

# Youth Work Ireland

Submission on the  
**National Youth Strategy**

to  
**NYWAC**

*National Youth Strategy  
Working Group*

January 2014



Youth Work Ireland  
*Be Part of It*

# Introduction

Youth Work Ireland had a wide consultation on *the New National Youth Policy Framework* to begin to suggest strategies under the five key overarching outcomes. National office staff inputted directly into the submission and also coordinated a regional input from Regional Directors, Member Youth Services Boards, staff, young people, and volunteers. Through Youth Work Ireland Member Youth Services (MYS) we encouraged youth workers and leaders to discuss the five national outcomes with young people and to identify the concerns of young people in relation to key issues/facts and required actions within the Youth Policy Framework. We also drew extensively on the outputs from our Consensus Conference in 2012 and our “Bringing the Strands Together” Conference in 2013.

It is worth pointing out here the feedback from young people emphasised and prioritised actions in relation to outcome one, particularly in relation to bullying through text and photos sent from mobile phones. This concern was clearly emphasised as a key priority, as were actions to address this concern such as a reporting system and a campaign to raise awareness of the potential harm of this form of bullying. Other actions and key issues/facts identified by young people within Youth Work Ireland MYS have been included in the templates provided below. The Submission uses the template for submissions provided by the NYWAC National Youth Strategy Working Group.

## OUTCOME 1: Active and Healthy

### Aims:

- **Physically healthy, physical and mental well-being.**
- **Good mental health.**
- **Positive and respectful approach to relationships and sexual health.**
- **Enjoy play, recreation, sport, arts, culture and nature.**

### Key Issues/Problems:

- The environment and culture in which young people live in 2014 means that outcomes named in outcome 1 will be difficult to achieve if they are not addressed within the context of young peoples' lives (family, community, schools, peer groups etc..) as well as the services they interact with.
- In the document there are very clear roles articulated for the statutory sector and the wider context is mentioned but not specific.
- To achieve the outcomes there needs to be a broader understanding of how young people experience life and supports and how they navigate and access opportunities, engage in activities which supports the achievement of outcome 1.
- The Framework needs to state this context strongly and place voluntary, community and sporting organisations as equal partners with the statutory sector within this outcome. A holistic and integrated approach is the only way forward, this will need a change in mind set and clearly has implications for all sectors.
- At the most basic level young people need their medical and biological needs looked after and promoted particularly in the field of nutrition, diet and psychology. Access to facilities is important here. We also should not forget the spiritual and social dimensions of health while concentrating on the most prominent public health issues such as alcohol, healthy food and obesity.
- We need to be careful about a perceived overemphasis on 'physical health' - suggesting conformity and further isolation of those who fail to meet an 'ideal'. How young girls are seen (and portrayed) and how young girls feel that they should be seen is an issue. There are few, if any, positive female role models. Brand identity focusses on how you should look, glorifying models who are small and pretty. This is an issue for young men too.
- Young people have told us directly in inputting to this process that in the area of sexual health the relationship between the worker (tutors and youth workers) and the young person is seen as the key – as is the approach taken which is completely different to the school approach. The workers have an acceptance of the 'reality' where some young people are using drugs, misusing alcohol, sexually active etc.. and the 'harm reduction' approach is considered respectful.
- Dedicated strategies are needed in the fields of public health and health promotion relating to smoking, drinking, accessing medical services, sexual health and the cost of healthcare. Young people need information on their entitlements in a changing healthcare system. There is a concern that some of the health promotion messages from HSE tend to attack and highlight negative messages rather than promoting the sense of living well to enhance general wellbeing.

