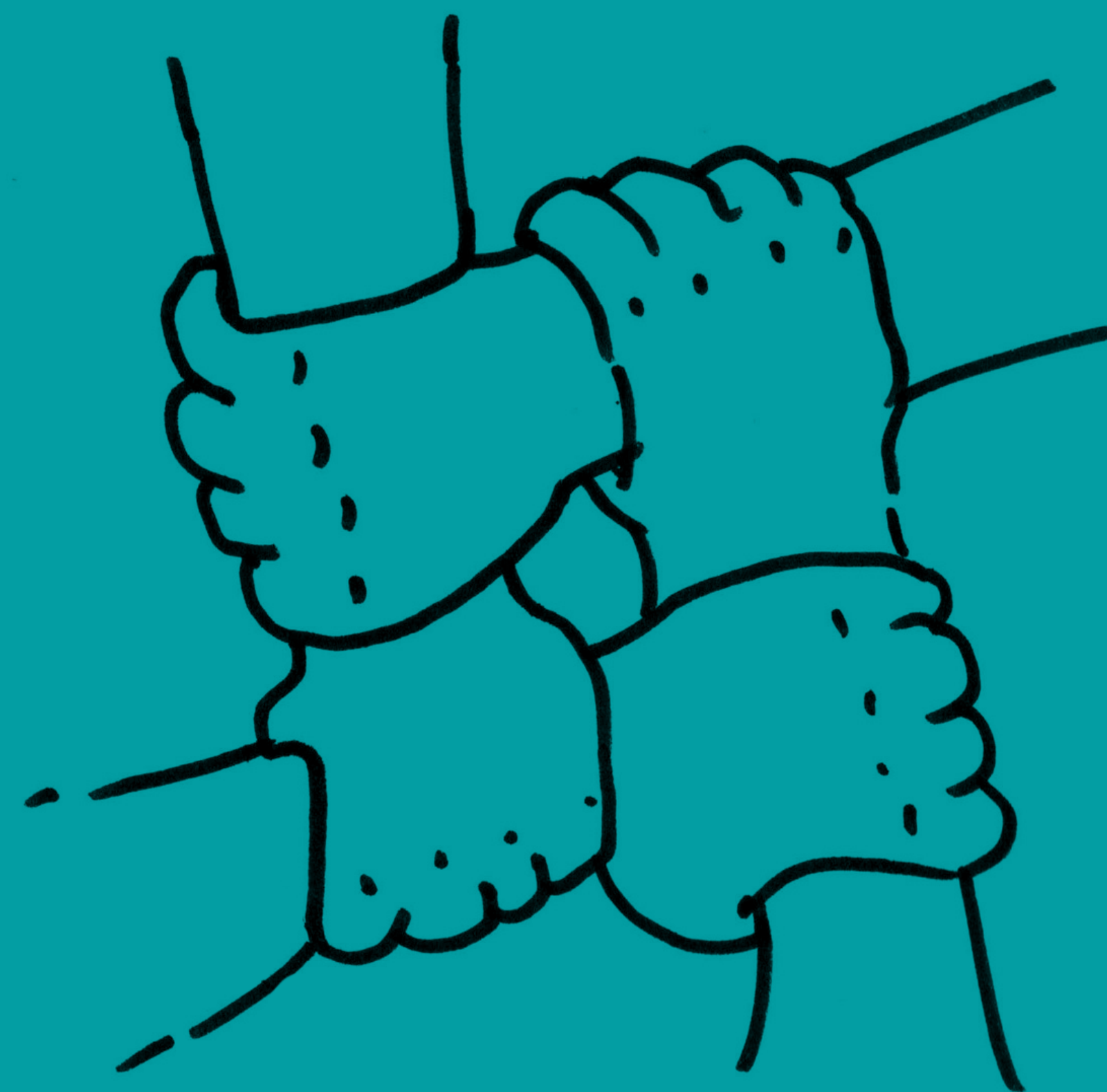


TOOLS OF RESISTANCE



TOOLS OF RESISTANCE INTRODUCED...

