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# Foundational Community Building

## DRAFT PRE-ALPHA VERSION FOR ONLINE WEBPAGE

*We cannot expect to engage with and refer to communities unless we first support them to be built from the inside out. ‘Community’ should be understood as a verb, not a noun, in other words, it is the consequence of our efforts. - Cormac Russell, Rikindling Democracy*

## Building communities with a sense of purpose and belonging

Community building is a process of enabling members in our communities to move from the position of spectators or users to developers and leaders in the project. Community managers or members in community coordination roles identify and build meaningful pathways for everyone to gain access to the skills and resources they need to participate in the community. They carry out project-specific technical roles alongside emergent and often non-quantifiable and invisible responsibilities in the community needed to make the quality and visible work of their communities effective. These background works involve approaches for collaboration, maintenance, acknowledgement and capturing the impact of community members’ work - skills that can be learned and systematically applied to all research work.

This training material has been designed to discuss foundational skills through four modules, each designed for short-form project-based discussion:

- **Module 1:** Community foundation: What is your community’s story, who started it, what was the reason/purpose and where do we want to take it?
- **Module 2:** Community of Practice basics: Purpose and outcomes, stakeholder mapping, roles and responsibility documentation and communication channels
- **Module 3:** Community engagement: information mapping, a mountain of engagement, incentives and value-exchange
- **Module 4:** Creating and communicating your community charter: vision, mission, milestones, roadmap, ways of working

## Contact

For any organisation-related queries or concerns, you can directly reach out to me, Malvika Sharan, by emailing [msharan@turing.ac.uk](mailto:msharan@turing.ac.uk). You can find more about me via my [homepage](#), and follow me on [Twitter](#) for rare moments where I share something (which has reduced significantly in 2023!)

## License and credits

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*All referenced resources when reused should be attributed correctly.*

# Session 1: Community Narrative

## DRAFT PRE-ALPHA VERSION FOR ONLINE WEBPAGE

*I've learned that people will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel. - Maya Angelou*

### Key lessons

- Understanding your community's narrative
- Identifying the main stakeholders who hold historical knowledge about the community
- Documenting the reason/purpose of the initial vision and where the current stakeholders want to take the community

### Part 1: Community and Community of Practice (CoP)

[\[Link to the Google Slides\]](#)

#### Example 1

*\_\_ In 2012 at an office party, two employees exchanged their interest in \_\_ growing vegetables and flowers. They decided to set up an interest group who would like to exchange their tips, tricks and produce from their gardens/farms. Within a few months, they set up an Instagram to post pictures of their products to share online. Next year, more members joined them by renting an allotment near their office space and met after work to go to the allotment and grow vegetables together. Following summer, a few members wrote a proposal for their organisation to fund their group to pay for the allotment rent, purchase common tools and seeds and support their group to improve socialisation. Now, every year their organisation hosts a yearly harvest party where produce from the shared allotment is sold to the staff members to raise funds for a local charity. Their music band plays live music and a baking group shares free cakes and tea to engage more people at this event.*

#### Example 2

*\_\_ In 2019, two employees exchanged their scientific goals for \_\_ open science training for people in the biology field. They connected with another member who had a similar interest*

*to write a proposal to join an accelerator programme and build a project that will allow them to train and mentor early career researchers in open science. Soon, they launched their programme and opened a call for experts in their area to join as mentors. In 2020, they received 20 applications from researchers interested in receiving training. The program's success attracted 60 applications the next year and the previous trainees joined to mentor the next group. In 2021, they received grants to hire people, provide funding to their participants and scale their effort by offering this programme to people in other research fields. Now their trainees are not only mentors but also trainers of this programme in their network and frequently answer questions from new members.*

### **Example 3**

*— In 2018 at a Data Study Group workshop, two industry leaders, one from academia and one from the private sector, exchanged their interest in each other's work — in AI and Health Research. They went back to their organisations to find organisation buy-in to set a formal collaboration so that researchers across these organisations can collaborate on exciting and innovative ideas that advance each organisation's mission and reputation as industry leaders. They invested funding to hire community managers and researchers to work in the interface of their organisation. Soon, they launched engagement initiatives and opened a call for experts in their area to apply for funding schemes on topics of shared interest. They were successful in their first year, and are excited about the possibility of the next 5 years.*

### **Open discussions**

- What trend do we see in these two scenarios?
- What are the differences?

