



## IS YOUR INITIATIVE A SAFE AND RELIABLE PLACE?

## GOOD EXAMPLES

Before, during, and after the social-sportive activity, there is time to talk to one another. Participants with trauma, for example due to war, share their stories. This helps them build a bond with the social-sportive initiator and the other participants. They learn to trust each other.

A social-sportive initiator organises activities with clients from social services. This initiator has a good relationship with the clients and, as a result, may receive information about their health, substance use, or hygiene. This information can be important for the social service provider. If necessary and with the participant's consent, the supervisor shares this information with social services.

An initiative chooses not to register any personal data about participants. This shows its trust in them. "We don't need to know who you are in order for you to participate."

## EXAMPLES OF BARRIERS

Sometimes participants are reluctant to share information about themselves. Remaining anonymous can be important for building trust with participants. However, external partners sometimes require social-sportive initiatives to register their participants, for example, to receive subsidies.

REFLECT ON THESE QUESTIONS.

- How do you ensure that participants trust you?
- How does your initiative handle (mandatory) attendance lists and personal data of participants?
- How can the trust built within your initiative serve as an advantage to other partners?

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS AND IDEAS HERE.

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