



GREATER MANCHESTER VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY FAITH
AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE SECTOR SURVEY

The Impact on Communities: August 2024's Racist Riots

10GM



A joint venture to
support the local
VCSE sector in
Greater Manchester



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Executive Summary

The racist riots in Greater Manchester in August 2024 have had profound and multifaceted impacts on communities, particularly those from minority backgrounds. Responses gathered from local VCSE organisations reveal a strong sense of vulnerability, emotional distress, and a need for improved support systems. While there have been positive collaborative efforts and a desire for community cohesion, significant challenges persist, including perceived inequalities in treatment of different ethnic groups and inadequate preparedness to handle such incidents.

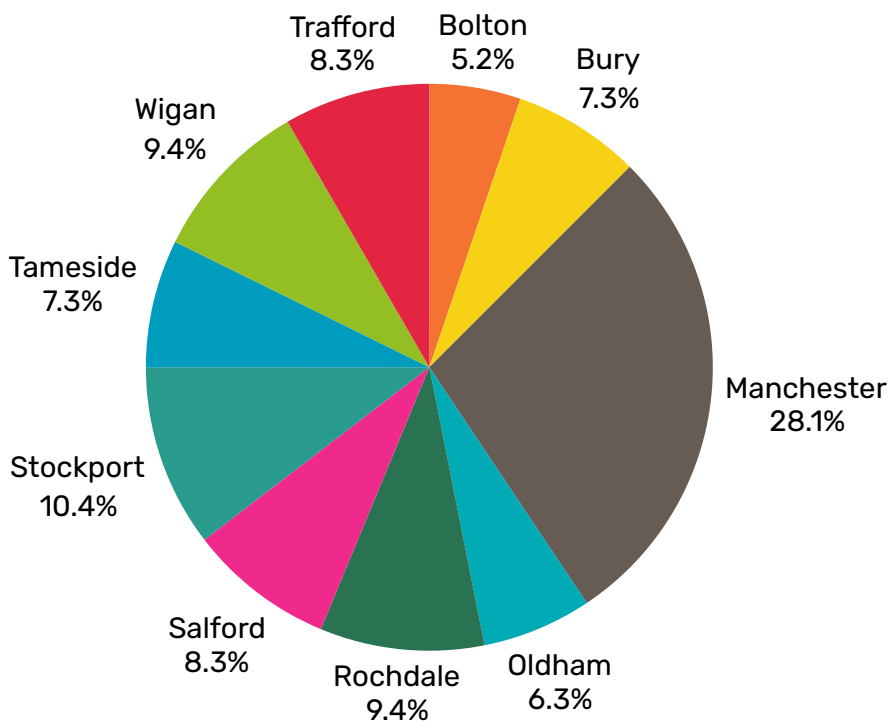
Key themes from the responses include:

- **Emotional and Psychological Impact:** Many service users experienced trauma triggered by the riots, rekindling painful memories from their past experiences of violence and discrimination.
- **Inequality and Discrimination:** Disparities in support for different minority groups were highlighted, particularly contrasting the assistance provided to Ukrainian refugees versus other asylum seekers.
- **Isolation and Lack of Support:** Organisations reported feeling abandoned during the riots, with a need for genuine engagement from authorities rather than merely corporate responses.
- **Need for Proactive Strategies:** There is a call for a strategic approach to address ongoing community tensions, rather than returning to business as usual.
- **Value of Collaboration:** Partnerships among local organisations were crucial in responding to the crisis, demonstrating the importance of collective efforts.
- **Educational Initiatives:** There is a clear need for programs aimed at changing negative narratives and educating communities to foster understanding and tolerance.