### **Starting with “Why”?**

- Why does the project need a community?
- Why did you take on this community role?
- Why would others join this community?
- How do these different sets of ‘purpose’ align?

### **Silent note-taking using prompts**

#### **1. Why does the project need a community?**

- What is your community project's story, who started it? Why is it important to build this community? - **What is the purpose?**

- Reflecting on the status of your project, where next do you want to take your community/project? **What is the next step**, and what resources do you need to make that happen?

## 2. Why do you or those who started the project care about community and community/your role? Why would others join this community?

- There will be a combination of multiple reasons why you or those leading the project chose to support the community and community management. Let's start by sharing the reasons (from what you know about the project) that are most important to you.
- What is one of the most rewarding community experiences you have had? (one that made you feel included or valued for your contribution/participation!) – Reflecting on your experiences, why do you think people will join your community? What experience do you want them to have?

## Aligning your community's 'purpose' with the organisation's motivation for community management

Reference: <https://communityroundtable.com/what-we-do/models-and-frameworks/community-skills-framework/>

- What skills and resources does your community have
- What skills and resources do the project team including you have
- What gaps exist - skills and resources do you and your team or community need
- What up-skilling for your community, you and your team will be needed
- Who from outside your community should be invited to fill those gaps

Knowing what you know through your responses to these prompts, what goals in your projects will you prioritise?

## Assignment:

### 1 - Community background← [MAKE A COPY]

*Identify the origin story of the community that existed before you joined. Interview key stakeholders in your project to fill any gaps your narrative may have. This process will help identify your community's mission, purpose and possible pathways you want to build.*

### Reading recommendation:

- The Turing Way - Managing a new community: <https://the-turing-way.netlify.app/collaboration/new-community.html>

## Community Skills Framework™



Figure 1: Community Skills Framework - shown as a wheel with five main areas of skills that a community manager may use - Engagement Skills, technical skills, content skills, business skills and strategic skills



- Community Roundtable - Community Skills Framework: <https://communityroundtable.com/what-we-do/models-and-frameworks/community-skills-framework/>

## Key takeaways

We reflected on the following aspects:

- Why it is important to start with “Why”, the original purpose of your community
- Why did you or those who started the community care about community and community/your role
- Why build a strong and authentic narrative for your community - the reason why would others join this community
- How to align your community’s ‘purpose’ with the organisation’s motivation for community management

# Session 2: Community of Practice Basics

## DRAFT PRE-ALPHA VERSION FOR ONLINE WEBPAGE

*As a community, great things can happen when each individual contributes, according to their strengths, toward a common goal. Idowu Koyenikan*

### Key lessons

- Purpose and outcomes of your community
- Creating a stakeholder map
- Developing roles and responsibility documentation
- Community communication channels

## Part 2: Mapping Stakeholders and their engagement needs

[Link to the Google Slides](#)

### Let's first start by reflecting on these questions

- Why invest in community building?
- What are some good examples of community building have you experienced?

