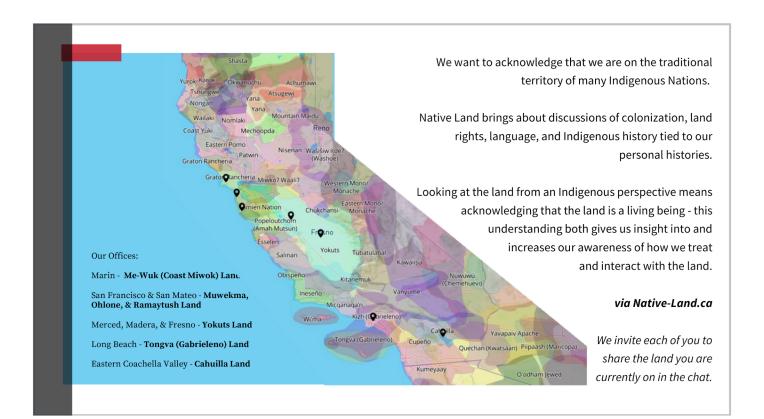


Welcome!

Community Organizing





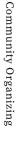
Youth Leadership Institute

Young people – particularly youth of color and their allies – are deeply motivated to address inequities in their communities.

At Youth Leadership Institute, young people realize their power by learning to use their voices to create meaningful change.

Learn more at yli.org.







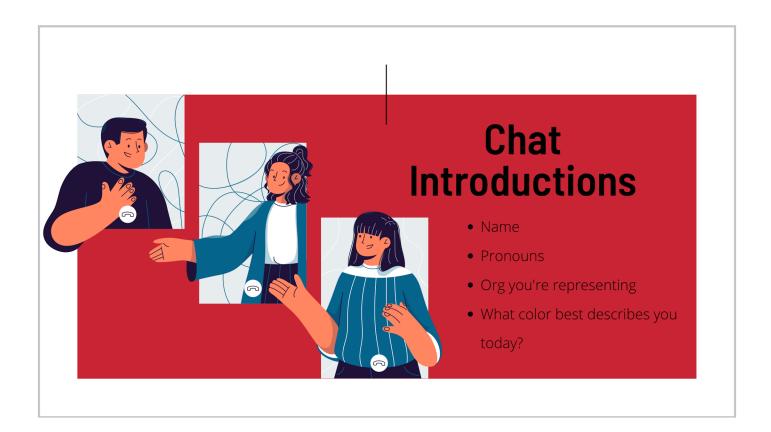
MEET OUR TRAINERS













Community Agreements

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF

MUTE WHEN YOU'RE NOT SPEAKING

EMBRACE THE AWKWARDNESS

BE PRESENT TO LISTEN AND LEARN

TAKE SPACE, MAKE SPACE
HAVE FUN!





COMMUNITY ORGANIZING: GROUP BREAKOUT

- WHAT DOES COMMUNITY ORGANIZING MEAN TO YOU?
- WHAT DOES COMMUNITY ORGANIZING LOOK LIKE TO YOU?
- WHAT DOES COMMUNITY ORGANIZING FEEL LIKE FOR YOU?
- WHERE IS COMMUNITY/YOUTH VOICE NEEDED IN YOUR WORK? WHAT COULD THAT LOOK LIKE?

COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

A group of people directly affected by an issue, who work to identify the problem and then take action in collaboration with other members of the community to achieve solutions

Organizers create change through collective social action, oftentimes changing the balance of power.

PEOPLE POWER: SHOWING UP IN NUMBERS



People Power: The power we all have as everyday people to collectively make change.

- Amplifies the issues of the people to move from an individual problem to a collective problem,
- People power requires relationship and community engagement
- Masses of people are harder to say "No" to or ignore!
- People power challenges!

reducing youth access to alcohol and in turn underage drinking-- contributes to creating social and physical environments that promote good health for all--

COMMUNITY ORGANIZING & GRASSROOTS LEADERSHIP





COMMUNITY ORGANIZING CHANGES THE BALANCE OF POWER AND CREATES NEW POWER BASES.

- Civil Rights Movement/BLM
- Social Host Ordinance
- Local Lee Law Advocacy
- TEAMC Transportation Justice

Can you think of some other examples from your community? (Chat)

CMCA Theory of change

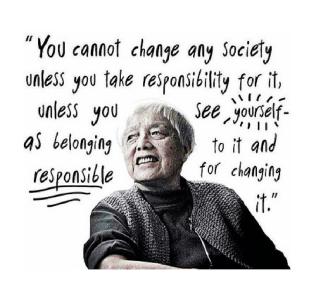
If we do CMCA it reduces youth access to alcohol and then and then...

The most basic element of community organizing is **developing personal** and trusting relationships through one-on-ones.

Identifying people who are likely to be concerned about the group's issue or who have a particular stake or interest in it.

Finely developed **listening skills**. An organizer must listen carefully to learn about people's concerns so that the issues identified are actually of concern to the community members, not just the organizer.

Asking lots of questions to uncover people's concerns and opinions. Remember, the community cannot take ownership of an issue unless it arises from their own concerns.



