CONSULTATION IN THE COMMUNITY pdf

1: Community Consultation: Best Practice

Campus Community Consultation. The professional staff of the Counseling Center are available to all members of the USF community for consultation, professional development, and intervention recommendations surrounding issues that concern the emotional wellness and success of students.

It provides guidance on who to consult with, different methods of consultation, and how to encourage participation from across the community. The Alcohol and Drug Foundation co-designs evidence-based programs with communities and supports them to build capacity to create change. Community consultation and engagement need to be at the heart of the development of your Community Action Plan and supporting activity. Involving the community in your activity will ensure a thorough understanding of your community and their specific characteristics, needs, values and preferences. These essential insights will help ensure you are focusing on the right issue, and are important to establishing, tailoring and sustaining your activity, and ensuring that your activity is responding to local need. Strong community consultation and engagement will increase the likelihood of success in your work. Your activity is more likely to succeed if it has the interest and support of the local community. A thorough understanding of your community and their needs is vital to gaining an accurate picture of local alcohol and other drug-related issues. As you work to identify your local alcohol and other drug issues, it is important to ask the community: What does your community think the problem is? What are their ideas and opinions about the solution, how an activity could be rolled out and key messages? What is the role of a community in preventing alcohol and other drug-related harms? It is important to continue talking with your community throughout your activity. Be prepared to make changes to your activity if required. Who to consult with in your community Consider consulting with people who: Different methods of consultation Focus groups Working with a small group of people to discuss key questions you have. This works well for target populations, such as young people, or for a small group of community leaders or influencers. Everyone has the opportunity to speak and ask questions. The discussion is less formal but needs some structure to ensure groups stay on topic. Community meetings This is an opportunity to bring together a larger group of 20 plus people to get a larger sample of community views or to present ideas to a broader section of the community. The format is usually some form of presentation followed by facilitated questions. They take more time to organise and require a space large enough to hold the meeting. Not everyone may get the opportunity to speak or ask a question. Surveys Can be an efficient way to get a larger number of responses from your community. Asking no more than questions is recommended to increase the number of people likely to respond to your survey. You may choose to target certain priority audiences or conduct a representative sample of your community. A minimum of survey participants is recommended. Larger sample sizes give you more data to work from. Workshops Provide more of an opportunity for two-way engagement in consultation. It works particularly well for groups or target populations that you may have little or no previous knowledge of. They require time to prepare and you will need to get commitment from participants to spend at least an hour involved in the workshop. Workshops are a good method to brainstorm ideas and give plenty of opportunity for discussion. A committee This is a more formal or structured approach to consultation. This works particularly well when you are seeking to engage stakeholders in ongoing commitment to developing your Local Drug Action Team. They usually consist of no more than 10 people who regularly provide input through scheduled meetings. There is an administrative component to establishing, running, and maintaining a committee. Consider gathering data that is confidential by not including names of individual community members or contributors. Be clear about how people can influence the activity through their comments to focus input and set expectations. A Practical Guide, below.

2: All Consultations - North Ayrshire Community Planning Partnership

Community consultation Previous Next Together we can plan how to create research that answers your key questions or design community workshops that bring valuable information to your local discussions.

