard 'Responding Pastorally and Reporting According to Civil and Canon Law' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>) are in place and available at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document</p>
<p>Church personnel fail to understand their responsibilities to safeguard children.</p>	<p>Procedures for child safeguarding training and support which meet the criteria associated with the standard 'Nurturing a Culture of Safeguarding' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>) are in place and can be viewed at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document.</p>

Communicating the Church's safeguarding message

Guidance for Child Safeguarding Statement

<p>Children and their parents do not understand the Church's policy, procedures and structure to</p> <p>safeguard children and protect them from harm (as defined in the Children First Act 2015).</p>	<p>Procedures to develop communications, training and support relating to child safeguarding to meet the criteria associated with the standard 'Leadership, Governance and Accountability' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>) are in place and can be viewed at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document</p>
<p>The procedures for safeguarding children from harm (as defined in the Children First Act 2015) fail to be implemented.</p>	<p>Procedures to ensure compliance with the child safeguarding standards outlined within the criteria of 'Leadership, Governance and Accountability' (<i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>) are in place. The Church authority has in place a system of governance that identifies clear procedures, accountability structures and quality assurance, in which roles and responsibilities are explicit and is available at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document</p>
<p>The Church authority fails to ensure the appointment of a relevant person and maintain a list of mandated persons.</p>	<p>Procedures to include the appointment of a relevant person and DLP are in place in [Name of Church Body]. A list of mandated persons is maintained.</p> <p>The Church authority has in place a system of governance that identifies clear procedures, accountability structures and quality assurance, in which roles and responsibilities are explicit and is available at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document</p>
<p>Risk of harm of a child (as defined in the Children First Act 2015) being disclosed during the Sacrament of Reconciliation</p>	<p>A policy in relation to the Sacrament of Reconciliation is in place and can be viewed at https://www.safeguarding.ie/policy-guidance/policy-document</p>

Communicating the Church's safeguarding message

Guidance for Child Safeguarding Statement

Risk Assessment (Risks identified for each parish/religious community)

Alongside the risks listed in the table above, all parishes/religious communities of [INSERT NAME OF CHURCH BODY] individually risk assess their activities with children and put in place procedures to manage these risks.

Risk Identified	Procedure in place to manage risk identified
Local activity with children is risk assessed in each location in which the activity takes place as part of national policy- <i>A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024</i>	For full details of localised risks and the procedures in place to manage these please refer to the hazard assessments stored at [INSERT DETAIL].

Procedures

All procedures outlined in the risk assessment above are available at [INSERT DETAIL]. The Child Safeguarding Statement has been developed in line with requirements under the Children First Act 2015, and Children First: National Guidance for the Protection and Welfare of Children (2017).

The procedures listed above include the following:

- > Procedure for the management of allegations of abuse or misconduct against staff/volunteers towards a child availing of our service. Available at [Insert link]
- > Procedures for managing allegations against clerics, religious and all in formation for the priesthood and religious life. Available at [Insert link].
- > Procedure for the safe recruitment and selection of staff and volunteers to work with children. Available at [Insert link].
- > Procedure for provision of and access to child safeguarding training and information, including on the identification of the occurrence of harm. Available at [Insert link].
- > Procedure for the reporting of child protection or welfare concerns to Tusla and An Garda Síochána. Available at [Insert link].
- > Procedure for maintaining a list of the persons (if any) in the relevant service who are mandated persons. Available at [Insert link].
- > Procedure for appointing a relevant person. Available at [Insert link].

Communicating the Church's safeguarding message

Guidance for Child Safeguarding Statement

[INSERT NAME OF CHURCH BODY] is committed to safeguarding children through the implementation of: A Safe and Welcoming Church, Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024. This Child Safeguarding Statement and our practice supports our desire to keep children safe from harm while in our ministries. As part of our annual audit against the relevant criteria of the child safeguarding standards, we will review the effectiveness of our practice as outlined in this statement and will revise it as appropriate based on those findings.

In addition, we will revise this statement at least every 24 months or as appropriate due to changes in ministries or legislation/guidance.

Signed _____ Church Authority

Date _____

For any queries relating to this statement please contact the relevant person who is:

[INSERT NAME OF RELEVANT PERSON] on [INSERT CONTACT DETAILS INCLUDING ADDRESS, PHONE AND EMAIL]

S5. C Guidance on Maintaining Adequate Supervision Ratios

In planning a trip or activity, it is critically important to consider how many adults are needed to supervise children in a safe manner. It is recommended that a certain number of adults be available to supervise a certain number of children; however, this is also dependent on whether the children have specific needs or requirements, and on the duration of the activity.

At a minimum, two adults are required for each activity.

In addition, the minimum following ratios should be applied, depending on the number of children:

- zero to one year = one member of staff to three children
- one to two years = one member of staff to five children
- two to three years = one member of staff to six children
- three to six years = one member of staff to eight children
- seven to twelve years = one member of staff to eight children
- thirteen to eighteen years = one member of staff to ten children

If it is an overnight activity, additional staff should be considered. If the group is mixed, a gender balance should be maintained.

S5. D Guidance on One-to-One Contact with Children and Young People

In general, Church activities should not involve one-to-one contact, and should usually be supervised by at least two adults (Guidance S5.C). However, there may be two circumstances where this may occur:

1. In a reactive situation, for example, when a young person requests a one-to-one meeting with you without warning, or where a young person has had to be removed from a group as part of a code of behaviour (Guidance S3.B);
2. As part of a planned and structured piece of work (for example, one-to-one music tuition).

The points below provide some guidance in relation to these situations.

Reactive situations

- If you need to talk to a young person alone, try to do so in an open environment, in view of others.
- If this is not possible, try to meet in rooms with visual access, or with the door open, or in a room/area where other people are nearby. You should advise another adult that such a meeting is taking place and the reason for it. A record should be kept of these meetings – including names, dates, times, location, reason for the meeting and outcome – and stored appropriately and securely (Appendix B).
- Avoid meetings with individual children where they are on their own in a building.
- One-to-one meetings should take place at an appropriate time, e.g. not late at night, and in an appropriate venue.

Planned and structured pieces of work

- The particular activity should have a clear rationale and aims for involving one-to-one work.
- Parents/guardians must be fully informed as to the nature and purpose of this work, and must give written consent (S5.A Template 4).
- A clear code of behaviour must be agreed and adhered to by both parties. This should include limits of confidentiality and safeguarding procedures (Guidance S3.B).

S5.E Guidance on Dealing with Accidents

It is essential that all Church personnel (clergy, religious or lay volunteers) are familiar with the procedures outlined below. If a child has an accident and injures himself/herself while attending a Church-run event, these procedures should be followed:

1. Assess the injury and reassure the child. If the injury is severe or the child has lost consciousness, please contact the emergency services immediately by phoning 999 or 112. You can phone 112 from a mobile that has no credit and even from a phone that has no SIM card. The 112 emergency number is a European emergency number and can be called from anywhere in Europe. If the emergency services are to be called, contact with the child's parents/guardians must be made urgently. Contact information should be found on the child's membership/consent form. If the parents/guardians are not available, it may be necessary for a leader to travel with the child to the hospital. If medical treatment is required, Church personnel may be asked about known allergies or existing medical conditions. Again, this information should be found on the child's membership/consent form;
2. If the injury is minor, local application of treatment should be available from the first aid box. There should be a fully stocked first aid box to hand at all Church-related events. Remember to make a note of what has been used from the first aid box so that it can be replaced at the earliest opportunity. Under no circumstances should any medication be given to a child;
3. As soon as possible after the accident, write up a report using an accident/incident report form (see following page). Once completed, this form should be stored in a safe place, in line with data protection, and treated as a confidential document;
4. Always inform parents/guardians of any accident that has occurred involving their child, regardless of how minor you consider it to be. It is good practice to give a copy of the accident/incident report form to parents/guardians;
5. It is good practice to keep blank copies of the accident/incident form with the first aid box so that one can be easily filled out in the event of an emergency.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S5

**S5.E Template 1: Form for Dealing with
Accidents/Incidents**

Group details

Name of group _____

Name of group leader _____

Names of others present _____

Accident details

Date and time of accident/incident _____

Name of person involved _____

Date of birth of person involved _____

Emergency contact details for the person involved (usually parent/guardian)

Name _____

Telephone number _____

Please describe the accident/incident that occurred (continue on separate sheet if necessary).

Action taken during and following the accident incident.

People contacted (include dates and times) _____

If medical attention was required, please note the name and address of the medical facility and the people who treated the person involved in the accident/incident.

Please detail any follow-up action required.

Name of person completing this form (print name) _____

Signed _____ Date _____



S5.F Guidance on Trips Away with Young People

Introduction

Trips away that involve young people can be an extremely rewarding and fulfilling experience for adults and children/young people involved in them. However, to do this safely and in a way that safeguards all concerned requires careful planning and consideration. Listed below are a number of areas that should be considered in planning a trip away.

Considerations for planning trips away

Have you:

- Identified the aim and outcomes of the programme?
- Followed your Church body's child safeguarding policy and procedures?
- Carried out a hazard assessment (Guidance S5.A)?
- Recruited and selected staff/volunteers using safe practice procedures (Guidance S1.A)?
- Selected a key staff member who has overall responsibility for the trip?
- Selected staff for the trip who are appropriately trained, qualified and vetted (if appropriate) (Guidance S1.B)?
- Nominated a staff member who is responsible for first aid (Guidance S5.E)?
- Ensured that you have adequate and gender-based supervision in line with your safeguarding policies and procedures (Guidance S5.C)?
- Appointed a contact person at home who has access to all information and contact details?
- Checked your own insurance and ensured that you have coverage for all activities?
- Checked that the transport has appropriate insurance, qualified drivers and seatbelts?
- Carried out an equipment safety check?
- Checked the first aid kit?
- Ensured there is a contingency plan?
- Made provisions for returning home early?
- Allocated a budget and contingency fund?
- Checked out the locations and accommodation of the trip away to ensure they have:
 - Appropriate safeguarding policy, practices and procedures in place?
 - Insurance cover?
 - Appropriately trained and qualified staff?
 - Changing areas for boys and girls (if required)?
 - Disability access (if required)?

Have the young people/participants:

- Been involved as much as possible in the planning of the trip?

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S5

- Agreed a code of behaviour (Guidance S3.B)?
- Agreed boundaries around unstructured time?
- Been given information on appropriate clothing, and contact details for leaders?
- Consented to the trip away (Guidance S5.A Template 4)?

Have parents/Guardians:

- Met with leaders and been informed of the programme?
- Been given a copy of the Church body's child safeguarding policy and procedures?
- Consented in writing (Guidance S5.A Template 4)?
- Given contact details, medical details including allergies, illnesses, medications and dietary requirements (Guidance S5.A Template 4)?
- Been given contact details of the leaders and centre?
- Been given details for pick up and drop off of young people/participants?

Have staff:

- Been trained on the Church body's code of behaviour and child safeguarding policy, on how to deal with a disclosure, and on dealing with challenging behaviour (Guidance S3.A, Guidance R1.B, Guidance S3.C)?
- Been assigned responsibilities and scheduled for breaks?
- Been made aware of how to handle an emergency, and who to contact in an emergency (Guidance R1.A)?
- Worked with young people to evaluate the success of the activity?

If staying overnight, have you checked:

- If there is 24/7 access to centre staff?
- If there are appropriate sleeping arrangements for young people, i.e. separate provision for boys and girls, and separate provision for leaders (within ear shot of young people)?
- The centre's supervision and security?

S5.G Guidance on Situations Where Known Respondents Wish to Worship

Every person has the right to practice their faith, including being able to attend mass; and this right includes people who have harmed children. Given the range of emotions and reactions their offending behaviour may cause, they may feel anxiety in seeking to continue to practice their faith. Also Church personnel may be anxious about enabling worship and having the correct balance between the right to practice faith and the safeguarding of the children who also have a right to practice their faith.

This guidance sets out the process that should be followed to safeguard children and to safeguard the respondents when they are seeking to practice their faith including attending Church. For church respondents who have a permanent or interim management plan in place, inclusion of the management and practical approaches to enabling attendance at Church and at sacraments should be included in that plan. It can also be used for lay people who are made known to Church authorities through organisations such as Probation or Police, and where attendance at Church is part of their covenant of care.

1. Identification of Risk

This process can only apply to situations where there is knowledge that someone has been convicted of child abuse or where there is a finding of fact - through a Canonical or disciplinary process, that the respondent has harmed a child. This should never be used in situations of gossip or rumour.

