People's Academy for Community Engagement

A Pilot Program of Seattle Dept. of Neighborhoods

Session One: Approaches to Leadership & Introduction to Inclusive Outreach and Public Engagement

3 Hours

Notes: Discussion should still take place about whether to have orientation or not. Extra time should be set aside if no designated orientation to the program. Orientation should include an overview of what the year will look like, roles of the facilitator, roles of the participants, and the syllabus of the institute and ground rules as a group. Should specifically talk about how the popular education model is different than other models of learning and why we chose this method.

Homework – given prior to attending first session: Come with examples of effective leaders and be prepared to discuss why you think they are a good leader.

Topic	Purpose, Extra Information, Points of Clarification, and or Examples	Suggested Activity
In the beginning Check in Food Name Tags Circulate around the resource tables.	 Orient participants to institute To get to know each other in an informal way. Set the tone of a fun, creative workshop. Get settled 	
What is a leader? Ice breaker	 Setting the stage for the group and the participatory model Common responsibilities of a community leader Ethics and wisdom of leadership To further develop relationships and to set	First have participants write answer and seal in envelope to open at end of institute. Class discussion Come up with
ice breaker	the tone of the session	class example to follow throughout entire institute
Leadership as service	Servant-Leader Model contrasted with Leader-Follower Model Outline different leadership styles through story-telling Participants identify what kind of leader they are Kouzes/Posner: Model the Way	Examples of effective leaders are presented by participants from homework assignment and discussed. Discuss the handout from p. 22 on "The Five

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	Inspire a Shared Vision	Practices and Ten
	Challenge the Process	Commitments of
	Enable Others to Act	Leadership."
	Encourage the Heart	Small group
	 Importance of building and maintain relationships Leadership is a relationship between those who aspire to lead and those who choose to follow." P.20 Kouzes/Posner 	discussions on examples. What type of interaction do you prefer? How do you foster relationship building?
	Share examples from NDC's of how strong community relationships fostered	
	leadership	
Diversity in leadership roles	Leaders who reflect and represent their	Discussion: What
	constituents.	does diversity
	Empowering historically	mean to you?
	underrepresented communities.	
Prevent burnout as a leader;	Importance of delegating	
Exercise self care	Remembering why you got involved	
	Taking "me-time"	
	Time management	
	Diversifying projects and duties	
Bow out gracefully	How to bow out gracefully	
	How to handle transitions	
	Develop new leaders	

Session One (cont'd): Inclusive Outreach and Engagement

Торіс	Purpose, Extra Information, Points of Clarification, and or Examples	Suggested Activity
 In the beginning Check in Food Name Tags Circulate around the resource tables. 	Purpose: To convey the value of including different	Pre-class assignment: Attend a district council, CNC, neighborhood/community council meeting. Review the City's RSJI information (on website).

History of RSJI, purpose, etc.	Race the power of illusion snippet?	
Ice breaker	Understand the struggles (of both sides) when integrating different groups for one purpose and/or event.	Guess Who's Coming to Dinner? exercise
Who are the HUCs (historically- underrepresented communities) in your community?	 This helps define and identify the topic and need of Inclusive Outreach and engagement. "Commoncensus" using census data and common knowledge of who has a presence in your community. 	Exercise or discussion: Mappingwhere and who are they.
Inclusive outreach and engagement	Pros and cons of outreaching and engaging inclusively	Discussion where participants list pros and cons.
	 What's the value, the why? Why include people of different backgrounds, ages, races, abilities, gender, religion, class? Value and purpose of inclusiveness Making everyone feel that they are a part of the community Involving people in the decisions that affect them is important Helps diversify thinking and solve problems in new and creative ways Finding common ground, values, aspirations, needs, dreams, etc. will help to be effective in working with diverse population Social Justice Empowering those who feel they do not have a voice contributes to society 	
The onions of culture: cross-cultural communication	The outer layer your see may be different than the core values you don't	Game: phrases in different languages? e.g. Where is the bathroom?
	see. • Be humble and gracious;	"It's rude to be on time"

