

**NETCHANGE TRAININGS** 

# Six building blocks of distributed organizing campaigns

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This worksheet breaks down the six strategic elements and practices behind most successful distributed organizing campaigns. We arrived at this list by drawing on our own experiences as campaigners and through conversations with folks leading today's high-profile distributed advocacy networks across the world. This tool is designed to convey the basics and to lead you and your teams to design or optimize your own practices by checking them against those of other leaders.



## Block 1: Establishing a people-powered Theory of Change (TOC)

Organizations that have launched successful distributed organizing campaigns have established messaging and campaign framing that makes it clear that supporters are the key players in their efforts and that people power is absolutely essential for campaign success. In other words, the campaign needs supporters to step up and become heroes! This is more than a messaging issue. It involves thinking of a people-powered strategy as core to campaign design and the overall Theory of Change. It also involves making that Theory of Change clear to everyone from their first experience of the campaign.

#### WHO'S GOOD AT THIS?



Bernie Sanders campaign video made by volunteers to encourage other volunteers to join.



ACLU People Power home page



350.org about page



Stop Adani campaign website



#### **WORKSHEET 1: ESTABLISHING A PEOPLE-POWERED TOC**

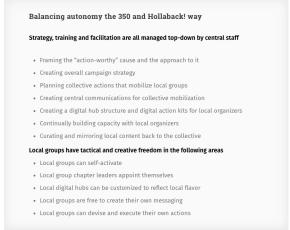
Questions	Your campaign notes:
Framing: Does your campaign framing make it clear that people power is crucial for the win?	
Framing: How can each supporter be a superhero in your campaign?	
Are you publicly displaying your people-powered Theory of Change to potential and existing supporters?	

## Block 2: Designing supporter path and roles

As opposed to traditional staff-led campaigns, where supporter involvement is usually an afterthought - ie. "please share this thing we created" - campaigns that plan to make use of distributed organizing put the people-powered process at the center of campaign design. This means building out a campaign idea based on what central role supporters can play in the strategy and how this network of active supporters will be managed by the central campaign group. This also brings up the question of how much supporters will be expected to do autonomously and what kinds of decisions and responsibilities remain with the central (usually staff-led) campaign team.

#### **EXAMPLES:**





ACLU's People Power campaign offers concrete and accessible supporter actions Breakdown of central and supporter roles used by 350.org and Hollaback! In this Moblab article linked here

#### WHO'S GOOD AT THIS?

350.org, Hollaback!, ACLU People Power, Bernie Sanders campaign.



#### **WORKSHEET 2: DESIGNING SUPPORTER PATH AND ROLES**

Questions	Your campaign notes:
Who are your people? Where will you recruit them from?	
What are your typical supporter's motivation levels and capacities?	
What can they do to help? (define a range of lower to higher barrier actions)	
What kinds of things can supporters do or decide independently in your campaign networks?	



## Block 3: Establishing a recruitment and onboarding process

In a distributed campaign, supporter time and energy is your primary resource. This means that a good amount of planning should go into thinking of ways to recruit highly-engaged people from your base or from outside your existing networks. It also means that an onboarding process should be set up in advance to welcome new recruits, maintain their enthusiasm and transmit the basic knowledge and skills they will need to start actively participating in the campaign. This is a good time to plan out shared campaign values and a code of conduct so that new joiners will know what the campaigns' politics and culture are and will be much less likely to go off track and off message when acting on their own.

#### **EXAMPLES:**



<u>Jolt Texas</u> provides a chapter setup guide and requires signoff on a chapter values agreement

#### WHO'S GOOD AT THIS?

Jolt Texas, Team Internet (Free Press and others), 350.org, Hollaback!, Bernie Sanders campaign



# WORKSHEET 3: ESTABLISHING A RECRUITMENT AND ONBOARDING PROCESS

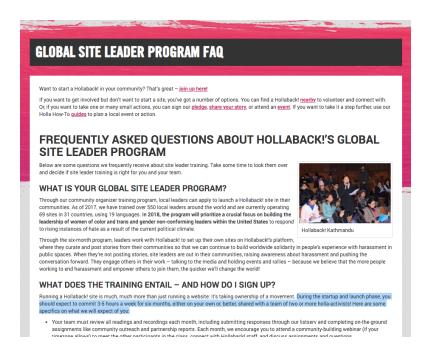
Questions	Your campaign notes:
What happens as soon as someone new signs up? (onboarding)	
What do orientation sessions look like?	
Do more experienced supporters mentor new recruits?	
Are you getting signoff on shared values/code of conduct?	



## Block 4: Setting up coaching and support for distributed supporters

Time and time again, groups deploying distributed networks have found that a totally handsoff approach to their supporters is not helpful because movement ties and morale break down over time and people tend to drop off. Regular interactions and support are essential in distributed organizing, especially as the network grows. These interactions can happen between central staff and active supporters or between highly-engaged supporters acting as mentors to new joiners. For smooth running, training agendas and materials should be planned in advance and a regular schedule of group calls and check-ins, most often via videoconference, helps keep distributed networks grow and learn together.