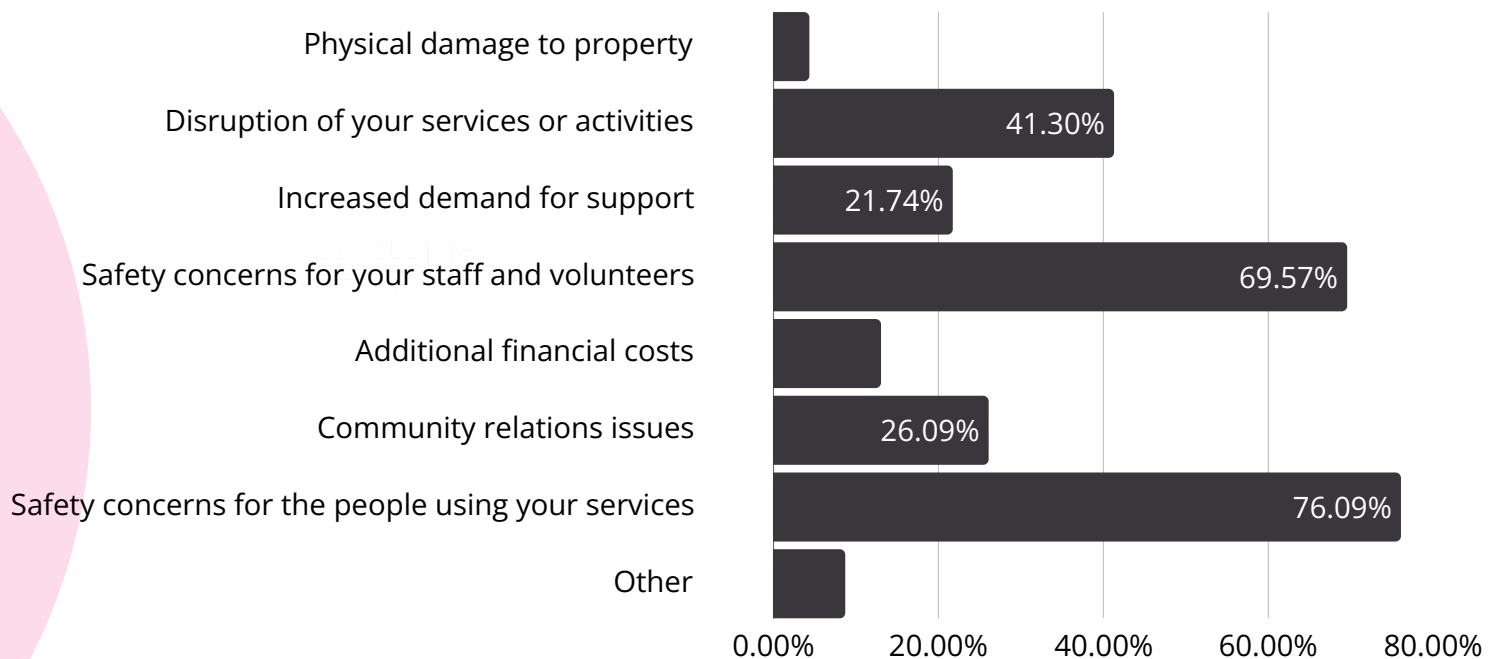
Reach of Responses

51 responses received (between 26th September and 7th October 2024)