	Ask, don't assume.	What are customs of your culture? Don't make list of other cultures.
Different models reaching out to groups	 Trusted Advocate Model (Annie E. Casey) SPU's model Involving All Neighbors Public Outreach Liaisons Ally/Co-Ally/Alliance Ally is a person of power helping people Co-ally is someone who a person who belongs to the group 	
Tools and methods of engagement (could move topic to session two if not enough time)	 Translation Interpretation (equipment, interpreters) Gathering around food Providing Childcare Hosting meetings in safe and familiar places to community 	
Tools and methods outreach (could move topic to session two if not enough time)	 One particular way doesn't work with every community Ask the community of the preferred method of being outreached tool Face to face Newsletter and papers Phone calls 	

Homework: Visit a community meeting and evaluate how inclusive it is (give worksheet).

Session Two: Inclusive Outreach and Public Engagement (continued from Session One)

Community Organizing

In this session, we hope to familiarize group members with the array of community resources and partnerships available, inform group members of the resources available online, in the media, and in their communities that can be used as a means of communication as well as organization tools. This session will allow group members to learn how to develop and use outreach plans as well as identify the differences between outreach and engagement and when to use one over the other.

Learning Objectives:

- How to identify and use community resources and partnerships (POLs)
- How to use and apply online communication and organizing tools
- How to develop and use and outreach plan
- To distinguish between outreach and Engagement.

Topic	Purpose, Extra Information, Points of Clarification, and or Examples	Suggested Activity
Understanding IOPE	Evaluate IOPE strategies which participants observed outside of class at a meeting	Discuss homework assignment Ask again: What's the value, the why? Why include people of different backgrounds, ages, races, abilities, gender, religion, class?
Outreach and Engagement • Differences between O&E -When to use one and not the other	To differentiate between outreach and engagement and to learn when one is more effective than the other. One method brings one type of people together. It is necessary to choose the right method for the right audience and to utilize various methods to reach a diverse group of people Outreach: Activities intentionally employed to make contact and potentially develop working relationships with specific individuals and/or groups for purposes, but not restricted to, sharing	IOPE guide as homework/at home reading Developing and outreach or engagement plan Long term or short term

	information, education, or service provision.	
	Community Engagement: Activities that intentionally enable community members to effectively engage in deliberation, dialogue, and action on public issues and in the design and delivery of public services. Developing and sustaining a working relationship between government and one or more community groups to help both understand and act on the needs or issues that the community experiences.	
	Create culturally relevant materials	
	 Various methods of Outreach and Engagement Story Telling One on one interviews Campaign Networking Website Enewsletter Email listserv Facebook/twitter Brochure Flyer Phone Door to door Presentation Meeting or workshop NDCs NSC 	
	To orient group members of the available resources	
	and partnerships	
Identify resources and partnerships	 Community Meeting places Points of interest Large employers Popular hangout places or stores Parks 	
Build capacity of community Groups	 Foster collaboration by promoting cooperative goals and building trust. p.277 Kouzes/Posner Maintaining presence in community, e.g. 	Civil rights example or other from history

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	regular meetings, blogs, articles in local	
	paperReaching out to other local groups to see	
	where collaboration can occur	
	Develop a supportive structure	
	Formulate a strategy	
	 Assess facilitating and limiting forces 	
	 Identify the influentials 	
	Establish relationships	
	Obtain resources (materials and money)	
	Evaluate accomplishments	
	Tell your story to inspire action	
	Start small with a project that's realistic	
	and achievable	
	Build on what's already successful in the	
	community	
	Sustain leadership, keep new members	
	coming, and existing members engaged	
	 Focus on outreach in beginning as well as 	
	project development to ensure	
	participation and support	
	 Meet with elected officials to share project, 	
	solicit support	
	Develop broad base of resources to draw	
	upon, e.g. NMF, OED, etc	
Building and sustaining	How do you sustain involvement?	Who is in your
members, leaders and	Having a shared vision/mission, develop as	audience and how
HUC involvement	a group and use as a touchstone	do you
Expand to RSJI	throughout project "Foundar's Syndrome" What is it and how	communicate with
	 "Founder's Syndrome" What is it and how to overcome it 	them?
	Term limits, rotations, and succession	
	planning	How have you seen
	Recognizing contributions on regular basis	people grow as
	Celebrating small successes along the way	leaders? How have
	Recruiting personally is effective	you seen leaders
	Asking what skills they need to	recognized or
	learn/improve on and supporting their	rewarded?
	development through training, etc	
Communication and	To learn about various ways of maximizing	Outreach Tool Kit
organizing via the	communication and planning over the internet	
internet, media, and	Facebook	
community	Twitter	
announcements	Doodle	
	Surveymonkey (lots)	
	Google tools (Google doc, Google calendar)	