In this section the tools that are introduced provide basic information about things we can do in our resistance against the harms of digital policing. The order in which the tools have been presented in the toolkit have been done so, because through our engagement with organisers, the tools have been used in a similar kind of order, with each one naturally folding into the next building blocks in a foundation to build community resistance from.

That said, you can of course pick and choose which way you use them, and

you may not want to use them all. We aren't going to tell you there is a wrong order, but we wanted to offer them in a way that allows you to see the potential of organising in a way that can build knowledge, community, capacity, resource, power and momentum.

It's also worth adding that you may find yourself working your way through and having to revisit one again, or consistently keep one or two ongoing. Resistance is not linear work, is happens in cycle, in tandem, and the urgency and/or need for different aspects

of the work ebbs and flows. You may find that you take a break or abandon something mid way to make room for something else. Its ok. Breathe. Recognise, we can't do everything, we can't be everywhere, but we can do what we can at the pace and in the places that are right, in that moment.

WE ASKED ORGANISERS:

42

What
does resisting
digital policing
mean to you?



“For me it means developing strategies to avoid this policing, understanding the techniques and technologies to avoid it. In the same way, training ourselves in legal issues so that we know where the limits of the law are and can take advantage of them, just as those who violate our rights do.”

Sabrina Sanchez,
ESWA,
2023

“Resisting digital policing means centering marginalised communities’ needs in anything relating to policing. It means defunding the police as we know it today, and create instead ‘agents of care’ who work hand in hand with communities they have historically been harming”.

Oyidiya Oji,
European Network Against Racism,
2023

In the next section
of the toolkit
we will explore
some of the tools we can
use as part of our
resistance efforts...

We learn **and BUILD** *from* *historical* **and GLOBAL** **RESISTANCE**

43

This toolkit recognises and pays homage to the radical histories and people of resistance that have been before us and paved the way for us to resist today. From the revolts against colonialism and slavery in Haiti, the Black power movement in the US, the end to apartheid in South Africa and the global Free Palestine, Sudan, Congo and Haiti movement.

In recent years we have seen Black Lives Matter uprisings, continued global resistance against oppressive systems of displacement, extraction, death and exploitation, national movements against oppressive states around borders and policing across Europe, and global movements against climate change.

We gain strength, knowledge, and encouragement by learning lessons from the experiences of those before us, resisted the oppressive power of the state, and found the courage, strength, and determination to fight back. We can use their experiences in our own methods of resistance and organising to build collective solidarity within communities which empower us towards liberation.

The efforts to resist policing institutions involves people from every corner of the globe. And many of us may feel intimidated, confused, and caught off guard by policing use

of tech. Of course we do, **the majority of us aren't tech experts.** But we will not allow this oppression to continue.

1. Empower: How we can empower ourselves with knowledge

2. Engage: How we can engage with others to build relationships and communities invested in resistance

3. Action: How we can take action to resist and fight against the digital policing of our communities

When we look at the tools in this tool kit, it may be that some people use them all, others may focus on particular ones, and some will use them in cycles, while many of us will swap and change between them depending on the need at the time, or even some or all of them in tandem. While there is an order to how they have been positioned in the kit, we do not believe you have to use them in one way, you know your communities, you know your experience, and you are specialists and experts in your own right. Find what is right for you, be willing to try, have the confidence to try and try again. The road of resistance is long, but there is hope, there is joy, and there is impact, and that is why we do what we do.

Raising awareness can take various forms, for instance:

- ▣ General conversation
- ▣ Campaign work in local areas
- ▣ National mobilisations

Raising awareness means that more people become aware. And the more people that are aware means that there are more people to join the resistance. Raising awareness can happen through 1 on 1 conversation, it can happen through meetings in local communities, it can happen through billboards and leaflets, through social media, through national news and journalistic reporting. The ability to raise awareness is vast, and it is key to bringing people into the fold.

