

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT And Public Relations

Effective fellowship development efforts depend upon public relations work, emphasizing the need for collaboration among service bodies.

FD support the efforts of NA service bodies to strengthen and grow NA as a part of a coordinated, comprehensive PR strategy that advanced the Vision for NA service.

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Coordinating Services (EDM)

Fellowship Development

Coordinates Relationships INSIDE NA



- Groups Support
- Task Teams/Outreach
- Learning Days
- Human Ressource Pool
- Cooperation with other levels of Service*

Public Relations

Coordinates Relationships OUTSIDE NA

- Presentations for Professionals
- Providing NA Material
- Scanning PR ressources amoung Regions/Areas
- Relationships with Society*

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Core FD Principles

Principles such as self-support, autonomy, carrying the NA message, and unity are essential to fellowship development service.

- Trusted servants can strive to find the balance between carrying the message and **respecting individuals and groups autonomy**.
- Empowering members and groups with the **necessary service materials and support** is an important foundation of strong FD efforts.
- Approaching members with an **attitude of goodwill** and with a **lack of judgment** will help FD efforts be more productive.
- Groups and areas may be operating in a variety of different ways.

It is not the job of those performing FD to manage these groups or areas.

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Barriers And Support

There are often a variety of barriers that prevent NA from growing and thriving in certain locations.

- Barriers can be a result of: Geography, technology, culture, language, economic disadvantage, members being detached from service structure.
- FD can help to make these **detached groups** aware of the support and resources available within the fellowship.
- FD is an opportunity for trusted servants to carry NA's message by building relationships with other NA members.

Although we are autonomous, we may offer loving support to other groups by attending their meetings or offering other help.

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Coordinating Services



FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Coordinating Services

Regardless of how an area coordinates services, supporting other members and groups is a responsibility of the entire area/region.

- Creating a **FD committee** that is responsible for coordinating all service efforts.
- Creating a FD coordinator position (group liaison).
- Neighboring areas join together to perform FD service.
- Administrative members of the area (usual: area chair, vice chair, treasurer, secretary) are delegated to take responsibility for FD.
- Some areas already providing "Outreach" (FD)

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Approaches

There are a variety of ways to approach fellowship development

- FD can provide a way for NA communities to evaluate their own needs.
- Questionnaires or even informal inquiries through email or phone calls can help members discover what they believe is most needed.
- Having current and **relevant information about the area's needs** will help trusted servants decide which resources are likely to be most helpful.
- Trusted servants may need to **educate groups** and areas about the resources available to them.

Some members and groups have no experience with the larger service structure and the available support.

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Providing FD Services

- **Regular communication**—through email and phone calls is often the only way to provide consistent service to some remote groups and areas.
- Support of recovery and service meetings by attending them on a regular basis. These visits seem to work best when a group of addicts, rather than one individual, reaches out.
 Visits on a regularly scheduled basis, even if it's only every two months, is more likely to make a lasting impact.
- Workshops and Learning Days to strengthening groups and areas.
- **Providing orientations** for group service representatives.
- Sending recovery and service material to an isolated group or area.
- An area/regional service committee can provide ongoing financial support to FD efforts by making it a **regular part of the area budget**.

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Planning Our Services





FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Why Planning?

Planning helps us better carry the message to the addict who still suffers.

If there is no planning, often a service body will move forward in a status quo fashion – staying stuck on "this is the way we have always done it.

1st Concept –

"To fulfill our Fellowship's primary purpose, the NA Groups have joined together to create a structure which **develops**, **coordinates**, and **maintains** services on behalf of NA as a whole."

All group members should be encouraged to attend the planning session.

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT 1.Scanning

Scanning helps us understand how a changing world can impact our ability to realize our vision.

- Gather Information
- Listing The Issues
- Consider Current Services
- o Having Identify Strenght & Weakness
- o Identify Resources



Identifying and consider internal/external trends and sources of information to confirm validity.

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT 2. Planning

- Develop Goals "What" not How
- Prioritize Goals
- Create Approaches/Tasks "How"
- Prioritize Approaches/Tasks
- o Develop Timeline "When"
- o Appoint Accountability "Who"
- Action Budget Resources



When the planning process is completed, it is approved by the area/region and put into action.

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT 3. Acting

Goals and plans are usually given to subcommittees for completion.

- Develop an action plan
- o Tasks that need to be done
- o Time frames for accomplishing these tasks
- o Resources that are needed
- Trusted servants who are responsible for completing the tasks



o Completion dates

Subcommittees should report their progress to the ASC regularly.

FELLOWSHIP DEVELOPMENT Small Group Discussion



MEETING CHALLENGES

First discuss the challenges on the list AND THEN pick 3 of the common challenges you identify and Brainstorm potential solutions.

Meeting Challenges

- □ Members Attending Other Fellowships
- □ Meetings loosing members/Closing
- □ Meetings Carry Mixed Message
- □ Lack of alternate Service Positions
- □ No/Few Meetings in rural areas
- □ Missing Population e.g. Young People
- □ More "High Bottom" members
- □ Members on DRT/MAT

MEETING CHALLENGES

Meeting Challenges (Solutions)

1.

-

2.

- -
- 3.
 - _
 - _

SERVICE CHALLENGES

First discuss the challenges on the list AND THEN pick 3 of the common challenges you identify and Brainstorm potential solutions.

Service Challenges

- □ Policy Fights
- □ Personality Disputes
- □ Experienced Members "Retired"
- □ Lack of Committed Members
- □ Lack of alternate Service Positions
- □ No contribution to Area/Region
- □ Short Rotation vs. No Rotation
- □ Not much mentoring of new trusted servants

SERVICE CHALLENGES

Service Challenges (Solutions)

1.

- 2.
 - -
 - -
- 3.
 - -
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EXTERNAL CHALLENGES

First discuss the challenges on the list AND THEN pick 3 of the common challenges you identify and Brainstorm potential solutions.

External Challenges

- □ Lack of Community Relations
- □ Multiple other "Support Groups" appear
- □ NA is seen as a cult
- □ Wider range of addictions in society
- □ Perception of rigid rituals and rules
- □ Meetings seen as monologue communication
- □ NA viewed as religious
- □ Professionals in favor of DRT
- □ Increased disappointment of professionals about local NA.

There is a distinction to be made between having an opinion on an outside issue and having an awareness of an outside issue that may be impacting us.

EXTERNAL CHALLENGES

External Challenges (Solutions)

1.

- -
- _____
- 2.
 - _
- 3.
 - -

RURAL AREA CHALLENGES

First discuss the challenges on the list AND THEN pick 3 of the common challenges you identify and Brainstorm potential solutions.

Rural Area Challenges

- □ Trusted servant burnout
- □ Dominant personalities (no new ideas)
- □ Lack of experience
- □ Limited options for sponsorship
- □ Lack of variety re: attendance and sharing
- Overwhelmed by treatment center clients
- □ Limited finances
- □ Limited human resources
- □ Geographic distance
- □ More experience in AA (AA more available/members switch to AA)
- □ Limited options for meeting space

RURAL AREA CHALLENGES

Rural Area Challenges (Solutions)

1.

- -
- 2.
 - _
- -
- 3.
 - -
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www.edmna.org

fdc@edmna.org