### 2.1 Purpose and outcomes

*Each participant can create a table to add details from their projects.*

Project/subproject Names	Purpose	Outcomes
--------------------------	---------	----------

## 2.2 Identifying Stakeholders

Contributors	Role	Nature of participation

## 2.3 Optional for projects with many stakeholders: Prioritising Stakeholders

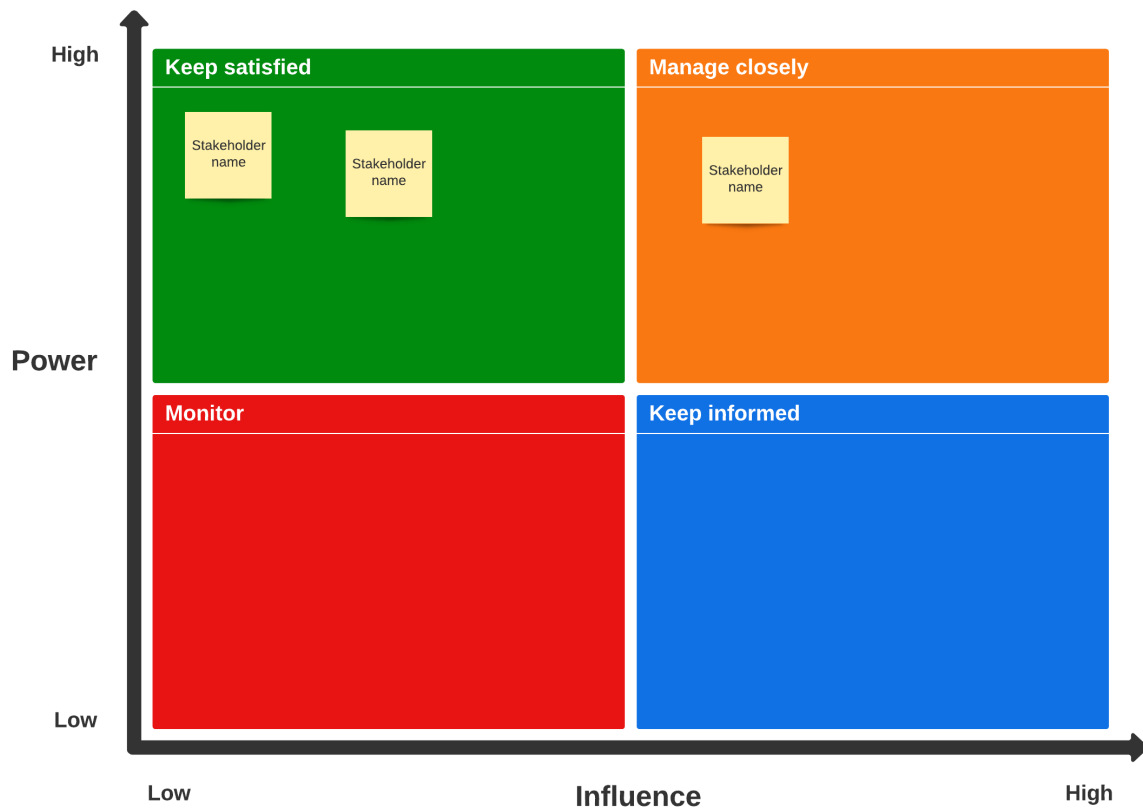


Figure 1: Stakeholder map example with four quadrants - Keep satisfied (high power, low interest), Manage closely (high power, high interest), Inform regularly (low power, high interest), Monitor and anticipate needs (low power, low interest)

### Find templates for reuse:

- Lucidparks: <https://lucidspark.com/blog/a-guide-to-stakeholder-mapping>

- Mural: <https://www.mural.co/templates/stakeholder-mapping>
- Miro: <https://miro.com/templates/stakeholder-map/>

## 2.4 Resources and engagement/communication platforms

### Resources and infrastructure:

- Tools/platforms:
- Documentation:
- Infrastructure:
- Events:
- [Anything else?](#)

### Types of engagement:

- Primary: GitHub
- Asynchronous: Newsletter, talks, Slack, Twitter, documentation
- Synchronous: Co-working calls, Collaboration Cafe, Book Dash
- *Let's discuss the other types of engagements you have implemented ...*

## Assignment 2 + Discussions:

### 2 - Community of Practice Basics ← [MAKE A COPY]

1. What is the purpose of your CoP or project? What are the main and expected outcomes of the project?
2. Who are your stakeholders and what are their roles?
3. How do you facilitate their participation, collaboration and contributions - what are the engagement and communication platforms?

