

1: Movement Building | Samaritan Counseling Center

Movement Building #InTheseTimes alliance building coalition collaboration Detroit power A Deeper Dive into Advocacy: Webinar Re-Cap This piece is a follow-up to a recent Tools to Engage webinar hosted by the Building Movement Project.

They stop the bridge from bending out of place in extreme conditions, and also allow enough vertical movement to permit bearing replacement [1] without the need to dismantle the bridge expansion joint. There are various types, which can accommodate movement from 30 to 1, millimetres 1. Modular expansion joints are used when the movements of a bridge exceed the capacity of a single gap joint or a finger type joint. A watertight system, invented by the Swiss company Mageba, is designed on a modular basis and can be tailored to satisfy the specific requirements of almost any structure. The total movement of the bridge deck is divided among a number of individual gaps which are created by horizontal surface beams. The individual gaps are sealed by watertight elastomeric profiles, and surface beam movements are regulated by an elastic control system. The drainage of the joint is via the drainage system of the bridge deck. Masonry[edit] Clay bricks expand as they absorb heat and moisture. This places compression stress on the bricks and mortar, encouraging bulging or flaking. The wooden expansion joint compresses as the concrete expands. Dry, rot-resistant cedar is typically used, with a row of nails sticking out that will embed into the concrete and hold the spacer in place. Control joints are cut into pavement at regular intervals to control cracking. Concrete and asphalt have relatively weak tensile strength, and typically form cracks as they age, shrink, and are exposed to environmental stresses including stresses of thermal expansion and contraction. Without the control joint, cracking can occur in a random fashion, and compromise the surface of the structure. This is primarily an aesthetic issue. Control joints attenuate the cracking in a more controlled fashion. The cracks will tend to form along the cut planes that makes up the control joints. This even, regular cracking, which is also hidden in the crevice of the joint, has a better appearance than random hairline cracks. Roadway control joints may be sealed with hot tar, cold sealant such as silicone , or compression sealant such as rubber or polymers based crossed linked foams. Control joints must have adequate depth and not exceed maximum spacing for them to be effective. Typical specifications for a four-inch-thick slab are: On the other hand, the track must always provide a continuous surface for the wheels travelling over it. These conflicting targets are served by special expansion joints, where two rails glide along each other at a very acute angle during expansion or contraction. They are typically seen near one or both ends of large steel bridges. Such an expansion joint looks somewhat like the tongue of a railroad switch , but it has a completely different purpose and operation. Ducted air systems[edit] Expansion joints are required in large ducted air systems to allow fixed pieces of piping to be largely free of stress as thermal expansion occurs. Bends in elbows also can accommodate this. Example of air or gas ducts can be seen here. Air ducts An expansion joint is designed to allow deflection in the axial compressive , lateral shear , or angular bending deflections. Expansion joints can be non-metallic or metallic often called bellows type. Non-metallic can be a single ply of rubberized material or a composite made of multiple layers of heat and erosion resistant flexible material. A bellows is made up of a series of one or more convolutions of metal to allow the axial, lateral, or angular deflection. Pipe expansion joints[edit] Single sphere rubber bellows expansion joint, with flanges. Stainless steel pipe expansion joint, with control rods. Pipe expansion joints are necessary in systems that convey high temperature substances such as steam or exhaust gases, or to absorb movement and vibration. A typical joint is a bellows of metal most commonly stainless steel , plastic such as PTFE , fabric such as glass fibre or an elastomer such as rubber. Most common types of expansion joints can be seen on Pentamet website. A bellows is made up of a series of convolutions, with the shape of the convolution designed to withstand the internal pressures of the pipe, but flexible enough to accept axial, lateral, and angular deflections. Expansion joints are also designed for other criteria, such as noise absorption, anti-vibration, earthquake movement, and building settlement. Metal expansion joints have to be designed according to rules laid out by EJMA, for fabric expansion joints there are guidelines and a state-of-the-art description by the Quality Association for Fabric Expansion Joints. Pipe expansion joints are

