<Timeframe for Community Alcohol Plan. Eg 2023-2024>

<Community Name>

Community Alcohol Plan

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| --- | --- |
| Community name: | <Community Name> |
| Communities covered by the Community Alcohol Plan: |  |
| Contact person(s) and position: |  |
| Date approved by Director of Liquor Licensing: | <Date Month Year> |
| Document review: | <Eg: Annually> |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Version | Date | Author | Changes made |
| <X.X> | <Date Month Year> | <Firstname Lastname> | <Eg: First version> |
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| Acronyms | Full form |
| <Eg: NT> | <Eg: Northern Territory> |
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# Vision of the Community Alcohol Plan (the Plan)

The vision statement should outline the community’s long-term alcohol goals and aspirations.

# Objectives

What does the community want to achieve through their Plan. Objectives should be clear, well defined and unambiguous.

1.
2.
3.

# Governance structure

An effective governance structure should demonstrate clear lines of authority, accountability, and responsibility with structure and processes for decision-making. Community Alcohol Plans belong to the community and cannot be made the responsibility of the Northern Territory Government.

A community must outline in their governance structure:

* the timeframe the Plan will cover
* clear information as to how the community will implement and manage its Plan including governance arrangements
* how the governance processes will inform the community and other stakeholders of the Plan’s progress and development.

# Supply measures

A supply measure is defined as any measure associated with the supply of alcohol. For example, a community may wish to:

* retain total prohibition on alcohol under a general restricted area
* allow controlled access to alcohol under a permit system, or through restricting different types and/or quantities of alcohol
* apply for a community club licence
* have no alcohol restrictions (i.e. apply for a revocation of the Interim APA)
* consider its supply management capacity (e.g. police station permanently staffed, community safety plan and committee in place).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description of the measure*What we will do* | Responsible*Who will do it* | Status of the measure*How much of it has been done* | Action to be taken*How we will do it* |
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# Demand reduction measures

A demand reduction measure is defined as any measure that is associated with reducing the demand for alcohol. For example:

* resources and strategies for intervention, detoxification and treatment of dependent drinkers
* education and awareness campaigns or strategies aimed at specific groups to get them to not drink or drink less (e.g. pregnant women or young people) – also referred to as early intervention, proactive and preventative measures
* programs offered by the local health clinic, school or other providers about reducing a person’s drinking
* sport and other youth diversion activities
* programs and service which provide alternatives to drinking (cultural camps, sport, music etc.).

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| Description of the measure*What we will do* | Responsible*Who will do it* | Status of the measure*How much of it has been done* | Action to be taken*How we will do it* |
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# Harm reduction measures

A harm reduction measure is defined as any measure aimed at reducing the harm associated with alcohol to individuals, families and the community. For example:

* support groups
* night and day patrols
* alcohol and other drug treatment and rehabilitation services available in the community (including sobering up shelters, counsellor available)
* women’s shelters/safe houses
* resources and strategies for intervention, detoxification and treatment of dependent drinkers
* programs offered by the local health clinic, school or other providers about reducing a person’s drinking
* educational and therapeutic interventions about alcohol related violence prevention
* delivery of, and participation in, [Alcohol Action Initiative projects](https://health.nt.gov.au/professionals/alcohol-and-other-drugs/alcohol/alcohol-action-initiatives#:~:text=The%20AAI%20program%20provides%20short,alcohol%20harm%20minimisation%20planning%20processes.).

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| Description of the measure*What we will do* | Responsible*Who will do it* | Status of the measure*How much of it has been done* | Action to be taken*How we will do it* |
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# Risk assessment

The risk assessment tool should identify, mitigate and reduce risk associated with alcohol-related harm within the community.

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| Risk | Level of risk | Risk components | Strategies | Actions | Responsibility  | Measures |
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# Consultation process

Describe the steps taken during the consultation process to ensure that all community members had a chance to fully participate in the development of the Plan.

The development of the Plan must consult with and consider the views of:

* residents of the community, including women, young people and vulnerable people
* representatives of local government for the community
* providers or proposed providers of education and health services, including alcohol and other drugs services, in the community
* representatives of agencies principally responsible for child protection, justice and police
* businesses or service providers delivering services to the community
* any stakeholders identified for delivering any of the supply, demand and harm reduction measures listed in the Plan.

# Monitoring

Describe the process for monitoring the supply, demand, and harm reduction measures outlined in the Plan including the indicators used to gauge its success.

# Information about the methods used to determine the community's support for the Plan

Describe the steps taken during the election process to ensure that all community members had an opportunity to freely consent whether or not to support the Plan.

**Communities with a population exceeding 50 people**

For communities with a population exceeding 50 people, the Plan must include:

* the total number of adults who permanently reside in the community, including information as to how that number was determined
* the percentage or number of adults who permanently reside in the community who support the Plan.

**Communities with a population of 50 people or less**

For communities with a population of 50 people or less, the Plan must include:

* the total number of adults who permanently reside in the community, including information as to how that number was determined
* the percentage or number of adults who permanently reside in the community who support the Plan
* a document that includes the name and signature of each adult who permanently resides in the community who supports the Plan, provided that this represents at least 60% of the eligible cohort.

Please note a community with a population of 50 people or less may also seek support for the Plan through a ballot process.