### Reading recommendation

- Research culture: let's reimagine how we work together: <https://wellcome.org/what-we-do/our-work/research-culture>

### Note:

- The assignments from this session is for you to come back to, update and reflect on periodically, such as in the mid-year or annual review.
- You can exchange this with other community managers to get some feedback.

## **Key takeaways**

In this session, we discussed:

- How to map the purpose and outcome of your community
- How to map stakeholders and their engagement in the project
- how to enable that engagement through appropriate communications tools, channels and platforms

# Session 3: Community Engagement

## DRAFT PRE-ALPHA VERSION FOR ONLINE WEBPAGE

*Just because you can draw a detailed map, doesn't mean you are accurately representing the territory!* - Yuval Noah Harari

### Key lessons

- Information mapping for your community
- Building a mountain/matrix of engagement
- Understanding and mapping incentives and value-exchange

### Part 3: Community participation and Value-exchange

[\[Link to the Google slides\]](#)

**To ensure equitable community participation, it's important to map the following information:**

- what different resources and processes in our community exist
- what do different kinds of community participation and engagement look like
- what values do we create for our community members to participate in our community and engage with our work
- what processes work that can be used to iterate and improve all forms of participation and build a fair value exchange (support and acknowledgement) system

**We will utilise the mountain/matrix of engagement to map community processes and value exchange:**

- Discover how people interact with your community, organisation, or project and its culture.
- Discover how people identify and move between different types of interactions.
- Develop pathways for people to move from first contact to sustained engagement to leadership
- Embed value-exchange and fair recognition process in the project

## **Assignment:**

[3 - community participation and engagement](#) ← [Make a Copy]

**TODO:** Bring one or multiple of these resources to share with others

- Your favourite community document - from your or another project - these documents could be an annual report, a community health report (how is your community doing, what are the indicators)
- A community policy from your work (contributing guidelines, code of conduct etc.)
- Strategy or communication document.

## **Reading recommendation**

- Personas and Pathways: <https://the-turing-way.netlify.app/project-design/persona.html>
- Jones, C. M. (2022). How to Reward Your Community Members And Keep Them Engaged. CMX. <https://cmxhub.com/how-to-reward-your-community-members>
- Creating Pathways: [Creating Pathways That Invest in New Maintainers](#)
- Map is not the territory: <https://conceptually.org/concepts/the-map-is-not-the-territory>

## **Key takeaways**

In this session, we discussed:

- The Mountain/Matrix of engagement to understand what different levels of engagement look like and how we facilitate that.
- How do we move from one level to another? When to recognise someone can move from one band to another?
- Mountain of Engagement should be a living document, reflecting on what your community experiences are and where you should modify them.

# Session 4: Creating and Communicating Community Charter

## DRAFT PRE-ALPHA VERSION FOR ONLINE WEBPAGE

*Values are the rules by which we live – the filters through which we evaluate possible actions, the base upon which we make decisions in support of the achievement of our collective and individual vision and purpose. – Michael Cavanagh*

### Key lessons

- Framing your community vision
- Communicating your community mission
- Defining roadmaps and milestones
- Establishing ways of working

### Part 4: Personal and Organisation “Values”

[\[Link to the Google slides\]](#)

*“A goal is not always meant to be reached, it often serves simply as something to aim at.”  
Bruce Lee*

### Let’s start with silent reflections and notetaking based the

- Identify your core values (pick 3 for this session) based on this [list of personal core values](#))
- Choose one and define how you see it, Offer examples of your chosen value in action - share with others

#### Personal Reflections

- How do your values align with the work you do?
- How would you help a contributor align their values, vision and goal?
- What will this discussion between you and them look like?



## **Vision: Articulating your big ideas (for the future)**

Writing something short and succinct can take more time than multiple sentences - it can be iteratively improved with other stakeholders periodically.

