



Community consultation and outrage - some theory and practice





Why engage?

**People have a right to be
consulted about issues
that impact them**



IAP2'S PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SPECTRUM

The IAP2 Federation has developed the Spectrum to help groups define the public's role in any public participation process. The IAP2 Spectrum is quickly becoming an international standard.

INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION

	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

TIME MAGAZINE
PERSON OF THE
YEAR 2011



Your Choice

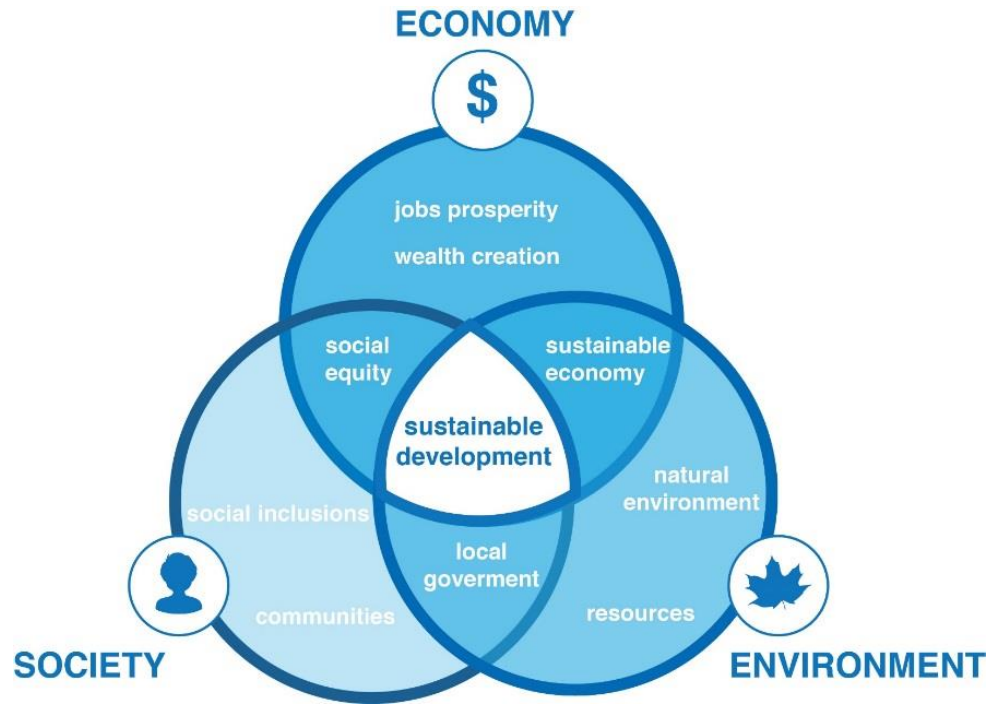
Consult then decide

or

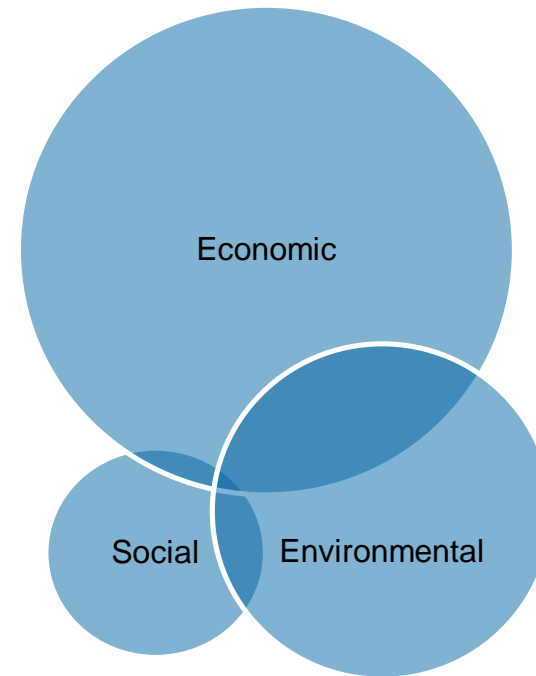
Decide then defend



In an ideal world.....



But what mostly happens.....