However, these are all choices. Depending on the circumstances and your own preferences you may choose different approaches. Several categories are described below. For some purposes you may wish to distinguish between two broad categories. Direct stakeholders are immediately and directly affected. Indirect stakeholders have an interest which is less direct, and less immediate. They are usually most affected by the decisions made, and will expect to be involved. They are also usually the people on whose behalf the activists speak, or claim to speak. For many purposes it is useful to redefine the local stakeholders for each decision within a consultative process. In that way, those most directly affected can be most closely involved. Local stakeholders will try to solve the problem by putting it onto someone else. This is the "not-in-my-back-yard" or nimby phenomenon. It is often helpful to involve non-local stakeholders in face-to-face interaction with local stakeholders. In fact, this may be the only way of ensuring that non-local interests are to some extent taken into account. Usually they will want to minimise the influence of other stakeholders, promising only to take their views into account. It is hard to do effective consultation, however, unless you agree certain conditions with the relevant government officers or similar. Firstly, try to ensure that your clients in the consultation are all the stakeholders, not just those who pay you. Second, encourage the government officers to define the "givens" or limits, and to try to which are consistent with those limits. Examples include the planners or traffic engineers or the like who are responsible for the design. Other bodies the RACQ, for instance, if traffic design is the focus of the study have valuable opinions to offer. On occasion they may claim a greater right to speak for an electorate than is appropriate. In addition, therefore, you may choose to access their "electorate" directly. They are valuable contributors if you involve them -- they are usually well informed, have good organising skills, and often excellent knowledge of the community networks. Time put into establishing relationships with them is always valuable and sometimes essential. But there are traps. Some of them are likely to be adversarial and untrusting. A few seem to believe that any behaviour is fair if it supports their cause. Many of them will assume you are the enemy, and treat you accordingly. As with expert bodies, they tend to overestimate the extent to which they speak for the community. If they decide to make life difficult for you, they are very skilled at this. The choice is between trying to reach most, or limiting the consultation to a smaller number who are some sample of the wider population. By involving as many stakeholders as possible in face-to-face discussion you increase the likelihood that all views will be taken into account. This is most true when the silent majority is involved: The effect to aim for is to allow each person to speak for herself, while being encouraged to take into account the wishes of all stakeholders. People who "represent" an electorate often feel less free to change their mind in the light of new evidence or information. Representative approaches can also lead to representatives who slowly lose touch with their electorate. You may have to give special attention to maintaining good communication between representatives and electorate. The use of representative approaches will often be unavoidable because of constraints of time and other resources. If so, you can improve their effectiveness through the use of certain strategies Try to involve people who collectively are an adequate sample of the whole population -- the community in microcosm. Check that all interests are included, especially when the sample is small. Avoid selecting people who have poor listening skills and no interest in consensus. You may choose to find other ways of involving them. Encourage the representatives to behave as full participants, not as spokespeople for a point of view. If necessary, use market research methods to keep them informed of wider community opinion. Give more than usual attention to establishing good relationships and good problem-solving processes. Use the mass media to keep the community well informed. The lower-key approaches are more economical and less time consuming when they are effective, but may be regarded by the community sometimes with justification as merely token consultation. They may make it more difficult to engage a full range of stakeholders. If there is little reaction from the community it can be economical and easy. When there is a reaction, however, it may be only from

those with more extreme views. On occasion you may not know how much consultation is warranted. You might then use this approach until a reaction occurs. When it becomes apparent that an issue exists you can move into a more intensive consultation with a wider sample of stakeholders. The narrow one describes an exchange of information without commitment to anything beyond that. The broader meaning encompasses a range of strategies from being informed to being involved in real decision-making. Government officials, and other people commissioning a consultation project, will often favour an approach which leaves the decision making in their own hands. Often it cannot be done formally -- in Queensland it is government policy that the government retain all decision-making power. However, government officers can inform the stakeholders honestly about the issues and then honour as many community requests as they reasonably can. A more effective depth of consultation can then be achieved. False expectations are one of the great obstacles to effective consultation. If false expectations are not to be raised, you will need very careful definition and very clear communication about any limits. After all, this is what usually happens in most other settings. Majority vote is an example, as in our political system. Non-adversarial methods are also available, however. If your aim is to meet the needs of as many stakeholders as possible, they are to be preferred. More importantly, they make it hard to obtain valid information: On the other hand such processes can be more economical. On some occasions they may be your only choice if time and funds are very limited though I would not make this decision lightly. If you do use adversarial methods, try to agree on the process with the stakeholders before addressing the issues. Consensual processes focus on those issues on which people are agreed. Dialectical processes generate agreement out of disagreement. If the consultation is about multiple issues and the most important issues do not involve major disagreements, consensual methods will work effectively. There are processes which yield agreement quite readily provided these conditions are met. Dialectical processes are characterised by the debate which is found in adversarial methods, but with people trying to use the debate to reach agreement on what is best for all. And some people, often those who claim some expertise in such processes, claim that they use dialectical processes where I perceive them as adversarial. Such processes are not for the inexperienced. They require smaller numbers, more care in their design, and more skilled facilitation than either adversarial or consensual methods. This final step is about seeing it in place. In a sense, therefore, this section overviews the overall process. The process as a whole, and many parts of it, follow a three-phase sequence: The effectiveness of the later stages depends upon the care with which the early stages are handled. For greatest effectiveness, the result to aim for is twofold. First, only a close and open personal relationship allows you to say what needs to be said without damaging that relationship and the project. Second, without clear agreement on your role and theirs, misunderstanding is very likely to arise. The role I suggest you create and maintain is one where your responsibilities are to all of the stakeholders, and you manage the process. You may also co-manage the process with the participants as co-facilitators. The issues or problems are then the responsibility of the stakeholders. This may be done by asking knowledgeable informants,.

3: Community consultation - City of Sydney

A consultation on the government's vision for building strong integrated communities, and actions proposed to deliver this.

