Part 5: Community Renewal Lessons from Australian Experience





Community Engagement in Urban Regeneration: How it Differs from Other Processes

More:

- · actors
- complex networks
- interests
- complex outcomes
- skilled lobbyists, including private sector
- Power structures
- Processes less transparent
- Longer timescale and slower processes (planning and construction)

Australian Community Renewal Plans

In all localities:

- Resident involvement in physical changes restricted to consultation exercises
- Limited evidence of involvement before first plans
- Subsequent stages: varied levels of engagement

BUT

 levels of influence varied between states and across cases

Barriers to Resident Participation 1

- 1. Poverty and social disadvantage:
 - Residents felt stigmatised because they:
 - live in denigrated areas
 - believe they were treated unfairly because of this
- 2. Serious social problems (unemployment, drug usage, crime):
 - reduced morale
 - · eroded self esteem

Other Barriers to Resident Participation 2

- 3. Earlier failed programs or inadequate consultation: apathy, cynicism, scepticism
- 4. Formality discouraged local participation:
 - meetings
 - language
 - daunting
- 5. Meeting times and venues: restricted attendance of certain groups
- 6. Childcare not mentioned
- 7. Key cultural groups often excluded despite extensive use of interpreters and translators

Other Barriers to Resident Participation 3

8. Lack of knowledge:

- participants knew very little about forums
- claimed community members did not represent their views

9. Professional domination:

- Residents often felt dominated, ignored or manipulated by renewal professionals
- felt constrained and limited in their role
- 10. Unfairness: many felt all the work was left to them
- 11. Capacity building: many doubted their ability to fulfil role they were given

Barriers to Resident Participation 4

12. Representativeness:

- Do key community representatives speak for themselves?
- or the whole community?
- or just one section of community?

13. Conflict:

- some upset by conflict in meetings
- reluctant to stay involved

14. High levels of dependency on institutions (including government)

- disillusionment
- · general apathy

Primary tasks of community engagement

- Identify priorities
- Develop a community vision or plan
- Establish consultative and participatory structures
- Implement comprehensive program of support and resources for:
 - community-based activity
 - projects through a capacitybuilding plan

A long-term process that requires...

- considerable experience facilitating group development
- strong commitment to equal opportunities and anti-discriminatory practice
- high levels of interpersonal skills
- ability to support and encourage learning
- good understanding of government policy and practice
- keen political awareness

Most Crucial Task

Giving residents skills to participate effectively in renewal programs

- necessary for tackling barriers posed by previous life experiences
- give individuals or groups:
 - confidence
 - skills
 - knowledge

to have more control over their collective situation

Good Practice

- Renewal professionals: sometimes saw main task as:
 - securing resources . . . or . . .
 - providing information
 - rather than giving residents skills to participate effectively
- Community development role: not always fully understood by those involved
- Need to articulate and document
 - processes
 - skills
 - personal qualities of facilitators

Key Findings

1. START EARLY

- best results when community closely involved at start
- if communities excluded at beginning, serious danger that wrong issues will be prioritised and resources misdirected or wasted

2. CAPACITY BUILDING

Considerable time and resources needed to allow participants to develop skills and gain confidence to participate

3. BUILD ON EARLIER LEARNING

Consider lessons learned by earlier community development

4. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

most significant factor in ensuring genuine involvement of community in regeneration (Martin Wood)

Key factors in promoting participation 1

- community development approaches that:
 - start with local people
 - · identify local issues
 - give residents confidence and skills to influence their circumstances

Representativeness

- Establish participation structures to permit wide range of representation
- closed forums (representatives chosen by bureaucrats rather than local community)
 - treat with caution
 - rapidly become exclusive

Start with the views of local people

Before plans have been drawn up:

- strengthen and resource existing groups
- work for inclusion of excluded groups

Because previous renewal experiences may have alienated local people:

 target resources swiftly at issues prioritised by residents

Advice and Warnings 1

- 1. Community participation not an easy or cheap option
- 2. Takes time: may take several years to develop structures and processes
- 3. Skilled and experienced workers
- 4. Local facilities available to community groups
- 5. Financial, training and community development support
- 6. Local people employed in community development roles. This should be the aim at the outset.
- 7. Plain words: plain English newsletters or letters and translations into key local languages

Advice and Warnings 2

- 8. All processes adequately resourced for a sufficiently long period
- 9. "Quick wins" to combat disillusionment.Disillusionment soon sets in if:
 - local residents not given genuine power and
 - cannot see effects of their participation
- 10. Congenial processes:

 participation structures and
 processes congenial to
 residents



Quick Wins early visible success

 provides an important boost at start of a renewal program



Training for local residents

- aim to provide necessary skills for participation
- build upon residents' local knowledge
- enable everyone involved to gain a better understanding of local issues