### **Prompts for vision**

What you are doing - Why you are doing this - the impact or change your project will bring - Who are users and contributors

## **Mission: Where you are right now, what your objectives are, what is next.**

### **Prompts for Mission**

What the objectives are - What does your project offers and what makes it unique  
- What the next steps are (Process for community engagement and project development)

## **Roadmap: an overview of the project's goals and outcomes presented on a timeline.**

- Roadmap is supplemented with details such as scope, resources, ways of working, risks
- Roadmap does not provide task-level details. (For task-level details, see project charter).
- Information gathered so far can be put together in a project charter, or maintained through separate documents. You can consider adding more details. (Prompts in the assignment)

### **Reflection for the future**

*Let's discuss what is the definition of success for your communities in 6 months/12 months/2 years looks like based on where you are right now.*

## Assignment 4 + Discussions:

- Identify your community's values and represent them in all processes (policies, guidelines, onboarding, decision-making, communication etc.) through intentional efforts for ensuring inclusion and diversity in your community.

[4 - Community Vision, Mission, Roadmap, Charter](#) ← [Make a Copy]

### Reading recommendation:

- [6-AuthenticPrinciplesCommEng.pdf](#) (reference: *Principles of Authentic Community Engagement* - Minnesota Dept. of Health. (2014, September 28).)

## Key takeaways

In this session, we learned how to:

- build a community charter
- ensure clarity in your work through transparent documentation

# Session 5: Open Research Implementation

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## Key lessons

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[Mutual Learning Exercise: Open Science – Altmetrics and Rewards. Thematic Report No 4.](#) Prepared by the independent expert: Sabina Leonelli (2018). Implementing Open Science: Strategies, Experiences and Models.

Key principles	Overview
Respect for Diversity	Research works best when involving different actors with different qualities, and the incentive system must recognise and reward such diversity. Furthermore, buy in from researchers themselves is necessary for Open Science policies to work.
Collaboration	Open Science can only be realised through collaboration among different institutions, research fields, stakeholders (including funders, universities, government departments, libraries and learned societies) and countries.

Key principles	Overview
Accountability	Stakeholders in Open Science need to explicitly and clearly take responsibility for different aspects involved in its implementation, and be accountable for the degree and mechanisms through which these aspects are achieved.
Transparency	Make it possible for any stakeholder (including the general public) to engage in the ongoing discussions and understand the rationale behind specific actions and guideline.
Social responsibility and engagement	Ethical and social concerns, as well as consultation and mechanisms for social participation, need to be incorporated into the implementation of Open Science at every stage.
Fairness	“Make sure that actions resulted by your work are targeted at the diverse needs and situations in different countries and research fields – and that minority/privileged groups do not benefit disproportionately.”
Impact	Open Science is about improving the quality, accountability and social contribution of research while striving to minimise bureaucratic and administrative burdens on researchers and research institutions.

# Logistics for Facilitators and Attendees

This workshop session brings new community managers or members in community coordination roles together in a cohort format to introduce foundational skills for community management while encouraging them to share skills, experiences and ideas for collaboration with each other.

Here is a recommendation for participants to help with keeping this workshop series as interactive as possible while ensuring that every one the chance to contribute to the discussion:

- If you generally take less space, please use this workshop to take more space.
- If you generally take space, try to give space to others.
- We will have many quiet reflections during the training.
- Silence can be awkward but that is not a sign that others who are often not the first ones to speak have nothing to add.

## Participation guidelines for the workshops

- The workshop facilitator will introduce topics through a short presentation, followed by either a quiet assignment (by yourself) or breakout room (group discussion), followed by full group reflection and sharing insights.
- We will use a shared web-based clock to ensure keeping discussions on time using Cuckoo Clock [cuckoo.team](https://cuckoo.team) <- update for you
- A shared document will be set up for each session with information guiding the format, space for documenting notes collaboratively, and sharing resources (links, thoughts, examples)
  - You can leave and come back to the workshop as it suits
- We encourage sharing feedback to make sure that this and future sessions are beneficial for all of us.
  - If you experience something that makes you uncomfortable (topic, conversation or format of any certain session), please let me (Malvika) know privately ([msharan@turing.ac.uk](mailto:msharan@turing.ac.uk)) so that I can act immediately.

