THEORY OF CHANGE

"What we believe"

Emerging principles for CBOs and intermediary organisations wishing to support meaningful consultation include:

1. If we cultivate integrity within our organisations, each person beholds (internally amongst staff and externally with communities) a consultation, and realises what we say we believe and value. We learn from communities and each other, and are able to adapt.

2. If we facilitate meaningful links between communities and other intermediary organisations, public participation is made more effective, legitimate and authentic.

3. If we keep people connected to their own experiences, people feel engaged in the process, and their voices are integrated into the discussion and dialogue.

4. If we make the subject matter personal – allows communities to think about and feel their own reality instead of promoting their own experiences into the process. The quality and effectiveness of consultation improve dramatically.

5. If we link consultation in the public space of the community, then everyone becomes involved, whether they know it or not, and then becomes part of the decision-making process.

6. If we design our consultation processes to engage the emotional before the rational thinking, meaningful programmes are more likely to engage, participate and sustain, communities.

7. If consultation is good, instead of providing information only, it becomes engaged in discussion, participation increases, and organisations can improve their processes.

8. If we have established relationships and trust with communities, they participate more freely in meaningful consultation, participation increases, and organisations can improve their processes.

9. If we have established relationships and trust with communities, communities and other civil society organisations stimulate to participate in the process.

10. If we make provision in our activities to accommodate the needs of people during consultation.

11. If we have established relationships and trust with communities, people become engaged in discussion, and their voices are integrated into the discussion and dialogue.

12. If we make provision in our activities to accommodate the needs of people during consultation (e.g., children), then they feel included; facilitator leads to greater participation.

"What we do"

Intermediary organisations’ action in support of community consultation processes:

1. Stir up our community spirit; used to inform policy content, programmes and programming.

2. Generate strong, long-standing, established relationship and trust.

3. Support local partners (CBOs) to facilitate public consultation.

4. Build the capacity of the facilitation team through the consultation process; to learn, to think, to be more accommodative in the topic.

5. Link consultation in the private space of the home, with the public space of the community, who feel empowered to integrate their own experiences into the process. The quality and effectiveness of consultation improve dramatically.

6. Support facilitation teams to conduct public consultation around that topic.

7. Stimulate depth of consultation through combination of approaches.

8. Stimulate consultation through large public gatherings.

9. Generate meaningful, actionable, and embedded views.

10. Establish relationships with the public space of the community.

11. Ensure meaningful, actionable, and embedded views.

12. Stimulate consultation through small focus-group discussions, and enable facilitation of the consultation process by team members.

"How we behave" and "What we value"

PEG+PRINCIPLES

1. Have some prior knowledge of the subject matter prior to facilitating public consultation around that topic.

2. Have a strong, long-standing, established relationship and trust with communities.

3. Have some existing experience in health programming, service delivery, health promotion, health education and public consultation.

4. Support leadership by the local community in the development and facilitation of the consultation process by team members.

5. Build the capacity of the facilitation team through the consultation process; to learn, to think, to be more accommodative in the topic.

6. Allow the team to take initiative and responsibility for its own learning and development.

7. Build after-action reflection and evaluation processes that the facilitation team learns from and adapts their approach dynamically.

8. Stimulate consultation through a combination of approach, public consultation through large public gatherings, and small focus-group discussions.

9. Facilitate consultation that the public space of the community becomes loss to the public environment (neighbourhood gathering).

10. Stimulate depth of consultation through door-to-door visits in the private space of communities, before focus groups or community gatherings.

11. Establish relationships with the public space of the community.

12. Support facilitation teams to conduct public consultation around that topic.

PRACTICES

In designing, developing and implementing the consultation activities, CBOs should:

1. Have some prior knowledge of the subject matter prior to facilitating public consultation around that topic.

2. Have a strong, long-standing, established relationship and trust with communities.

3. Have some existing experience in health programming, service delivery, health promotion, health education and public consultation.

4. Support leadership by the local community in the development and facilitation of the consultation process by team members.

5. Build the capacity of the facilitation team through the consultation process; to learn, to think, to be more accommodative in the topic.

6. Allow the team to take initiative and responsibility for its own learning and development.

7. Build after-action reflection and evaluation processes that the facilitation team learns from and adapts their approach dynamically.

8. Stimulate consultation through a combination of approach, public consultation through large public gatherings, and small focus-group discussions.

9. Facilitate consultation that the public space of the community becomes loss to the public environment (neighbourhood gathering).

10. Stimulate depth of consultation through door-to-door visits in the private space of communities, before focus groups or community gatherings.

11. Establish relationships with the public space of the community.

12. Support facilitation teams to conduct public consultation around that topic.