Where someone has been found guilty through a criminal process, an Agreement should be reached between the respondent, relevant statutory authorities and the local Church authority (priest) around the following:

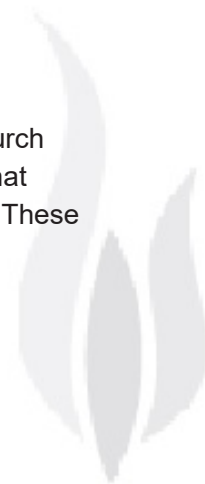
- Acceptance that the respondent has a right to worship, acknowledging the importance of faith, and see this as part of the safety plan and self-identity.
- Acceptance on the part of respondents that they may present a risk or at the least an acceptance of the relevant statutory body's assessment that they pose a risk to children.
- Acceptance on the part of the respondents to have an agreement about how they choose to practice their faith including which Church services they may attend.
- The respondent may be fearful of reprisals and their own safety so this should be addressed

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S5

2. Identification of strengths

A discussion should be had with the parties involved (person/respondent, the local Church authority, statutory personnel, the Church authority of the Church body) to establish what strengths are present for the respondent which should be included in The Agreement. These might include:

- Openness and transparency about all alleged / convicted offences
- Evidence of remorse for the harm caused
- Insight into risk triggers including thoughts, behaviours, situations and actions
- An active support network which is non collusive
- An acceptance that they must not have any unsupervised contact with children



3. Agreement/Covenant/Management Plan

From the information in steps 1 and 2 above a written Agreement should be put in place which identifies that attendance at Church and at Sacraments has the dual purpose of safeguarding children and safeguarding the respondent and should include the following:

- Church accountabilities (Mass, Sacraments, funerals etc) (exclude outside activities)
- Listing activities or services that the respondent seeks to attend
- Outlining which service/Mass is appropriate to attend – excluding any children's Masses
- Agreeing an appropriate place to sit during the services
- Identification of a friend, support person or advisor, who has full knowledge of the risk posed, to accompany and sit with the respondent
- Outlining how to raise concerns
- Compliance and review of arrangements
- Sharing information and confidentiality – what information should be shared with whom and what consent is sought, this includes consent from the data subject to share information with relevant named Church personnel and for the local Church authority to retain a copy of the agreement.

S6.A Guidance on External Groups who Use Church Property

It is a requirement that all groups working with children in the Church body and/or using facilities owned by the Church body are insured, and that they have a child safeguarding policy in place.

The general principle is that the obligation to comply with requirements relating to insurance and child safeguarding rests with the group using Church property, and not with the Church body.

1. It is the responsibility of any group using Church property to run activities involving children to ensure that they comply with all applicable child safeguarding and protection legislation and guidelines.
2. The group should have their own child safeguarding policy and procedures. The group is also responsible for liaising with Tusla/HSCT (Health and Social Care Trust) (as appropriate), to ensure that the policy and procedures meet the statutory requirements.
3. The group should have appropriate insurance for the activity they are running.
4. The Church body should at no stage assist any outside group in developing a child safeguarding policy.
5. The Church body should have confirmation in writing from the group that they have a child safeguarding policy in place. It is not the role of the Church body to validate the adequacy of the policy; that is the responsibility of Tusla/HSCT.
6. If the group does not have a child safeguarding policy then it is up to the Church authority to decide whether to let the group use the property. If the Church authority thinks it is appropriate they should issue a letter to the leader of the visiting group stating that while on their property full responsibility and liability for ensuring the safety of the children rests with the leader.
7. The Church body should have confirmation in writing from the group that they have appropriate insurance in place, which includes the following:
 - The name of their insurers;
 - The policy number;
 - The period of cover of the policy;
 - The limit of indemnity.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

External organisations that offer advice and support regarding child safeguarding policies

The following organisations may prove helpful in providing training and assisting external groups to create their own safeguarding policy.

Republic of Ireland

- Tusla Information and Advice Officers <http://www.tusla.ie/children-first/roles-and-responsibilities/organisations/children-first-training>
- Barnardos <http://www.barnardos.ie/what-we-do/training/training-and-consultancy.html>
- National Youth Council of Ireland <http://www.nycitraining.org>
- Dublin Rape Crisis Centre <http://www.drcc.ie/training-and-development/>

Northern Ireland

- Children in Northern Ireland <http://www.ci-ni.org.uk/training-schedule>
- Youth Action Northern Ireland <http://www.youthaction.org/dynamic/programmemain.aspx?Author=TR&prog=101&ParCat=22&pid=5>
- NSPCC <http://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-you-can-do/get-expert-training/introduction-child-protection-training/>

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

S6. A Template 1: Form for Use of Church Property by External Groups

As _____ (name of Church body), we welcome other organisations/groups/ individuals within the community using our facilities. While using the diocesan/order's facilities, we want to be assured that all reasonable steps have been taken to safeguard children¹ and young people. The responsibility for complying with good safeguarding practice (including safe recruitment and vetting) rests with the group using Church property and not with the Church body.

The _____ (name of Church body) has its own policies and procedures in relation to safeguarding children. Any group operating under the name/auspice of the Church body will comply with these requirements.

As an outside body, the Church body requires detailed information in respect of your application to ensure that the safety and well-being of the children, young people and adults that work with them are maintained at all times.

Conditions of use of Church property by outside bodies:

1. It is the responsibility of any group using Church property to run activities involving children to ensure that they comply with all applicable child safeguarding and protection legislation and guidelines.
2. The group should have their own child safeguarding policy and procedures. The group is also responsible for liaising with Tusla/HSCT to ensure that the policy and procedures meet the statutory requirements. The Church body cannot assist any outside group in developing a child safeguarding policy.
3. The Church body should obtain confirmation in writing from the group that they have a child safeguarding policy and appropriate insurance.

We would ask that you complete the following questionnaire. If any response is not applicable (N/A), please provide details of why this does not apply to your organisation.

If you feel your application requires further information, please attach on an additional page. Please indicate when additional information is provided in support of your application.

¹ The term 'child' refers to a person under the age of eighteen years.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

Name of group/organisation _____

Purpose or proposed activities _____

User group, e.g. children, adults _____

Facilities required _____

Date of commencement of use _____

Date of completion of use _____

Frequency of use _____

Hours of use:

(1) Commence at _____ (a.m./p.m.)

(2) Finish at _____ (a.m./p.m.)

Names and addresses of persons who will be in charge during use:

(1) _____

Telephone number _____

(2) _____

Telephone number _____

Do you have your own child safeguarding policy and procedures? Yes No

Do you have appropriate (public liability and/or employer's liability and professional indemnity if appropriate) insurance cover for the activity? Yes No

Name of insurance company _____

Policy number _____

Period of cover _____

Limit of indemnity _____

To be signed by official/coordinator of the organisation/group.

Signed _____

Print name _____

Position _____

Date _____



S6.B Guidance on Requests by Individuals for Use of Church Property for One Off Private Functions

Church property is primarily for use for Church sponsored activities and as such has insurance to cover the property and the activities organised by the Church body.

Such activities include:

- Ministry with children that is organised by the Church body as part of sacramental celebrations (for example a Communion or Confirmation celebration involving a number of children). In these situations, the responsibility for safeguarding rests with the Church body;
- Parish or religious order related events that are under the direction and control of the parish priest/local superior. In these situations, the responsibility for safeguarding rests with the Church body;
- Parish or religious order school activities. In these situations, it is advisable that the school and the Church body agree who is responsible for safeguarding using Guidance S6.E.

Individual adults (parents/guardians/family members) may approach the parish priest/local superior to seek use of Church property for a private function with children outside of the activities listed above. Such activities will not be covered under the Church's child safeguarding procedures and may not be covered under the Church's insurance cover. Inherently there will be risks associated with such activities that the Church should not accept responsibility for and therefore letting the property for such one off events should be discouraged.

S6.C Guidance on Safeguarding Support for Associations of the Faithful

1. What do we mean by an Association of the Faithful?

Canons 298-329 provide guidance on such associations. Canon 298 defines these as

‘...associations distinct from institutes of consecrated life and societies of apostolic life; in these associations the Christian faithful, whether clerics, lay persons, or clerics and lay persons together, strive in a common endeavour to foster a more perfect life, to promote public worship or Christian doctrine, or to exercise other works of the apostolate such as initiatives of evangelisation, works of piety or charity, and those which animate the temporal order with a Christian spirit’.

The Canons further define the differences between public associations of the faithful, (Canon 312-320) and private associations of the faithful (321-326).

For the purposes of this guidance and relevance to child safeguarding, these associations can be broken down as follows.

(A) Public Associations of the Faithful that intend to establish themselves as an Institute of Consecrated Life or Society of Apostolic Life

In order to access safeguarding support from the National Board, those that fall into this category should apply to be a member of AMRI. If they are accepted, they can automatically receive support and review services from the National Board.

(B) Other public Associations of the Faithful which have ministry with children

Certain public associations can apply to become an associate member of the National Board, if they fit the criteria set out under Section 3.

If the association does not want to become an associate member, see Section 4.

(C) Private Associations of the Faithful¹

¹ Private associations are not included in this guidance unless their statutes have at least been recognised by a competent ecclesiastical authority. Canon 300 and Canon 312.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

2. General Principles

A Church authority should be aware of and be responsible for giving or denying permission to all groups who seek to minister with children within a diocese or within any house or other institution directly dependent on the religious institute (i.e., congregation or order or society). Such permission should be subject to the Church authority being satisfied that all necessary child safeguards and adequate insurance are in place.

The general principle is that the obligation to comply with requirements relating to child safeguarding and insurance rests with the group ministering within a diocese or within any house or other institution directly dependent on the religious institute (i.e., congregation or order or society), and not with the diocese or religious institute.

In order for the Church authority to be satisfied that appropriate child safeguarding policy, practice and adequate insurance are in place, the safeguarding committee, as part of the annual audit (Guidance L2.C), should establish what agencies and associations are ministering with children in or on behalf of the Church body and compile a register with details including:

- Name of the association
- Ethos of the association
- Is this an association of the faithful and under the governance of the Church authority?
- Is this association an associate member of the National Board?
- Whether this association is affiliated to a national organisation
- Name of lead person
- Whether the association has a child safeguarding policy in place
- Whether the association has appropriate insurance in place; if yes the following details are required:
 - The name of their insurers;
 - The policy number;
 - The period of cover of the policy;
 - The limit of indemnity.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

3. Associations of the Faithful who wish to become associate members of the National Board

The National Board offers the following advice and services to associate members:

- Guidance documents
- Advice on implementing best practice
- Advice on case management
- Training

In order for Associations of the Faithful to become associate members of the National Board, there must be agreement by the sponsoring bodies and the National Board. The application process requires the following:

- The Lead person within the Association of the Faithful should write to the appropriate sponsoring body (IEC or AMRI) outlining how they fulfil the following criteria:
- How the ministry follows the ethos of the Church or the charism of a Religious Institute or Society of Apostolic Life that is a member of AMRI.
- Hold statutes, which are approved, or at least recognised by a competent ecclesiastical authority.¹
- Hold statutes that include governance and accountability mechanisms.
- Have insurance for children's activities including personal indemnity insurance
- If the sponsoring body is satisfied that the criteria have been met, they will write to the National Board with a recommendation of approval for associate membership of the National Board for that Association of the Faithful.
- The sponsoring body should advise the Association of the Faithful of its recommendation
- The National Board will consider the application and recommendation from the sponsoring body and inform the Association of the outcome of their application.
- Commitment must then be made by the associate member to commit to following the safeguarding policy of the Catholic Church in Ireland.

1. Only three ecclesiastical authorities may establish or recognise an association of the lay faithful: The Holy See, the Bishops' Conference, or a local ordinary (bishop). According to Canon 298, clerics and lay people are free to form private associations within the Church.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

4. Associations of the Faithful who have their own safeguarding policy and procedures

Some associations, in particular private associations, may feel that it is not necessary for them to be associate members of the National Board, especially if they do not have a public ministry, or a ministry involving children. Such associations must seek the advice of the ecclesiastical authority that has established them or given them recognition¹ to see if the Church authority requires them to be associate members of the National Board. The National Board is available to advise ecclesiastical authorities as to whether or not associations ought to be associate members of the National Board.

If the association of the faithful is not part of a national organisation and has its own safeguarding policy and insurance in place, then they should complete S6.C Template 1, which provides all the necessary information for the Church authority to consider. Based on this information the Church authority decides whether to grant them permission to minister. This permission will also require signing an agreement that when ministering in the Church body the members of the association follow the policy and procedures of the Church body including attendance at National Board training.