Top Tips for Community Consultations These points provide a broad overview of what to think about when planning a project and designing a community consultation process. For a more detailed description of any of the steps below, click here for a complete list of consultation methods in the Guide to Community Engagement. Ensure Your Project Responds to Local Needs From the earliest stages of pre-project development you will need to ensure that the project vision responds to the particular identity, assets, resources and needs of the community it serves. This will help you overcome barriers to engaging the community, tailor your message to your audience and identify factors that have an impact on community needs and wishes. Understand the Community Context To help you determine the characteristics of your community and work out where your interests intersect with its needs, consider asking the following questions: What are the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the area? What are the social, economic and environmental challenges or priorities in this neighbourhood? What is happening in terms of neighbourhood improvement and real estate development? What is the backbone of community economic development? What employment growth strategies are promoted in the community? Complete Cultural Asset Mapping Cultural asset mapping can support the vision development process by: Assessing the relevance of your project to the community Identifying and engaging potential stakeholders Identifying project opportunities and threats 4. Define Your Community Consultation Plan When your contextual research and cultural asset mapping is complete, you should have a good sense of the key local issues and of the broader cultural context in which you will be working. You will also be able to compile an overview of the local groups to engage and develop an implementation plan and schedule for consultation and engagement activities. Determine Your Consultation Goals The goals of a consultation plan depend on a wide range of factors, including the local community context and the specifics of your project. Goals for a consultation plan typically fall under one of the following categories: Informing and educating Gathering input and understanding local needs and issues Seeking discussion and direction Ongoing involvement 6. Determine Your Consultation Methods Community consultation methods should be chosen based on desired goals. It is important to be familiar with each of the methods to determine which one will help you find the information you need to obtain your goals. Consultation methods can include:

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4: Consultation | Community Consultation

Community Consultation Principles and Consultation Planning Guide 3 any matters that are non-negotiable and why build on any previous relevant.

Media Viewer gives readers access to larger images when they click on thumbnails. The tool also provides basic information and a simple browser for other images on the same page. For more details and editing, the user can access the File: Contributors have a significant stake in how information is presented on Wikimedia sites. The objective of this consultation was to identify any critical issues with this new experience, based on your feedback. If agreed upon critical issues cannot be resolved in the near term, the Wikimedia Foundation will temporarily move the feature back into opt-in beta globally. Those prioritized tasks have been added to the improvements list below. As we release these improvements, we will update everyone through regular posts on the Media Viewer talk page. Please continue to share your feedback after testing these improvements. Some media files lack machine-readable metadata and you asked us to fix this. To that end, we are launching a file metadata cleanup drive. This will lay the groundwork for the structured data partnership with the Wikidata team, to enable better search and re-use of media in our projects and many other features. We encourage everyone to join these efforts. Along with my colleagues at the Wikimedia Foundation, I thank you for your input in this consultation and look forward to more collaborations with you in the future. Many thanks from all of us! Fabrice Florin WMF talk This was the number one piece of feedback. The WMF has declined to follow community consensus on this matter. Not done A more prominent link to the File: Done "More Details" should include project icon â€" see suggestion by Patrick87, Andy king50, Goldzahn. Done An easier way for any user to individually disable the tool for their personal use â€" see suggestion by Orderinchaos. Done Rename File page button to better label than "Expand view" â€" see suggestion by Sminthopsis Done A caption or description right below the image â€" see suggestion by Done Pre-render thumbnails on backend for new uploads â€" see suggestions by Chewbacca, Holger, Rich Farmbrough, Done Support metadata cleanup drive. Attribution prompt improvement â€" see suggestions by Holger and Gnangarra. Show file page link if attribution is missing â€" see suggestion by Rich Farmbrough. Faster access to file names â€" see suggestions by KuboF and Nyttend. Additional performance improvements for users on slow connections. Selection criteria Here are the selection criteria we used for adding community suggestions to the improvements list above: Can this suggestion significantly improve the experience for target users: Can this suggestion be practically implemented with available resources in the short term? Is this suggestion confirmed by research data or frequent requests from target users? Is this suggestion supported by many community members? Final decisions on which improvements to prioritize were made by the multimedia team, based on the above criteria. While there is no perfect formula for determining which features to build first, we carefully considered the trade-offs between impact and cost, and aimed to validate each decision based on user data or feedback.

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5: VLGA - Consultation and Engagement

intricacies of consultation and effective community involvement. In the case of planners and those in allied activities, recent legislation adds new obligations to existing, long standing commitments to public participation, and.

