Advocacy Skills that Work: You CAN Make a Difference

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We live in a world FULL of anticipated promises.

This morning I woke up in a bed the hotel said would give me a great night's sleep.

I drank a cup of organic coffee. But the coffee beans were grown by someone I've never met.

I drove here in a vehicle with a promised safety rating that I have no way of personally verifying.

My friend left her children with a teacher whose qualifications she has never seen.

Do these **'anticipated** promises' give us absolute guarantees? No, of course not.

What an anticipated promise does is typically one—or more—of the following:

CREATES AN ASSURANCE:

This bed will give you a great night's sleep.

REGULATES AND DIRECTS BEHAVIOR: I didn't question whether my coffee was organic.

REDUCES UNCERTAINTY:

The school district hired the teacher.

They must know what experience she has working with children with ASD.

BUILDS TRUST:

This vehicle has a high safety rating from "somebody" qualified to give it.

Are these 'anticipated promises' always authentic? No, of course not.

A product, business, or school district is considered "authentic" when what they deliver is in alignment with what they promise.

What happens when we realize some anticipated promises are not true?

This is where ADVOCACY often starts. When we realize what we thought—or believed in—is either not true or not going to happen.

What motivates us to advocate for change for ourselves or others? Frustration. Disappointment. Outrage. Feeling ignored.

We need to transform those feelings into something beneficial.

HOW?

We develop a plan.

In chess, our goal is to win the game.

One of the best ways to win at chess is by achieving POSITIONAL ADVANTAGE.

This means our pieces are in control of more spaces of the board than our opponent's.

The more spaces we control, the harder it is for our opponent to move and the fewer options they have.

POSITIONAL ADVANTAGE in chess is a STRATEGY.

It's a general plan for winning the game.

But in order to win the game, you must make individual moves that allow you to control more and more of the board.

This means that each move you make should do something that looks like one of these:

1) Take a more valuable piece from your opponent without giving up any positional advantage, or

2) Put pieces in place to gain a lot more positional advantage in the next few turns.

THIS IS TACTICS.

You're choosing individual moves to put your *STRATEGY* into place.

Within ADVOCACY we can use these same techniques to *INFLUENCE*a desired outcome.

Does anyone in this room need some

encouragement?

l'Il encourage you. But you need to look around and see that you're in a room where you can CONNECT with others.

When in doubt, CONNECT.

That's what effective people do and that's what influential groups do.

Making connections is great.

Making connections to MAKEA DIFFERENCE is much better.

CONNECTIONS = COMMUNITY

- Self-organized network of people
- Common agenda, cause, or interest
- Collaborate by sharing ideas, information, and resources.

IF CONNECTIONS = COMMUNITY We need to ask ourselves: HOW DO I IDENTIFY MY COMMUNITY?

Who knows my objectives, my ambitions, my goals? Whose goals do I know?

Who knowingly & willingly plays a part in my development and progress and growth?

Whose growth am I actively encouraging?

Connections = Community = Growth





What is advocacy?

ADVOCACY HAS ONE MISSION: The pursuit of influencing some type of outcome.

Before we undertake an advocacy campaign, we need to ask ourselves:

How do we bring value to others?

VISION is a clear idea of WHERE you're going. MISSION is the understanding of WHY YOU'RE GOING THERE.

Advocacy seeks
to ensure that people,
particularly those who are most
vulnerable in society,
are able to:

Have their voice heard on issues that are important to them.

Defend and safeguard their rights and the rights of others.

Have their views and wishes *genuinely* considered when decisions are being made about their lives, or about something that will affect their lives.

Most often ADVOCACY concentrates in TWO specific areas:

1) POLICY MAKING

which is the set of principles or actions adopted by a person, agency, business, or government.

Examples: rules in place at a local business or DTA, and rules governing schools or the annual state budget.

Who gets the discount at a local business?
Who gets to bring their dog into a store or public place?
Which students get the benefit of an aide at school?

2) RESOURCE ALLOCATION Who gets the \$, the funding, or the goods.

Whose core curriculum has music and gym class?
What neighborhoods have sidewalks and parks?
Who gets the special wheelchair needed for independence?

Advocacy is the process of people making their voices heard on issues that affect their lives—and the lives of others—at the local, state, and national level.