5. Associations of the Faithful which are not part of a national organisation and do not have their own safeguarding policy and procedures

If the association of the faithful is not part of a national organisation and does not have a child safeguarding policy in place, the Church authority then has three choices:

- The Safeguarding Committee could recommend to the Church authority whether the ministry is appropriate, and whether the Church authority should consider including the organisation as part of the ministry of the Church body. This means the Association would follow the safeguarding policy and procedure of the Church body, including reporting allegations, suspicions, concerns and knowledge through the reporting process of the Church body. It also means that the Association's ministry would be covered under the Church body's insurance. If the committee has any concerns about the ministry, but believes that the Church authority should include them within diocesan ministry, then the leader of the group should be contacted to establish if through training and support, the standard of child safeguarding practice can be improved.
- The Safeguarding Committee could recommend to the group leader that they develop their own safeguarding policy and procedures and complete S6.C Template 1. Once this happens the group becomes an Association of the Faithful with their own safeguarding policy and procedures, and follow the steps outlined in Section 4 above.
- The Safeguarding Committee determine that the ministry is not in line with the ethos of the Church body and/or the practice falls short of the expected child safeguarding standards, they should recommend to the Church authority that a letter is written to the leader asking them to cease all child related ministry in the Church body.

1. Public associations are established (Canon 312), while private associations are simply recognised/approved (Canon 299) by competent ecclesiastical authorities.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

6. Management of Allegations, suspicions, concerns and knowledge for Associations of the Faithful with their own safeguarding policy and procedures.

An Association of the Faithful ministers within a diocese or within any house or other institution directly dependent on the religious institute (i.e., congregation, order, or society) with the permission of the Church authority. In order for everyone to be satisfied that child safeguarding remains a priority, there are some obligations on the Association to inform the Church authority of allegations of abuse and of how it is addressing these.

From a governance perspective, the bishop of a diocese must be advised of allegations against personnel ministering within the diocese. The following situations must be governed by written agreements, which set out the legal basis for sharing information

In line with data protection legislation, there should be a written agreement between the Association lead, the bishop and if appropriate a religious leader, which confirms what information can be shared when an allegation is made.

The following sets out the types of ministry within which an allegation can be made and how these may be dealt with:

a) Allegations made against an Association member who is ministering on behalf of a diocese

In these situations, the member of the Association is accountable to the diocese as well as the Association.

- The DLP of the Association should therefore make a joint report to the statutory authorities with the DLP of the diocese.
- The bishop, who has overall responsibility for the ministry, must be consulted by the Association lead and a joint decision reached about whether the respondent should be withdrawn from ministry.
- An agreement should be reached between the bishop and the lead of the Association about safeguarding action that needs to be taken in the short, medium and long term.
- The Association lead should confirm in writing to the bishop the restrictions on the Associate's ministry that have been applied, and the Canonical /disciplinary action that has been taken.
- The Lay Association lead should advise the bishop of the details of pastoral care offered to the complainant.
- Any return to ministry by the respondent can only take place with the agreement of the bishop.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

b) Allegations made against a member of an Association of the Faithful who is ministering within a religious house

- At the outset, a written agreement should be made as to who is responsible for the ministry and for all aspects of safeguarding.
- A written agreement should be put in place setting out who is to be informed if an allegation is made. This must include notifying the House Superior and the bishop of the diocese.
- Where the allegation relates to a member who is a priest or religious, a joint report should be made between the DLP of the Association and the DLP of the Diocese or religious institute
- Safeguarding action and pastoral care must be agreed between the relevant leaders (bishop, religious leader and association leader)

c) Where the allegation against an Association of the Faithful relates to an activity which is external to the Church ministry

- In these situations, the member of the Association is accountable to the Association; however, there will also be a requirement to advise the bishop or religious leader so that information relating to potential risk to children is shared appropriately across organisations, who have staff or volunteers in common.
- In order to share relevant information, the Association should establish the legal basis and method of sharing the information with any relevant organisations in which its member is ministering, in order to reduce risk and safeguard children.
- If the allegation relates to an activity outside the diocese or order, then it should be reported to the civil authorities through the DLP of the Association and the bishop should be informed the time and date of the report.
- The bishop should be advised what action to safeguard children has been taken.
- Any return to ministry by the respondent can only take place with the agreement of the bishop.

d) Allegations made to a member of an Association of the Faithful ministering on behalf of a Church body about a member of the public

- The member of the Association should report these allegations. The Association can seek the advice of the Church body's DLP, without providing identifying information.
- Notification without identifying information should be made to the Church body confirming the date of report to the statutory authorities and to whom it was reported.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

S6.C Template 1: Form for Use with Associations of the Faithful

As [NAME OF CHURCH BODY], we welcome other organisations/groups/ who seek to minister with children and promote good child safeguarding practice within the Catholic Church in Ireland. We need to be assured that all reasonable steps have been taken to safeguard children and young people. The responsibility for complying with good safeguarding practice (including safe recruitment and vetting) rests with you [NAME OF ASSOCIATION] and not with the Church body.

The [NAME OF CHURCH BODY] as a member of the NBSCCCI adheres to the Safeguarding policy A safe and Welcoming Church Safeguarding Children Policy and Standards for the Catholic Church in Ireland 2024. Any group operating under the name or auspice of the Church body will comply with these requirements.

It is a requirement that all groups working with children in the Church body and/or using facilities owned by the Church body are insured, and that they have a child safeguarding policy in place.

The general principle is that the obligation to comply with requirements relating to insurance and child safeguarding rests with the apostolate, and not with the Church body.

It is the responsibility of the apostolate ministering with children to ensure that they comply with all applicable child safeguarding and protection legislation and guidelines.

As an Association you must have your own child safeguarding policy and procedures. You are also responsible for liaising with Tusla/HSCT (Health and Social Care Trust) (as appropriate), to ensure that the policy and procedures meet the statutory requirements.

As an Association you must have appropriate insurance for the ministry you are engaged in.

The Church body must have confirmation in writing from you that you have a child safeguarding policy in place. It is not the role of the Church body to validate the adequacy of the policy; that is the responsibility of Tusla/HSCT.

[NAME OF CHURCH BODY] requires confirmation in writing that you have appropriate insurance in place, which includes the following:

- The name of your insurers;
- The policy number;
- The period of cover of the policy;
- The limit of indemnity.

We would ask that you complete the following questionnaire. If any response is not applicable (N/A), please provide details of why this does not apply to your organisation.

If you feel your application requires further information, please attach on an additional page. Please indicate when additional information is provided in support of your application.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

Name of Association _____

Purpose or proposed activities _____

User group, e.g. children, adults _____

Date of commencement of ministry _____

Date of completion of ministry _____

Names and addresses of persons who will be in charge during use:

(1) _____

Telephone number _____

(2) _____

Telephone number _____

Do you have your own child safeguarding policy and procedures? Yes No

Do you have appropriate (public liability and/or employer's liability and professional indemnity if appropriate) insurance cover for the activity? Yes No

Name of insurance company _____

Policy number _____

Period of cover _____

Limit of indemnity _____

To be signed by official/coordinator of the Association.

Signed _____

Print name _____

Position _____

Date _____



S6.D Guidance on Facilitating Community Service Orders on Church Property (ROI Only)

The Probation Service, an Agency of the Department of Justice & Equality has responsibility for managing Community Service Orders imposed by the Courts. Community Service is a reciprocal arrangement where work undertaken is of benefit to the host organisation (in this case the Church) and may include gardening, painting, environmental clearance and ground work, and of benefit to the Probation Service as it facilitates the completion of Community Service Orders imposed by the Courts.

It is a requirement that all groups working with children in the Church body and/or using facilities owned by the Church body are insured, and that they have a child safeguarding policy in place.

The Probation Service does not work with children in the context of Church based Community Service sites. Adults undertaking Community Service may be placed on Community Service sites that are hosted in Church property. In these instances it is possible that contact with children may occur as an incidental part of the Community Service placement.

Whilst the Church body is the host organisation for Community Service, the general principle is that the obligation to comply with requirements relating to insurance and child safeguarding rests with the Probation Service who are using Church property, and not with the Church body.

1. It is the responsibility of the Probation Service who is using Church property to ensure that it complies with all applicable child safeguarding and protection legislation and guidelines.
2. The Probation Service has its own child safeguarding policy and procedures and is responsible for liaising with Tusla, to ensure that the policy and procedures meet the statutory requirements.
3. The Church body should at no stage assist the Probation Service in developing a child safeguarding policy.
4. The Church body should have confirmation in writing from the Probation Service that it has a child safeguarding policy in place. It is not the role of the Church body to validate the adequacy of the policy; that is the responsibility of Tusla.
5. The Probation Service assesses people in relation to their suitability to undertake Community Service. This assessment includes receipt of criminal record/conviction information from An Garda Síochána. If in the course of a Community Service Order new information comes to light the suitability of the person's placement in the Church will be reassessed in line with information received and this guidance document.
6. The management of the Community Service Order rests with the Probation Service. People undertaking Community Service will be supervised by the Probation Service (Community Service Supervisor) whilst on site undertaking Community Service.
7. The Probation Service will not place persons on Church Sites were they know that the person has been convicted of crimes relating to the abuse of children.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

1. Based on information available, the Probation Service will do its utmost to ensure that persons convicted of crimes related to the abuse of vulnerable adults will not be placed on Church Sites.
2. The Church will have property owners liability insurance at the Community Service site, to ensure the property is safe for use.
3. The Probation Service is a Delegated State Authority and operates under State Indemnity. Community Service is an activity of the Probation Service and the activity and those performing it i.e. people undertaking community service and Community Service Supervisors operate under this indemnity. Should a Church Site require further details in relation to this the local Senior Probation Officer can arrange for the details to be issued by the Health & Safety Unit in the Probation Service.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

S6.D Template 1: Form for Use of Church Property as a Community Service Site

As [NAME OF CHURCH BODY], we welcome the Probation Service using our facilities as a community service site. While using our facilities, we want to be assured that all reasonable steps have been taken to safeguard children¹ and young people. The responsibility for complying with good safeguarding practice (including safe recruitment and vetting) rests with the group using Church property and not with the Church body.

The [NAME OF CHURCH BODY] has its own policies and procedures in relation to safeguarding children. Any group operating under the name/auspice of the Church body will comply with these requirements.

As an outside body, the Church body requires detailed information in respect of your application to ensure that the safety and well-being of the children, young people and adults that work with them are maintained at all times.

Conditions of use of Church property by outside bodies:

1. It is the responsibility of the Probation Service who is using Church property to ensure that it complies with all applicable child safeguarding and protection legislation and guidelines.
2. The Probation Service has its own child safeguarding policy and procedures and is responsible for liaising with Tusla to ensure that the policy and procedures meet the statutory requirements.
3. The Church body should obtain confirmation in writing from the Probation Service that it has a child safeguarding policy and appropriate insurance using this template.

We would ask that you complete the following questionnaire. If any response is not applicable (N/A), please provide details of why this does not apply.

If you feel your application requires further information, please attach on an additional page. Please indicate when additional information is provided in support of your application.

¹ The term 'child' refers to a person under the age of eighteen years.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

Name of group/organisation _____

Purpose or proposed activities _____

User group, e.g. children, adults _____

Facilities required _____

Date of commencement of use _____

Date of completion of use _____

Frequency of use _____

Hours of use:

(1) Commence at _____ (a.m./p.m.)

(2) Finish at _____ (a.m./p.m.)

Names and addresses of persons who will be in charge of monitoring and supervision during use:

(1) _____

Telephone number _____

(2) _____

Telephone number _____

Do you have your own child safeguarding policy and procedures? Yes No

Do you have appropriate (public liability and/or employer's liability and professional indemnity if appropriate) insurance cover for the activity? Yes No

The Probation Service is a Delegated State Authority and operates under State Indemnity. Community Service is an activity of the Probation Service and the activity and those performing it i.e. people undertaking community service and Community Service Supervisors operate under this indemnity

The Probation Service has undertaken an assessment of suitability of each Community Service participant. All persons undertaking Community Service will be supervised by the Probation Service (Community Service Supervisor) at all times when on site for the purposes of Community Service. Based on the information available and to the best of its knowledge, the Probation Service will not place persons with convictions related to the abuse of children/vulnerable adults on this site.

To be signed by the Senior Probation Officer/Community Service Supervisor on behalf of the Probation Service

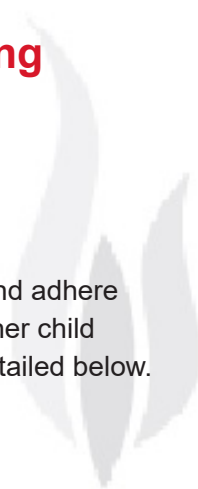
Signed _____

Print name _____

Position _____

Date _____

S6.E Guidance on Cross-referencing Safeguarding Policies



Introduction

All Church personnel are required to follow the policy for the Catholic Church in Ireland and adhere to the three safeguarding standards. However, there are a number of instances where other child safeguarding policies need to be considered in terms of child safeguarding. These are detailed below.