#### **EXAMPLES:**



Hollaback! has set up a sophisticated training program for new chapter leaders

#### WHO'S GOOD AT THIS?

Team Internet (Free Press and others), 350.org, Hollaback!, Bernie Sanders campaign



### **WORKSHEET 4: SETTING UP COACHING AND SUPPORT FOR DISTRIBUTED SUPPORTERS**

Questions	Your campaign notes:
Do you have staff or supporters ready to take charge of this?	
Do you have a training plan, with materials ready for new recruits?	
Do you have a plan for regular coaching sessions or check-ins with your network?	

# Block 5: Platforms and tools to support a distributed community

From what we see out there in the world, technology supporting distributed organizing efforts serves largely as a connective tissue between organizers and remote groups and participants. The innovators who have made such systems work for large organizations are certainly tech-savvy but not focused primarily on digital technology. Rather, they display a utilitarian approach to the platforms they work with, often choosing tools that are simple to adopt, affordable to own and already used by a large segment of their peers. If there is one common principle employed throughout the technological design of such programs, it is that the platforms and tools chosen must present the least friction when it comes to adoption and use by organizers and supporters.

#### **EXAMPLES:**

#### Distributed 'tech stack'

The table presented here is a compilation of tools and platforms used by leading organizations that run distributed organizing systems including: The ACLU's People Power program, 350.org, Indivisible Movimiento Cosecha, the Bernie campaign, Canada's Dogwood Initiative, Sierra Club, Hollaback!, Team Internet - Free Press and the Stop Adani network in Australia.

\*\*\*Full page pdf of this stack available here

Function	Typical tools used
Recruitment, getting names on lists through low-barrier digital actions	Campaign CRMs with mailers like Action Network / Nation Builder etc., Mailchimp, Facebook groups, Facebook Messenger, SMS short code systems like TextMarks, sometimes paper to digital signup process at public events later transferred to digital spreadsheets
Serving low-barrier digital actions / identifying high-action takers	Hosted online petitions like <u>ControlShiftLabs</u> , action tool suites like <u>New/Mode</u> , built-in action tools within <u>Nation Builder</u> / <u>Action Network</u> etc., Peer to peer texting systems like <u>Hustle</u> and <u>Relay</u> , Phone-banking tools like <u>CallHub</u>
Campaign signup / sign-on	Microsites either hosted independently or signup pages generated by <u>Action Network</u> + <u>Nation Builder</u> etc, <u>Google forms</u> / spreadsheets
Finding local actions	Dynamic event or chapter maps, either generated by tools like <u>Action Network</u> / <u>Nation Builder</u> etc. or custom coded, Facebook Events
Coaching, mentoring, checking in with supporters	Videoconference software, most often Zoom or Maestro conference
Internal informal comms / coordination within the network of supporters	Slack, WhatsApp, Facebook Groups
Planning docs, timelines, managing events etc.	Google docs / sheets, Air Table, Eventbrite, Facebook Events
Tracking + contacting larger groups of supporters	CRMs with mailers like <u>Action Network</u> / <u>Nation</u> <u>Builder</u> (especially these two because they allow for distributed control), <u>Mailchimp</u>



# WORKSHEET 5: PLATFORMS AND TOOLS TO SUPPORT A DISTRIBUTED COMMUNITY

Questions	Your campaign notes:
Are the tools you are choosing overall easy to adopt and to manage? (reduce friction)	
What tools/platforms will handle supporter recruitment and signup and maintain lists?	
What tools will handle onboarding and orientation?	
What tools will permit you to do rapid callouts to mobilize your supporter base?	
Do you have tools/platforms that permit collective creation and / or distributed management by supporters?	



# Block 6: Defining the milestones + moments of a distributed campaign

A distributed network may contain many semi-autonomous groups that plan and lead their own activities some of the time but once in a while, it's important to align all groups around certain milestones or moments of truth. This can take the form of 'days of action' that synchronize activities from every group in the network at certain dates or some kind of collaborative project, where all groups contribute to a larger whole. These collective actions and projects are a powerful kind of glue that binds the network together over time. Just as important as planning and executing these actions and projects are opportunities to mirror back what the whole network is producing or achieving. Showing the diversity of the network, the multitude of voices it has mobilized and the collective power of the group is a powerful engagement driver that can also give the network shared purpose after peaks of campaigning activities have passed.

#### **EXAMPLES:**



Internet users from across the globe have come together to create a crowdsourced vision for free expression online. Over 300,000 people from 155 countries worldwide helped shape our roadmap for a Digital Future that includes us all.



Open Media's <u>crowdsourced policy project</u>

#### WHO'S GOOD AT THIS?

Open Media, Support. Don't Punish campaign, 350.org, Stop Adani campaign



## WORKSHEET 6: DEFINING THE MILESTONES + MOMENTS OF A DISTRIBUTED CAMPAIGN

Questions	Your campaign notes:
What are your collective mobilization moments? (milestones)	
When do you mirror back the impact/collective voices of the network so people can see what they have accomplished together?	