

RISK MAPPING AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES



FC BARCELONA



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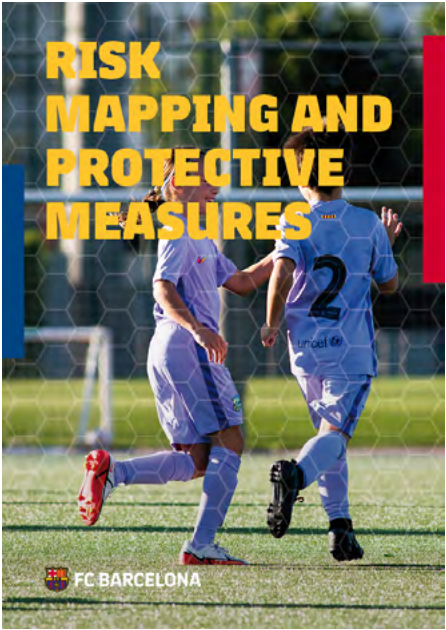
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LEVEL 1 – PHYSICALLY SAFE AND PROTECTIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Activity	Potential risk situation	Degree	Preventive actions
Use of facilities	Accidents or hazardous situations may occur if the facility does not have basic physical safety measures in place.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comply with general safety regulations (construction, water and electricity installations, fire prevention measures, security gates and doors, storage of hazardous products, etc.) to ensure basic physical safety and avoid accidents.• Follow good safety practices for facilities for children and young people: all doors must open from the inside, children and young people must be prevented access to areas that may pose a risk to them (building works, areas with machinery or with heavy movable items, such as gyms, etc.).
Entry and exit of children and young people to and from the center	Risk of children and young people leaving the center by themselves or leaving with people not authorized by their families or legal guardians.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Steps must be taken to ensure that young children leave the center in the company of authorized persons and/or as agreed with their families or legal guardians. This can also apply to older children and young people if the circumstances require it.



Activity	Potential risk situation	Degree	Preventive actions
Showers, personal hygiene, bathrooms and changing rooms	These are areas where there can be the risk of advantage being taken of intimacy to make inappropriate approaches or use coercion to do certain things, either by someone in authority (instructor, coach, etc.), the peer group, or someone from outside the organization. This is also where someone's physical appearance can be made fun of, and photos can be taken or videos filmed.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is forbidden to use mobile phones to take photographs or make videos in these areas.• Children and young people must stay in a group in these areas.• Sports personnel must have their own changing rooms, separate from those of children and young people.• If there are boys and girls, they must have separate changing rooms and bathrooms.• Bathrooms must be accessed exclusively from inside the sports premises, to prevent access by people from outside. If necessary, there can be separate bathrooms for people from outside and for children and young people participating in the activities.• Toilet booths must have an easy-to-use, well-functioning interior lock, to ensure the privacy of each child or young person. They must have doors with an upper or lower opening, so that it is easy to see if there is more than one person, and they must be clean and have toilet paper at all times.• Changing rooms and bathrooms must be well lit and kept at an appropriate temperature.• In the event of an emergency and the need for a child to be accompanied by an adult (an instructor, an educator, etc.), notify a second adult to accompany them and never bolt the door.• In the event that the adult in authority (the instructor, the educator, etc.) needs to enter these areas, they must always announce themselves before they do so and comply with the rules that have previously been agreed with the children and young people (knocking on the door, calling out, respecting the time allowed for them to shower, etc.).• For young children who need to be accompanied by their parental figures or their carers, there must be areas that are separated from other sports practitioners. If this is not possible for reasons of space, the parental figures or carers may not access the changing rooms when there are other sports practitioners using them.• Educate children and young people in the appropriate time management of these areas and specify with them in advance the time they are allowed ("so many minutes to shower", "so many minutes to get dressed").• Mark a boundary between normalization and privacy.



Activity	Potential risk situation	Degree	Preventive actions
Wounds, illness and convalescence	Vulnerability when a child or young person who has to rest or who must receive medical attention or health care to dress a wound or treat illness is left alone.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When it is necessary for a child or young person to go to the nurse's station or medical service, they must always do so in the presence of another child or young person, or two or more adults.• If a child or young person needs to rest, this should be done whenever possible with other children or young people or in the presence of two or more adults in authority.• In physical therapy sessions, the door should be left open whenever there is only one adult with a child or young person.• Rooms must not be locked from the inside.
Transportation and travel	Risk of inappropriate contact with children and young people.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children and young people should not travel in the private vehicles of sports or educational staff: official means of transport must always be used (or the families should be in charge of transport).• If there are cab drivers who take children and young people home, ensure that there is always rotation: that the same cab drivers do not always coincide with the same children and young people.• At no time should a child or young person be left alone with a professional driver (cab driver, bus driver, etc.): there must always be at least two adults or two children or young people.
Rooms and accommodations	Vulnerability when a child or young person is left alone at the rest or overnight area of the facilities. This is a situation that can be used to separate a child or young person from the group, get too close and have inappropriate contact.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children and young people always share a room, preferably with children and young people with whom they have affinity.• In no case should an adult and a child or young person share a room.• Monitor room visits by adults in authority (educators, coaches, etc.). If night watch rounds are made, they should be by two people, always leaving the door open if they enter the rooms.• Children and young people must be clear about where to go and whom to contact if they have any problem at any time, either at night or in rest periods during the day.