also known as "compensators", as they compensate for the thermal movement. Typical pump and piping layout using expansion joints. The rubber expansion joints, the most frequently used equipment in the pipeline system, boast such functions as vibration reduction, displacement compensation and so on. Some rubber additives are often used during the production process of rubber expansion joints. However, the most frequently used additives include eight types, which are necessary in the production of rubber expansion joints. Pressure balanced expansion joints[edit] Expansion joints are often included in industrial piping systems to accommodate movement due to thermal and mechanical changes in the system. When the process requires large changes in temperature, metal components change size. Expansion joints with metal bellows are designed to accommodate certain movements while minimizing the transfer of forces to sensitive components in the system. Pressure created by pumps or gravity is used to move fluids through the piping system. Fluids under pressure occupy the volume of their container. The unique concept of pressure balanced expansion joints is they are designed to maintain a constant volume by having balancing bellows compensate for volume changes in the bellows line bellows which is moved by the pipe. Pressure balanced expansion joints. Manufacturing of rubber expansion joints[edit] Wrapping fabric reinforced rubber sheets[edit] Rubber expansion joints are mainly manufactured by manual wrapping of rubber sheets and fabric reinforced rubber sheets around a bellows-shaped product mandrel. Because of the labor-intensive production process, a large part of the production has moved to eastern Europe and Asian countries. In real life rubber or also called elastomer expansion joint can be seen here. Molded rubber expansion joints[edit] Some types of rubber expansion joints are made with a molding process. Typical joints that are molded are medium-sized expansion joints with bead rings, which are produced in large quantities. These rubber expansion joints are manufactured on a cylindrical mandrel, which is wrapped with bias cut fabric ply. At the end the bead rings are positioned and the end sections are folded inwards over the bead rings. This part is finally placed in a mold and molded into shape and vulcanized. This is a highly automated solution for large quantities of the same type of joint. Automated winding of rubber expansion joints[edit] New technology has been developed to wind rubber and reinforcement layers on the cylindrical or bellows-shaped mandrel automatically using industrial robots instead of manual wrapping. This is fast and accurate and provides repeatable high quality. Another aspect of using industrial robots for the production of rubber expansion joints is the possibility to apply an individual reinforcement layer instead of using pre-woven fabric. The fabric reinforcement is pre-woven and cut at the preferred bias angle. With individual reinforcement it is possible to add more or less fiber material at different sections of the product by changing the fiber angles over the length of the product. They must be used when purge connectors are included in the design. In order to provide enough clearance in the liner design, appropriate lateral and angular movements must be specified by the designer. When designing an expansion joint with combination ends, flow direction must be specified as well. They also serve a purpose as insulation of the bellows. Covers can either be designed as removable or permanent accessories. Purge connectors may also be utilized to perform this same function. Internal liners must also be included in the design if the expansion joint includes purge connectors or particulate barriers. They allow the expansion joint to move over a range according to where the nut stops are placed along the rods. Limit rods are used to prevent bellows over-extension while restraining the full pressure thrust of the system. Failure modes[edit] Expansion joint failure can occur for various reasons, but experience shows that failures falls into several distinct categories. This list includes, but is not limited to: During installation, prevent any damage to the bellows by carefully following the instructions furnished by the manufacturer. Copper expansion joints are excellent materials designed for the movement of building components due to temperature, loads, and settlement. Copper is easy to form and lasts a long time. Details regarding roof conditions, roof edges, floors, are available.

2: Expansion joint - Wikipedia

If so, The Movement Building Canvas is a practical framework to help you, your team or your organisation design your movement for maximum impact. Tested with NGOs, community groups and start-ups, it can be used at any time to explore movement building ideas.