1. When religious or clerics are ministering on behalf of a diocese

If a religious or cleric ministers for a Church body outside of that to which they belong, they are bound by the procedures of that Church body, including safeguarding and notification of allegations. Therefore, if a suspicion, concern, knowledge or allegation is raised with that member while in the ministry of that Church body, they must report it using the safeguarding procedure of that Church body.

If there is an allegation against the member while working with another Church body, the following will be observed:

- If the allegation relates to an incident that took place in the Church body (other than that to which the cleric or religious belongs), the reporting procedures will be initiated by the DLP of that Church body in accordance with their safeguarding procedures. In this instance, the name of the DLP of the Church body for whom the respondent is ministering should be displayed as the contact person for reporting suspicions, concerns, knowledge or allegations (Guidance L1.D);
- The respondent will either directly inform their own Church authority, or give permission for the DLP of the organisation to inform the Church authority of which the respondent is a member;
- Any decision to suspend the member from that Church body rests with the management of the Church body for whom the cleric or religious is ministering;
- Any decision to remove the member from ministry rests with the Church authority to which the cleric or religious belongs;
- Internal Church processes regarding the care and management of the respondent will be followed upon conclusion of any criminal investigation and other organisational disciplinary proceedings.

If there is an allegation against the member, which is outside of the ministry undertaken as part of the Church body (other than that to which the cleric or religious belongs), the following will be observed:

- The DLP of the Church body to which the respondent belongs will report using the flow chart outlined in Guidance R1.A. In this instance, the name of the DLP of the Church body to whom the respondent belongs should be displayed as the contact person for suspicions, concerns, knowledge or allegations (Guidance L1.D);
- Church procedures will be followed in relation to preliminary investigation and management of the respondent, following the guidance outlined in Standard on Responding and Reporting in Line with Civil and Canon Law

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

- Consideration will be given to the appropriateness of sharing the information about the allegation with the other organisations. Advice from Tusla/HSCT should be sought and discussed with the respondent, whose permission may be required to share the information.

2. When working/volunteering for another organisation

If a member of Church personnel works for another external organisation, they are bound by the policies and procedures of that organisation, which include safeguarding and notification of allegations. Therefore, if a suspicion, concern or allegation is raised with that member while in the employment of that organisation, they must report it using the safeguarding procedures of the organisation.

If there is an allegation against the member while working with that organisation, the following will be observed:

- If the allegation relates to that organisation, the reporting procedures will be initiated by the DLP of that organisation in accordance with their safeguarding procedures;
- The respondent will either directly inform their Church authority or give permission for the DLP of the organisation to inform their Church authority;
- Any decision to suspend the member from that organisation rests with the management of the organisation;
- Any decision to remove the member from ministry rests with the Church authority;
- Internal Church processes regarding the care and management of the respondent will be followed upon conclusion of any criminal investigation and other organisational disciplinary proceedings.

If there is an allegation against the member, which is outside of the work undertaken as part of the organisation, the following will be observed:

- The DLP of the Church body will report using the flow chart outlined in Guidance 2.1A ;
- Church procedures will be followed in relation to preliminary investigation and management of the respondent, following the guidance outlined in the Standard on Responding and Reporting in Line with Civil and Canon Law;
- Consideration will be given to the appropriateness of sharing the information about the allegation with the other organisation; advice from Tusla/HSCT should be sought and discussed with the respondent, whose permission may be required to share the information.

3. If children and young people are using Church property as part of Church-related activity with staff or volunteers from an external organisation

This situation can occur in a number of different ways, including schools visiting the church as part of sacramental preparation, altar servers going from school to the church and back again, school choirs practising in the church, and youth groups on retreat in Church property that are being facilitated by Church personnel.

Each of these situations is individual and should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The Church authority should agree with the external organisation in writing:

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6


- Whose safeguarding policy applies and when;
- Who is responsible for the children and when;
- Which DLP will take responsibility for reporting allegations.

This should be recorded and stored appropriately using the guidance in Appendix B.

4. If the Church authority presides over communities outside Ireland

If this occurs, the policy of the Catholic Church in Ireland and the associated indicators applicable under the three safeguarding standards should apply alongside local legislation. If there is a concern about reporting allegations of abuse to the local statutory authorities, advice should be sought from the National Board as to how to proceed.

**S6.F Guidance on Ensuring All Clerics/
Religious, who are Members of the Church Body
and are Ministering with Children in an External
Organisation/Church Body, Agree to Follow
Effective Safeguarding Practice**



It is important that where clerics/religious are ministering with children in an external organisation or Church body, the Church authority must have agreement from the external organisation or Church body that effective safeguarding policies and procedures are in place.

To do this, the Church authority should have written agreements in place for every cleric/religious who is ministering with children in an external organisation or Church body (S6.F Template 1). This agreement should include:

- That the organisation for whom the member is ministering has safeguarding policies and procedures in place;
- That the member ministering in this external organisation understands that while they are working for that organisation, the safeguarding policies and procedures must be adhered to.

**NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6**

**S6.F Template 1: Form for Clerics/Religious
who have Ministry With Children in an External
Organisation/Church Body**

Section 1: To be completed by representative of external organisation/Church body

(NAME OF MEMBER OF CHURCH PERSONNEL) has ministry with children in (NAME OF EXTERNAL ORGANISATION/CHURCH BODY) as a (ROLE HELD).

On behalf of (NAME OF EXTERNAL ORGANISATION/CHURCH BODY) I am happy to state that we have Safeguarding Policies and Procedures in place and that (NAME OF CHURCH PERSONNEL) is fully aware of and compliant with these.

SIGNED :

POSITION IN EXTERNAL ORGANISATION/CHURCH BODY:

DATE:

Section 2: To be completed by member of Church personnel ministering with children in external organisation/Church body

I, (NAME OF MEMBER OF CHURCH PERSONNEL) verify that I am aware of the Safeguarding Policies and Procedures in (NAME OF EXTERNAL ORGANISATION/CHURCH BODY) and undertake to adhere fully to these Policies and Procedures.

SIGNED: _____

DATE: _____

S6.G Guidance on Visiting Clergy, Religious, Lay Ecclesial Ministers, Seminarians and Visits to Shrines

All steps must be taken to ensure a safe and nurturing environment within the Church for children. For that reason, it is important that all those who engage in public ministry require confirmation that they are fit for that sacred task. The safeguarding of children within the Irish Catholic Church is of critical importance.

Whilst lay faithful (including lay ministers) are subject to safe recruitment practice (Guidance S1.A), all clergy (secular or religious, bishop, priest or deacon) who seek to minister in the Catholic Church in Ireland must be incardinated. This means that he must belong to a diocese (or its equivalent in Canon law), a personal prelature (such as Opus Dei), an institute of religious life (such as the Franciscans) or a society that has this faculty (such as the Society of African Missions).

Incardination has three main purposes:

- It is pastoral; a cleric is ordained for the service of a particular Church to which he belongs;
- It is an effective structure for maintaining discipline, creating a bond between the cleric and his competent superior;
- It provides the individual cleric with a guarantee that his rights are protected.

Further to this, the cleric must be in good standing and enjoy the faculties necessary to minister. In law, a faculty is the authority, privilege or permission to perform an act or function, for example, regarding the Sacraments of Penance and Marriage. A cleric receives his faculties from the ordinary of the place where he has domicile; however, each local ordinary is responsible for ensuring that clergy who minister within their territory are in good standing.

The Church authority has a responsibility to take measures to ensure the safety and welfare of children. It is therefore important that certain checks are carried out to ensure that all clergy are in good standing prior to faculties being received.

To assist with understanding the requirements this guidance is separated into the following sub headings:

- Procedures for visiting clergy within Ireland
- Procedures to be followed by visiting clergy from outside Ireland wishing to minister on a short-term basis
- Procedures to be followed by visiting clergy from outside Ireland wishing to minister at a one-off event
- Procedures for visiting persons in any form of consecrated life within and outside Ireland
- Procedures for seminarians and pastoral students undertaking pastoral placements as part of their formation
- Procedures for visiting clerics or visiting persons in any form of consecrated life ministering at shrines, national shrines and international shrines
- Procedures for lay ecclesial ministers
- Procedures for retired clerics who seek to minister and who have no Church Authority in Ireland

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

Procedures for visiting clergy within Ireland

All clergy incardinated into the diocese or religious order will have been Garda/AccessNI vetted as part of safe recruitment (Guidance S1.A).

Visiting clergy should follow best practice and contact the local parish priest/superior of a religious house before undertaking ministry in that ecclesiastical jurisdiction. If this ministry is considered to be regulated activity, then the guidance regarding the vetting process must be undertaken and a letter of good standing received (1.1C Template 2) from the ordinary of the cleric.

However, should the cleric be present for one event in a parish or diocese, such as a funeral, baptism or wedding, he should sign the register in the sacristy to declare his presence on a particular time and date. Furthermore, should the cleric not be incardinated in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction that he visits, he must provide his celebret for inspection by the parish priest or duly delegated person, and this should be noted beside the visitor's signature in the register.

Procedures to be followed by visiting clergy from outside Ireland wishing to minister on a short-term basis

When clergy from outside Ireland visit with the intention of being involved in short-term ministry, evidence should be provided that confirms they are priests in good standing and that they are fit for ministry.

Clergy who come from parts of the world where police vetting arrangements are not in existence may seek to minister in Ireland. As a consequence, the statutory route is not always available as a means of confirming that there is no adverse information known about them that would prevent them from carrying out ministry in Ireland.

- Prior to visiting Ireland, where there is an intention to engage in public ministry, all visiting priests must write seeking permission of the Church authority, giving details about the duration of the visit, the type of ministry and the location of ministry being considered. The contact details of the Church authority of the visiting priest must be provided in advance;
- Upon receipt of a request from visiting clergy to carry out ministry, the Church authority must acknowledge the same, and then make a request in writing to the visitor (S6.G Template 1) for a celebret or confirmation of good standing (S6.G Template 3), signed by their Church authority;
- The visiting priest must be asked to complete a declaration of good standing form (S6.G Template 2);
- A vetting check must be carried out through the Garda National Vetting Bureau/AccessNI (Guidance S1.B);
- If the Church authority is satisfied that there are no concerns about the visiting religious, permission should be given in writing to the visitor, outlining the specified ministry, including its duration and location (S6.G Template 4);
- A copy of this permission (S6.G Template 4) should be forwarded to the parish priest or local superior of the visitor, and also to the parish priest or local superior of the location of the ministry outlined in the letter;
- A copy of the permission (S6.G Template 4) should be stored in the offices of the Church authority, in line with confidentiality and storage of information ([Appendix B](#)).

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

Procedures to be followed by visiting clergy from outside Ireland wishing to minister at a one-off event

Visiting clergy should follow best practice and contact the local parish priest/superior of a religious house before undertaking ministry in that ecclesiastical jurisdiction. If this ministry is considered to be regulated activity (as defined in Guidance S1.B), then the guidance regarding the vetting process should be undertaken and a letter of good standing received from the ordinary of the cleric.

However, should the cleric be present for one event in a parish or diocese, such as a funeral, baptism or wedding, he should sign the register in the sacristy to declare his presence on a particular time and date. Furthermore, should the priest not be incardinated in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction that he visits, he must provide his celebret for inspection by the parish priest or duly delegated person, and this should be noted beside the visitor's signature in the register.

Procedures for visiting persons in any form of consecrated life within and outside Ireland

- Prior to their visit, where there is an intention to engage in public ministry, all visiting religious must write seeking permission of the Church authority, giving details about the duration of the visit, the type of ministry and the location of ministry being considered. Contact details of the Church authority of the visiting religious must be provided in advance;
- Upon receipt of request from the visiting religious to carry out ministry, the Church authority must acknowledge the same, and then make a request in writing to the visitor (S6.G Template 1) for a confirmation of good standing (S6.G Template 5), signed by their Church authority;
- A vetting check must be processed through the Garda National Vetting Bureau/AccessNI (Guidance S1.B);
- If the Church authority is satisfied that there are no concerns about the visiting religious, permission should be given in writing to the visitor, outlining the specified ministry, including its duration and location (S6.G Template 4);
- A copy of this permission (S6.G Template 4) should be forwarded to the parish priest or local superior of the visitor, and also to the parish priest or local superior of the location of the ministry outlined in the letter;
- A copy of the permission (S6.G Template 4) should be stored in the offices of the Church authority, in line with confidentiality and storage of information (Appendix B).

Procedures for seminarians and pastoral students undertaking pastoral placements as part of their formation

- Prior to the placement visit, where there is an intention to engage in public ministry, all seminarians and students must commit to following the child safeguarding policy and standards of the Catholic Church in Ireland (Guidance S6.E).
- The placement organiser must be satisfied that all placements are governed by a child safeguarding policy.
- If the placement is outside the Church, all child safeguarding requirements of the organisation within which the placement takes place must be followed. See guidance on cross-referencing safeguarding policies (Guidance S6.E).
- Where the ministry involves regular and necessary contact with children (and /or vulnerable adults) the student/seminarian must be vetted by the placement provider through the Garda National Vetting Bureau/ Access NI (Guidance S1.B).
- Any concerns relating to the student/seminarian of a child safeguarding nature whilst on placement must be shared with the Rector/President and processed in line with the Church's reporting procedures (Guidance R1.A).

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

- Records must be retained which demonstrate that the required checks have taken place and the student/seminarian has agreed to follow the child safeguarding procedures of the Church and the placement provider. A copy of this record should be stored in the offices of the Seminary in line with confidentiality and storage of information (Appendix B).

Procedures for visiting clerics or visiting persons in any form of consecrated life ministering at shrines, national shrines and international shrines

A Shrine is a Catholic church or other sacred place which with the approval of the local ordinary is by reason of special devotion frequented by the faithful as pilgrims (Canon 1230).

To be considered a National Shrine the approval of the National Episcopal Conference is necessary. For it to be described as International, the approval of the Holy See is necessary (Canon 1231).

For visiting clerics or those in any form of consecrated life, ministering in Shrines and National Shrines in Ireland

- Prior to the visit, where there is an intention to engage in public ministry, all visiting clerics and those in any form of consecrated life must follow this guidance (S6.G). In particular:
- If the visiting cleric is ministering at a one-off event which is not considered a regulated activity (as defined in Guidance S1.B) the cleric must provide his celebret for inspection by the parish priest or duly delegated person and this should be noted beside the visitor's signature in the register.
- If the ministry is for a short term basis, the visiting cleric must follow the requirements set out in heading above.
- If the ministry is being carried out by a non-ordained religious then the guidance outlined in the heading above must be followed.

Visiting clerics celebrating or concelebrating Mass at Shrines outside Ireland

- If the Shrine is outside of Ireland all child safeguarding requirements of the organisation within which the ministry takes place must be followed.
- The main celebrant must allocate responsibility for each cleric wishing to concelebrate to have their celebret cards checked to ensure they are in good standing.
- A cleric who is out of ministry due to child safeguarding concerns must not attempt to celebrate any sacrament in public while abroad.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

Procedures for Lay Ecclesial Ministers

Lay Ecclesial Ministry is the term adopted to identify the relatively new category of pastoral ministers in the Catholic Church who are not ordained. Lay ecclesial ministers are co-workers with the Church authority alongside priests, non-ordained religious and deacons. In other contexts, these may be known as number of different terms including 'lay pastoral workers' or 'pastoral assistants'.

All lay ecclesial lay ministers are authorised by a Church authority to serve publicly. Some lay ministers are appointed by a Church authority and undergo a period of training for their role, others belong to other Church bodies/ external organisations and minister in a particular area, such as youth ministry

Lay Ministers can perform a variety of roles including chaplaincy work; parish catechesis and other pastoral work as identified by a Church authority.

Formation is determined the Church authority or leader of the organisation. As yet lay ministers do not hold letters of good standing.

When a lay minister either as a sole worker or as part of an organisation moves between Church Bodies, appropriate checks should be conducted to ensure that they do not present a risk to children.

Where there is contact with children the following requirements must be honoured:

Requirements when the lay minister is an individual

The lay minister in this context is considered a member of Church personnel and therefore must be recruited following the safe recruitment guidance including vetting (S1.A and Guidance S1.B).

Requirements when the lay minister is part of another Church body/external organisation

Prior to their ministry the lay minister must seek permission or be invited by the Church authority of the Church body in which they are seeking to minister

The Church authority should require the manager/Church authority of the organisation the lay minister belongs to, to complete S6.G Template 6.

Upon receipt of S6.G Template 6, the Church authority should grant or deny the lay minister's request in writing, also notifying their manager/Church authority.

A copy of this permission and S6.G E Template 6 should be stored in the offices of the receiving Church authority in line with confidentiality and storage of information ([Appendix B](#)).

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

**S6.G Template 1: Acknowledgement Letter for
Request for Ministry**

Dear _____ (name),

I write in response to your letter dated _____(date), regarding your wish to minister within this diocese/congregation.

Thank you for your enquiry and your willingness to be of service. Prior to considering any temporary appointment, our procedures require that you contact your local ordinary/superior to inform them of your request.

Please complete the attached forms and forward them to your local ordinary/superior for completion, if they wish to recommend you for ministry in this diocese/congregation.

With every blessing,

(signature of Church authority)



**NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6**

S6.G Template 2: Declaration Form of Good Standing

Name:			
Date of birth:	Phone number:	Email:	
Church body to which you are incardinated:			
Name of Church authority:			
Address of Church authority:			
Appointment last held:	Commencement date on which you are seeking to minister in another Church body:		
Has your request to minister in another Church body been approved by your Church authority? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Current appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 1:			
Previous appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 2:			
Previous appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 3:			
Previous appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 4:			
Previous appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 5:			
Additional appointments should be detailed on a separate sheet and attached to this form.			
I hereby declare as follows:	Yes	No	Comment
1. I have never been suspended or otherwise Canonically disciplined.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
2. I have no criminal record or have not had criminal charges brought against me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
3. I have no behavioural problems, either past or present, which would indicate that I might deal with children in an inappropriate manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
4. I have never been involved in an incident or exhibited behaviour that called into question my fitness or suitability for priestly ministry due to alcohol misuse, substance misuse, sexual misconduct, financial error or any other lapse of judgement.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
5. I have no mental or physical needs that would adversely affect performance of my sacred ministry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
I authorise the verification of the information provided on this form as to my previous ministries and personal information.			
Signature _____ Date _____			

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

S6.G Template 3: Confirmation of Good Standing

Name:			
Date of birth:	Phone number:	Email:	
Church body to which the applicant is incardinated:			
Name of Church authority:			
Address of Church authority:			
Appointment last held:	Commencement date on which the applicant is seeking to minister in another Church body:		
Current appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 1:			
Previous appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 2:			
Previous appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 3:			
Previous appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 4:			
Previous appointment:	Date from:	Date to:	
Address 5:			
Additional appointments should be detailed on a separate sheet and attached to this form.			
I hereby declare as follows:	Yes	No	Comment
1. The applicant has never been suspended or otherwise Canonically disciplined.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
2. The applicant has no criminal record or has not had criminal charges brought against them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
3. The applicant has no behavioural problems, either past or present, which would indicate that they might deal with children in an inappropriate manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ _____ _____
4. The applicant has never been involved in an incident or exhibited behaviour that called into question their fitness or suitability for priestly ministry due to alcohol misuse, substance misuse, sexual misconduct, financial error or any other lapse of judgement.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ _____ _____ _____
5. The applicant has no mental or physical needs that would adversely affect performance of their sacred ministry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ _____ _____
I authorise, to the best of my knowledge, the verification of the information provided on this form as to the previous ministries and personal information of the applicant involved.			
Signature _____ Date _____			

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

S6.G Template 4: Approval for Ministry



Dear _____ (name of applicant),

I wish to confirm that you are authorised to minister in _____ (name of Church body) as follows:

In _____ (location)

Duration _____ (start and end date)

Type of ministry _____ (specified ministry)

I will retain a copy of this letter, and a copy has been forwarded to your own local superior/parish priest and to the local superior/parish priest of the location in which you will be ministering.

With every blessing,

(signature of Church authority)

(date of Church authority signature)

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6

S6.G Template 5: Confirmation of Good Standing for Non-Ordained Religious

Questionnaire to be completed by the Church authority when a Sister or Brother or other person from the province or region is applying for ministry, including working with children (long term or for a shorter period) in another province or region of the congregation.

Name of person applying for transfer _____

Name of his/her province/region _____

1. Why does this person want to minister in the province/region of the congregation?

2. Does he/she seek the transfer with a view to permanence? Yes No

3. Is he/she coming temporarily? Yes No

4. If your answer is **yes** above, how long does he/she intend to stay?

5. Have you any specific concerns about the performance of his/her ministry? Yes No

If yes, please state your reasons below.

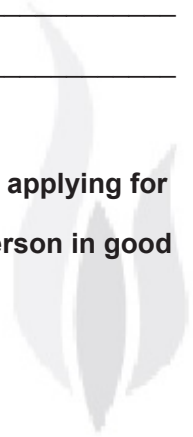
6. Is there any reason why the above-named person should not be given a position that involves working with children and young people? Yes No

If you answered **yes** above, please give an outline of your concerns below.

**NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6**

7. Please write any additional comments below.

I testify that _____ (name of applicant) who is applying for
ministry in the _____ province/region is a person in good
standing in the _____ province/region.



Name (please print) _____

Leadership position in province/region _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Return this form as soon as possible to the province/regional leader of the province/region to which the person has applied for a transfer.

**NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S6**

**S6.G Template 6: Form to be completed by the Leader/
Church authority of a visiting lay minister**

**Section 1: To be completed by Manager/Church authority of External Organisation/
Church body**

(NAME OF MEMBER OF CHURCH PERSONNEL) is a member of (NAME OF EXTERNAL ORGANISATION/CHURCH BODY) as a lay minister.

On behalf of (NAME OF EXTERNAL ORGANISATION/CHURCH BODY) I am happy to state that we have recruited (NAME OF CHURCH PERSONNEL) safely and in line with the Child Safeguarding Policy and Procedures of our organisation, they have been vetted and are safe to work with children.

SIGNED : _____

POSITION IN EXTERNAL ORGANISATION/CHURCH BODY: _____

DATE: _____

Section 2: To be completed by the lay minister

I, (NAME OF MEMBER OF CHURCH PERSONNEL) verify that I am aware of the safeguarding policy and procedures of (NAME OF EXTERNAL ORGANISATION/ CHURCH BODY).

But when acting as a lay minister I will abide by the Child Safeguarding Policy and Procedures of (NAME OF RECEIVING CHURCH BODY).

SIGNED: _____

DATE: _____

S6.H Guidance for Religious (who do not have Ministry with Children or are not Managing Allegations) whose Church is Used for Public Masses or Other Ministry with Children



Some religious orders, for example, enclosed communities, may open their property to groups of children as part of their faith development. Responsibility for the children rests with the organisers of the visit (the school, those involved with sacramental preparation, etc.).

If a member of the Church body is directly involved with the children, this is classed as ministry with children, and the applicable indicators in Table 2 of the policy apply.

If a member of the Church body is not directly involved with the children, this is classed as not having a ministry with children, and the Church body is only required to fulfil the indicators contained in Table 1 of the safeguarding policy. In this situation the following safeguards must be in place:

- The adult leader organising the visit is advised that the safeguarding procedures of the Church body/school to which they belong apply during the period of the visit.
- The organiser is asked to complete a form for use of Church property by external groups (Guidance S6. A Template 1), and this is retained by the Church body as part of record-keeping requirements (Appendix B).

Where a religious order/congregation facilitates Mass on its property, which may be attended by members of the public, including children, the following safeguards are required:

- The Church authority of the religious order ensures that the visiting priest shows his celebret/letter of good standing, and a record is kept to this effect .
- The priest agrees to follow his own diocesan/religious order's child safeguarding procedures.

S7.A Guidance on Use of Technology

Church authorities need to assess the benefits of technology and how this can be used safely and effectively, in line with rules that respect the dignity and rights of all users, particularly children.

Detailed policies and procedures should be provided on the use of technology, including digital and online systems such as:

- Conducting Ministry with children using digital media (Guidance S7.B);
- Texting and emailing (Guidance S7.C);
- Photography (Guidance S7.D);
- CCTV and webcams (Guidance S7.E).

The majority of occasions when people use mobile phones, computers or take photographs of children do not provide any cause for concern. However, there are occasions when this is not the case.

At the outset it is important to identify the risks associated with the use of technology, and then to minimise the risks by putting in place measures outlined below. GAP Paper 1 on Child Safeguarding and Digital Media may be useful to assist with this.

Consent

The consent of parents/guardians and children should always be sought prior to engaging in any activity that involves the use of IT equipment, such as those outlined above.

A Church body may seek overall consent from its members/group leaders (S5.A Template 4), or it may ask for permission for set occasions (S7. A Template 1).

When seeking consent for the use of images or videos for Church purposes such as First Communion or Confirmation, the following should be considered:

- The issue of consent for photography/videoing for Church purposes should be addressed with parents/guardians and children prior to the sacramental day, and the policy should be explained to all families who will be attending;
- In seeking consent for photography/videos, children and families should be reminded about the rights to privacy and data protection of other children, their families and the wider community;
- Those organising an event for Church purposes, and who are seeking consent for photography/video usage, should be sensitive to the fact that many parents/guardians are reluctant to allow the general viewing of their children, or of children in their care, on sites such as YouTube, Facebook, etc.
- Close liaison on the issue of consent should be maintained with relevant authorities to agree mechanisms for securing consent, some schools establish consent at the year start.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7

Purpose

Guidelines should be clear as to the reason and purpose of the use of the particular form of technology:

- Provide a clear brief about what is considered appropriate in terms of content and behaviour and use of equipment;
- Provide guidance on acceptable language;
- Provide guidance on storage of information;
- Provide guidance on use of photography: if using an external photographer/videographer, seek confirmation about any publications that will be made by them after the event, and ensure that they have been vetted, have identification and do not have any unsupervised access to children or one-to-one photo sessions at events;
- Images of children should never be taken that capture them in what are commonly understood as 'non-public' activities. Children should be fully and appropriately dressed and related images should always be about the activity and not focused on any individual child;
- Images should not allow the identification of a child or their whereabouts. The full name of a child should not be used;
- Children in vulnerable circumstances (e.g. those in care or victims of any type of abuse) should not be photographed without the consent of those who hold parental responsibility;
- Provide guidance on the use of mobile phones, and especially on the use of mobile phone cameras, which can be easily used for offensive actions without the subject being aware of their use;
- Provide guidance on how to communicate this policy with parents/guardians and young people.

**NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7**

S7.A Template 1: Media Permission Form

Data protection

This form will be held on file in accordance with the data protection policy of _____
_____ (name of Church body). The data entered will be used only for the purpose
indicated on this form. It may only be accessed by those who have responsibility for managing
files or activities.

Child's/young person's consent

I _____ (first name and surname) would like to take part in
_____ (name of event) on _____ (date of event).

(If relevant please tick the boxes below)

- I understand that photographs may be taken during the event, and I give my permission for these to be used in any hard copy/online (delete as appropriate) publications by the Church body.

- I understand that videos may be taken during the event, and I give my permission for these to be used in any hard copy/online (delete as appropriate) publications by the Church body.

- I understand that updates may be posted on the Church body website and/or social network sites during the event, and I give my permission for my images/videos of me (delete as appropriate) to be used.

Guardian's consent

I agree to allow the above-named child/young person to attend this event during the period
_____ (start date and time) to _____ (end date and time), in accordance
with the permission granted by _____ (name of child/young person).

Signed _____ Name (block letters) _____
(Guardian) (Guardian)

Relationship to child/young person _____

Signed _____
(Child/young person)

S7. B Guidance on Conducting Ministry with Children Using Digital Media

1. Introduction to use of the internet and other forms of digital media

It is recognised that the internet, and other forms of digital media (whatsapp, texting etc) are valuable and widely used. Within the Church context, clear guidelines must be developed and added into the code of behaviour for each Church activity involving children (Guidance S3.B).

The following are deemed unacceptable behaviours, and must be avoided in every situation:

- Visiting internet sites that contain offensive, obscene, pornographic or illegal material;
- Using a computer to perpetrate any form of fraud or piracy;
- Using the internet or email systems to send offensive and harassing material to others;
- Using obscene or racist language in computer-assisted communications;
- Publishing defamatory or otherwise false material generated by oneself or by others through social networking;
- Introducing any form of malicious software into the used network;
- Intentionally damaging any information communication technology equipment;
- Using another user's password, or giving that password to a third party.

It is important that the following are made clear to all who use the internet:

- All Church personnel/volunteers/group leaders must be made aware of their responsibility, and sign up to appropriate use of the internet as part of a code of behaviour (Guidance S3.B);
- Responsibility is about safeguarding children, taking care of oneself, one's co-workers and group leaders;
- Anyone using a shared computer requires their own individual password;
- Training in appropriate and responsible internet and computer use is imperative in order to follow best practice in all activities that concern children, co-workers and volunteers.

2. Use of digital platforms for online ministry

The use of "digital" or "online" platforms enables Church personnel to communicate and engage with others as part of a range of approaches to ministry. Children and young people, in particular, may be more familiar with electronic communication as a medium to engage with others. In order to ensure the safety and dignity of children online, measures need to be put in place which recognise and mitigate potential risks to children.

There are a number of data protection requirements that must be met in relation to broadcasting on the internet; these must be adhered to and appropriate consent and data retention guidelines followed e.g. recording people via a web camera, and the subsequent displaying of such images over the internet, is regarded as the processing of personal data.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7

For further detailed information please refer to GAP Paper 1- Child Safeguarding and Digital Media.

3. Principles

All ministry conducted online with children should be guided by:

- Gospel values.
- Children's Rights.
- International and national law (child protection, criminal and data protection).

4. Initial planning

The following should be considered when communicating or engage with children and young people in Church ministry:

- Overall responsibility for ensuring the safety of children, including online, rests with the Church authority. It is important therefore that the Church authority should make a decision about whether Church personnel can communicate with children, using digital media. This decision should be based on the purpose of the communication, the safety approaches to be adopted, and an examination of data protection requirements. Consultation with the Data Protection Officer and the Safeguarding Co-ordinator should form part of the decision making process.
- If personal sensitive data is being shared, the Church authority must ensure there is a legal basis for sharing the data and must ensure safeguards are in place to protect this data.
- The Safeguarding Committee in consultation with the Data Protection Officer should draft guidance which identifies:
 - Purpose and method of online communication;
 - What social media platform will be used?
 - Risks to children and how these will be managed;
 - Consent requirements;
 - A clear code of online behaviour for both adults and children involved;
 - How the engagement will be monitored, from a child safeguarding perspective;
 - Storage and destruction of records.



NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7

5. Guidelines for online meetings

• Risks

When considering what the risks might be to children and the adults leading the ministry, it is important to consider what are the possibilities or likelihood that something harmful might happen to children. Like all ministries with children a localised risk assessment should be completed (see Guidance S5. A).

Here are some possible risks:

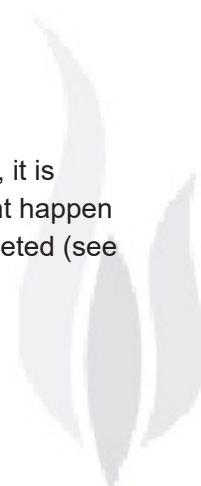
- Adults may pose as children to lure children into sexual contact.
- Children may be exposed to indecent language, images and content online.
- Children may be bullied online.
- Children may be groomed online.

Many of these risks equally apply in face to face contact; and protections can be put in place to reduce the risks.

• Ways of managing risks

As part of the risk assessment process there must be clear procedures in place that can be shared with any children who are participating and their parents or Guardians that set out how risks will be managed. These should include:

- Guidance on the use of technology which ensures privacy and security settings
- A clear code of behaviour for online activity which sets out –
 - Use of language;
 - Content that never crosses boundaries;
 - No sexual content;
 - How information including private e-mail and contact information will be stored, retained and destroyed;
 - Appropriate behaviour from the adults who are overseeing or supervising the ministry - Requirement to always model positive behaviour;
 - If using video, the appropriate location in the home to ensure privacy and allow appropriate oversight from parents/Guardians.
- Written consent from children and their parents or Guardians for online ministry.
- Guidance on what system will be used for monitoring the ministry.
- Guidance which ensures proper use of personal or profile information (do not expose personal information or allow a child to post personal information, as this may place them at risk, for example home address; personal feelings; relationships etc).
- A requirement that the content is pre-planned and approved to ensure the content is appropriate.



NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7

- An anti-bullying procedure in line with the online code of conduct. This should provide the child with an easy to use mechanism to alert the facilitator that they are being bullied.
- **Technology - Media Platforms must be assessed and considered safe for online engagement**
- There are a wide range of platforms available. Each platform should be assessed for suitability for the planned activity, as well as for potential risk to children.
- Potential for risk of breach of data should be assessed, using the Data Protection Impact Assessment procedure of the Church body. Guidance on developing this is available on the website of the Information Commissioner (Northern Ireland) here <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/data-protection-impact-assessments-dpias/> or from the Data Protection Commission (ROI) here <https://www.dataprotection.ie/en/organisations/know-your-obligations/data-protection-impact-assessments>).

- **Equity issues to consider**

All Church ministries should be available irrespective of class, gender, ethnicity or ability. It is important therefore to consider if online ministry could exclude any group of children – for example, some children may not have access to online technology or parents/Guardians may be reluctant to allow participation.

- **Online etiquette (Netiquette)**

Ensure that the ministry is conducted in line with the agreed code of behaviour including location and dress code is appropriate – for example, the online ministry will not be facilitated in bedrooms or where cameras can see other people who are not part of the ministry. Other areas for agreement may include e.g. disabling chat function; no food; remain seated.

- **Organisation**

When planning the ministry, it is important to send the link close to scheduled time to avoid danger of intrusion or interference by third parties; ask participants not to share link; use an ID for link; ensure the meeting room has a system which does not allow anyone to enter; have a welcome message at the front and any disclaimers e.g. 'Meeting in progress'.

- **Training for online use**

All those who seek to engage in electronic communication must be trained on the use of technology, the risks and the protections needed to keep children safe.

Children should also be offered advice and guidance on safe use of technology, how to keep themselves safe online and how to raise a concern if they are worried.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7

S7.B Template 1 : Sample Online Procedure

[NAME OF CHURCH BODY] encourages ministry with children and young people online, if it is safe for children and the adults who work with them. Our paramount concern is the safety and welfare of children. We will put in place all measures to ensure that children are not placed at risk whilst participating in ministry online. We want this ministry to be fruitful and beneficial, not challenging or dangerous. The Church ministry at all times will respect the dignity of children.

[NAME OF MONITOR (this person is appointed by the Church Authority on an event basis)] has been appointed to oversee this ministry online.

Any intention to engage with children online must be discussed with [NAME OF SAFEGUARDING COORDINATOR] before approval from the Church authority is sought on an event by event basis.

[NAME OF CHURCH AUTHORITY] will determine if the purpose of the online ministry is safe, and in line with the ethos of the Church body.

In order for us to create a safe environment online the following will be adhered to:

- All adults engaging online will have been recruited in line with [NAME OF CHURCH BODY] procedures to meet indicator S1 of the Church's Child Safeguarding Policy.
- All adults will have read, understood and agreed to follow our online code of behaviour (use of language; boundaries; use of personal computers etc).
- Specific consent will be sought in writing from children and their parents/Guardians for participating in online ministry; this cannot be general consent but specifically for the purposes of a specified ministry.
- Children will be informed who to talk to if they are worried about anything which they have seen or been exposed to online.
- Personal information about the adults and children who are involved in this ministry will be stored in line with the Church body's data protection policy.
- The Ministry lead, in consultation with the safeguarding co-ordinator, will ensure that content, including photography and imaging, is in line with best child safeguarding advice.
- The Ministry lead will ensure that the location and dress code is appropriate: the online ministry should take place in a location which is private but safe for the child and appropriate clothing is worn; it will not be facilitated in bedrooms or where cameras can see other people who are not part of the ministry.
- In line with the Church body's risk assessment procedures and data protection procedures, all technology and social media platforms will be assessed prior to their use in online ministry.
- Any allegation, suspicion, concern or knowledge of child abuse will be reported in line with the Church body's reporting procedures.
- The lead person in the ministry should check on a regular basis that children feel comfortable during the meeting online.
- Upon conclusion of the online ministry, a review should take place to ensure that at all times risks were identified and managed and to evaluate whether the social media platform used, was fit for purpose.

**NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7**

S7.B Template 2: Checklist for Online Ministry

Issue	Completed By and Date	Approved By and Date
Step 1- Initial Approval		
Written rationale for using this format		
Hazard assessment carried out (Guidance S5.A)		
Consultation/survey conducted with the proposed participants and their parents, on their views, using paper and online formats		
Which technology/platform will be used?		
Step 2 - Planning		
Practical details completed and shared with participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent forms signed by child and parent and copy returned to group leader. (S7.A Template 1) • Codes of behaviour Guidance S3.A and Guidance S3.B • Draft online etiquette to be observed 		
Training for leaders		
Plan for session- including timings, alternative facilitation skills, resources etc		
Supervision (at least two leaders) Guidance S5.C		
Step 3- Running the Ministry		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send link close to scheduled time to avoid danger of interference or intrusion; • Ask participants not to share link; • Use an ID for link; • Turn on privacy settings • Lock the room when meeting starts; 		
Draft and place a welcome message at the front and any disclaimers e.g. 'starting shortly'.		
Attendance record – Guidance S5.A Template 2		
Will there be parental/carers oversight?		
Step 4 - Evaluation		
Ministry leaders debrief following session.		
Post evaluation with children		
Seek views of parents/Guardians on ministry, effectiveness and safety		
Report prepared for Church authority		

S7.C Guidance on Use of Texting and Email

Texting and email are very quick and effective methods of communication for those involved in Church activities. Usually this does not include adult members of Church personnel contacting young people directly, as contact is usually made via their parents/guardians. However there are certain circumstances where contacting young people directly may be necessary (i.e. in an emergency or on a trip away), any members of Church personnel using this method of communication with young people should ensure appropriate safeguards are in place as there are certain risks associated with the safe and appropriate use of texting and email, which must be managed.