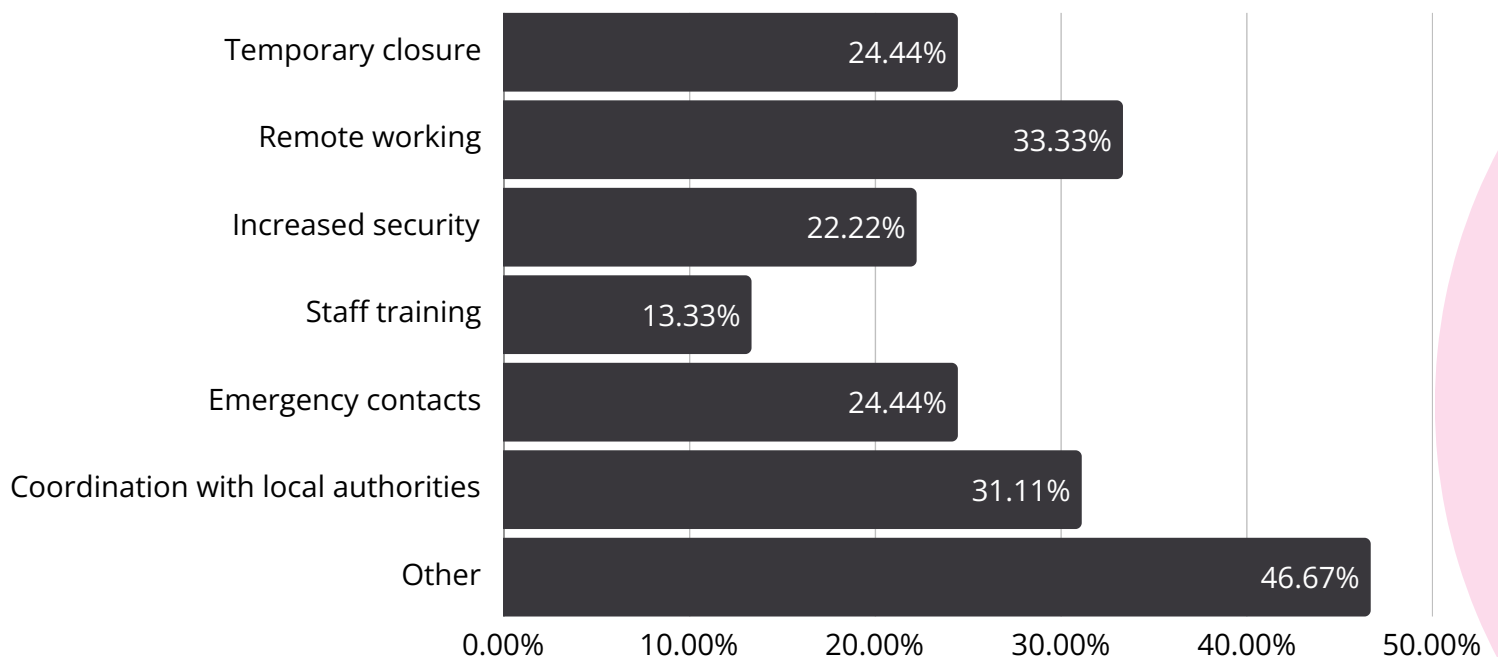
Responses – showing where organisations stated they *operate* (not only where they are based):



What types of challenges did your organisation face during the riots?



What measures did your organisation take to ensure the safety of staff and volunteers?





What was the immediate impact of the racist riots on your organisation?

Fear and Anxiety

- Many respondents reported a pervasive sense of fear, distress, and anxiety among their community members, especially those from refugee and asylum-seeking backgrounds. People were scared to go out, attend sessions, or walk to public places.
- Staff members, particularly those from non-British or Muslim backgrounds, also felt uneasy and distressed during the riots.

Impact on Communities

- Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and Muslims: These communities were the most affected, with many feeling unsafe and choosing to stay indoors. Fear, trauma, and uncertainty were heightened for those already facing socio-economic challenges.
- Muslim Community: Some Muslim respondents felt that Islamophobia was either dismissed or grouped under broader labels like racism, which diluted the specific challenges Muslims faced.
- Discrimination: Several respondents mentioned concerns from people of colour about being attacked simply because they were not white.

Disruption to Services

- Many organisations had to either close down or limit their services due to concerns about safety. Attendance at centres, workshops, and educational sessions dropped significantly as people avoided traveling due to fear of violence.
- Some organisations stopped or reduced providing support to refugees and migrants, especially education and advisory services

Additional points raised

- Staff Reactions: Some staff members asked for time off or requested to be excused from attending work due to family concerns for their safety.
- Confusion in Organisational Response: There was a sense of confusion and lack of preparedness among organisations in how to react to the situation. Some organisations were slow to offer support, particularly to Muslim employees.
- Positive Outcomes: Despite the fear, some organisations continued with planned activities, like a family trip to Morecambe, with no incidents reported.

Safety Concerns for Children and Families

- There were concerns about the safety of children, particularly during summer holidays. Parents were afraid to send their children to clubs, and people were hesitant to participate in planned family trips or events.

Response from Authorities

- Some respondents mentioned that they were reassured by the police and local authorities, which helped calm anxieties. However, many felt uncertain due to false information circulating during the unrest.
- Community leaders, especially from Muslim communities, sought to discourage demonstrations, which was seen positively.

Psychological and Long-Term Effects

- Respondents highlighted the psychological toll on marginalised communities, especially Black Muslims and refugees. The fear, insecurity, and trauma experienced during the riots exacerbated their already vulnerable situations.
- The aftermath of the riots was expected to have lasting effects on trust, mental health, and community cohesion.

Incidents of Vandalism and Racism

- Specific incidents, such as racist graffiti being painted on a local African shop, were reported. The narrative of the riots led to people feeling scared and intimidated.

Among the communities your organisation works with, what impacts did you see? Who was particularly affected?