By Hildy Gottlieb Jul. Since then, the social change arena has grown rapidly. We have witnessed the proliferation of traditional nonprofits or as we prefer to call them, community-benefit organizations. Social enterprise has become so mainstream that it is a field of study at many major universities. And yet, we continue to witness war, poverty, individual acts of violence, massive social injustice, and a record pace of environmental degradation. Looking back over the past century, however, the world has indeed experienced sweeping social change. Those successful efforts were led not by individual organizations, but by movements. What might be possible, therefore, if socially minded organizations and businesses acted more like movements than organizations? And what might that look like in practice? To answer those questions, consider how we might re-define the following three factors: Defining Success In a movement, the mission defines the ultimate goal the group intends to achieve. Movements define success globally. If a movement is successful, things change for everyone. Organizations, on the other hand, often define success internally, by what the organization accomplishes for itself. Movements seek sweeping change. Organizations are often satisfied with incremental improvement, correctly understanding that one entity cannot achieve large-scale change. In movements, accountability is to a cause greater than any one individual. When it comes to making tough decisions, the cause is the top priority. In organizations, accountability is first to the organization; when leaders face tough decisions, their top priority is organizational sustainability. Sustaining a movement is about sustaining action. Defining Leadership Movements begin with values. In successful movements, decisions and actions align with those values. Leading a movement is an active role—it involves leading actual activities, most often with no official title. By contrast, leading an organization is a titular role—chief executive officer. Those titular leaders, in virtually all organizations larger than a tiny start-up, are not the ones leading actual activities. In a movement, leadership emerges from within. Anyone can join, simply by committing to take action on behalf of the cause. People can join an organization only in formal roles board member, staff, volunteer, intern. And individuals themselves do not control whether they rise through the ranks; those with formal decision-making authority make that call. Leadership of a movement is distributed and agile, as individuals become more deeply engaged and bring others into the fold. Leadership in an organization is structured and most often hierarchical, per a fixed organizational chart. Outsiders most commonly engage by providing cash—as a donor to a nonprofit, or as a customer or investor in a business. Governance of movements is about values, strategy, and direct action. Governance in organizations is about regulatory compliance, oversight, and risk management. Ultimately, the movement is the leader—people working on behalf of a movement are loyal to other individuals within the movement and to a cause larger than those individuals. In organizations, leadership cultivates loyalty to the organization. Defining Means In a movement, form follows function. As functional needs change, movements value forms that are agile and effective. In organizations, function is guided by form, beginning with the very first official act of most organizations—filing articles of incorporation, bylaws, and other declarations of the forms around which the entity will fit its functions. From there, organizations value stability and efficiency: Organizations, on the other hand, are primarily supported from the outside—by customers, donors, grantors, investors, or patrons. Movements tend to adopt structures and systems that mirror how societies progress toward people living well together. Organizations tend to adopt systems that mirror how businesses and nations maintain sovereignty over others. The social change arena is continually experimenting with new organizational forms to further the movement Paul Hawken described. The more intentional organizations are in structuring their end goals, leadership, and means to become more movement-like, the more likely those efforts are to succeed in creating a healthier, more humane world. An author, TEDx speaker, and serial social entrepreneur, she is the co-founder and chief boundary pusher at Creating the Future , a living laboratory for bringing out the best in

people through the questions we ask in our day-to-day lives.

3: Movement Building | A News Revolution!

Movements define "resources" as the actual resources needed (labor, materials), which are abundant even in communities that seem to have very little. Organizations, on the other hand, are primarily supported from the outside —by customers, donors, grantors, investors, or patrons.

To accomplish this vision, we provide legal services that community members need to survive and participate politically, as well as Movement Building supports like leadership development and skill-building opportunities. We work with clients who attend our legal intakes to build their membership and leadership by providing weekly and one-on-one supports, connect them with community organizing opportunities that are relevant to their lives, and help movements that have often overlooked or excluded TGNCI people to support trans leadership and identify intersections across our movements. MBT coordinates and hosts ongoing meetings to serve as an entry point to the organization and focuses on building power through skill shares, political education and connection to policy and campaign work. Our weekly meetings create necessary community building, resource sharing, and space to strategize about ongoing and urgent issues. MBT Weekly Tuesday meeting topics include: Johnson —check out our calendar for more info. Prisoner Pen Pal Postcard Project Beginning in , SRLP provided ongoing communication and support to community members in prison through the community-sustained pen pal project. Find out more here. By hosting these gatherings, we are able to share our prison work, connecting SRLP community members both inside and outside of prison while supporting art that breaks barriers. Prisoner Pen Pal Postcard Project Prisoner Advisory Committee The Sylvia Rivera Law Project holds a strong belief that the people most affected by the systems of violence and oppression we fight are the best people to lead that fight. We also believe that social justice organizations must find ways to directly involve the members of our community who have been separated from us by the criminal injustice systems. The Prisoner Advisory Committee PAC is one way to overcome the enormous state-created barriers to communication and political participation for the people who are most affected by the prison system. PAC currently has around 70 amazing members who are enthusiastic about sharing their time, passion, and expertise with SRLP. Our members are trans, intersex, gender non-conforming people and allies who are currently incarcerated. Members of PAC work together with members of our collective to develop plans of work. Already, PAC members have helped with a national position statement on transgender healthcare in correctional settings and provided comments to the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission. They are developing creative ways to work on changing policies, building community and sharing information and strategies. For more information, check out the PAC blog here! Click here for more information about requesting trainings from SRLP and here for our brochure about police interactions. Facilitating transgender awareness trainings with other legal services organizations and direct service providers that need assistance in understanding the needs of our communities. Participating in coalition work on organizing campaigns, where we can often offer helpful legal as well as community-based perspectives. Writing letters of support to put pressure on targets during a campaign. Conducting on-site legal clinics at organizations or community spaces to provide one-on-one advice to members. Making available leadership development opportunities through internships, volunteer positions, the Prisoner Advisory Committee, and collective membership at SRLP.