Advocacy also means helping policymakers, business owners, schools, and organizations find specific solutions to community & personal issues, problems, and questions.

LOBBYING

on the other hand, involves activities that are in direct support of—or opposition to—a specific piece of introduced legislation.

Lobbying involves three parts: Communication with a policy maker that takes a position on specific, pending legislation.

My Tips, Advice & Suggestions Handout has examples of Lobbying on page 3.

Why does advocacy matter?

The inherent value in advocacy says you CAN make a difference in lives and in communities.

Advocacy promotes social justice, empowers people to have more control over their lives, and supports them in claiming their rights.

The goal of this training is to show you steps to take that can be used in any number of situations.

SIX STEPS TO AN ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN

Z There are SIX basic steps in every advocacy campaign.

Identify your VISION.

Where are you going?

What is the CAUSE or ISSUE you want to focus on?

Identify your MISSION.

Why are you going there?
What is your primary goal?

Know the facts. You may be surprised at the reason FOR or reasoning **BEHIND** the cause or issue at stake. Research. Research. Research. Identify the key players involved. Who is for, against, neutral or uncertain about the cause or issue, and create a comprehensive list.

Create an effective advocacy STRATEGY to identify specific, attainable, and measurable TACTICS.

State your case using personal stories. Facts. Pictures. Advocacy is relationship building. Tactics change by target audience.

Personal stories = LIFE EXPERIENCE. It's what you have done and where you have gone in your life. Each of us builds on our life experience **Every. Single. Day.**

Learn to tell your story. Teach others to tell their story.

One of the strongest resources for advocacy is the telling of personal stories.

Follow up and follow through. In-person meetings. Emails. Letters. Phone calls.

Make your views known to policymakers and a wider community through traditional and social media.

Some examples include: Emailing, writing, and calling officials, owners, managers.

Organizing meetings or site visits with your local retailer, school board, mayor, non-profit group.

You should always be prepared to educate someone on HOW/WHY/WHAT a different policy or decision could mean to your cause or change for your program.

ADVOCACY WORKSHEET

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You need to get AMAZING (not just adequate) at communicating with people.

Peers, colleagues, teachers, school officials, program teams, prospective care givers. And they should all know about your Advocacy Mission.

We must find something constructive and powerful to say to each person.

SENTENCE STARTERS & SENTENCES THAT INSPIRE

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Sentence starters that INSPIRE

- I notice ... (This is SO important!)
- I appreciate ...
- · I'm encouraged when you ...
- Thank you for ... (Be specific.)
- Your skill with ... (Organizing, people, fundraising, leadership, finances, etc.)

SENTENCES THAT INSPIRE

- The knowledge you bring to our effort is impressive.
- I'm grateful for your _____ skills.
- You're definitely gathering some great information.
- Your support / determination / encouragement / accountability are valued and appreciated.

Social Movement Advocacy & Citizen Advocates

Citizen advocates look at the issues and consider what series of actions could be taken that will change "WHAT IS NOW" into "WHAT SHOULD BE".

With the feeling that the "what should be" is a more ethical and fair culture. This more ethical and fair culture could be for ONE individual, or a group.

Social Movement Advocacy has FIVE KEY FUNCTIONS:

1) GIVE A VOICE TO CITIZEN INTERESTS.

Example: We want more trash cans in our neighborhood park.

2) MOBILIZE OTHERS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROCESS **EXAMPLE:** Gather info from people living in the neighborhood: Do you use the park? Where do you put the trash produced when you're at the park? Where do you see other people put trash

when they're at the park?

3) SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DIFFERENT CULTURE

Example: encourage partnership among the area families and the city workers who pick up the trash.

4) ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BETTER PUBLIC POLICY

Example: more trash cans might cut down on time/energy spent by city workers in each neighborhood park.

5) ENSURE GOVERNMENTS' ACCOUNTABILITY TO CITIZENS.

Example: less city worker's time spent—more \$\$ saved for other city needs.



WHENEVER **ONE PERSON** STANDS UP AND SAYS, "WAIT A MINUTE, THIS IS WRONG," IT HELPS OTHER **PEOPLE TO DO THE** SAME.

