

## Glossary of Terms

<b>Accountability</b>	Be responsible for one's actions
<b>Adjudication</b>	Making a judgement on rights and liabilities
<b>Appeal</b>	A request to change a previous decision
<b>Arbitration</b>	When an outside person chosen by both sides decides on a disagreement between them
<b>Baseline Information</b>	Information usually consisting of facts and figures collected at the initial stages of a project. It provides a basis for measuring how far the achieves its objectives
<b>Benchmark</b>	When you measure the quality of something by comparing it with something else of an accepted standard
<b>Caucus</b>	A meeting of a small group of people in an organisation to discuss their position on something
<b>Civil society</b>	The many organisations and individuals throughout society but excluding government
<b>Coalition</b>	When different groups coordinate their efforts for a particular purpose, usually for a limited time
<b>Conflict/dispute resolution</b>	This term (along with dispute resolution) usually refers to the process of resolving a dispute or a conflict permanently, by adequately addressing their interests so that they are satisfied with the outcome
<b>Constituency</b>	A sector within society such as community organisations or sport bodies
<b>Continuum</b>	Something that changes in character gradually or in very slight stages without any clear dividing points
<b>Cumulative impacts</b>	An action that in itself is not significant, but is significant when added to the impact of other similar actions
<b>Dialogue</b>	Dialogue is a process for sharing and learning about another group's beliefs, feelings, interests, and/or needs in a non-adversarial, open way, usually with the help of a third party facilitator
<b>Dispute</b>	An active disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles
<b>Dissension</b>	Difference of opinion; disagreement
<b>Equality</b>	When everyone is treated equally
<b>Facilitator</b>	An independent or neutral person who guides a discussion, activity, or course
<b>Governance</b>	The traditions, institutions and processes that determine how power is exercised, how citizens are given a voice, and how decisions are made on issues of public concern
<b>Hierarchies</b>	When groups of people are ranked in relation to each other according to ability or status
<b>Impacts</b>	The positive or negative effects of a specific project or projects





<b>Integrity</b>	Adherence to a moral or ethical code
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	The authority of an official organisation to make and deal with especially legal decisions
<b>Libel</b>	Falsely accusing a person
<b>Litigation</b>	The process of taking a case to a law court so that an official decision can be made
<b>Lobby</b>	When a group of people try to persuade the government, a company or a group to do something
<b>Mandate</b>	The authority given to a group or individual to represent and act for others
<b>Marginalised</b>	Individuals or groups of people who have been socially and economically excluded
<b>Mediation</b>	When there is an attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement or compromise between people in a dispute with the help of a neutral facilitator
<b>NGO</b>	A non-governmental organisation or non-profit, voluntary group, which is organised on a local, national or international level. NGOs perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens' concerns to governments, monitor policies and encourage political participation at the community level,
<b>Open house</b>	A forum where practitioners take a study, in the form of graphic displays, to a public venue for community review and input
<b>Participation</b>	To take part in or becomes involved in a particular activity; a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them.
<b>Practitioner</b>	People who are appointed by developers or government to undertake the assessment or public participation of a project and report the findings of the process.
<b>Specialist</b>	An expert who is devoted to one occupation or branch of learning
<b>Stakeholder</b>	Person or a group of people who have a stake in a project or projects. Stakeholders include, businesses, government and civil society
<b>Stakeholder engagement</b>	Actively involving individuals or groups of people that are affected by a particular activity
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Development that meets the needs of the people today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs



