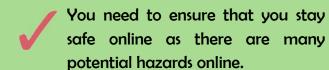
HOW TO KEEP YOURSELF

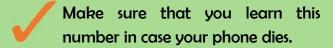
and others safe...

Important things you should always remember:



Never let someone persuade you to do something that you feel uncomfortable with or do not want to do.

Put a number in your phone of someone you trust.



Always have awareness of your human rights.

> Remove yourself from a situation you don't feel comfortable in.

You should always know what abuse is.

What to do if someone

hurts you?

Make sure to always tell someone when someone has hurt you for example, friends, family, a teacher or a carer.

> important people and Here are some

numbers you need to

remember!

- © When someone hurts you, you need to realise that it is not your fault.
- You should never keep it a secret.
- Learn to say NO.

Safeguarding Co-ordinator

Mary Mgt Costigan rsm Tel: 045 876784

Designated Liaison Persons

Catherine O'Hare rsm 087 960 1601

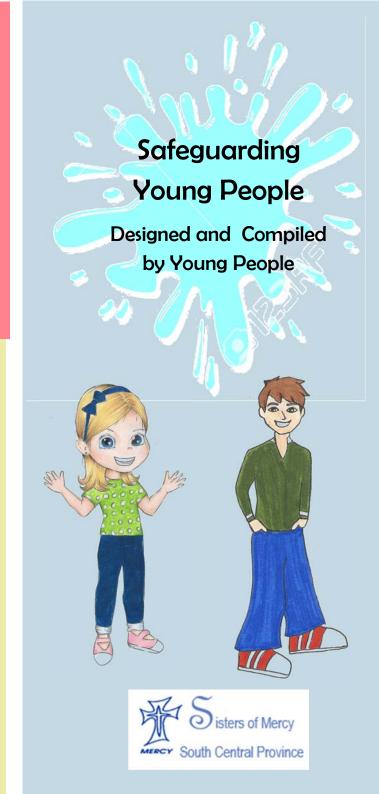
Marie Stuart rsm 087 245 9480

Breda Coman rsm 087 672 9039

Garda National Protective Services Bureau, Harcourt Sauare, Dublin 2, Tel: 00353 1 666 3423

Local Garda station

TU\$LA -Child and Family Agency. National Office Tel: 00353 1 8976 888



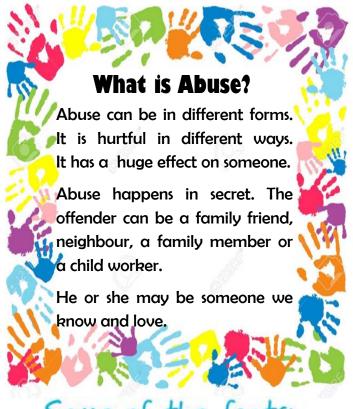
What is a safeguarding policy?

The aims and objectives of a safeguarding policy is to help keep you safe and free from harm.

It is to ensure that all people working with young people have certified child protection training.

It is to ensure that all young people are growing up in a friendly and safe environment.





Some of the facts:

- 82.2% of child abuse offenders are found to be between the ages of 18-44.
- In The UK approximately 5 children die every day because of child abuse.
- © 90% of child sexual abuse victims know the offender in some way. 68% are abused by a family member.
- © 1 out of 3 girls and 1 out of 5 boys will be sexually abused before they reach age 18.



Source: https://www.dosomething.org /facts/11-facts-about-child-abuse

Types of Abuse...

Physical

Shaking, beating, burning, failure to provide the necessitates of life. It can include: hitting and smacking, punching and kicking.

Emotional

This is when someone regularly behaves nastily to you. It could be someone you care about, or someone you often have to spend time with eg. when someone puts you down or says you aren't good enough.

Verbal

Abuse characterised by constant verbal harassment and belittlement of young people. e.g. excessive yelling, verbal attacking and teasing.

Sexual

Abuse that results in any act of a sexual nature with a young person, e.g. someone touching you inappropriately, or making you take part in a sexual act.