4: Movement Building | Shelter Press

Movement Building is creating a news revolution. We do spin stories like other news channels. We deliver the truth!

The machicolated battlements were last rebuilt in c and are now leaning again. Curved walls are particularly prone to leaning outwards at their tops due to cyclical thermal and moisture movement leading to creep distortion of the masonry. In the immediate post-war years, when we were grateful for any accommodation which had survived the Blitz, attitudes to odd cracks were relaxed. Whilst redecorating my father would summon us children with glee to see finger-wide cracks discovered beneath the wallpaper, before ceremoniously plugging them with newspaper and Polyfilla. No panic attacks for him, whereas nowadays structural engineers are increasingly called out to pronounce upon hairline plaster cracks dramatised by white emulsion paint. It is time for reactions to be tempered by considering the issues. The forces of nature are capable of breaking down mountains, so we must assume that a building will also not last indefinitely. Regular maintenance and occasional structural intervention is essential to slow the process of deterioration and to extend the life of its structure. Intervention may be aimed at preserving the building indefinitely, but a more realistic view may also be taken with finite expectations for both original fabric and repairs. Those parts of the building fabric which confer significant strength, stability, and integrity, such as roof carcassing, floors, walls, frameworks, and foundations form the principal structural elements. Non-structural fabric such as plaster, render, windows and doors can also help stiffen a structure but their contribution is not to be relied upon in a significant way. Subsidence, settlement, heave, sway, bouncy floors, bulging walls, cracks, expansion and contraction are all forms of structural movement. Such movement occurs all the time, and usually its magnitude is so small it passes unnoticed. Only when distortions and cracks threaten the use or safety of the structure need we be concerned. In historic structures detrimental movement results from inadequate design and construction, decay and ill-considered alterations. In other words, safety factors were incorporated by experience rather than calculation. Nevertheless in medieval structures it is common to find that secondary floor joists are often larger than they need be, whilst primary beams are undersize and sagging excessively. Apart from this, and some more singular problems, it is perhaps surprising that inadequate strength is generally not a problem. From the start of the Industrial Revolution, the increasing involvement of the engineer, first with grand buildings and latterly more humble structures, ensured more adequate sizing of structural members. Exceptions include domestic buildings with timber floors overloaded by office use. Most such structures speculative Georgian and Victorian housing for example have out-performed the expectations of their constructors without the involvement of engineers and despite the two World Wars. However, as buildings relax and become frail with age, the single kindest way of increasing their longevity is to tie them together. Conversely the lack of continuity leaves the structures vulnerable to disproportionate damage. The battle against water can largely be won by giving the building a good roof; by ensuring that driving rain is thrown clear of the building by generous drips, throatings, over-sailing copings and bonnets; and by preventing rising damp either through a damp-proof course dpc or by ensuring that the ground is well drained. The resultant strain must be accommodated by the structure, or permanent deformations and cracks will occur. In most structures in the UK the principal load bearing element is the masonry. Different types of masonry move at different rates, and sometimes in opposing directions Table 2. This can give rise to differential movement and distortion see illustration of Herstmonceux Castle. Fortunately most walls constructed before were set in lime mortar, which can accommodate considerable amounts of movement without cracking due to creep continual strain under constant stress, whereas more modern walls require the frequent provision of movement-joints. Medieval masonry buildings had walls which were built straight into the ground without any attempt to disperse the load over a broad foundation: In good ground, corbelling continued until the First World War, latterly with a shallow strip of concrete first cast into the trench, about mm below ground. In poor ground, short timber piles were sometimes driven before commencing the masonry. With the advent of modern mild steel and reinforced concrete at the turn of the century, foundations became more sophisticated. Movement of shallow spread foundations is commonly caused by normal constructional settlement, mining,