The risks of text and email messaging for children and young people are:

- Inappropriate access to, use of, or sharing of personal details (names, numbers, email addresses);
- Unwanted contact with children/young people from adults text bullying by peers etc.;
- Being sent offensive or otherwise inappropriate materials;
- Grooming for sexual abuse;
- Direct contact and actual abuse.

The risks for adults include:

- Misinterpretation of their communication with young people;
- Potential investigation (internal or by statutory authorities);
- Potential disciplinary action.

Using bulk (or bundled) text and email messaging

A way to minimise the risks above is to use bulk text messages. This is where the same text or email message is sent to several young people involved with a particular activity or group. The advantage of this approach is that it presents fewer opportunities for misuse and abuse than personal, one-to-one texting or emailing arrangements between staff or volunteers and children/young people. Therefore, one-to-one texting or emailing should be strongly discouraged and should only occur in exceptional circumstances. The same applies to emailing young people.

The following guidance is provided to minimise risk to all:

- Consent must be obtained from young people and their parents/guardians prior to sending young people text or email messages. Parents/guardians should be offered the option to be copied on texts and emails that their child will be sent.
- The young people's mobile phone numbers or email addresses should be stored safely and securely (Appendix B), with access only available to the specific identified members of Church personnel. The numbers or details should not be shared with anyone else, and should only be used for the purposes of the text and email messaging system regarding the Church activity;

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7

All text and email messages must be sent via a bundle to a group of young people, i.e. the same standard text message is sent to every member of the group. The text and email messaging system should never be used to send text or email messages on an individual basis (i.e. to just one person);

All text and email messages sent must make it clear to the young people receiving them who has sent the message;

Young people should not be given the opportunity to text or email back to the system. It should only be used as a one-way communication channel;

The text and email messages that are sent must never contain any offensive, abusive or inappropriate language;

When this guidance is being provided in relation to Church-related activities, all of the text or email messages sent must be directly related to Church activities. The text or email messaging system and mobile phone numbers must never be used for any other reason or in any other way;

All of the text and email messages sent should include a sentence at the bottom that provides young people with the opportunity to unsubscribe from receiving further text and email messages.

S7.D Guidance on Use of Photography

The use of photos on websites and in other online/hard copy publications can pose direct and indirect risks to children and young people. The Church authority wishing to use images of the children they work with, or are otherwise in contact with, should consider these guidelines.

The Church only has responsibility for safeguarding and the use of photography if it plans to use the photographs for Church purposes. Photographs taken at events organised by family and schools such as Communion, weddings or Confirmations (including when the photographer is employed by the school or family for these occasions) do not fall under the responsibility of the Church, unless they are being taken for Church purposes.

Risks to children

Even if the child's personal identity (full name, address) is kept confidential, other details accompanying the photo can make them identifiable and therefore vulnerable to individuals looking to groom children for abuse. There is also a risk that the photo itself will be used inappropriately by others. Photos can easily be copied and adapted, perhaps to create images of child abuse, which can then find their way on to other websites.

How to minimise risks

- Establish the type of images that appropriately represent the activity and think carefully about any images showing children and young people on the Church website or publication;
- Never supply the full name(s) of the child or children along with the image(s);
- Only use images of children in suitable dress and focused on the activity, rather than one particular child;
- Obtain permission: the permission of parents/guardians and children should always be sought when using an image of a young person. Parents/guardians should be aware of the Church's policy on using children's images and of the way these represent the Church or activity. This must be recorded on a joint consent form for use of images of children. The child's permission to use their image must also be recorded if they are less than eighteen years of age. This ensures that they are aware of the way the image is to be used to represent the activity (S7.A Template 1).

Using photographers to take photographs for Church purposes

The Church often employs photographers, or Church personnel may be asked as part of their role (e.g. Sacramental preparation team or pastoral assistant) to take photographs for certain sacramental or Church activities.

When using a photographer, it is important to do the following:

- Provide a clear brief about what is considered appropriate in terms of content and behaviour;

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7

- Ascertain if the photographer requires vetting and, if they do, put them through the process;
- Provide the photographer with a form of identification that must be worn at all times;
- Do not allow unsupervised access to children or one-to-one photo sessions at events;
- Do not allow photo sessions to take place away from the event, for instance, at a young person's home;
- Inform parents/guardians and children that a photographer will be in attendance, and ensure that they consent to both the taking and publication of photos or films;
- Seek confirmation from the photographer that they will only reproduce the photographs, in publications where he has consent to do so from the parents/guardians of the child;
- Clarify in writing who owns the images taken by the photographer and how they will be edited, used, stored and destroyed.

If parents/guardians and parishioners are intending to photograph or video at an organised event, they should also be made aware of what is permitted and what is not.

Responding to concerns

Children and parents/guardians should be informed that if they have any concerns regarding inappropriate or intrusive photography, these should be reported to the Church authority to ensure that any reported concerns are dealt with in the same way as any other child protection or child safeguarding issue.

S7.E Guidance on Use of CCTV and Webcams

The increasing use of CCTV and the internet has wide implications, and unless such systems are used with proper care and consideration they can give rise to concern that the individual's 'private space' is being unreasonably invaded or eroded. Each Church body must have an appropriate data protection policy in place that covers the use of webcam and CCTV images.

Section 2 (1) c (iii) of the Data Protection Act requires that data is 'adequate, relevant and not excessive' and fit for purpose for which it is collected.

If a data controller is satisfied that it can justify the installation of a CCTV system, they must carefully consider what it will be used for and if these uses are deemed reasonable in the circumstances.

Security of premises or other property is probably the most common use of a CCTV system and, as such, will typically be intended to capture images of intruders, or of individuals damaging property or removing goods without permission.

Using a CCTV to constantly monitor employees is highly intrusive and would need to be justified by reference to special circumstances. The retail sector is one example where there is evidence to suggest that money or goods could be removed without authorisation.

The location of CCTV is a key consideration, and its use within areas where individuals would have a reasonable expectation of privacy, e.g. toilets and changing rooms, would be difficult to justify.

Cameras placed so as to record external areas should be positioned in such a way as to prevent or minimise recording of passers-by, or of another person's private property.

Having acknowledged the positive and sometimes negative aspect of CCTV, each Church body should draw up a policy and guidelines in order to maximise the benefit of such installations and minimise the possibility of a person's privacy being infringed.

The following should be considered:

- If CCTV cameras are in place, it is important to have very obvious signs informing Church personnel, parishioners, volunteers and the public that this is the case;
- All uses of CCTV must be appropriate and fit for a specific purpose. As CCTV infringes the privacy of persons captured in the images, there must be a genuine reason for installing such a system;
- If installing such a system, the purpose for doing so must be displayed in a prominent place and preferably behind a locked noticeboard where it will not be damaged or removed. In a church, an obvious place would be within the porch and at all entrances;
- The length of time for the storage of images captured, access and security should be outlined in the Data Protection policy of the Church body.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S7

Web broadcasting

There are a number of data protection issues that must be met in relation to broadcasting on the internet. The policy should be reflective of these:

- Recording people via a web camera, and the subsequent displaying of such images over the internet, is regarded as the processing of personal data. It is imperative that it must be done with the consent of the individual;
- Camera shots (images) of the congregation should be wide shots, minimising the possibility of easily identifying individuals with close-up images;
- Signs should be placed at all entrances to the church and in other prominent locations, informing those attending ceremonies or visiting the church that web cameras are in operation and allowing someone the opportunity to sit in a place which isn't captured by the webcam if they choose;
- If the Church activity being recorded involves children (for example as altar servers, ministers of the word, choirs etc) then their written consent and that of their parents/guardians is required. While in most instances written consent can be done in advance, there are times when the gaining of consent must be handled sensitively. In the case of a funeral where a child is involved in the liturgy the member of Church personnel who is managing the funeral service should:
 - Seek confirmation from the family that they wish the webcam to be used;
 - Inform the parents of any children who are taking part in the liturgy and can be identified on the webcam, that it will be on and live streaming on the internet. The parents along with the child can then make an informed decision as to whether the child wishes to take part in the liturgy.
- It is imperative that live broadcasts can be terminated to stop transmission. This should be done by accessing the control panel of the system. If this is not accessible by the priest from the altar, someone should be delegated to break transmission if required.

S8.A Guidance on the Participation of Children with Specific Needs

Some children have specific needs¹ that place additional responsibilities on those who care for and work with them. It is often the situational and environmental factors that disable the child, rather than the physical or intellectual difficulty the child experiences. Where possible, the environmental factors should be adapted to the child's needs. Prohibitive attitudes need to be addressed through education and information.

Children who have a disability have the same rights as any other child, in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Points to consider when including a child with specific needs in your group:

- Work in partnership with the child, parents/guardians and any professionals involved to establish how the child can be included;
- Make sure inclusion is possible before bringing the child into the group;
- Make reasonable adjustments;
- Be interested in the child and build a rapport with them;
- If the child has a communication impairment, acquiring some key skills in their communication method will be useful;
- Some specific training may be useful or required, e.g. the autistic spectrum, epilepsy and others;
- Risk assessments may be necessary to ensure the safety of some children with specific needs;
- Higher staff ratios may be required if the child has additional needs or behavioural problems;
- Intimate care issues: when introducing a child with specific needs into an activity, it is important to establish if they have intimate care needs, and who should provide or assist with this if it is necessary. It is important to remember that not every child with a disability has intimate care needs. Intimate care is, to some extent, individually defined and varies according to personal experience, cultural expectations and gender. It may be described as help with anything of a personal or private nature that the individual is unable to do themselves;
- Children with specific needs may be more likely than other children to be bullied or subjected to other forms of abuse, and they may also be less clear about physical and emotional boundaries;
- It is particularly important that children with specific needs are carefully listened to, in recognition of the fact that they may have difficulty expressing their concerns, and so that the importance of what they say is not underestimated.

¹ Specific needs mean the specific, or unique, out-of-the-ordinary concerns created by a person's medical, physical, mental or developmental condition or disability. Additional services are usually needed to help a person in one or more of the following areas: thinking, communication, movement, getting along with others, and personal care.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S8

Generally, Church personnel are not expected to be involved in the provision of intimate care to children. This should be undertaken by suitably qualified people. Decisions regarding who provides intimate care for a child should be discussed and agreed by everyone concerned: the child's views should be ascertained; parents/guardians should be consulted and their consent sought; a rota of Guardians of the same sex as the child should be agreed; and the age, stage of development and ethnicity of the child will need to be considered. Most importantly, it should be agreed in advance who will carry out intimate care and how it should be done. Guidelines to be borne in mind when providing intimate care include: the sensitive nature of such tasks; the need to treat every child with dignity and respect; the need to ensure an appropriate degree of privacy; the need to involve the child as much as possible in their own care; and trying to ensure consistency in who provides care.

If a child appears distressed or unhappy, this should be discussed with parents/guardians, if appropriate, and the activity leader. Any concerns or allegations should be reported following the procedures outlined in the safeguarding policy and procedures document of the Church body.

S9.A Guidance on Whistle-Blowing

1. Introduction

Allegations, suspicions, knowledge and concerns about the abuse of a child which meet the threshold must be reported to statutory authorities and Church authority (if the allegation related to a cleric or religious) (see guidance R1.A).

This guidance relates to concerns about malpractice in child safeguarding.

All staff and volunteers ministering or volunteering within the Catholic Church in Ireland have an individual responsibility to bring matters of concern about any dereliction of duty to safeguard children, to the attention of the appropriate person within the Church or statutory authorities. This could be the parish priest, religious superior, bishop, provincial and/or relevant agency managers. Although this can be difficult to do, it is particularly important where the welfare of children may be at risk.

You may be the first to recognise that something is wrong, but you may not feel able to express your concerns out of a feeling that this would be disloyal to colleagues, or you may fear harassment or victimisation. These feelings, however natural, must never result in a child or young person continuing to be unnecessarily at risk. Children need an advocate to safeguard their welfare.

Don't think, 'what if I'm wrong?' Think, 'what if I'm right!'

2. What is whistleblowing?

Whistleblowing can be defined as 'raising concerns about wrong-doing or misconduct within an organisation or within an independent structure associated with it'. It differs from raising concerns about allegations of abuse.