	 Dropbox Evite Listserv Community announcement pages and entities Blogs Use media (calendars, press releases, online newspapers, adversarial) Public access TV Public service announcements Ethnic media Newsletter 	
Organizing and keeping accurate records Using updated mailing lists Consistent records – what works?	To learn who your contacts are and how to keep them informed To be able to identify the who the key members of your group To learn the importance of transparency in your process – maintain your credibility • Keeping minutes and agendas • Finances and invoices • Website up to date	Organizational tools and/or worksheets

Homework: Review access to community resources online, look at government websites. (give list of questions)

Session Three: Accessing Government

3 Hours

Notes on the Session: Homework should be assigned in previous session to learn about or refresh information about the various levels of government, check and balance system and also to fill out the "Who Represents You" worksheet. Session should focus on discussion about how to navigate power structure, various methods of interacting and networking with the government, and on the budget process. Encourage Council members, Representatives, or other political figure to be a guest.

Topic	Purpose, Extra Information, Points of Clarification, and or Examples	Suggested Activity
City Government Executive Branch City Departments City Council Judicial Jurisdictions and Responsibilities Budget Process Path of Policy Interacting with the city	 Online tools and helpful websites Examples of policy process (how an idea from a community turned into a policy) District Coordinators Frequently used terms: Bill, Ordinance, Referenda, Initiative, Resolutions, Code, Sly 	How a bill is passed school house rock? Jeopardy?
 King County Executive Branch (Executive) Metropolitan King County Council Judicial Jurisdictions and Responsibilities (public health) Budget Process Path of Policy Interacting with the county 	 Online tools and helpful websites Examples of policy process (how an idea from a community turned into a policy) 	
 Washington State Executive Branch (Governor) Legislature Judicial Jurisdictions and Responsibilities 	 EG. Lobby Days in Olympia with different special interest groups (political parties, environmental, union, cause, etc.) Online tools and helpful websites, EG. Telephone Hotline Examples of policy process (how an idea from a community turned into a policy) 	

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Budget ProcessPath of Policy		
 Interacting with the 		
state		
Port of Seattle		
 Commissioners 		
Executive		
Divisions	Online tools and helpful websites	
 Jurisdictions and Responsibilities 	Examples of policy process (how an idea from	
Budget Process	a community turned into a policy)	
Path of Policy		
Interacting with the		
port		
Federal Government		
Executive Branch		
LegislatureJudicial		
Jurisdictions and	Online tools and helpful websites	
Responsibilities	Examples of policy process (how an idea from	
 Budget Process 	a community turned into a policy)	
 Path of Policy 		
Interacting with the		
federal government		
	To learn the different rules and functions of	
The District Council	the City Neighborhood Council, District	Find out who your NDC is and how to contact them
system	Council, and Neighborhood and community councils.	and now to contact them
Advocate for change	Countries	
• Public		
Testimony		
 Generating 	To introduce our group members to the way	
Support for	they can advocate for change, and how using	Share your story.
your Cause	public testimony can be an effective way in	Organize a mock event.
 Forming New 	generating support.	
Groups		
Faurius saurentit	Why is having a relationship with community	Make an appt. with a
Forging community partnerships and	partners and key decision makers important?	local representative.
engaging key	How do you establish those relationships? How is it beneficial for them to be in a	Come up with and use a unique approach to get
decision makers	relationship with you?	to know your
	Create unique relationships on a personal level	legislator/representative.