Formula (Dr. Peter Sandman)



Experts & the public

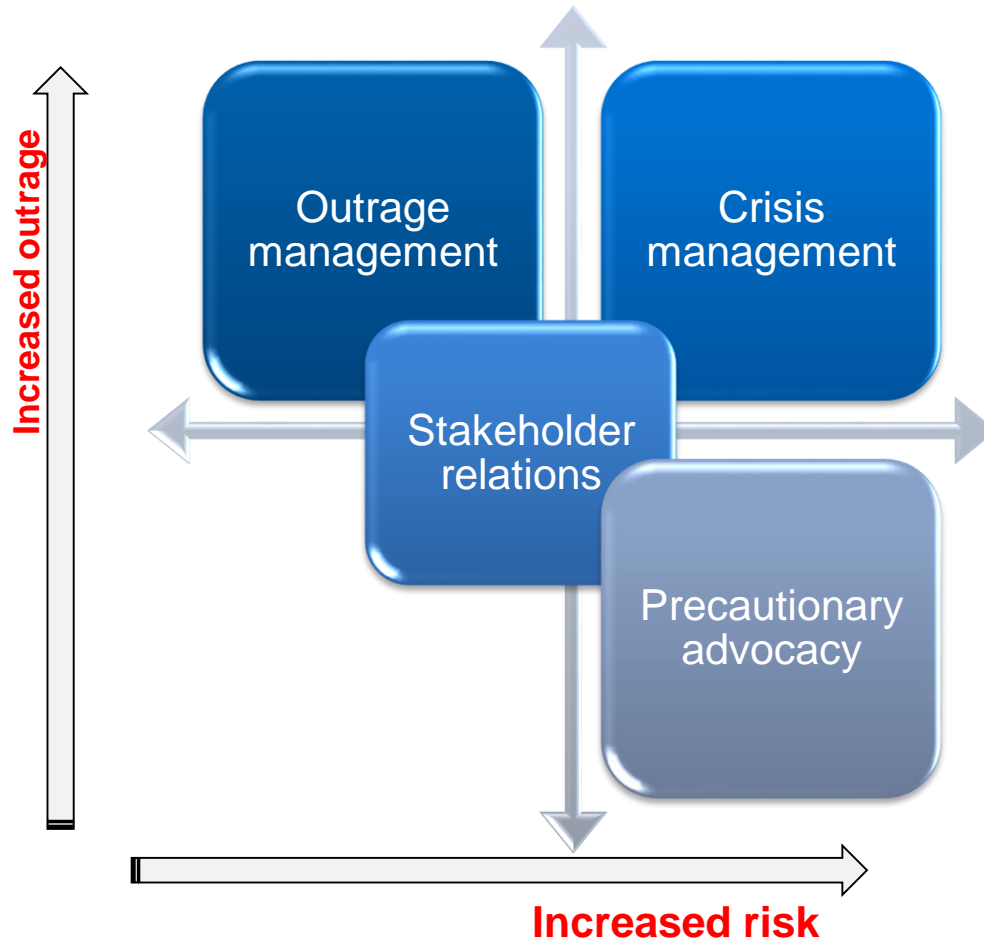
When hazard **high**
& outrage **low**
public apathetic
& *experts concerned*