- Older teens are still in with adults for many services especially in the area of mental health services. This practice is inappropriate and strategies are needed to reform it. Isolation and depression are major realities and there are often no dedicated services for young people, waiting lists are long and early intervention absent. Sixteen and Seventeen year olds are in adult psychiatric wards and there is often no follow up. There are issues around opening hours for parks and facilities often being designed for and controlled by adults. Beyond traditional sports young people's options are limited. Limited or non-existent transport in rural areas can limit access to sports and recreation facilities. This situation is even more difficult for young people with limited supports within their families.
- Suicide continues to be a major problem for young people in Ireland and demands all of us to support positive mental health strategies. Youth work services with a strong local and community basis can be at the frontline in providing a support to young people in difficult times.
- Bullying clearly continues to be a major issue and while LGBT issues are well flagged in the Policy Framework there are many other areas in which bullying takes place and which need to be addressed e.g. ethnicity, physical appearance, address etc..
- The recession and worry about the future and money are big issues. Young people do not feel valued and are often only seen as a success as employees.
- The portrayal and messaging around young people (Mosquitos, Hoodies and ASBOs) impacts on their health and well-being.
- Alcohol advertising and sponsorship have still not been tackled despite numerous reports and government commissions.
- Guidance and counselling in school is often poor, and is now under further pressure due to the recession. Youth services often fill these gaps but regrettably they are not funded to do so. However, they can contribute due to the relationship with young people and the new National Strategy will have to address this. There appears to be no strategic approach to training for adults in this area including teachers.
- Youth homelessness is increasing and there is an increase in sexual offending. Increasing numbers of young people are affected by reduced training and unemployment supports. Young people in difficult family situations are not taken seriously and simply expected to remain in the family home. The lack of social housing impacts on young people's health and there are huge issues for those in direct provision. Issues still remain relating to the physical environment in terms of lack of facilities and unfinished housing estates.
- Despite announced changes young people are still in adult prisons and this must be addressed as a matter of priority.
- There are specific health issues for young travellers, minorities, Eastern Europeans, Africans, Asians and Roma. There may be a need for specific approaches for example realign to different gender roles.
- Social, Personal and Health Education (SPHE) in schools still appears to be very patchy and a huge amount of young people complain about poor sex education. While many young people report on its limited value the proposed downgrading of the subject will ensure that young people are not receiving even basic information in future. Guidance on age appropriate behaviour is needed as well

as access to contraception. There is a confused relationship between youth work services and schools here. Youth workers are often doing SPHE for a variety of reasons. There is no SLA (Service Level Agreement) and there are questions around where this fits in to youth work planning. The role of the Catholic Church and ethos issues still comes up a lot for example in relation to tracking homophobic bullying and the open access for the pro-life movement to schools. Misinformation can fester amongst young people and comes to the surface in areas like pornography and smart phones.

- The physical environment has a major impact on young peoples' lives and health. Urbanisation and rural isolation go hand in hand. We think we have to let young people be young and have fun which means keeping pressure off in terms of education, employment and social welfare issues for young adults. Youth arts need prioritisation in the physical environment. Parents need to be involved in this space and the positivity of volunteering highlighted.

### Proposed Approaches/Strategies:

- Overall there needs to be recognition of the work and impact of youth work in this field. Youth work often operates at higher Maslow level as there is nothing else there. Youth services are often the entry point and can be so for families and others.
- Youth cafes, youth information centres, youth clubs and associated outreach programmes provide a valuable infrastructure and can promote positive coping skills. While there is increasing understanding and appreciation for the intensive support provided by youth services, they also need to be value for the basic role of community activity, social events, music, discos, dance events, sports and local events.
- Recognition of work with parents is also important, a huge amount of parents are in need of support with older kids. Community support is still needed when young people are over 18. There are also young people who are parents.
- Furthermore the role of the volunteer in terms of delivering quality support to youth people in their communities must be resourced, supported and recognised.
- There may be positive potential in terms of a Youth Guarantee in giving young people a purpose but we need to make sure this happens.