Community level problem and issue solving • What has happened previously in city history? • Online research – key websites include City Clerk • Research Room • District Coordinators as resources and referral tool	 (coffee chat) before introducing your agenda or asking for something Making an in office appt and having a prepared 90 second statement of purpose and all to action Writing effective letters Site visits – they visit your project, social visit Send them invitations to your events Learning historical context and to know where to go if problems arise. e.g. there is a piece of property that is an "eye sore" within a community. Who owns it? What can be done about it? If there is an issue then you need to know where to go for information and history. Once you know the background you have several options of solving the problem. Civic engagement by political pressure and lobbying is one method of getting results. Creating your own project to combat the issue is another way. Often there are pre-existing issues within our community that have created barriers in coming together for current issues. Learn to identify ongoing issues, and decided whether addressing these issues can complement your action plan focus, or become a hurdle. 	What are the various methods of finding information?
Analyze accessibility of government resources	Understand the ways people can communicate their ideas and concerns to governmental entities, the challenges they may face, and how to overcome them.	Discuss homework assignment Ask again: What's the value, the why? Why include people of different backgrounds, ages, races, abilities, gender, religion, class?

Homework: Talk with an NDC regarding a problem in the neighborhood. Research what's being done to address it by community groups and what government's role is in the project.

Session Four: Event Planning and Meeting Facilitation

3 Hours

Notes on the Session: Purpose of this session is to share the best practices of event and meeting planning. The success of a cause can be measured by the success of the planning of the meetings and events

Topic	Purpose, Extra Information, Points of Clarification, and or Examples	Suggested Activity
Examine ways to address neighborhood issue at the local level and what role gov. plays	Understand the complexities and multiple layers involved in addressing a neighborhood issue.	Discuss homework
 Meeting 101 What is needed to plan a meeting? What is a good meeting? 	 Define purpose of the meeting Select which format of meeting you should use Once you have a purpose, evaluate if you really need to meet Determine your budgetary needs Greeting members and make them feel welcome—even late comers Assessment of need Laying out of the ground rules of participation. Recap prior meeting Providing refreshments when possible Start on time, end on time Review agenda and set priorities for a meeting. Encourage group discussions Encourage feedback ideas Keep conversation focused on the topic Have someone keep meeting minutes Incorporate a bio break/break time Summarize agreements reached at the meeting. 	
Meeting formats	Some Examples of Meeting formats if the group cover it Community meeting Public meeting Fundraiser Group meeting Board meeting Event Party Town hall Round tables	Suggested Discussion: Have folks identity what kind of meeting formats there are. Why people get involved.

Methods of decision making Roberts Rules of Order Consensus building	 Community forums Neighborhood walk/visit Work group/task force Focus Group Go over pros and cons In your past experience, what types of decision-making methods have you participated in? What model does the government use? Robert's Rules. Refer folks to groups that do teach it. http://www.jurassicparliament.com/training.html Cross-cultural communication (see IOPE session) Ask again: What's the value, the why? Why include people of different backgrounds, ages, races, abilities, gender, religion, class? 	
Location, location, location. (for both meeting and events)	 ADA accessibility as practice. Appropriate venue for your type of meeting (size, shape, bathrooms, setup, cost, special equipment) Parking, accessibility to transit. Childcare (extra room that is child safe) Visit potential sites before booking Appropriate size ADA accessible Set up needs (chairs, podium, AV equipment 	

Event planning 101	 Define the event purpose How many people do you need to make it happen? Does the event serve a need? Do you have the resources to make it happen? Have you identified your target audience? Select an event date that is not in conflict with other major events in the community or religious observances Select their planning committee members Event cost estimates, what can you afford? Compile your mailing list Send out save the dates Develop a press release/marketing plan. Do you need a special permit? Finalize your design Mail out invitations at least two weeks in advance 	Give timeline sample or template
Timelines (use project management tools and techniques)	 Assign event duties to volunteers Begin planning for small meetings 3-6 months. Major events you will want to plan 6 months to a year out. Establish deadlines Set small goals Assign duties Meeting timelines throughout the year 	
Post meeting and event work	 Thank you notes Announcement of follow-up meeting. Event debrief (with committee) Documenting process with record keeping including expense and who did what. 	

