

LOOKING AFTER EACH OTHER: GUIDANCE FOR COMMUNITY GROUPS

Noticing When Something Feels Wrong

In any community, we sometimes come across situations that don't feel right. This could be:

- Someone being pressured, manipulated, or treated unfairly.
- A person being excluded or made to feel unwelcome.
- Signs that someone is struggling but doesn't feel able to ask for help.
- A person being harmed, physically, emotionally, or in other ways.
- Someone sharing something difficult with you and not knowing what to do next.

There are many reasons why people might find themselves in difficult situations. It could be due to personal circumstances, the way power works in a group or society, or because they don't have the support they need. It's not always obvious when someone is in a difficult situation, but paying attention and responding with care can help to create safer, more supportive spaces.

What to Do if You See or Hear Something Concerning

If you see something or someone shares something that doesn't feel right, here are some things to keep in mind:

- **Take it seriously:** If you notice something worrying or someone shares a concern, treat it with importance.
- **Listen without judgement:** Let people speak in their own words and avoid rushing to fix things. Sometimes, people just need to be heard. If someone tells you something difficult, check what they want to happen next. Do they want support, action, or just someone to listen?
- **Be thoughtful about sharing information:** If you think someone is at risk, consider whether you need to involve others. If possible, be upfront about this and get

permission from them to share. Be aware that you may have a duty of care to report a concern even if they don't give their consent for this.

- **Check what's possible:** Your group might not have all the answers, and that's okay. Think about whether there are others, inside or outside your community, who can offer support.

Understanding Local Responsibilities

Different countries and communities have their own ways of describing and responding to harm and risk. While the specific terms and legal requirements vary, there are some common themes:

- **Child Protection:** Many places have specific systems, laws, or services designed to protect children from harm, neglect, and abuse. This may be called child protection, child welfare, or the rights of the child.
- **Protection of Vulnerable Adults:** Some countries have specific laws or services aimed at protecting adults who may be at risk due to disability, age, or other circumstances. This might be called safeguarding adults, protection of vulnerable people, or adult social care.
- **Human Rights and Welfare:** In some places, protections for both children and adults are framed within broader legal or social structures, such as human rights protections, violence prevention, or family welfare services.
- **Community-Based:** In many contexts, particularly where formal systems are limited, responsibility for preventing harm often falls on families, communities, and local organisations rather than government agencies.

What Do 'Harm' and 'Risk' Mean?

Harm: This refers to anything that negatively affects a person's physical, emotional, or psychological wellbeing. It can include physical violence, emotional abuse, neglect, exploitation, or other forms of mistreatment.

Risk: This means the possibility that harm could happen. Identifying risk involves noticing situations, behaviours, or dynamics that could lead to harm if not addressed.

Since laws and expectations differ from place to place, it's useful for your group to find out:

- What terminology is used in your country or community?
- Are there legal responsibilities for reporting harm?
- Are there local organisations or networks that offer advice or support?

By understanding the local context, your group can better navigate its responsibilities and ensure that people know where to go for help if they need it.

Setting Your Own Boundaries

Every group has different capacities. It's okay to recognise what you can and can't commit to, but this should always be balanced with any legal responsibilities that may apply in your country or community.

As a group, it is useful to think about:

- **Are there any legal responsibilities?** Some situations may require action beyond what your group can take on. If there are legal requirements to report harm, or if someone is in immediate danger, it's important to know who to contact and what steps to take.
- **What does 'looking out for each other' mean for your group?** What actions are realistic for you?
- **How will you respond?** Who in the group will decide what to do if a concern arises?
- **Who else can help?** Are there people or organisations you can turn to if something is beyond your ability to handle?
- **What's outside your capacity?** When would you need to signpost someone to others who can help?

Looking after each other doesn't mean having all the answers. It means being aware, acting thoughtfully, and making sure that no one is left alone in a difficult situation.