Precautionary
advocacy

When hazard **low** &
outrage **high**
public concerned
& *experts apathetic*

Outrage management

Four kinds of risk communication

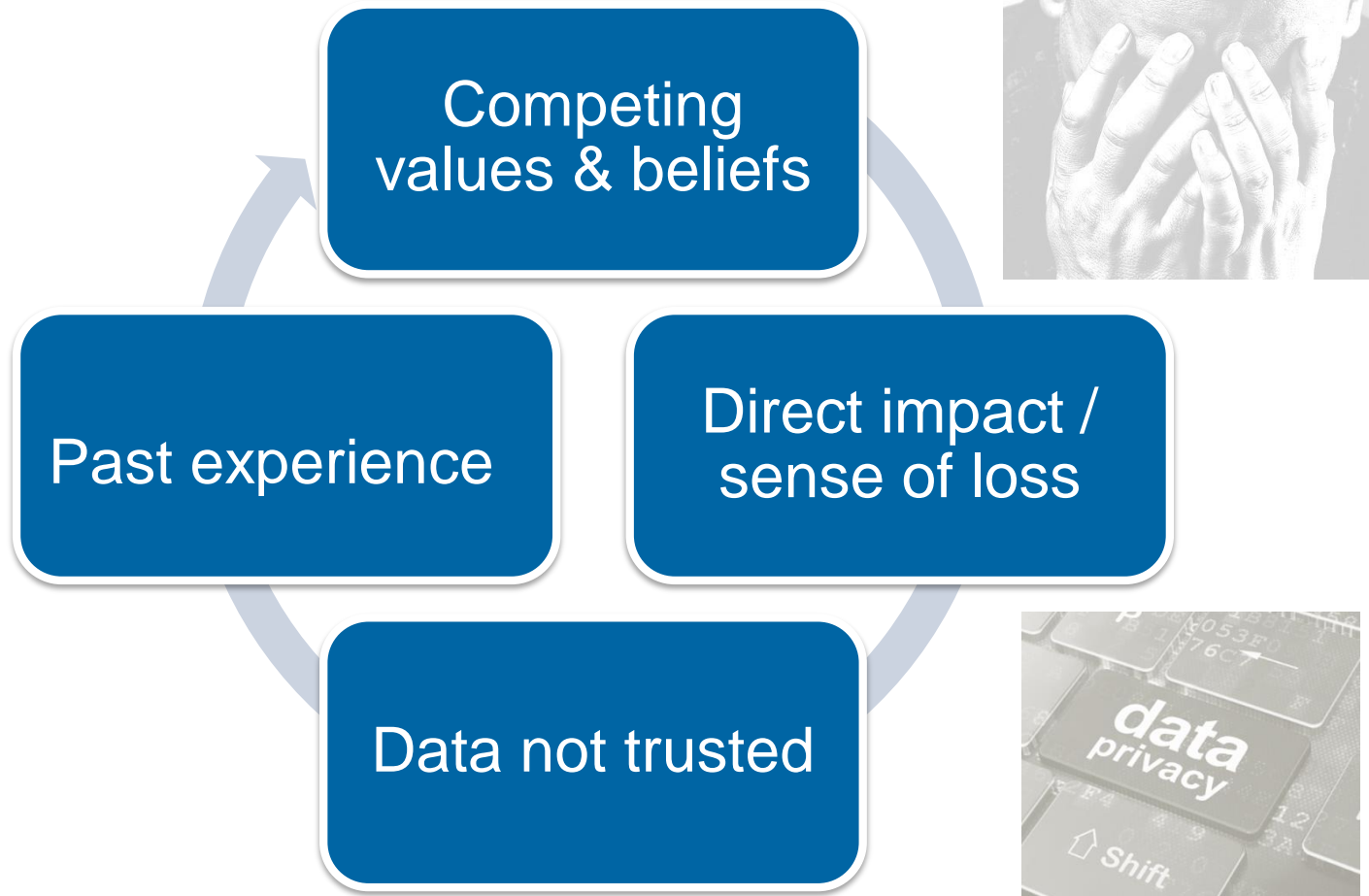


Peter Sandman

Where does a Flying Fox impact sit ?