Homework: Get list of current Neighborhood Matching Fund projects. Interview applicant regarding process, community organizing, project planning, etc.

Session Five: Community Project Management, Resource Development, & Problem Solving

3 Hours

Topic	Purpose, Extra Information, Points of Clarification, and or Examples	Suggested Activity
Creating Innovative solutions for improving neighborhoods	 Identify passions and interests of individuals and community Apply talents/interests to improving neighborhoods 	Discuss homework
Planning a community project	 Explore how combined interests lead to community building project idea Develop a draft project narrative: project idea of assessed needs, resources (including people, places and things), organizing tools, project community building description and outcomes. Risk analysis- assessing vulnerabilities 	Exercise : Paper Airplane round robin with speed flights of fancy ideas.
Identifying and utilizing community resources	 Map your Neighborhood/Community Identify strategies for connecting to outside resources: one person, one leader, neighborhood group, Neighborhood project, or Neighborhood Identifying Community connectors Ask again: What's the value, the why? Why include people of different backgrounds, ages, races, abilities, gender, religion, class? 	Exercise: Show examples of completed Asset Maps and give instructions for mapping homework assignment.
What are existing unused or underutilized resources in the community Opportunities for partnership and allies Neighborhood Matching Fund Small Sparks Fund Small and Simple Projects Fund	 Looking at community's assets, resources, events and how you might collaborate to further develop your project and build community. E.g. participate in an annual neighborhood event (pm) For example: Perhaps a school building is only used during the day – can partnerships be made to cover for security, maintenance, etc. Are there unused pieces of property? (i.e. shoreline street end program – problem solving privilege and access to government acquirement and POF) Can a problem area turn into an asset? (i.e. 	Brainstorm: Business, Institution, Government resources – underutilized and utilized

 Large Projects Fund OED business district Technology matching fund Waterway matching fund? Parks opportunity fund 	Fremont Troll)	
Grant Writing & Fundraising	 Developing a scope of work Dedicating volunteers to goals Identifying resources Developing budget Creating a fundraising Plan Researching funding opportunities Assessing geography of funding-what is hot and not! Creating draft timeline for funding opportunities and flow chart of possibilities 	Exercise: Flow Chart/Timeline drafting- Share techniques
Neighborhood Matching Fund	 City organization and City funding options The NMF and purpose, Resource Match Developing relations with NMF Project Managers- advise on best practices, local mentors, sample successful projects Developing relations with District Coordinators to create network of support Basics on project types Basics on the application process Fundamentals on filling in the blanks. 	Exercise: 1) Find your mentors. Identify Community Connectors 2) Fill out a Small Sparks application draft in teams
Implementing a Community Project	 Steering committee and volunteer fundamentals Ongoing Outreach to greater community Transparency in project development and implementation Clear goals and timeline with identified scope that is mutually agreed upon. Marking project mileposts Reporting procedures Checking in with each other and funders 	Exercise: Shared experiences roundtable.
Building and Sustaining Momentum	 Mobilization transforming into sustainable empowerment Neighbor Trusts: investing in your community over time, building the investment and ability to withdraw for action without bankrupting yourselves How to develop enthusiasm beyond single issue campaigns 	Exercise: Brainstorming on- 1) Hot Sparks for energizing communities (Rewards tossed out for out of the box ideas.) 2) Crazy downers you have heard.

Fun and Food and CelebrationShare Successes (branding and marketing)	
 Acknowledging the activists 	
 Group renewal with new blood and ideas 	
 Being adaptable and inclusive 	

Session Five (cont'd): Problem Solving

In this session we hope to learn how to recognize and work around the existing problems and history within the city, smaller neighborhood communities and with each other. This session will allow group members to research some of the history and problems that have become barriers to connectivity amongst communities working together. Participants will also learn valuable tools in conflict resolution as well as how to work with difficult people and techniques in dealing with problems that arises in meetings.