leaking drains, shrinkable clay, tree-roots, changes of water-table, additional loads and tunnelling. Flexible historic buildings are often better able to cope with movement than modern rigid structures, thanks to the prevalence of soft lime mortar, massive walls, timber-frames, arches, and vaulted construction. Modern structures with slender walls set in hard cement mortar with brittle plaster and no cornices, will show every crack. Many a medieval church, for example, has had a gable end rebuilt following movement of its unbraced roof: Victorian shop-fronted terraces are also prone to falling over, being perched on slender columns see Sketch 2 above. Many such alterations become obscured over the years, and it is only investigative work that will uncover the cause of the distortion see Sktch 3. But is this important? If a building has sufficient commodity, firmness, and delight then the odd distortion can be part of the charm, the patina, of an historic structure. Although intervention by engineers may be unnecessary for the odd symptom of distress, it is too easy to rely on the assumption that a building will last indefinitely simply because it has survived the last years, while the building tiptoes to disaster. Structural movement is serious when the safety-margins of strength, stability, or integrity have been significantly eroded, or the movement is progressively leading to failure within a specified period. For a relatively modest structure such as a house, no action may be considered necessary unless the structure is likely to fail within a period of perhaps five years, but for a cathedral a much larger safety margin would be necessary, of perhaps fifty years due to its scale and the high cost involved in carrying out major works. Expectations for the duration of a repair may also vary see Table 1. An engineering assessment of the seriousness of any particular symptom of structural distress is not just by calculation, but also through an understanding based on practical experience of the performance of old structures, and the intangible contribution of the non-structural fabric, such as the stiffening effect of horsehair in old plaster. The Building Research Establishment offers some guidance on the seriousness of crack-widths but this must be used circumspectly. Cracks should be examined to determine their cause, not rigidly filled in to see if they reappear, as this may restrict cyclical movement causing the problem to escalate. Careful examination can reveal the direction of movement, and whether movement is ongoing. If the probable cause of the structural movement is still unclear, or if the movement is suspected to be progressive, then movement monitoring is warranted see Table 3. Monitors are aids to diagnosis and prognosis, not a substitute to understanding structures. Hopefully the days have long gone, when well-intentioned but misguided builders stuck glass tell-tales across cracks with disfiguring blobs of resin, in the vain hope that their demise would explain the cause. Mostly the glass would come unstuck, or schoolboys would break the glass for fun. The arsenal of equipment available today is vandal-resistant, and when used wisely, gives meaningful results see Sketch 4 above. Once the causes have become clear, it is straightforward to eliminate them and make repairs see flow chart, Table 4. Structural movement need not be a problem when considered rationally. Although structures rarely acquire true stability, cracks and bulges are not always serious, and crack-monitoring is not automatically necessary. The Victorians had the right idea; cornices to conceal movement between ceiling and wall junctions, woodwork painted chocolate brown to camouflage joint shrinkage, and stretchy Lincrusta wallpaper to obscure random cracks. Survey, Assessment and Repair, AJ:

5: Build A Movement

Ultimately, movement building exists to build power in communities that don't have it. What that looks like is different for every community - it may be a social justice issue or a particular public policy, but it's crucial that we combine democracy work along with civic engagement and capacity building.