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} + \text{Outrage}$$

What causes tension & conflict

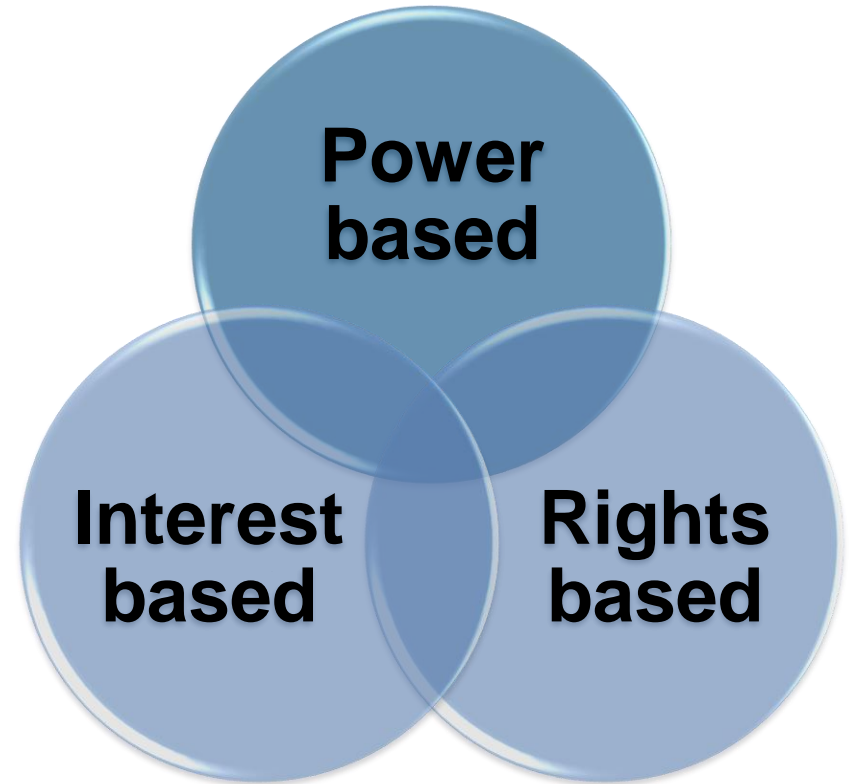


Stakeholder Types

Rights based – I'm deeply impacted and have a right to have a voice

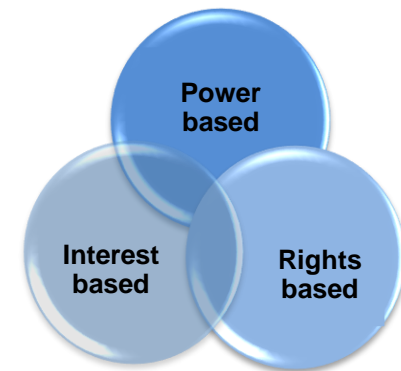
Interest based – we know what is best for society

Power based – I have control and power
'I decide'

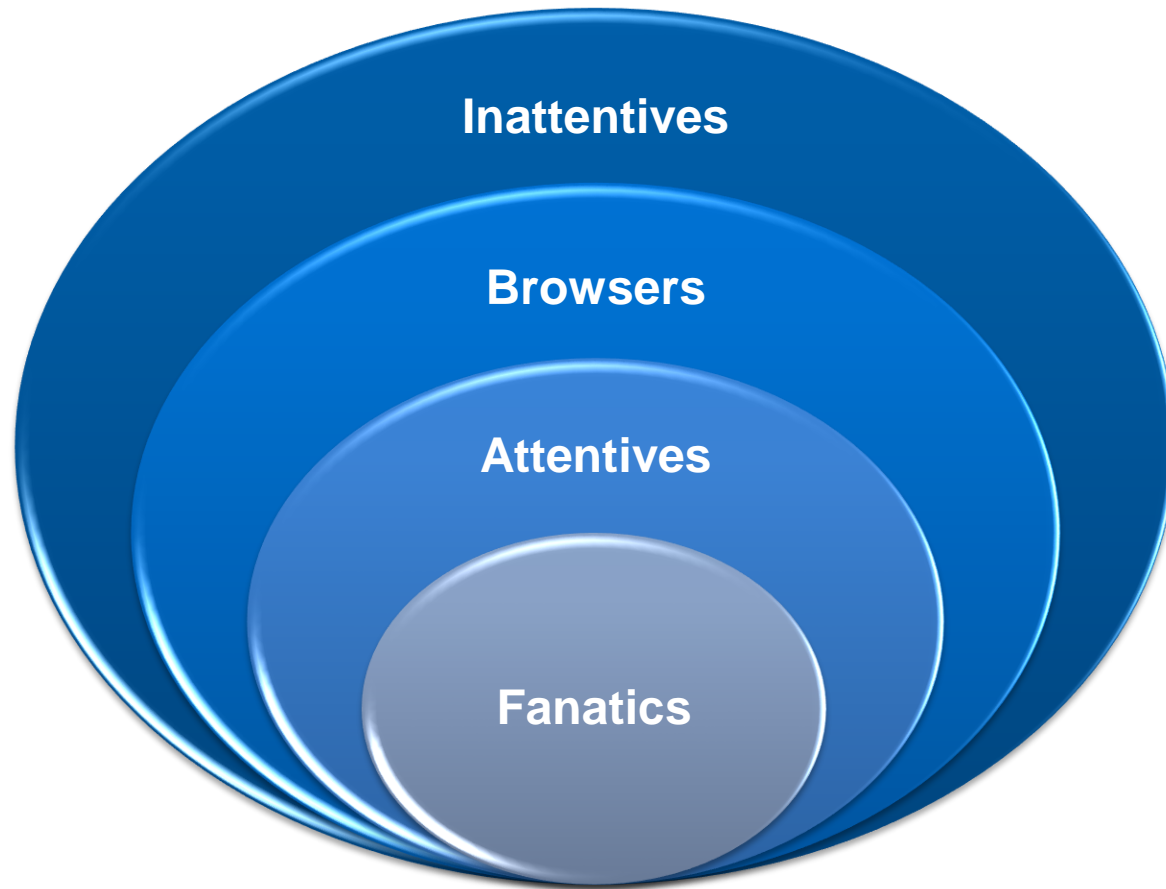


Stakeholder Types – lets name some

- Elected representatives (Federal)
- Federal Government Departments
- Elected representatives (State)
- State Government Departments
- Local Government
- Local community / interest groups
- Aboriginal Land Council(s)
- Local Businesses / Utilities
- Media