“Raising awareness is key to building resistance, if people don’t know about the tech, or do know about it and are being harmed but feel isolated and alone, resistance is hard. But by speaking out about it, flyering, holding stalls, going into communities and creating space to talk about it we are able to build relationship and build resistance”

Catherine Barnett,
Freedom to Thrive
2023

44

Research means developing and deepening our understanding.

Knowledge gaps can become dead angles. And dead angles can cause us a myriad of obstruction and barriers.

Research can be/is key.
Academics can be allies.

Building relationships, or even utilising other people’s research (who we may not know) can supply us with the information we need to build resistance, raise awareness, or campaigns around.

When it comes to resistance,
KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

Having information, knowledge, and understanding strengthens us.

EMPOWER 1/3

“We need to fill the knowledge gaps, we need more information about cases across the EU so that we can build a stronger movement by learning from others and sharing information with each other”

Oyidiya Oji,
European Network Against Racism
2023

Freedom of Information (FOIs) Requests

are a key tool to any and all type of social justice movement.

FOIs are used each and every single day; by the average person, academic researcher, and activist and campaign groups. All of which are striving for the same aim: to gain deeper understanding and knowledge.

FOIs allow us to request information from any public sector about information they hold.

The type of question posed is pertinent to the information that is provided.

Governments across Europe are obliged, by law, to respond, and supply information when FOIs are submitted.

There are “cost limits” attached to FOI requests, costs are based on the length of time it takes to gather the information. So if you need access to a lot of data it can make sense to make multiple specific requests but you can also ask them for guidance, when making your requests.

You can find a template on the next page/ in this toolkit to support you to make FOI requests...

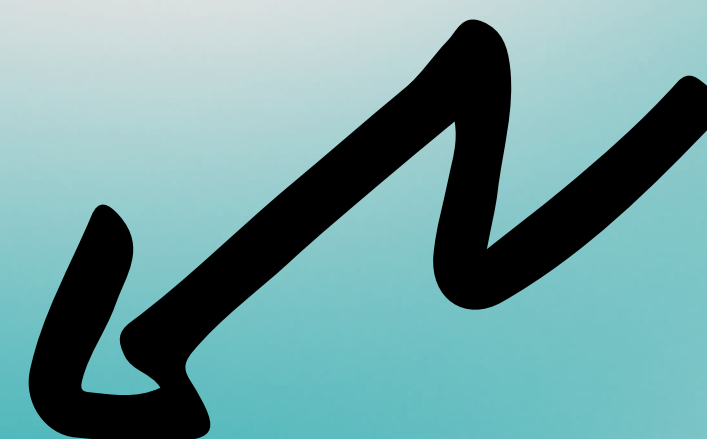
FOIs can be done at a European Commission level, national government level, and local authority level. In some countries you are able to find information for previously supplied FOIs online and some authorities will not supply information that is already accessible in the public domain. In some countries you are also able to request information from individual organisations also. To find contact information search name of organisation and FOI on the internet.

EMPOWER
2/3

“I think that the lack of knowledge about the reach of these technologies is a big barrier to engaging in some sort of harm reduction. We really don’t know all the ways this [digital policing] can be harmful and without that, it is very difficult to identify the dangers”

Sabrina Sanchez,
ESWA
2023

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST TEMPLATE



Dear [insert authority name],

I am writing to you under the [insert national government legislative act] to request information (from/regarding) [insert information here].

Please provide me with [details for relevant information requested and how it should be supplied].

If it is not possible for you to supply the information requested due to cost compliance, please provide advice and assistance as to how I can refine my request.

If you have further queries to my request please do not hesitate to contact me via the details provided.

I look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely,
[Insert name or group].

Things to think about:

- ☞ What information do you want?
- ☞ Why do you want it?
- ☞ Is the information already available?
- ☞ Which department/authority are you requesting information from?
- ☞ What is their contact email address/postal address?
- ☞ How much data/information are you requesting?
- ☞ Should you do multiple requests to increase likelihood of a successful request?
- ☞ Information that is deemed “sensitive” will probably not be provided.