### Proposed Actions:

1. There needs to be a review and rededication to the Recreation Strategy by the DCYA.
2. Local Authorities must be given a clear remit to support youth related infrastructure like skate parks, outdoor gyms and youth cafes etc.. This should be supported by the Department of the Environment, Sports Partnerships and the OPW.
3. Department of Education need to agree and formalise arrangements with the youth sector. SLAs should be developed to facilitate work in association with both Boards of Management (BOM) and needs to fit youth service plans.
4. The DCYA should ensure the youth sector is represented on Children's Services Committees. The relationship with CFA needs to be clarified.
5. Funding for physical and mental health services delivered by youth services through youth cafes,

clubs and youth information centres needs to be prioritised by the DCYA and other Departments.

6. The Department of the Taoiseach needs to lead on implementing the National Substance Misuse Strategy
7. A Co-ordinated response to social media and pornography is needed by the Department of Education, Communications, Marine and Natural Resources. All players need to be brought together and to talk to and with young people about it.
8. The DCYA and all Departments should use Comhairle na nÓg and Dáil na nÓg recommendations on issues and other seldom heard voices, why reinvent the wheel?
9. The DCYA should involve youth services in local monitoring. Impact and work with young people should be a criteria for funding - youth proofing. They should ensure clarity and shared understandings of the roles.
10. The Department of Education and DCYA need to provide support for young people 'coming out' especially to parents but also to peers.
11. The Department of Education and DCYA should provide more help young people explore to 'healthy' relationships.
12. The Department of Health should facilitate opportunities for over 18's to train as peer trainers. It is suggested that Red Ribbon provide a train the trainers programme
13. The Government should bring forward legislation consistent with the Law Reform Commission Report on the issue of the Age of Consent to medical treatment.
14. The Department of Education should ensure there is 20 minutes of physical activity in schools every day.

## OUTCOME 2: Achieving their Full Potential in Learning and Development

### Aims:

- **Ensure the active involvement of young people in their learning.**
- **Ensure opportunities for all young people in their learning.**

### Key Issues/Problems:

- Education though intended to be learner-centred is often not meaningfully so in the eyes of young people.
- The existing education system is 'a one size fits all approach' which fails to offer the range of choice necessary to meet the different ways in which young people learn. The system fails to take account of the changed working environment concerned increasingly with points and progression to 3rd level rather than supporting the development of innovation, creativity, entrepreneurial and technical skills which are required if a country and its citizens are to thrive.
- Early intervention is too often understood as a response for early years only.

- School environments have become more stressful and difficult for teachers and learners due to greater external pressures and lack of resources. This has resulted in:
  1. Greater requirement for supports from non-formal education providers (youth work);
  2. Greater need for soft skills on the part of children and young people to thrive in an educational environment.
- Educational settings need to have the approaches required to meet the needs of diverse young people, these include restorative justice and learner centred approaches.
- Soft skills learned in the youth work setting are not formally valued and acknowledged even though they are essential for success in family, social, and work environments.
- Service delivery and policy is geared towards an expected set of age transitions. These transitions are in reality ongoing and blurred.

### Proposed Approaches/Strategies:

- The understanding of learner centred requires expansion and development.
- School completion should be a continuing priority for the Department of Education
- Integrated youth services currently and often informally provide education support which encompasses remedial, preventative and supplementary input into the education of young people. This complementary and necessary activity to the formal education system needs to be formally recognised and resourced.
- Youth services must be recognised as having the competency and expertise that provides for the development of soft skills with young people.
- Non-statutory informal interventions through community youth work - early intervention - also recognition and catering for the whole young person - not as supplementary.

### Proposed Actions:

1. Recognition of the importance of soft skills provision by non-formal educators and the development of a quality framework around soft skills provision by the Department of Education.
2. Recognition of youth work organisations as providers of soft skills by the Department of Education.
3. DCYA provide youth work opportunities to ensure the development of young people.
4. The Department of Education to require all schools to facilitate cycling and walking.
5. Development of clear roles and responsibilities of non-formal educators in schools, including the development of SLA's by DCYA and Department of Education.
6. School completion should be a continuing priority for the Department of Education.