Respondents reported a widespread sense of fear among the communities they serve, particularly Muslim families, asylum seekers, and refugees. These groups expressed concerns for their personal safety and the safety of their children. Many families chose to stay indoors, with parents advising their children to avoid public spaces.

Older people from Black, Asian, and other minority ethnic backgrounds were particularly impacted. Media coverage of the riots increased their fears, leading to self-imposed restrictions on leaving their homes.

Impact on Specific Communities

- **Muslim Communities:** Fear of Islamophobia was highlighted by multiple respondents, especially for Muslim women wearing traditional clothing, such as hijabs. There was a significant concern over increased racism, and some Muslim community members lost trust in local services and started questioning their sense of belonging within the UK.
- **Asylum Seekers and Refugees:** These communities, particularly those newly relocated or staying in hotels, were significantly impacted. Their fears were heightened by concerns about how their neighbours perceived them, leading to increased anxiety.
- **Older People:** Respondents noted that older people, especially from British Asian communities, were deeply affected. The combination of media exposure and community fears kept many from participating in their usual activities.
- **Families and Children:** The riots created particular distress among young people and families, especially those who felt unsafe allowing their children to travel alone or engage in their typical social routines.

Increased Tensions and Insecurity

- Tensions within communities were exacerbated by the riots, particularly for those already feeling marginalised. Migrant families and immigrant communities faced heightened insecurity, with many questioning their longer-term place within society.
- In areas with low diversity, the riots gave individuals with racist views an opportunity to act, which further strained relationships within the community.

Islamophobia and Racism

- Islamophobia was a prominent concern in the feedback. The riots seemed to encourage racist individuals to express hostility towards Muslim communities. Specific incidents in Wigan were mentioned, where individuals were sentenced for racist activities linked to the unrest following the Southport murders.
- **Frustration and Fear:** Muslim respondents highlighted a sense of growing frustration and fear due to the rise in Islamophobia and racial discrimination.

Disruption to Services

- Several organisations reported service disruptions and closures. Respondents noted that organisations had to limit face-to-face operations, with some shifting to remote working to ensure staff safety. Essential services, including drop-in centres and day centres providing basic needs, saw disruptions as partners reduced staff deployments due to safety concerns.
- **Staff concerns:** Some staff members were too anxious to come into work, prompting changes in shifts and additional security measures.

Precautionary Measures

- Respondents mentioned taking precautionary measures to protect their communities and staff. This included reducing service hours, standing down staff who felt unsafe, and extending shifts for others. Families, particularly those with young people and women, were cautious, avoiding unnecessary travel and social interactions.
- **Positive Community Events:** Despite the tensions, one respondent mentioned the success of the Mela (a cultural festival), which proceeded as planned. This was seen as a positive example of communities coming together in the face of adversity.

What kind of support would have been most helpful to your organisation during the riots?

1. Need for Clear Communication and Guidance

- Many respondents emphasised the importance of clear, consistent, and timely communication during the riots. They wanted daily updates from a single trusted source that included input from both the local authority and the police. This would have helped organisations stay informed about potential threats, the location of protests, and any safety concerns.
- Several respondents mentioned the absence of communication from statutory organisations, such as local councils or neighbourhood workers. This lack of guidance left some organisations to rely on their own networks or take actions independently.
- Some respondents suggested the need for an emergency response plan or task force to provide leadership and coordinate actions across voluntary, community, and social enterprise (VCSE) groups during such incidents.

2. Information Sharing and Updates

- Several respondents expressed frustration about not receiving real-time information, with some stating that they found updates through third parties rather than directly from official sources. A centralized system for sharing information on riots, protests, and safety concerns was requested by multiple respondents.
- They also suggested that specific contact numbers should be provided to share with affected individuals for quick assistance.

3. Safety Measures and Police Presence

- A number of respondents appreciated the police presence and communication from Greater Manchester Police (GMP), which helped some organisations make informed decisions, such as keeping buildings open. Others asked for increased police presence and more safety measures in affected areas.
- Some requested clear safety procedures and leadership from local authorities to help guide their actions and keep people safe, including identifying those most at risk and ensuring their safety.