CASE-STUDY: TOP400 IN THE NETHERLANDS



In the case of the Top400, most of the information known about how the system functions, using which criteria, were gathered via freedom of information requests.

“The documents consist of memos to the mayor of Amsterdam, steering

group and security triangle, three internal documents and emails, Top400 motoring reports and, finally, presentations. The documents span the years 2014 - 2019. Where needed, it draws on FOIA documents on the Top600. The more than 4,000 pages of FOI documents offer insights into

the origins, operations and conflicts of the Top400. What emerges is a picture of a top-down safety approach that allows a wide range of institutions to coordinate their actions in order to manage and control those minors and young adults whose behaviour is considered a nuisance to the city.

The voices, experiences, and needs of the minors and their families are completely missing from them”

■ Top400, a Top-down crime-prevention strategy in Amsterdam, Fieke Jansen



When building resistance at a community level, knowing and understanding what the community looks, feels like, is what allows us to identify who we need to work with, how we are going to make contact, how we build relationships, how we support ongoing work, and how we build resistance in the community.

Part of building resistance is also understanding when, where, why, and how harm is taking place, specifically in this case, when, where, why, and how digital policing is taking place.

Community mapping is a tool which can unlock some of this information, and guide us to make and develop plans.

To do this work, is to find answers to questions that deepen understanding and support strategy and implementation.

COMMUNITY MAPPING TEMPLATE

**PRINTABLE
TEMPLATE
ON THE NEXT PAGE!**

WHO LIVES IN THE COMMUNITY?

WHERE DO PEOPLE CONGREGATE?

WHAT ISSUES ARE AFFECTING PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY?

WHAT CAN WE RECOGNISE TO BE DEMOGRAPHICS IN THE AREA?
(race, religion, age, income)

WHICH AREAS HAVE HIGH LEVELS OF FOOT TRAFFIC?

WHO IS MOST AFFECTED?

WHAT CAN WE RECOGNISE TO BE DEMOGRAPHICS IN THE AREA?
(race, religion, age, income)

WHICH AREAS HAVE HIGH LEVELS OF FOOT TRAFFIC?

WHAT SUPPORT SERVICES OR MECHANISMS ARE BASED IN THE COMMUNITY?
(race, religion, age, income)

WHAT LINKS TO THE COMMUNITY DO WE ALREADY HAVE?
(race, religion, age, income)

WHAT IS THE POLITICAL PARTY IN POSITION?

WHAT RESISTANCE WORK TAKING PLACE LOCALLY?

There is a basic resistance community mapping template which gives an idea of how you can map your community.

This template could be used at an extremely local level, like a housing estate, but also used for a town, city, country....

**EMPOWER
3/3**

COMMUNITY MAPPING TEMPLATE

WHO LIVES IN THE COMMUNITY?

WHERE DO PEOPLE CONGREGATE?

WHAT ISSUES ARE AFFECTING PEOPLE
IN THE COMMUNITY?

WHAT CAN WE RECOGNISE TO BE
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(race, religion, age, income)

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(race, religion, age, income)