## OUTCOME 3: Safe and Protected from Harm

### Aims:

- **Secure, stable, caring home environment**
- **Safe from abuse, neglect and exploitation**
- **Protected from bullying and discrimination**
- **Safe from crime & anti-social behavior**
- **As an overarching aim we need to address the blocks between agencies in terms of service delivery**

### Key Issues/Problems:

#### Secure, stable, caring home environment

- Youth Homelessness
- The insecurity of tenure in the private rental sector and the discrimination of landlords towards social rent allowance.
- Gap in social service delivery for over 18's who need a secure, stable and caring home environment - this is the problem with having social policy so tied into age. There needs to be flexibility and discretion for the individual young person (Dept: DCYA/Environment/Social Welfare).
- No coherent family support structures (e.g. Families in crisis – problems are dealt with in isolation rather than in a holistic way).
- Children of same sex couples and the lack of legal clarity (Department of Justice).
- Adoption and the rights of young people over 18 who are adopted.
- Surrogacy laws e.g. the lack of rights for 'parents', currently all rights lie with the biological mother.
- There needs to be more collaboration with youth services in family support work (with social workers). At moment the partnership can be very one sided in terms of the information that is shared.
- Financial management & tensions in households; lack of access to MABS: education (formal and informal) around financial management and life skills.
- Support for older children in care and after care

#### Safe from abuse, neglect and exploitation

- The Garda Clearance system is not fit for purpose as it is now set up.
- The key issue in child protection is the system is only picking up on issues and problems when they are at a critical point. Early intervention is key here.
- Sexual health information and education.
- Where issues arise in the home there is a higher potential for risk of abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- An unstable family situation affects young people.
- Domestic work of children, e.g. young farmers, family businesses – the problem arises when this domestic work interferes with their right to education, participation, right to play and other rights.
- 6,500 Young people are careers.
- Children and young people involved in begging.
- Young people being trafficked/asylum seekers and problems with young people from these backgrounds not having the same access to 3<sup>rd</sup> level education as Irish citizens.
- Children living in direct provision - young people living with their families in direct provision (for 5-10 years), living under prison like conditions, with no access to recreational services. There are many child protection and welfare issues for these children and young people.

### **Protected from bullying and discrimination**

- We know from Comhairle na nÓg that the education system is not competently addressing bullying for young people yet the school is recognised as the key responder to bullying issues.
- A problem with discrimination is that people in some professions working with young people don't always challenge it.
- Similarly the culture of discrimination stems from a wider societal problem and young people replicate what they hear from their parents/family.

### **Safe from crime and anti-social behaviour**

- The policy document lumps youth community and sporting organisation together, and although they individually do very important work they have very different *raison de être*.
- Garda Youth Diversion Projects are cited as the only programme addressing these issues.
- Policy document does not highlight the need for early intervention, when this is what would reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Problem of the way statistics are collected and presented in the system currently - this can affect how prevalent a crime is perceived.
- Young people are affected by crime in a manner different to adults and suffer in silence – it is often described/dismissed as bullying when it happens to young people but assaults, phone thefts etc.. are crimes, all people should be facilitated to report crime regardless of their age and background.
- Youth work services deliver a number of programmes beyond Garda projects such as copping on which contribute to preventing offending.

### **Proposed Approaches/Strategies:**

#### **Secure, stable, caring home environment**

1. DCYA to invest more money in family support and formalising the role of the youth worker in this area, particularly for young people coming out of care along with supports for 16 to 18 year olds who are unable to remain living at home. Family support should be available to all.
2. Department of Social Protection to support financial management in the home and access to MABS for young people.
3. All government departments to look at how grants and allowances are distributed. The Department of Social Protection should not discriminate against young people on the basis of their age.
4. The Department of the Environment to deliver a 'Housing First Model' response to youth homelessness favouring the 'Continuum of Care Model'.