Learning Objectives:

- How to identify existing problems within communities and methods of turning them into assets.
- Learn to research the history of the groups we are working with
- To distinguish between conflict engagement and conflict resolution
- How to deal with a difficult person
- How to avoid and handle common problems that occur in meetings

Topic	Purpose, Extra Information, Points of Clarification, and or Examples	Suggested Activity
 What causes conflict? What gets in the way of progress? 	Identifying difficult characteristics: Talkative Hesitant Argumentative Inattentive Idea Zapper Negative Tangential Rigid The "Last Resort" Poor Listening Lack of Focus Repetition Competition for Best Idea Group Rut Avoidance Recurrent Difficulty Making Decisions Trivial issues Rushed Atmosphere Groupthink Poor-Follow Through Stubbornness Polarization Manipulation Fower Plays Domination	Remember a time when you had to deal with a difficult person, how did you deal with this person? Assign people roles and the rest of the class doesn't know roles until they are identify

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	 Passivity or Personal Attacks 	
	Shyness • Pollyanna – too	
	 Rambling agreeable 	
	Lack of	
	Information	
Conflict Resolution	To learn effective ways to deal with	Mediation role play with
How to deal with difficult	chronically difficult people	participants giving
individuals in a professional	 Set ground rules in beginning 	feedback
and effective manner	Reaffirm shared	
	goals/values/mission	Communication styles
Learn how to avoid common	 Utilizing neutral 3rd party 	questionnaire
problems in meeting and	mediator, ombudsperson, or	
solutions and techniques in	facilitator is effective in some	Come up with examples
handling them	cases to resolve conflicts	of each and brainstorm
	 Recognizing the value of hearing 	solutions
	different opinions	
	 Pulling out shared values/goals 	Role play scenarios
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Personality conflicts best handled Authorized and arrange contributions.	
	outside of group setting	
	 Techniques for resolving conflict 	
	 Conflict often occurs because 	
	people care	
	 When to use a third party 	
	management.	
	 Is conflict good? When is conflict 	
	good?	
	Ask again: What's the value, the why?	
	Why include people of different	
	backgrounds, ages, races, abilities, gender,	
	religion, class?	
Hamanyarda Assatt Manning of	community - in groups of 3-5 people who live	

Homework: Assett Mapping of community – in groups of 3-5 people who live in same area.

Presentations will be made at the celebration at the end of the curriculum.

Session Six: Public Speaking and Effective Communication

3 Hours

The goal of this session is to give the opportunity for participants to become more comfortable and confident around public speaking.

Topic	Purpose, Extra Information, Points of Clarification, and or Examples	Suggested Activity
In the Beginning Check in Food Name Tags Circulate around the tables Ice Breaker	 To get to know each other in an informal way. Set the tone of a fun, creative workshop. Get settled To further develop relationships 	
Communication skills Verbal and Non Verbal Body language, eye contact, expression of voice. Diversity and communication (between cultural groups)-cross cultural non verbal Active Listening Affirmation Summarizing Practice nonverbal and eye contact.	 A lot of miscommunication happens when one or more parties have not listened accurately or have not felt heard Conflict management covered in session 5 Ask again: What's the value, the why? Why include people of different backgrounds, ages, races, abilities, gender, religion, class? 	Activity: Two Minute Round Robin In pairs – one person talks for two minutes about a time when they felt listened to. After, partner spends one minute summarizing what they heard. Discuss exercise's process.
 Communication tools Writing Talking Points Effective Letters and emails Newsletters Aesthetic (spacing, font, size) Ink and Paper 	Utilizing communication tools effectively can improve the abilities of achieving success Many people feel uncomfortable.	
 Public speaking Giving Public Testimony -practice Group Presentation Effective Speaking and Verbal argument The basics (avoid distracting habits, no ums, ahs, and likes; thank you in the end; develop your thesis, etc). 	Many people feel uncomfortable about speaking in public – gauge group pulse	

Session Seven: Lessons Learned, Graduation and Celebration!

Combine 2 classes and report out on learnings and asset mapping