Movement Building Catalyst Project actively works in social justice movements to support the development of dynamic activists, organizers and leaders working in organizations at the grassroots. We provide political education, leadership development, strategic planning support and organizational development support. Our movement building work is guided by three goals. First, support revolutionary politics and organizing that advances concrete short term goals with a long term systemic change vision and strategy. Second, to support effective, dynamic and strategic white anti-racist leadership and organizing. Third, to support effective, dynamic and strategic multiracial alliances prioritizing the leadership of working class people, people of color, women, and queers to build our movements. We prioritize struggles and organizations that have strategic potential to build the movement and where we have been asked to support their work. WRL is an 85 year old New York City based peace institution with over 10, members around the country. We serve on the task force of the Youth and Counter-Militarism Program. The program builds strong and effective national coalitions, prioritizes on the ground organizing work and develops resources to empower the emerging generation of youth leadership. We were part of the founding of the Friends of Family of Lt. Watada committee that launched a national support campaign for the first commissioned office to publicly refuse orders to fight the Iraq war. We believe that anti-war soldiers, veterans and military families are key to build powerful movement not just against this war, but against U. Catalyst Project worked to support the organizing of Lower 9th Ward residents in New Orleans to develop a reconstruction plan for their neighborhood and begin work on their homes. Common Ground is a community-initiated volunteer organization offering assistance, mutual aid and support. Catalyst worked with New Orleans based anti-racists and CG volunteers to create the Anti-Racism Work Group of Common Ground to forefront anti-racist political education for volunteers, support anti-racist leadership development in CG and support multiracial alliance building. The work group initiated the Community Voices program that brought volunteers together to learn from racial and economic justice activists and organizers in New Orleans. The work group also led caucus sessions for volunteers of color and white volunteers to develop their understanding of white supremacy and anti-racist practice. MG brings together leaders from community-based organizations working for economic, social, environmental and racial justice. The majority of these organizations are working to build power in working class communities of color. MG also brings together left training centers and intermediary organizations that support movement building. Catalyst Project served for two years on the planning committee and continues as a participating member in the program. Read Movement Generation article [Colours of Resistance Network Colours of Resistance](#) is a grassroots network of people consciously working to develop anti-racist, multiracial politics in the global justice movement. COR is committed to helping build an anti-racist, anti-imperialist, multiracial, feminist, queer and trans liberationist, anti-authoritarian movement against global capitalism. Catalyst Project co-founded the COR network and website along with Helen Luu and Pauline Hwang in as a resource for organizers of color and white anti-racists in the global justice movement. [Click here to read about past Catalyst Project movement building work.](#)

6: Structural Movement: Is it Really a Problem?

The measure of movement building activity is dominated by aging leadership that refers to their own (or imagined) experience of movements in the s and s. New movements will evolve by learning from the movements of the past, and developing room for the creation of new ideas/forms of movements for the future.

Movement Building Strengthening Movements for Social, Racial, Economic, and Gender Justice Community organizations have incredible power to win change and move their communities to greater justice. Why This Work Matters Wellstone was founded with the vision of a country that offers justice for all, and the need for greater justice, right now, is urgently clear. Our Movement Building work empowers organizers and organizational leaders with the tools needed to create real change in their communities. We believe this work requires more than just inspiring leaders or teaching technical campaign skills. We help them integrate traditional relational organizing with nonpartisan voter engagement and policy advocacy. These organizations traditionally operate in isolation, with limited resources. We help to build relationships and bring together partners as part of a broader, collaborative progressive movement. We guide movement leaders to develop the theory, practice, and human capacity that will let them operate at a statewide scale and win real change on the critical issues of our time — racial, social, economic, and gender justice in particular. This work focuses on how justice is carried out through our traditional systems of American democracy, many of which are still weighted toward injustice. This includes fighting for fair and impartial courts, just voter registration laws, and equitable representation through redistricting. In , we facilitated fair courts work in nine states, helping organizers in each state build the strategies and tools needed to fight for judicial independence. Integrated Civic and Voter Engagement Programs: This work is about helping organizations think more strategically about how and why they engage with voters. In , we trained folks at The New Florida Majority on civic engagement and helped them to build partnerships with other organizations. We also partnered with Make It Work for advanced leadership trainings with a gender justice lens. Through our long-time strategic partnership with Ballot Initiative Strategy Center BISC , Wellstone is working to help groups engage in ballot measure initiatives as a strategy to win change. Almost people attended five online trainings for ballot measure work, with almost half attending additional in-person ballot measure strategy sessions. Youth and Movement Leadership Pathways: We are also developing intentional youth and movement leadership pathways — where young people can find their voice through activism, and their vocation in movement work. Our work in included three summits with Generation Progress and almost young people. We also partnered with Project Pericles and Generation Progress to train nearly students on seven college campuses.

7: Movement Building | Communities for a Better Environment

community organising movement building strategy theories of change This manual is designed to aid your work as an organiser: building campaigns that enlist grassroots power to achieve outcomes that improve the world.