GLORIA STEINEM



FOCUS POINTS

When you're mobilizing for change, it's often after being educated about some sort of injustice or inequality and that prompts you to get involved.

ADVOCACY HAS ONE MISSION: The pursuit of influencing some type of outcome.

EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY IS A MIX OF

Identifying the right audience: Who can make a decision or create /change policy.

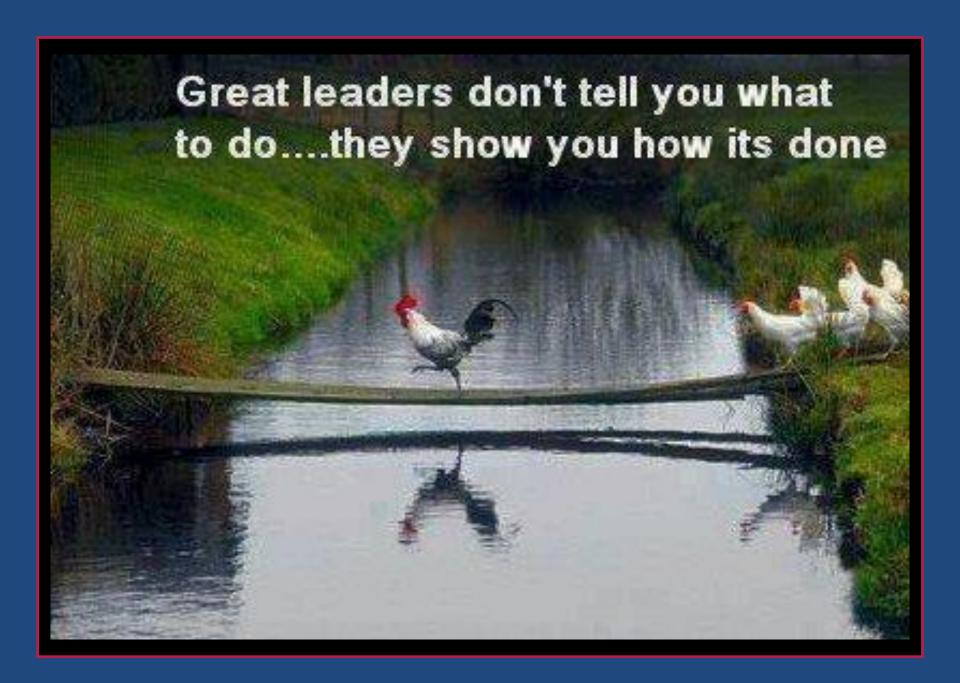
Having a persuasive message: Clearly stating what you want to achieve and how it relates to a decision or policy.

EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY IS A MIX OF

Understanding how and when an individual or local perspective—telling a personal story—works best.

Standing up, showing up, and staying the course.

You don't lead by telling people what to do. YOU LEAD BY ACTION.



What will you do when it doesn't work out the way you hoped?

You will continue to CONNECT.

That's what effective people and influential groups do.

I asked earlier: does anyone in this room need

encouragement?

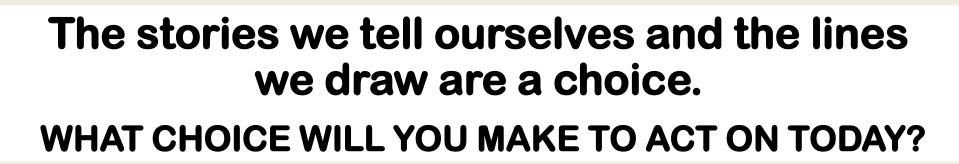
You're here; l'Il encourage you. But remember, you're in a room where you can CONNECT with others.



SPEAK THE RUIF EVEN IF YOUR VOICE SHAKES.

How will a situation be better if we try to influence change? It's easy to point out what's wrong. What will we make right?





Preparation raises CONFIDENCE. Confidence increases ABILITY.

ABILITY CALLS US TO BOLDLY STUMBLE FORWARD.





When is a good time to advocate?

That time is ...



If not now,



PLEASE SAY THIS WITH ME:

I have the power to create change.

You will never regret starting important work.





ENCOURAGEMENT & THE ROAD TO PERSONAL GROWTH

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TIPS, ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS

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REFERENCES AND WEBSITES

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