BREAK TIME

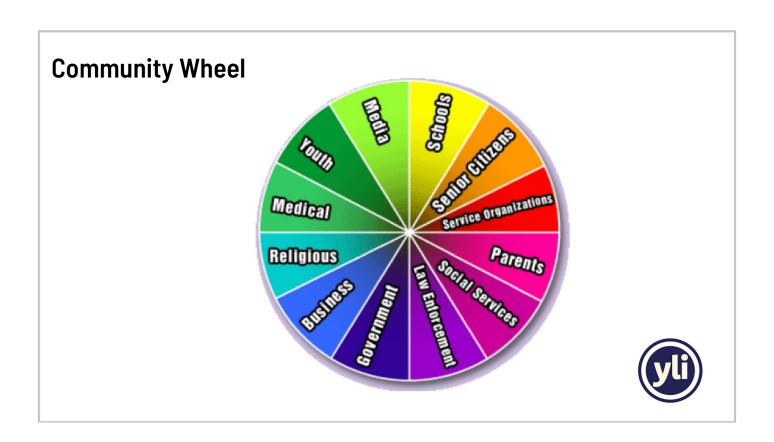
Grace Lee Boggs

American author, social activist, philosopher, and feminist



ONE-ON-ONES

- The vehicle for developing the personal relationships that are at the heart of community organizing
- Organizers make personal contact with community members and have significant conversations with them
- Allow you to get specific information about other perspectives and nuances regarding your issue





ONE-ON-ONES STEP BY STEP

- Identify 3 contacts
- Refine script/ protocol
- Practice
- Learn & refine w/ the team





SCRIPT TIPS

- Develop Open and Closing Statements
- Sample Questions based on YOUR community

Tips:

- No "Leading" questions
- This is about collecting information and building relationships not convincing people



ONE-ON-ONES LEARN AS YOU GO

- Not perfect
- Awkward at first
- Start with folks that you know
- Protocol is a just a guide / let the convo go where it goes
- Note what works and what needs to change
- Group learning & sharing



ONE-ON-ONES STAYING ORGANIZED & FLEXIBLE

- Decide how information from the interviews will be collected (record the Zoom and then take notes?)
- Use the One-on-One documentation tool
- Create a shared folder to upload/share notes
- Be flexible in methods of conducting interviews depending on the interviewee's preferences.

ONE-ON-ONE BREAKOUT

- Skill-Sharing
 - What has worked for you?
 - Does your script engage people power?
 - Our How have you engaged:
 - community members?
 - community leaders?
 - elected officials?



What is power?

<u>Power</u>: The ability to change or control your circumstances or the conditions you're living in

Institutional Power: The way society is set up. Power in the hands of a few people who make decisions that affect all people

<u>People Power</u>: The power we all have as everyday people to collectively make change





Community Organizing

THE ESSENCE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

- Collective: in effort and impact
- People are empowered
- The balance of power is altered
- Contains inherent conflict
- Driven by the people, the membership
- Includes leadership development
- Relies on relationship-building
- Powerful and critical element to sustainable community
- Change and progress
- Requires intentional use of strategies and methodologies



Community Organizing





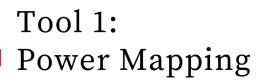
When is a time that you have seen people power?



Community Organizing







- It is a strategy of determining who you need to influence to start the dominoes in motion.
- In order to map, you must determine an individual's:
 - Ability to influence other members
 - Alignment with your goals



Community Organizing

Outlining A Power Map

1. Map members of a board, commission, or city council based on their influence and alignment

- TCS
- 2. Map any relevant individuals, organizations, or institutions that influence the campaign
- 3. Create a prioritized plan of action to influence key players













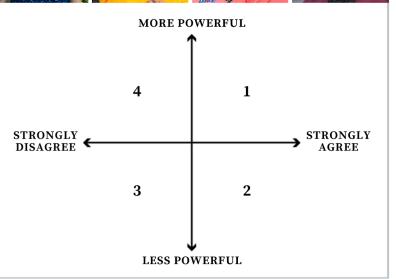


Corner 1: Considered to have high influence and are in support of your goals. These will be your champions in moving an agenda forward

Corner 2: Offer high support, but have low influence

Corner 3: More opposed to your goals, but without much influence

Corner 4: May provide the most challenges, as they have high influence and are in strong opposition to your cause







Questions To Consider While Power Mapping

- What did they do prior to holding their position? How could this have influenced their current positions/work?
- Who has the power to make final decisions?
- • Who has the power/ability to influence the final decision? Who could be a swing vote?
- • Who cannot vote but is influential, i.e., staff?
- Describe the style and process the chair used to facilitate.

Power Mapping Breakouts

- Take the next 7 mins to develop your own power map,
- Once developed, discuss with your group what/who you mapped out for 8 mins!



Recap Training

- We defined and examined what community organizing is and what it takes to mobilize the people
- We defined the different types of power and its importance!
- We developed power maps that displayed the relationship with power people have in our communitites

Check out
In the chat, share
one word that
describes your
experience today.