Rising Up Is your group just starting out? Have you found common ground and built trust? Are you creating safe spaces to break silences, challenge stigma and discover power within? Or do you need to regroup or rise up again? Building Up Are you starting to build your group and thinking about what you can do together? Are you wanting to understand more about how power and gender dynamics affect your context and lives? Are you dealing with issues of difference, conflict and solidarity? Are you thinking about issues of risk, security and well-being as you organize? Standing Up Do you need help defining your agenda - the change or solutions you want? Are you ready and organized for action – speaking out, making demands, resisting injustice? Do you have strong allies? Are you clear what tactics will serve you best and have you prepared for backlash? Shaking Up Are you positioning yourselves to impact decisions, policies, institutions and cultural norms? Are you building resilient and feminist movement leadership? Do you have strategies and allies both inside and outside the decision-making processes? Are you integrating strategies for protection and resilience into all you do? Every context is different and it is critical to know as much as you can about your own. Who are the decision makers and powerful players in your context? What are the dominant social norms which impact you? What is the level of fear and repression? What is the role of the media? What is the degree of citizen participation and social movement strength and activity? You could use the Contextual Analysis tool in the Toolkit to help you. Issues You Want to Address: As you think about what issues you want to tackle, it is important to think about which are the most important to you, which will activate broad support, which you have the capacity to impact and which level of risk and conflict you are ready to confront. Organizing issues that challenge structures of power more directly – such as challenging extractive projects or challenges to fundamentalist policing of sexuality and gender – can bring more backlash and conflict. That means we need to be prepared and well organized with protection strategies in place. Taking stock of your current moment means doing a scan of what is happening in your context and assessing the implications for you. What issues, opportunities and challenges are arising now? How are you prepared and positioned to use their spotlight to act strategically in relationship to them? Making change is often a combination of preparation and strategic use of opportunity. Sometimes a crisis or other change creates openings as business as usual is interrupted. You should know who your opponents are and what the political obstacles may be. Organizing at its heart is about people – those with whom you are building, your allies, your strategic partners and the broader community. Time on fostering and growing these relationships is vital. Is your constituency or membership very connected and committed? Do you have focused and trusted leadership? Do you have allies inside and outside the formal institutions or media that you are seeking to influence or win over? Knowing your capacity informs your strategic choices. How broad or deep and active is your constituency? What is your experience, skill and preparation for action and negotiation? Do you have a clear agenda and responsible leadership? Do you have clear decision making and communications capacity? Do you have needed resources? Click on any icon to view a summary of that tool, and if you like it, add it to your personal We Rise Toolkit.

8: Building Movements, Not Organizations

Building a Grassroots Movement A grassroots public health movement is an organized effort to address threats to the health and safety of a community, led by passionate advocates and organizations that devote resources to movement building.

9: Movement Building Team | SRLP (Sylvia Rivera Law Project)

Movement Building community benefit Movement Building Reflecting on the Women's March on Washington The day after Trump's inauguration, I was one of the , or million who marched in Washington, D.C.

Cocktails! Ten Years As A Las Vegas Cocktail Server One Nation, Under Arrest Matlab system identification toolbox tutorial Laws and legislation CHAPTER 11 For the Love of Dogs and Other Beasts I43 American Government and Politics Today, 2001-2002 Encyclopaedia of oil painting The verbal affixes in Akan : time, tense, aspect and mood L.A. Boadi The Trinity in German Thought The As Seen on TV Cookbook Why Women and Power Dont Mix B.S. Johnson omnibus Outside the taped space Annual Review of Materials Science English patterns and structure, with exercises Outlines Highlights for College Algebra by Blitzler, ISBN Klein und Wagner. Cyclopedia of fire prevention and insurance Phone call from the pastor 2. Drainage Systems and Flooding Memperkecil ukuran size Psychology schacter 3rd edition First Verses Finger Rhymes (First Verses Series) Calculating for best results Quiet game Greg Iles TnpSC science study material in english The therapeutic experiment Pocket atlas of sectional anatomy vol 2 Catechisme, or Christian doctrine QR, the quieting reflex 5 Two Weddings and a Scandal (1922-1929 66 Those of Distant Campfires The garden party and other plays Papers relating to the introduction of pure water. Computer aided proofs in analysis Colours And Trips Dont I Know You? Google s bulk as Technical, scientific, and medical publishing market When will my life begin