4. Workforce and Community Support

- Many respondents indicated that they would have appreciated support for staff and service users, particularly in terms of mental health and emotional reassurance. This included workforce support to help employees manage stress, anxiety, and fear during the riots.
- There were calls for practical support, such as providing resources to keep community centres open or ensuring remote check-ins with families and individuals affected by the unrest. Some respondents suggested establishing support networks and increased collaboration to assist vulnerable groups, like refugees and those from minority communities.

5. Financial Support

- A few organisations mentioned the financial strain caused by reduced attendance or disruptions to their regular services. One respondent pointed out that their income dropped as students (predominantly ethnic minorities) were afraid to attend classes for several weeks. Financial support was highlighted as crucial to cover operational costs during such incidents.

6. Preparedness and Emergency Response Planning

- Many responses highlighted a gap in preparedness and suggested the need for better emergency planning. Respondents felt that local resilience forums and task forces should be established during such crises, providing immediate guidance on what actions to take and how to coordinate with other organisations.
- They also stressed the importance of future planning and having action plans in place, both for immediate response and for the longer-term impacts on the community.

7. Community Outreach and Reassurance

- There were suggestions for raising awareness among the community, using platforms like WhatsApp and WeChat to alert and inform people in real-time.
- Some organisations found value in providing practical help and daily reassurance to affected families, ensuring they had consistent contact and a sense of support.

8. Empowerment to Address Issues

- Respondents mentioned the need for resources and training to empower staff to facilitate open conversations about sensitive topics like racism and violence. They wanted to avoid shutting down dialogue but instead enable supportive discussions with the communities they serve.

What lessons did your organisation learn from the experience of the riots?

1. Preparedness and Planning

- Many respondents highlighted the need for better preparation and emergency response plans. They emphasised that organisations should not depend solely on authorities but should have their own internal plans in place for future incidents.
- There was a call for staff training, particularly on how to handle unrest and respond to misinformation. Some respondents noted the value of being more alert and cautious, especially in vulnerable areas, and the importance of planning ahead.
- Several respondents mentioned the importance of continuity planning—similar to pandemic preparations—to address future unrest situations.

2. Communication and Information Sharing

- The role of misinformation was repeatedly mentioned, with respondents acknowledging its effectiveness in creating fear and disrupting normal activities. Some organisations realised the importance of not relying solely on social media for information and emphasised the need for quick, accurate guidance from reliable sources.
- Respondents expressed the value of open communication, not only within their organisations but also across networks of similar groups. Several mentioned sharing information and good practices with others to navigate such situations more effectively.

3. Support for Staff and Clients

- Ensuring the safety and well-being of staff and service users was a common theme. Organisations emphasised the need to provide emotional support and clear guidance, particularly to those most affected by fear or trauma during the riots.
- Some organisations noted the importance of creating safe spaces where everyone felt supported, and a few specifically mentioned trauma-informed approaches that had been helpful.
- Respondents also mentioned the need for better support for Muslim colleagues, especially in addressing Islamophobia, both within the organisation and in the community. They called for zero tolerance policies and more support mechanisms for reporting discriminatory behaviour.

4. Community Unity and Cohesion

- A recurring lesson was the significance of community cohesion and the need to foster unity. Some respondents noted that while there were initial feelings of fear and division, the response to the riots helped to reaffirm the sense of unity within their communities.
- Several organisations learned the importance of bringing people together for peer support and creating environments that emphasize compassion, love, and care, which they felt helped defeat fear.
- However, some organisations noted that perceptions of certain groups, such as young male migrants, remained a challenge, indicating a need for further work on community relations and reducing fear of these groups.

5. Collaboration with External Agencies

- Many respondents realised the importance of maintaining relationships with external organisations, such as other agencies, the police, and local authorities. Collaborating with these groups helped in risk assessment and informed decision-making during the riots.
- A few mentioned that inter-agency collaboration provided reassurance and advice, which was vital in their response. Moving forward, they emphasised the need to strengthen these relationships and engage more with local networks.

6. Resilience and Self-Reliance

- Several organisations learned that self-reliance was critical, especially when official guidance or support was delayed. They realised the value of working independently and being proactive in addressing the needs of their communities.
- Respondents expressed that, despite feeling let down by authorities, the goodwill and support of allies helped them persevere. They were grateful for the unexpected help they received from others, which reinforced the need to maintain strong alliances with community partners.