#### **Safe from abuse, neglect and exploitation**

1. Department of Justice to adopt a passport approach to Garda Clearance needs to be implemented where clearance follows the person.
2. DCYA to promote the role of youth worker in increasing young people's resilience – education function (formal and informal).
3. DCYA to support increasing the opportunities for young people to develop 'one good adult' relationships.
4. DCYA to promote youth work as a safe space for young people to develop their skills, to protect themselves against abuse, neglect and exploitation.

5. DCYA to promote youth work and non-formal education – resilience skills, cognitive skills, safe experimentation through youth cafés, local youth services (via NQSF, Children’s First).
6. Department of Justice to ensure quicker legal processing for children and young people living in direct provision.
7. The DCYA and CFA to promote early detection of young people at risk – this is critical to keep young people safe from abuse, neglect and exploitation and this needs the input from the youth service.
8. The DCYA to promote an inter-agency approach to service delivery – implementation of the Meitheal model (NUIG, UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre 2013) need to give the financial means to support this approach to work.
9. The Department of Justice to bring forward legislation on ‘strict liability’.
10. The Department of Justice and DCYA to jointly support work in the youth sector in the area of information and peer education on sexual harassment, violence and pornography issues perhaps in association with the RCNI.

#### **Protected from bullying and discrimination**

1. The DCYA and Department of Education need to promote the development of skills to help young people deal with bullying – this should be in a non-formal way as well as through formal education.
2. All departments need to promote the up-skilling of relevant professions working with children and young people. Self-awareness of the professional workers – youth worker, teacher, social worker, guards. Everyone working with young people need basic levels of competencies in general but especially when it comes to dealing with discrimination of young people.

#### **Safe from crime & anti-social behaviour**

1. The CFA need to target early intervention (identified through social workers RAYS (similar to PULSE but for Social Workers) and ensure youth workers are safe too.
2. The DCYA to continue delivering and expanding on safe spaces such as youth cafés, local youth clubs.

## OUTCOME 4: Economic Security and Opportunity

### Aims:

- **Protected from poverty and its impact**
- **Living in child/youth friendly, sustainable communities**
- **Opportunities for ongoing education and training**
- **Pathways to economic participation & independent living**

### Key Issues/Problems:

- Social Welfare issues are hugely important for many older young people in the recession. We also face a continuing issue of the new poor. Youth unemployment and the shortage of opportunities will continue as an issue, we need more apprenticeships, trades and vocational training. There is a group of young people in the middle, PLCs and career guidance is vital here.
- Youth information and youth work can offer linked in-depth career planning for young people linked to other career guidance services. Such a comprehensive in-depth independent service building on soft skills from youth work should form part of the Youth Guarantee. Young people, especially young males need role models; action is needed to ensure more male teachers and social workers.
- Many healthcare issues arise again here with the new invisible poor and negative equity generation. Young people and children can't grow up well developed if families are forced to stay in small apartments and can't trade up. Family life cannot develop when there is a lack of social housing.
- Young people are moving out of care or just out of home and other children moving back home - there is a role for youth work here. Rented accommodation is a real issue for young people, what is the role of the PRTB. Settlement is now more suburban and far flung but services are in the old population centres. This reduces the sense of community with unfinished estate, poor public transport and a poor middle class.
- New industries need new skills; there are skills shortages in these fields. The flexibility many need to re-enter work needs to be recognised in terms of a small number of days and being able to sign on and sign off and not lose secondary benefits.

### Proposed Approaches/Strategies:

- EU opportunities and funding should be availed of.
- We need to recognise other things like volunteering and certifying and accrediting informal learning.
- Needs to be attention on long term unemployed and unemployed families. Young people need choice and quality in education and training rather than going round in circles. Work experience needs to be explicitly linked to education and trades for young working class people.
- Spaces are needed for young people so they are not constantly seen as problems.
- Pensions are a youth issue, how to plan ahead and prepare for future life.
- Young people need protection in work and we need to adjust to new forms of work and contract based employment.
- The youth work volunteering offer of experience as a pathway is relevant.

