

Collective Action

Published in the Winter 2011 Stanford Social Innovation Review, [John Kania and Mark Kramer's article "Collective Impact"](#) "highlights how large-scale change requires broad cross-sector coordination and explains how substantially greater progress could be made in alleviating many of our most serious and complex social and environmental problems if nonprofits, governments, businesses, and the public were brought together around a common agenda to create collective impact.

Key Framework Components

- Intentional shift away from isolated impact approach
- 5 conditions for Collective Impact: (1) a common agenda, (2) shared measurement systems, (3) mutually reinforcing activities, (4) continuous communication, and (5) backbone support organizations.
- Coalition structure that enables multiple avenues for engagement across stakeholders in a given system.

Asset Based Community Development

The ABCD approach was developed by John L. McKnight and John P. Kretzmann at the Institute for Policy Research at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. They co-authored a book in 1993, Building Communities from the Inside Out: A Path Toward Finding and Mobilizing a Community's Assets.

Values Behind ABCD

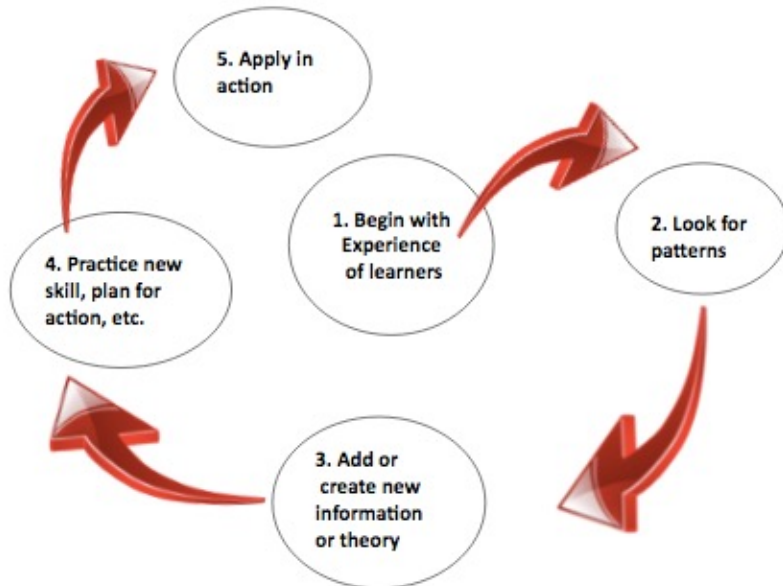
- Starts with Gifts: Assets and Strengths, not deficits and needs
- Nurture Community Led Action: When people in a community act together, they demonstrate their own power and leadership and can bring about positive change.
- Build Relationships for Mutual Support: ABCD believes that relationships are the core of flourishing communities.
- Include Everyone: ABCD invites everyone to the table
- Lead by Stepping Back: ABCD shines a light on residents' power to contribute to and make decisions in their communities.
- Value Small: ABCD values small, grassroots, resident - driven approaches that use stories as the basis for learning, sharing and acting for change.
- Believe in Possibility: ABCD is rooted in hope. People in communities, even in extreme situations, can use their gifts to imagine ways to create change.

Popular Education

Paulo Freire, a Brazilian educator and philosopher, is best known for his contributions to the field of critical pedagogy and his work on adult literacy programs, particularly his seminal work "Pedagogy of the Oppressed", is the person best known for his contribution to popular education.



Spiral Model of Learning



SOURCE: Educating for a change. Doris Marshall Institute, Toronto.

What is popular education?

Popular education is a philosophy and methodology of teaching and community organizing.

It is an approach to learning that is community-based, participatory, and focused on empowerment rather than top-down teaching. Modern applications include adult literacy programs, community organizing, and health education campaigns.

What are the goals of popular education?

- The creation of a truly democratic society where we all have equal access to the world's resources •
- Human liberation, both personal and collective

Place Based Stewardship Education

“Place based education (PBE) is a pedagogical approach that emphasizes the connection between a learning process and the physical place in which teachers and students are located. It incorporates the meanings and the experiences of place in teaching and learning, which can extend beyond the walls of the learning environment.”

Yemini, M., Engel, L., & Ben Simon, A. (2023). [Place-based education – a systematic review of literature](#). *Educational Review*, 77(2), 640–660.

4 Dimensions of Place:

(1) the biophysical, (2) the psychological, (3) the socio-cultural, and (4) the political-economic

Granit-Dgani's book, "Paths to Place-Based Education,"

1. Learning in Place
2. Study of Place
3. Learning From the Place
4. Learning for the Sake of the Place

“By moving beyond place as a simple geographical term, the concept of place includes narratives of political and economic decisions that impact local areas and shape human life (Gruenwald, Citation 2003a).”