7. Addressing Racism and Discrimination

- A key lesson for some organisations was the need to tackle racism and Islamophobia head-on. Respondents acknowledged that discrimination was not just an external issue but also something that could occur within their own organisations. They called for better education to stop linking Islam with terrorism and to address negative narratives.
- A few organisations also noted that the riots highlighted the importance of actively promoting anti-racism, ensuring zero tolerance policies, and addressing discriminatory attitudes within the workforce.

8. Gratitude and Positive Reflection

- Despite the negative circumstances, some organisations reflected positively on the experience. They found that the crisis united their teams and communities, reaffirming their commitment to diversity and inclusivity. They also noted the resilience of their communities and felt encouraged by the support they received.

What actions are you involved in taking to manage continuing impacts or tensions?

1. Community Engagement and Cohesion

- Many organisations are focused on building and maintaining community cohesion by working with local partnerships to unite individuals from diverse backgrounds. This includes supporting positive educational initiatives aimed at young people and creating spaces for dialogue and understanding.
- Respondents mentioned involvement in community forums and events, such as meetings with other providers and participation in peace vigils, to promote solidarity and support for marginalised communities.

2. Proactive Communication and Information Sharing

- There is a strong emphasis on keeping up to date with local developments, particularly regarding the activities of far-right groups. Organisations are committed to sharing relevant information with service users, enabling them to make informed decisions about their safety and movements within the community.
- Regular communication with other agencies and participation in consultation meetings have been noted as essential for strategic planning and community awareness.

3. Education and Training

- Respondents highlighted the importance of educating staff and community members about diversity and inclusion. This includes training sessions to actively challenge racism and facilitate discussions about unacceptable behaviour, particularly within youth organisations.
- Many organisations are committed to addressing parental prejudice through educational efforts, focusing on fostering respect and understanding among children.

4. Monitoring and Response Strategies

- Organisations are reviewing and updating their procedures for addressing incidents of racism and are actively involved in identifying potential social media threats or troublemakers. This includes establishing new risk assessments and emergency planning processes to ensure readiness in case of future unrest.
- Debriefing sessions with partners and continuous support for service users are also mentioned as critical actions to manage ongoing tensions.

5. Building Alliances and Networking

- Strengthening networks and alliances with other organisations and stakeholders is a common strategy. Many respondents are proactively engaging with decision-makers and local authorities to foster positive relationships and improve community relations.
- Organisations are focusing on collaborative efforts to support immigrants and asylum seekers, aiming to increase understanding and cooperation among community members.

6. Support and Counselling

- Several organisations are providing reassurances and talking therapies to help individuals cope with the impacts of the riots. Ongoing pastoral support and encouraging engagement with local hate strategies were also mentioned as crucial components of their response.

Some respondents noted that there are currently no significant tensions in their areas or that they feel Manchester is not as affected as other regions. This perspective influenced their approach to managing impacts, with some expressing a sense of relative normalcy. Alongside this is an acknowledgment that while the immediate response to the riots might be subsiding, continuous vigilance and adaptation to new challenges remain essential. Some respondents expressed concern that attention to the issue might wane, advocating for ongoing efforts rather than merely “ticking the box” on community issues.

Are there any key dates/events that you are concerned have potential to escalate community tensions?

The majority of responses stated that there are no specific key dates or events that they are concerned about regarding potential community tensions.

Some other points noted in the responses:

- Some respondents mentioned cultural and religious dates, such as Black History Month and Eid, which may have implications for community dynamics. However, there was no consensus on these events as clear triggers for tension.
- Respondents noted that certain historical dates, such as Saint George's Day and VE Day, can lead to increased community tensions due to the political narratives surrounding them. There is an acknowledgment that these events often evoke strong feelings, especially in the context of national identity and multicultural participation.
- There was a concern about major political events that can incite prejudice and hatred, as well as negative news coverage of serious issues. This suggests that political rhetoric and media representation can significantly influence community sentiments.
- Some responses emphasised that tensions are not confined to specific dates but are part of a broader, ongoing concern. Global events, such as conflicts in Lebanon, and local issues involving the asylum-seeking community were noted as potential sources of tension, reflecting how international events can resonate at a local level.
- A respondent highlighted the role of disinformation, particularly how false narratives can escalate tensions within communities. The mention of the situation following the Southport incident indicates that misinformation can rapidly alter community dynamics.