Activity	Potential risk situation	Degree	Preventive actions
Interviews in offices and meeting rooms	One-on-one relations in private with children and young people in closed spaces. There is a risk of creating an inappropriate situation.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid holding meetings in offices behind closed doors between a child or young person and a single adult (unless the door has a large pane of glass). Ensure that there is always more than one member of the personnel present (two instructors, two coaches, etc.) when it is necessary to speak or intervene with the door closed (unless the door has a pane of glass that makes it possible to see the people inside) or hold these meetings in the presence of parental figures or guardians.• Never lock offices when they are being used with children and young people.• To the extent possible, monitor the use of an office by means of a documentary record stating the time the office was used and by whom.
Areas where training and educational activities take place	Engaging in bad practices in training (humiliation, psychological violence, etc.). Situations of aggression between children and young people that are not detected by the person in charge (the coach).	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training and educational activities should always be conducted in open spaces or ones that are visible from outside, so that inappropriate situations can be detected. They should preferably be conducted under the supervision of several adults in authority.
Areas for professionals	There is a risk of inappropriate access to confidential information or of lack of necessary coordination between professionals.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The center personnel have professional areas where they can keep documentation (personal data, medical data, records, etc.) securely.• There are areas for coordination between professionals and other people who have contact with children and young people, under appropriate conditions of privacy and security (meeting rooms, offices, etc.).• Each professional or personnel member has their own locker, where they can store their personal property securely.

Activity	Potential risk situation	Degree	Preventive actions
Common areas: dining room and recreational rooms	Time spent in relaxation and informal recreation on the part of children and young people and educational and sports personnel, alternative space where children and young people have more freedom. A risk situation can be triggered by contact that is inappropriate or peer conflict.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is important that educational and sports personnel take turns so as not to leave the area unattended.• Make sure this time is spent in appropriate shared areas (not dark places where it is possible to hide and/or separate children and young people).
School reinforcement classes	The possibility of inappropriate contact in a classroom (closed space without surveillance). Risk arises when a one-on-one class or tutorial is given.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As far as possible avoid conducting reinforcement classes with just one child or young person.• A one-on-one class must never take place behind closed doors.



LEVEL 2 - EMOTIONALLY SAFE AND PROTECTIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Activity	Potential risk situation	Degree	Preventive actions
All	Lack of light not only facilitates accidents due to poor visibility or harmful actions by people who are hidden in the dark, it also transmits a sense of alarm to the developing brain.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All activities should be conducted in appropriate lighting conditions, without dark areas and, if possible, with natural light.• Especially in the evening and at night, transit areas must be well lit, both in sports and educational areas, as well as in the accommodations (corridors, stairs, etc.).• Especially in the evening and at night, the outdoor and access areas to the sports grounds and facilities must be well lit in order to avoid risk situations in the surrounding area. When necessary, this issue should be raised with the relevant public institutions.
Sports grounds and accommodations	The emotional coldness of these areas generates a feeling of insecurity and isolation in the brain of a child or young person.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical environments (sports grounds, common areas, accommodation areas, educational areas, etc.) should convey a sense of warmth so that children and young people can develop fully, through the use of warm décor and materials designed and made by the children and young people themselves (posters, phrases, decorations, etc.).• Signage should be easy to understand for children and young people, using easily recognizable images (e.g., to locate the bathrooms, changing rooms, nurse's station, or Child Safeguarding reference point). There should be signage adapted for functional diversity (different types of disability).
All	Excessively high or low temperatures carry physical health risks (heat stroke or colds, and even cramps or injuries due to being cold), and they also cause emotional distress.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It must be possible to adjust the temperature to avoid problems due to excess heat or cold.

Activity	Potential risk situation	Degree	Preventive actions
Dining rooms and accommodation areas	Treating mealtimes as the mere intake of food and separating them from the social and enjoyment aspect, generates a sense of insecurity in children and young people and can lead to dietary problems for sports practitioners.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mealtimes should be treated as spaces for relationship, in which children and young people can enjoy eating with their friends and persons in authority, and have the opportunity to talk about the day and relax (authority figures should contribute to an atmosphere of well-being and respect).• Eating should be treated as a process for inner connection, in which the child or young person recognizes their appetite and what they like, and eats healthy foods the taste of which they enjoy. For this purpose, it is best to offer varied meals in which each child or young person can choose the most appropriate foods for their diet (intolerances, allergies and other specific diets should be taken into account).• Especially in accommodation areas, it should be possible to prepare a hot meal or heat a pre-prepared dish, especially when trainings take place during mealtimes.
Temporary accommodations	In an unfamiliar environment at night, children and young people can encounter sources of discomfort that can seriously affect them.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rooms should have a variety of bedding so that each child or young person can regulate their temperature, adding or removing blankets as needed to ensure restful sleep.• There are safe places where children and young people can deposit their items that have a financial or sentimental value (wallet, photos).• In hotels, minibars are empty on arrival, thereby avoiding the consumption of stimulants or alcohol, but they can be used to store drinks and foods brought by the children and young people themselves, under the supervision of the authority figures.
Long-stay accommodation	The sense of lack of belonging can affect the psychological development of children and young people.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children and young people must be able to personalize their rooms, choosing bedspreads for their beds and decorating corkboards and shelves with meaningful objects.• Personalization of the shared areas (dining rooms, halls, classrooms, etc.) should be facilitated on a regular basis, especially during celebrations (Christmas, end of term, etc.).• There are items from nature that the children and young people themselves can care for (plants that they can water, animals that they can feed under supervision, etc.).

Activity	Potential risk situation	Degree	Preventive actions
Leisure time in accommodations (short, medium and long term)	The absence of opportunities for relaxation and group relationship, especially during extended stays, has a negative impact on psychological well-being.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children and young people should be allowed time to relax on their own (in their rooms or in the common areas).• Shared group time is encouraged, both in small groups (three friends, or four team mates) and in structured groups of children and young people (by teams, sports, etc.), especially in the open air, in nature, or in shared areas such as lounges, TV rooms and games rooms.• Children and young people are encouraged to keep in contact with their families and friends through safe communication means (telephone, video calls, etc.).





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