- Each call will be paired with an assignment to help you reflect on the practices in the context of your project. We will allocate 10 minutes in the following call to share insights from our assignments with others. Although I can not make it mandatory for you to complete this assignment, it will be more effective if you take some to complete them. If you feel comfortable, you can share the links to your assignment in the shared document.

## Format

- Lessons and shared documents are designed using examples from [Mozilla Open Leaders Programme](#)
- Each lesson has been designed for 1 hour.
- Additional 20-30 minutes of the workshop sessions should be reserved for open discussion and for sharing insights from our assignments with others.
- Lessons are provided in a format that can be copied directly on a shared document for teaching purposes.
- Each lesson has been paired with practical assignments to help learners reflect on the practices in the context of their projects.
- Before each lesson, please provide details such as date, time and joining link for the session, and create a space for feedback (pluses and delta) and reflections (such as what was the main takeaway for participants personally, what was not clear) at the end of each session.

## Joining the call

- Please inform participants if the presentation part of this call can be recorded for people who are unable to attend this session.
- The discussion part should not be recorded to allow honest and open discussion.

## Roll call

For each session, I recommend using roll call with icebreaker questions prompting reflections related to the content. Below is a suggestion for each session:

- Session 1 icebreaker question: *What is one characteristic about a community you most admire? Have you been able to replicate that for your project? If yes, how? If not, why not?*
- Session 2 icebreaker question: *Reflections from learning about your community and building a narrative - what was most surprising?*

- Session 3 icebreaker question: *Reflect on what you as a community builder/facilitator/participant bring into your community space and what do you receive+give back? (kindness, empathy, professional expertise, resources, technical knowledge, mentorship etc.) / Does this balance seem right?*
- Session 4 icebreaker question: From the [LIST OF PERSONAL CORE VALUES](#), select and share three values based on your current work (this may change in the future)

## Concluding the Session

At the end of the shared document for each session - you can ask for two post-session inputs:

- Questions and suggestions (responses can be shared asynchronously through notes)
- Feedback from the sessions: \_\_What worked? What didn't work? What would you change? What surprised you?

## Below are some potential topics for additional modules:

- **Open Science/research implementation:** applying open, equitable and participatory approaches for building communities
- **Facilitating community events:** Good practices for online vs in person facilitation of community events
- **Impact assessment and reporting:** What are some good practices and frameworks for impact assessment in the community, and how do we report them
- **Conflict management** and handling a difficult situation
  - Positive Deviance. (2018, July 12): <https://involve.org.uk/resources/methods/positive-deviance>
  - Code of Conduct and Restorative practice: [https://github.com/alan-turing-institute/open-community-building/blob/main/CODE\\_OF\\_CONDUCT.md#6-restorative-practice-statement-and-principles](https://github.com/alan-turing-institute/open-community-building/blob/main/CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md#6-restorative-practice-statement-and-principles)
  - What is Conflict Management? | peopleHum: <https://www.peoplehum.com/glossary/conflict-management>
  - Restorative Practices – Conflict Resolution Education Connection: [https://creducation.net/conflict\\_resolution\\_education\\_practice\\_areas/restorative\\_practices](https://creducation.net/conflict_resolution_education_practice_areas/restorative_practices)
  - The Positive Value of Conflict: The Power of Resolution: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/gb/blog/inside-out-outside-in/202103/the-positive-value-conflict-the-power-resolution>

## **Anything else?**

Have suggestions for more topics? Share them with me by emailing [msharan@turing.ac.uk](mailto:msharan@turing.ac.uk).

*Happy community building!*



## References

- will be added