### Proposed Actions:

1. Local non-school based entrepreneurship should be provided by youth services with CEBs or Chambers.

2. The Department of Education needs to reform the second level education system in terms of flexibility and assessment as per the NCCAs report but also in terms of style, management, rights and pedagogy.
3. Youth organisations need support from the DCYA to lead on accreditation of non-formal learning.
4. There needs to be greater support for EVS and similar programmes from DCYA.
5. Resources like “Flying the Coop” should be extended with assistance from DCYA and the HEA.
6. Can Department of Social Protection stop sending letters to those who volunteer!

## OUTCOME 5: Connected, Respected and Contributing to their World

### Aims:

- Ensure equal opportunities for all young people, regardless of their location, background or identity to contribute to their world
- Ensure that young people's focuses on strengths
- That there are pathways for young people's involvement in their community

### Key Issues/Problems:

- Lack of joined up service provision fails to see young people as a whole person; young people are not supported in developing their strengths as well as receiving required supports.
- Existing structures require young people to fit into rather than any adjustment on the part of adults
- While young people can be leaders in their own communities they can fail to build on this for a range of reasons – lack of family support, lack of finance and lack of transport.
- Some young people lack opportunities to connect because they are marginalised due to geographic location (including rural isolation), socio-economic status and active discrimination based on identity or background.
- Some young people lack opportunities to connect because of poor infrastructure, planning and service provision, lack of transport, lack of flexibility in service development and planning, lack of priority for young people in planning, lack of housing planning to create social integration for young people and adults.
- Recognition of the high proportion of civically engaged young people in Ireland is needed. Recognise that young people who goof off are not dysfunctional.
- The active engagement of rights by young people is difficult in the absence of clear identification of what young people's rights are.
- The responsibility given to young people is not always age appropriate.
- Policy needs to guard against a problem oriented understanding of young people that assumes that young people are not respectful of law, evidence from DCYA research on attitudes of young people towards Gardaí is that young people respect law.
- Positive relationships with law - youth service role in facilitating positive engagement with law.
- Social media - and connectivity - youth information can be connected.
- Good relationships are the more - zero tolerance for anti-young people.

### Proposed Approaches/Strategies:

- Ensure a holistic approach to engaging with young people; ensure that they catered for the young people's multiple identities.
- Ensure that supports for young people are collaborative and involve joined up service delivery.
- Social structures for young people and adults to work and meet together – so the inclusion is intergenerational youth community work - physical spaces in community.
- Social media - and connectivity - youth information can be connected.
- Statutory agencies with an identified role in youth support i.e., Children Services Committees, ETB, Socio-economic Sub group of LA etc., must see themselves as supporting the work of youth services and not the other way around.
- Existing structures need to be youth proofed

### Proposed Actions:

1. DCYA to ensure that clear national and local protocols are in place in order to ensure that youth services as the managers and deliverers of youth work are assisted and supported by statutory agencies with coordinating functions.
2. DCYA to ensure renovation and future further resourcing of funding streams to provide the flexibility of service provision in order to meet the needs of young people.
3. DCYA to ensure priorities for service delivery need to be determined by local services
4. DCYA to affirm, support and grow youth information provision.
5. DCYA to have special regard to the special challenges for delivering youth supports and services in rural locations.
6. DCYA needs to ensure representation for national youth organisations on the Council for Child and Youth Policy and clarity on the protocols between youth organisations and other Government Departments

Youth Work Ireland very much welcomes the development of the National Children and Youth Policy and the strategy which will underpin it. There is however unanimous agreement within Youth Work Ireland that even when we have the new **National Youth Policy Framework** and the new **National Youth Strategy** in place, there will still be a need for a new **National Youth Work Strategy** to govern and inform the Sector on the management and delivery of **Quality Integrated Youth Services** to young people.