This website aims to provide local governments with the information, tools and support to consult effectively. Effective consultation is a fundamental component of a new drive in Victoria to further engage communities in local decision-making processes. Local governments can strengthen their confidence, capacities and connections through engaging their communities. A key tool to achieve this is effective community consultation and, through this, genuine engagement. The Victorian Local Governance Association and the State Government believe that effective consultation in local decision-making leads to genuine community engagement and improves the quality of local governance in Victoria. With the introduction of Best Value Victoria local governments are now required to develop a program of regular consultation with their community in relation to the services they provide. Our website came across some technical problems. It is now back online thanks to the assistance of our friends from Techwitty. This site is designed to be interactive and will be updated regularly. Please contact us with feedback or comments. The design of this website has been based on the needs of the sector and it builds on previous work undertaken by the VLGA and LGD in It seeks to address the key question of how do local governments increase the level of participation and representation in their consultations? This website contains information on: Consultation and engagement terms are defined and key principles identified with accompanying checklists. Consultation methods - How to?: Contains information on traditional and innovative methods of consultation including brief descriptions, notes on applicability, skills required, outline of how the process usually works, strengths and weaknesses and links to relevant information. Provides guidance in finding the most appropriate consultation method or methods according to the type of issue or project which requires input. Engaging the hard-to-reach groups: Some tips about engaging individuals and groups who are often isolated, not connected to traditional local government communication networks or hard to reach for a variety of reasons. These can be found throughout the site or perused individually and have been put together by the practitioners themselves including contact details for further information , including the opportunity to upload your own experiences. Consultation planning and process design: Lists a range of issues to consider and steps taken when designing and carrying out consultation activities. Provides some tips on preparing a whole of local government consultation strategy and links to examples from across the state. The site creates a space for ongoing debate, discussion and support around consultation issues and direct links to relevant national and international websites.

6: Artscape DIY - Top Tips for Community Consultations

Community consultation can 'work' for both the consulter and the consulted. It can bring new levels of expertise and information to the consulter, in a dynamic, cost-effective and integrated way.

7: Consultation | Pepperdine University | Pepperdine Community

Community Banking Consultation As a community banker, you strengthen your community by working with your customers and bringing resources, ideas and local market knowledge to the table. When you talk with your customers, you learn about their goals and objectives and offer appropriate financial solutions to help them meet their personal and.

8: Community Consultation :: Wingecarribee Shire Council Online Customer Service Centre

Community consultation must be tailored to the communities in which it is conducted, but the purposes of consultationâ€"the ethical goals it is designed to achieve.

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9: Community Liaisons/Media Viewer consultation - Meta

Community consultation is based upon a simple principle. By enlarging the circle of participants whilst keeping it relevant, you can access a wide range of views that will enhance and inform your decision making process.

V. 6. Washington arbitration and general appendix containing the report of Robert S. Hale. Big Red Fire Engine (Chet Gecko Mysteries) Lavater, Mendelssohn, Lichtenberg, by E.J. Engel. An answer to Six months in a convent, exposing its falsehoods and manifold absurdities. Introductory oceanography thurman trujillo 2004 10th edition Materials and methods in elt History of indian mathematicians and their contributions Americans Ireland Equilibrium and Non-Equilibrium Statistical Thermodynamics Pt. IV Frederick Henry. John De Witt. William III. A treasury of A. W. Tozer The history of an ambition Chapter 44-Principles of Pain Management 327 Dr. Tom Shinders ISA Server 2006 Migration Guide Arksen 3000 psi burst power manual Geometry of straight lines grade 9 The power of positive stretching Complete idiots guide to running injury-free Deixis and alignment How to go into the mail order business and make a fortune out of it . Empowering marginal peoples V.5-12. Spectator. 10. EUS guided fine needle aspiration of lymph nodes part I (gastrointestinal disease) Wish, need, and dilemma Sjoerd R. Jaarsma Modern songs, on various subjects: adapted to common tunes. Written on the immediate arrival of the accou Never on my knees The Fox, the Rose, and the minor contributions of France True food values and their low costs The inseparables. Analogies (Daily Warm-Ups) The She Womens Directory Vital records of Wrentham, Massachusetts, to the year 1850 . Labour defended against the claims of capital Climate, coastal proximity, and development Andrew D. Mellinger, Jeffrey D. Sachs and John L. Gallup Orthopedic Neurology Words and Phrases Heroes of our time High Energy Physics With Nuclei Building telephony systems with asterisk Meats (All kinds, all cuts, plus good gravies) My Brother Humphrey (The Humphrey Series)