What are the continuing impacts likely to be? (For example, health, welfare, community cohesion and safety, employment and business, education, finances.)"

- **Safety and Perception of Safety:** Respondents highlighted concerns about safety and a general perception of safety within the community. This includes fears that people might be less confident to go out, particularly in the evening, potentially leading to reduced community engagement.
- **Mental Health Impact:** There were significant mentions of mental health issues, including increased anxiety, depression, PTSD, and distress among affected individuals and communities. This is particularly concerning for asylum seekers and those living near areas of unrest.
- **Community Cohesion:** This emerged as a recurring theme, with many respondents noting the importance of maintaining and rebuilding trust between different community groups. Some emphasised the need for initiatives that promote unity and support among diverse populations.
- **Welfare and Financial Strain:** Many respondents pointed out the financial impacts of the riots, particularly for marginalised communities who are already reliant on charitable support. Reports of racism experienced at job centres and food banks illustrate the barriers to accessing essential services.
- **Distrust in Authorities:** A notable concern is the distrust of statutory organisations and politicians, which has been exacerbated by perceived bias in media reporting. This lack of trust can hinder cooperation and support between communities and official entities.
- **Increased Vigilance and Hypervigilance:** Respondents mentioned a state of hypervigilance within communities, leading to a heightened awareness of potential threats or incidents. This ongoing alertness can contribute to mental strain and fear.

- **Impact on Employment and Opportunities:** The riots have highlighted a lack of opportunities for progression and higher-paid positions, particularly for marginalised groups. Respondents highlighted the need to address systemic disparities in employment.
- **Ongoing Tensions and Divisions:** Many expressed concerns about continuing tensions between communities, emphasizing that underlying issues need to be addressed to foster long-term peace and unity.
- **Political Rhetoric and Its Effects:** Respondents noted the negative impact of political rhetoric surrounding immigration and asylum-seeking communities, suggesting that such discourse can fuel community division and prejudice.
- **Plans for Future Cohesion:** There is a call for proactive measures to promote tolerance and cohesion within the community. This includes the development of strategies and programs aimed at fostering understanding and collaboration among different groups.

What steps would you like to see taken to support 'recovery' (i.e., improved safety and wellbeing for people affected by hate, directly or indirectly)?

Work with communities

- **Community Cohesion and Events:** Respondents emphasised the need for community events and gatherings to foster community cohesion. Suggestions included multicultural festivals, well-being events, and cultural celebrations to bring diverse groups together and promote understanding.
- **Direct Engagement with Affected Communities:** There was a strong emphasis on including individuals with lived experience in decision-making processes related to recovery efforts. This engagement should extend beyond recovery plans to ensure ongoing representation and support for marginalised voices.
- **Safety and Security Measures:** Safety was highlighted as a paramount concern. Respondents suggested that individuals should feel secure reporting incidents of hostility, with assurance that their concerns would be taken seriously and acted upon. There were also calls for improved security measures around locations housing asylum seekers and monitoring of social media to prevent hate speech.
- **Open Dialogue and Education:** Many respondents expressed the importance of fostering open dialogue among community members and educating individuals about different cultures and faiths. Creating spaces for positive conversations about Islamophobia and its impacts was seen as vital for building trust and understanding.

Service provision

- **Enhanced Support Services:** There is a strong call for improved provision of support services, particularly for those working outside the public sector. This includes better funding and resources for mental health services, youth work, and community development, as well as training for organisations on how to respond to civil unrest.
- **Counselling and Mental Health Support:** The need for counselling and mental health support was frequently mentioned, with many advocating for trauma-informed practices to help those affected by the riots. Accessible talking therapies and trauma healing services were suggested to support emotional recovery.
- **Support for Vulnerable Groups:** Specific attention was given to the need for additional support for minority groups, including asylum seekers and refugees. Initiatives that create opportunities for these communities to engage with the wider population were encouraged.



Strategic relationships

- **Political and Institutional Accountability:** Respondents called for a robust response from local authorities to tackle discrimination and marginalization. This includes clear actions against hate crimes and a commitment to zero tolerance toward Islamophobia, as well as more effective law enforcement.
- **Building Trust and Relationships:** Several respondents highlighted the need to build better relationships with local organisations and faith groups, particularly mosques, to promote solidarity and understanding across communities.
- **Resource Allocation and Strategic Investment:** Respondents advocated for strategic investment in deprived areas and resource allocation that focuses on community needs. This includes funding for initiatives that promote community engagement and safety.