## Youth Work Ireland Member Youth Services

### Canal Communities

#### Regional Youth Service

Bluebell Youth Centre,  
Bluebell Road, Bluebell, Dublin 12  
T: 01 473 8439 / F: 01 473 8440  
E: [ccrys@eircom.net](mailto:ccrys@eircom.net)  
[www.ccrys.org](http://www.ccrys.org)

### Carlow Regional Youth Service

Montgomery House,  
Athy Road, Carlow  
T: 059 913 0476 / F: 059 914 0903  
E: [carlowys@iol.ie](mailto:carlowys@iol.ie)  
[www.carlowys.ie](http://www.carlowys.ie)

### Clare Youth Service

Carmody Street, Ennis, Co. Clare  
T: 065 684 5350 / F: 065 682 9416  
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[www.clareyouthservice.org](http://www.clareyouthservice.org)

### CDYS Youth Work Ireland

Mallow Community Youth Centre  
New Road, Mallow, Cork  
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### Donegal Youth Service

16–18 Port Road, Letterkenny, Co Donegal  
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### FDYS Ltd

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### Youth Work Ireland Galway

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### Kildare Youth Services

Canal Stores, Basin Street,  
Naas, Co. Kildare  
T: 045 897 893 / F: 045 897 966  
E: [reception@kys.ie](mailto:reception@kys.ie)  
[www.kys.ie](http://www.kys.ie)

### Kerry Diocesan Youth Service

Fairhill, Killarney, Co. Kerry  
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### Youth Work Ireland Laois

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### Limerick Youth Service

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### Youth Work Ireland County Longford

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## Youth Work Ireland Louth

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T: 042 933 8323 / F: 042 933 7953  
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## Meath Youth Federation

14 Ludlow Street, Navan, Co Meath  
T: 046 902 2707 / F: 046 907 5239  
E: [myfed@eircom.net](mailto:myfed@eircom.net)  
[www.community.meath.ie](http://www.community.meath.ie)

## Midlands Regional Youth Service

Regional Office, Pump Lane,  
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T: 090 647 7075 / F: 090 647 7076  
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## Youth Work Ireland Monaghan

Youth Information Centre, York Street,  
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T: 042 975 1979 / F: 042 975 1932  
E: [info@ywimonaghan.ie](mailto:info@ywimonaghan.ie)  
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## North Connaught Youth & Community Service

Rockwood Parade, Sligo  
T: 071 914 4150 / F: 071 914 5578  
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## Ossory Youth

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E: [admin@ossoryyouth.com](mailto:admin@ossoryyouth.com)  
[www.ossoryyouth.com](http://www.ossoryyouth.com)

## N.E. Galway

Castle Street, Roscommon  
T: 090 662 5395  
E: [youthinfo@roscommonyouth.ie](mailto:youthinfo@roscommonyouth.ie)  
[www.roscommonyouth.ie](http://www.roscommonyouth.ie)

## Tipperary Regional Youth Service

Regional Office, Croke Street,  
Thurles, Tipperary  
T: 0504 234 26 / F: 0504 238 54  
E: [trysmanager@eircom.net](mailto:trysmanager@eircom.net)  
[www.trys.ie](http://www.trys.ie)

## Waterford & South Tipperary Community Youth Service

Edmund Rice Youth & Community Centre  
Manor Street, Waterford  
T: 051 309 364 / F: 051 309 365  
E: [wrys@iol.ie](mailto:wrys@iol.ie)  
[www.wstcys.ie](http://www.wstcys.ie)

## Youth Work Ireland Cork

Gurrabraher Youth and Community Resource  
Centre  
11b Gurrabraher Road, Cork City  
T: 021 439 9862 / F: 021 439 9204  
E: [admin.youthworkirelandcork@gmail.com](mailto:admin.youthworkirelandcork@gmail.com)  
[www.ywicork.com](http://www.ywicork.com)

## Head Office

### Youth Work Ireland

20 Lower Dominick Street, Dublin 1  
T: 01 858 4500 / F: 01 872 4183  
E: [info@youthworkireland.ie](mailto:info@youthworkireland.ie)  
[www.youthworkireland.ie](http://www.youthworkireland.ie)



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