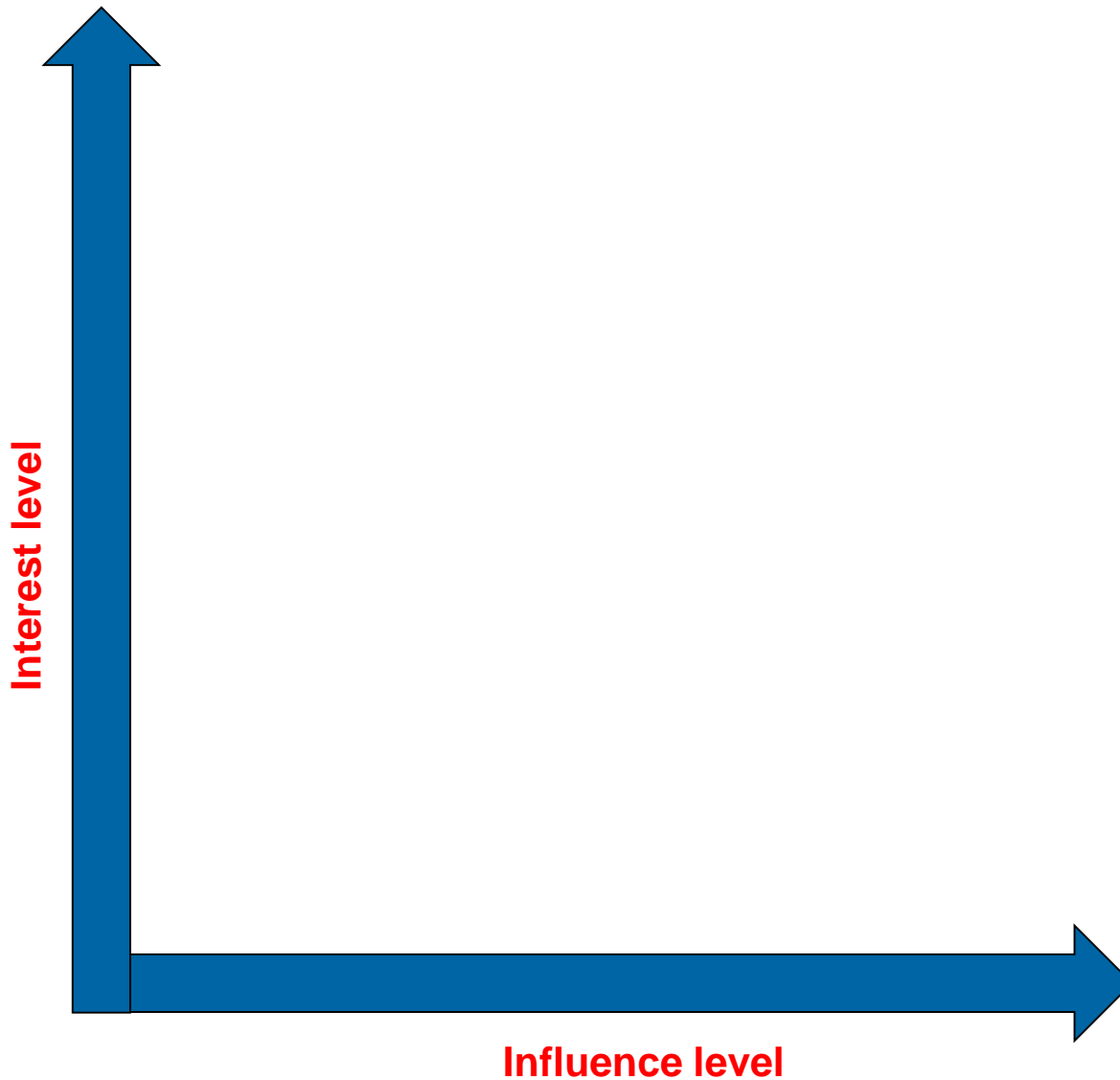
Understanding peoples positions and interests



* Copyright 1991 Dr. Peter Sandman

Level of interest vs level of influence – flying foxes in local park

- Neighbour
- Local soccer coach
- Local councillor
- EPA
- Media
- Enviro group
- Others