Is there anything else you would like to share about your organisation's experience during the August 2023 racist riots?

- **Inadequate Preparedness:** Several respondents noted that their organisations were not fully equipped to handle the riots, indicating a lack of preparedness for such incidents. There was a sense of vulnerability and uncertainty among staff and service users.
- **Emotional Impact on Service Users:** For many organisations, the riots triggered painful memories for service users who had previously fled violence in their home countries. This led to feelings of insecurity and doubt about their decision to seek refuge in England, highlighting the emotional toll of the events.
- **Inequality and Discrimination:** Respondents pointed out perceived inequalities in how different minority groups are treated, particularly contrasting the support offered to Ukrainian refugees with that for individuals from other countries. This discrepancy raised concerns about systemic discrimination and unfair policies.
- **Feeling of Isolation:** There was a strong sentiment of feeling abandoned or isolated during the riots, with some respondents expressing disappointment at the lack of supportive messages from those in power. They emphasised the need for genuine engagement rather than corporate responses.
- **Need for Proactive Strategies:** Some respondents expressed frustration at a return to "business as usual" after the riots, calling for strategies to address the ongoing community issues and hatred. They stressed the importance of not waiting for another crisis to engage with community organisations.
- **Support and Collaboration:** Positive experiences were shared regarding support from organisations like the Lloyds Bank Foundation and Local Infrastructure Organisations, highlighting the value of collaboration and peer support in times of crisis. This underscored the importance of partnerships in addressing community needs.
- **Change in Narrative and Education:** Respondents emphasised the need to change the negative narrative surrounding certain communities, particularly Muslim communities. There was a call for more education to combat racism and to foster understanding and respect among different groups.
- **Resource Challenges:** Many organisations faced challenges in gathering information and guidance during the crisis. There was a desire for clearer communication and support structures to navigate such situations effectively.
- **Ongoing Concerns:** Some respondents expressed that their organisations are still dealing with the aftermath of the riots, suggesting that the impacts are long-lasting and require sustained attention and action.

Recommendations for Recovery

The responses reflect a consensus on the need for comprehensive, community-focused recovery strategies that address both immediate safety concerns and long-term cohesion. There is a strong call for enhanced support services, open dialogue, and active participation from affected communities in shaping recovery efforts, underscoring the importance of trust and collaboration in overcoming the impacts of the riots.

1. **Develop a Comprehensive Preparedness Plan:** Conduct a thorough assessment of the current readiness of local VCSE organisations to respond to future incidents. This plan should include training for staff and volunteers in trauma-informed care, conflict resolution, and community engagement.
2. **Enhance Support Systems:** Create robust support services for individuals affected by hate incidents, including mental health services and counselling. Ensure that these resources are accessible to all community members, particularly those from marginalised groups.
3. **Foster Community Cohesion:** Organize regular community events that promote dialogue and understanding among diverse groups. Initiatives could include multicultural festivals, workshops, and joint community service projects to foster relationships and build trust.
4. **Address Inequality in Support:** Ensure that all minority groups receive equitable support and resources, particularly during crises. Establish policies that guarantee fair treatment and address systemic biases in funding and resource allocation.
5. **Strengthen Communication and Information Sharing:** Develop clear communication channels between local authorities and VCSE organisations. Provide real-time updates during emergencies and ensure that community members are informed about available resources and support.
6. **Implement Educational Programs:** Launch educational initiatives aimed at dispelling myths and fostering tolerance within communities. These programs should target schools, workplaces, and community centres, promoting awareness of the impacts of racism and the importance of diversity.
7. **Engage Civic Leaders and Authorities:** Mobilize local leaders to publicly denounce hate and promote solidarity. Encourage collaborative efforts to develop a clear anti-racism stance and ensure that it is reflected in public policy and community practices.
8. **Establish Feedback Mechanisms:** Create forums for community members to share their experiences and feedback regarding safety, support services, and recovery efforts. This will help identify ongoing concerns and inform future initiatives.
9. **Monitor and Evaluate Progress:** Set clear metrics for success in recovery efforts and regularly assess the effectiveness of implemented strategies. This should include feedback from affected communities to ensure that their needs are being met.



For more information about the contents of this report, please contact 10GM.

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