The concern could relate to:

- a breach of the Church Body's child safeguarding procedures
- practice which falls below the standards set out in the safeguarding standards
- a breach of the law
- failure to comply with legal obligations
- a possible miscarriage of justice
- a Health & Safety risk
- misuse of public money
- corruption or unethical conduct
- deliberate concealment of any of these matters

Those in ministry within the Church have certain common law confidentiality obligations to their Church authority. However, in a limited set of circumstances, whistleblowing may override these obligations if a person has information which they believe will not be addressed properly within the Church.

This guidance sets out the circumstances under which these disclosures may lawfully be made.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S9

3. Legislation underpinning whistleblowing

There is legislation in both jurisdictions related to whistleblowing; and this applies to clerics, religious, and employees of Church bodies, as well as to agency workers in certain circumstances; to contractors and consultants engaged on contract by the Church body; and to trainees, temporary workers and those on work experience with the Church body. In the Republic of Ireland this definition also includes volunteers.

Republic of Ireland

In the Republic of Ireland the legislation is called the Protected Disclosures Act 2014, which has been amended by the Protected Disclosures Amendment Act 2022.

The Protected Disclosures Act 2014 and the Amendment Act of 2022 aims to protect people who raise concerns about possible wrongdoing in the workplace. These Acts, are often called the whistleblower legislation. They provide for redress for those defined as 'workers' who are penalised for having reported possible wrongdoing in the workplace.

'Worker' means an individual working in the private or public sector who acquired information on relevant wrongdoings in a work-related context and includes—

- (a) an individual who is or was an employee,
- (b) an individual who entered into or works or worked under any other contract, whether express or implied and (if it is express) whether oral or in writing, whereby the individual undertook to do or perform (whether personally or otherwise) any work or services for another party to the contract for the purposes of that party's business,
- (c) an individual who works or worked for a person in circumstances in which—
 - (i) the individual is introduced or supplied to do the work by a third person, and
 - (ii) the terms on which the individual is engaged to do the work are or were in practice substantially determined not by the individual but by the person for whom the individual works or worked, by the third person or by both of them,
- (d) an individual who is or was provided with work experience pursuant to a training course or programme or with training for employment (or with both) otherwise than under a contract of employment,
- (e) an individual who is or was a shareholder of an undertaking,
- (f) an individual who is or was a member of the administrative, management or supervisory body of an undertaking, including non-executive members,
- (g) an individual who is or was a volunteer,
- (h) an individual who acquires information on a relevant wrongdoing during a recruitment process,
- (i) an individual who acquires information on a relevant wrongdoing during pre-contractual negotiations (other than a recruitment process referred to in paragraph (h)), and
- (j) an individual who is deemed to be a worker by virtue of subsection (2)(b), and any reference to a worker being employed or to employment shall be construed accordingly.”

Under the Acts, a protected disclosure is made by church personnel (identified as worker above) who discloses relevant information in a particular way. Information is relevant if it came to the Church personnel's attention in connection with their ministry, volunteer role, employment or recruitment process and they reasonably believe that it tends to show wrongdoing.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S9



Wrongdoing is widely defined in the Act and includes bullet points below:

- Criminal offences
- Failure to comply with a legal obligation (other than a workers contract of employment)
- Miscarriage of justice
- Endangerment of health and safety
- Damage to the environment
- Unlawful or improper use of public funds
- Oppressive, discriminatory or negligent behaviour by a public body
- Breaches of EU law
- Concealing or destroying evidence of wrongdoing

Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland the law that covers whistleblowing is The Public Interest Disclosure (Northern Ireland) Order 1998, (as amended in October 2017). Whistleblowing is more formally known as ‘making a disclosure in the public interest’. The law states the importance of disclosing concerns, knowing that you are protected from losing your job and/ or being victimised as a result of what you have uncovered and made public.

An easy-to-read guide to the effect of this legislation is available to download from www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/economy/public-interest-disclosure-guidance.pdf.

Canon Law

Vos estis lux mundi includes specific provisions in relation to protecting adults who report abuse under Article 4 which states:

§ 1. Making a report under Article 3 shall not constitute a breach of official secrecy.

§ 2. Except as provided in Canon 1390 CIC and Canons 1452 and 1454 CCEO, prejudice, retaliation, or discrimination for filing a report is prohibited and may constitute conduct under Article 1 § 1(b).

§ 3. No constraint of silence may be imposed on the person making a report, the person claiming to have been offended, and witnesses regarding the content of the report, subject to the provisions of Article 5 § 2.

4. Raising a concern of malpractice (In law this is called a disclosure)

For Church personnel and employees raising a concern/disclosure of malpractice, to be protected by the law, the concern/disclosure must be made to the right person and in the right way. If someone makes a qualifying disclosure in good faith to a Church Authority, or through Church procedures which the Church Authority has authorised, the law protects that person.

It is important to:

- Voice any concerns, suspicions or uneasiness as soon as possible. The earlier a concern is expressed the sooner and easier action can be taken;

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S9

- Try to pinpoint exactly what practice is concerning and why;
- Approach your immediate superior/supervisor/manager;
- If your concern is about your immediate superior/supervisor/manager, please contact your DLP, the statutory services or the National Board;
- Confirm your concerns with factual information (dates, times details, history, giving names, dates, locations and any other relevant information) in writing;
- You are not expected to prove the truth of your disclosure, but you need to demonstrate sufficient grounds for concern.
- Seek a satisfactory response in writing; do not let matters rest, if you do not receive a response within a reasonable timeframe, write again seeking a written response. A failure to respond should be included in any further disclosure to the statutory authorities or the National Board.
- Follow up if the person to whom you reported has not responded within a reasonable period of time, and if that follow up is not acted upon, report the matter to the relevant statutory authorities.

5. Required response by relevant Church authority

Reporting Mechanisms for Church bodies(ROI only)

All Church bodies with 250 or more employees must establish internal channels for their workers to report wrongdoing. From 17 December 2023, this requirement will apply to all Church bodies with 50 or more employees.

- The internal channel should be designed and operated in a secure, GDPR compliant, manner that ensures the confidentiality of the reporting person and any other person(s) named in the report.
- Designation of a person or function to operate the channel, who will maintain communication with the reporting person, follow-up on the report and provide feedback to the reporting person.
- This person or function should have sufficient independence and authority within the organisation to carry out the functions specified in the Act.
- Persons operating the internal channel should be adequately trained in the handling of reports.
- The Church body must promote the existence of the internal channel and ensure workers have access to the procedures under which it operates.
- Church bodies can outsource the internal channel function, if they wish.

Response by the Church authority

- The Church person to whom the disclosure is made should acknowledge receipt in writing within 7 days of receiving it.
- Diligent follow up must then be taken by the Church body.
- Relevant information (including feedback on actions taken or planned to be taken) on the nature and progress of any enquiries resulting from the concern must be shared with the person who made the disclosure after 3 months and further feedback provided if requested every 3 months. It is acknowledged that confidential sensitive data cannot be shared so the response should include general information about internal inquiries and statutory referrals made.
- The Church person to whom the disclosure is made should keep detailed notes of the disclosure, action taken, who was consulted and the outcome of the inquiries.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S9

6. Protection of whistleblower

- Anyone who raises a concern through these whistleblowing procedures in good faith must be protected from harassment or victimisation.
- Whilst reporting may remain confidential, in most instances this cannot be guaranteed. Everyone has the right to know who makes a complaint against them. This should not deter one from raising the concern, but is a reminder of the importance of providing evidence to support the concern.
- No action will be taken against the whistleblower if the concern proves to be unfounded and was raised in good faith.
- Any act of penalisation that causes detriment to a reporting person is prohibited. Penalisation includes dismissal and also any other form of unfair treatment, such as suspension, reduction in wages or hours, demotion and transfer of duties as well as intimidation and harassment.
- Penalising a reporting person is a criminal offence.
- Reporting persons who suffer detriment can seek compensation at the Workplace Relations Commission (ROI) or the courts.
- Reporting persons are protected from any civil or criminal liability for reporting confidential information, provided it is done so in accordance with the law.
- Non-disclosure agreements cannot be used to prevent a person reporting a wrongdoing.
- Employers and regulators must keep the identity of the reporting person confidential.

7. Self-reporting

There may be occasions when a member of staff or a volunteer has a personal difficulty, perhaps a physical or mental health problem, which they know to be impinging on their professional competence. Staff and volunteers have a responsibility to discuss such a situation with their line supervisor/superior/manager so that professional and personal support can be offered to the member concerned.

8. Disclosure to an external person, other than statutory bodies, government officials or the National Board.

A disclosure made to an external person, for example, a journalist, may be a protected disclosure if it meets a number of conditions:

- You must reasonably believe that the information disclosed, and any allegation contained in it, are substantially true
- You must not make the disclosure for personal gain
- For making of the disclosure in public in all the circumstances, to be reasonable, at least one of these conditions must be met:
 - At the time you make the disclosure you must reasonably believe that you will be penalised if you make the disclosure to the Church authority, statutory personnel or a government minister, or National Board.
 - Where you reasonably believe that it is likely that the evidence will be concealed or destroyed if you make the disclosure directly to the Church authority, statutory body or National Board
 - You have previously made a disclosure of substantially the same information to the Church authority, statutory personnel, government minister or National Board.

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S9

- The wrongdoing is of an exceptionally serious nature

The assessment of what is reasonable, takes account of, among other things: the person the disclosure is made to, the seriousness of the wrongdoing; and whether any action was taken in cases where a previous disclosure was made. In the Republic of Ireland if a person feels that they do not want to report to their employer or reporting to their employer has not worked, they can report to a regulator, known as a “prescribed person”.

A list of prescribed persons can be found at: www.gov.ie/prescribed-persons.

They can also report to the Protected Disclosures Commissioner who will refer the report to a suitable prescribed person. See: www.opdc.ie Public disclosure.

If all other options fail, workers can make a public disclosure. Such disclosures are subject to more stringent conditions to qualify for protection however.

**NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING
GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S9**

S9.A Template 1: Whistle-Blowing Record

Section 1 – to be completed by person raising a concern of malpractice	
Name of Person raising Concern	
Name of Person and Church body against whom the Concern is being raised	
Brief Details (factual) of the Concern	
Date and person to whom the concern was raised	
Section 2 – Response by recipient of Concern	
Date Concern was reviewed and assessment of facts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern requires further inquiry • No further action (state reasons) 	
Details of action taken Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any referral to statutory agency • Consultation with National Board • Restrictions on ministry • Report to Holy See 	
Date and details of response given to person who raised concern	

S9.B Guidance on Complaints Procedure for Safeguarding Concerns that are not Allegations of Abuse

Introduction

A complaint is defined as a grievance and/or the raising of a concern about breaches of codes of behaviour. Allegations or suspicions of child abuse do not fall into this category of general complaints, and should always be dealt with in accordance with Guidance 2.1H . This complaints procedure is not for use by Church personnel who should use the whistle-blowing procedure to raise their complaint (Guidance S9.A).

All complaints will be taken seriously and dealt with fairly and confidentially. Efforts will be made to quickly and informally resolve complaints through discussion with the parents/guardians, children/young people, volunteers/members of staff and clergy, as appropriate.

Parents/guardians, young people/children, volunteers, members of staff and clergy will be made aware that there is a complaints procedure. A copy of the complaints form is available in Guidance S9.B Template 1.

If a parent/guardian, young person or child is not satisfied with any aspect of the running of a particular activity, or the behaviour of any individual involved in that activity, the following steps should be taken:

First step

All complaints of this nature should be resolved using an open dialogue with the Church personnel involved. If resolution is not possible, the following step should be taken.

Second step

1. The Church authority should be contacted by completing a complaints form (S9.B Template 1). The Church authority has eight weeks to consider the complaint.
2. A letter acknowledging receipt of the complaint should be sent within seven calendar days, enclosing a copy of the complaints procedure.
3. All complaints must be thoroughly investigated.
4. The Church authority may organise a meeting to discuss and hopefully resolve the complaint. This communication may also take place by telephone if a meeting is not possible. They will do this within fourteen calendar days of sending the acknowledgement letter to the complainant.
5. Within seven days of the meeting or discussion, the Church authority will write to the complainant to confirm what took place and to set out any solutions that were agreed upon.
6. If a meeting is not agreeable or possible, the Church authority will issue a detailed written reply to the complainant, setting out their suggestions for resolving the matter within twenty-

NURTURING A CULTURE OF SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE FOR INDICATOR S9

1. one calendar days of sending the acknowledgement letter to them.
2. If the complainant is still not satisfied at this point, they should contact the Church authority again.

At the conclusion of this step, the Church authority may decide to take further action on the complaint. If, however, the Church authority decides not to take further action, the process is completed.