When values/perceptions clash

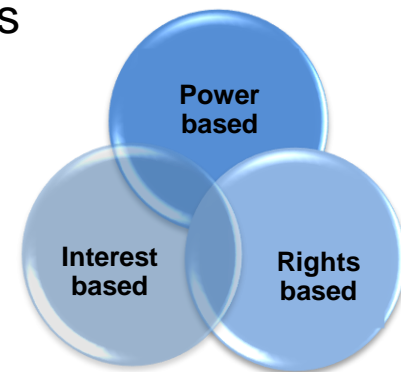
12 principal outrage components*

Safe	Risky
Voluntary	Coerced
Natural	Industrial
Familiar	Exotic
Not memorable	Memorable
Not dreaded	Dreaded
Chronic	Catastrophic
Knowable	Unknowable
Individually controlled	Controlled by others
Fair	Unfair
Morally irrelevant	Morally relevant
Trustworthy sources	Untrustworthy sources
Responsive process	Unresponsive process

Some takeaways



- Our perceptions of risks and impacts are different
- Conflicting perceptions can manifest into emotional trauma
- When distressed, rational conversations are impossible
- Success relies on identifying social & environmental values early
- Risk perceptions can be directly linked to the strength of relationships, and/or level of trust
- If you engage rights-based stakeholders effectively – less likely to mobilise power-based & interest-based networks



Steps

- Identify **all** stakeholders
- Set up more than one communication channel / method
- Understand **approved** key messages
- Know negotiables and non-negotiables to manage expectations
- Listen
- Take the time to build and maintain **relationships**.
Always be consistent and respectful, and keep promises
- Inform, educate, build awareness, collaborate, communicate and **then communicate again**
- Empower stakeholders with as many / much of decision making as you can – remember the Spectrum?



Reaching them

Humans affected by flying fox populations

- Same geographical area
- Different ages/stages
- May be different socio/economically
- May feel more or less affected, and that can change



Tools

- Mass media (local news / paper / radio)
- Social media (targeted ads)
- Letterbox (you know where)
- Face to face (trust)

Reverse this order. Why?

A checklist? For your communication of facts

- Is it simple? – find the core of any idea
- Is it credible? – give an idea believability
- Is it concrete? – make sure an idea can be grasped and remembered later
- Is it important? - help people see the importance of an idea
- Can you tell a story? – empower people to describe an idea through a narrative
- Is it surprising? - attention grabbing?

- Perhaps videos, perhaps infographics?

Stolen from *Made to Stick* – Chip & Dan Heath



OUTRAGE!

How do we avoid it and how do we manage it if it happens?

What can we do?

Being Trustworthy

- Working with a promise of care
- Conveying the value of people and sincerely valuing them
- Being sustainable
- Being **transparent**
- Being accountable and **responsive**
- Keeping commitments
- **Involve** and decide (not decide and defend)
- When communities or individuals become your advocates

Building trust

- Establish a firm **foundation** built on principles of trust, honesty in all things, open communication and transparency
- Take the time to build and maintain **relationships**. Always be consistent and respectful, manage expectations (negotiable/non-negotiable) and keep promises
- Inform, educate, build awareness, collaborate, communicate and **then communicate again**
- Provide **rationale** behind decisions. Shine a light on how decisions were made - in selecting one option over another
- Use several meaningful methods and tools to **communicate**



Six strategies to managing outrage



Steps forward

1. Acknowledge uncertainties - actively identify ways to build bridges
2. Approach engagement with the right 'tool box'
3. Find common ground
4. Be creative in finding a way forward
5. Involve the community – **early and often** – timing is critical
6. Fund independent monitoring committees to provide credibility
7. Conflict is challenging – consider personal styles and get the right people to have critical conversations
8. Invest in resources – financial, people, time

Get in early



Conclusion

- Our perceptions of impacts are different
- Conflicting perceptions can manifest into emotional trauma
- When distressed, rational conversations are impossible
- Successful outcomes rely on identifying social and environmental values early
- Risk perceptions can be directly linked to the strength of relationships
- Credible and trustworthy relationships are needed
- If you engage rights-based stakeholders effectively, it is less likely that they will mobilise their power-based and interest-based networks

At a glance

 providing engineering, architecture, environmental and construction services

services to **90+** countries

200+ offices worldwide

85+ years in operation

8500+ people

2014 revenue: AUD **1.5** billion

servicing **5** global markets

45+ service lines



Thank you

Thank you for your attention, interest and the opportunity to engage with you

For more information on any aspects of this presentation please contact:

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