WHAT IS THE POLITICAL
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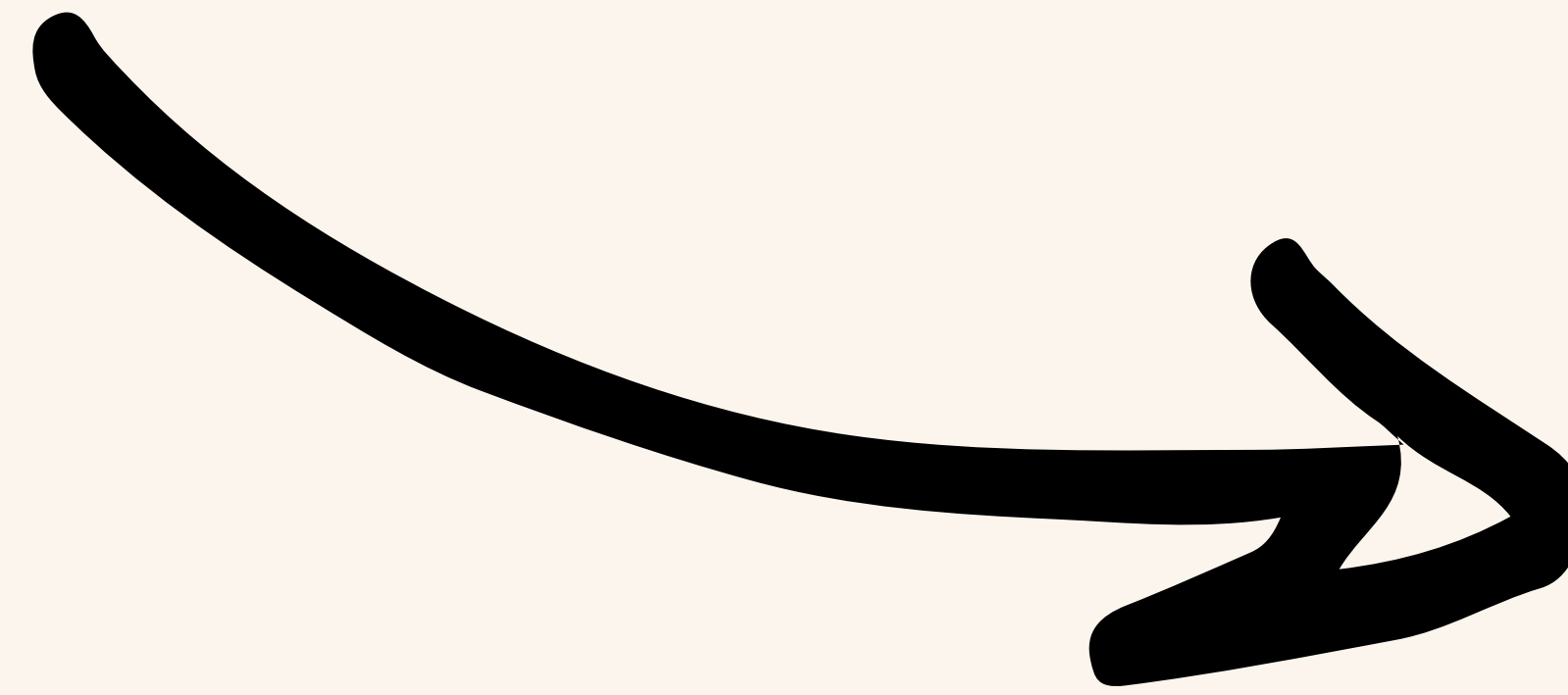
WHAT RESISTANCE WORK
TAKING PLACE LOCALLY?

ENGAGE

1/6

Oyidiya Oji,
European Network
Against Racism
2023

51



“We need to have everyone working together, people who have been affected by digital policing tools but also activists, academics, journalists, lawyers, campaigning specialists, and people working on law enforcement willing to help and understand the use of digital policing tools in the context of digital policing”

Outreach is a tool which is key to resistance and campaign work.


The power and reach of resistance and campaigning is often reliant on having people engaged and empowered to act. Capacity is consistently named as a barrier of resistance work.

Outreach allows us to connect with people.

Outreach is about reaching people, raising awareness, and inviting them in. And so it is a key tool for us to use and utilise.

Using the community mapping tool allows us to identify the places where outreach can be the most successful and have the most positive impact.

Any and all outreach must be respectful, flexible, welcoming, accessible and accommodating!



Outreach work has to be approached sensitively, as with any relationship building. Outreach should not place responsibility or expectation on community.

Building relationships is a key tool to strengthen our efforts to resist digital policing and mitigate the harm that it perpetuates.

We must dedicate the time and effort that relationship building deserves and these relationships should have benefit to everyone, but prioritise those who are most affected by the harms of digital policing.

Transparent, cohesive, and accountable relationships form the backbone of strong community resistance work.

To this we utilise the tools we have already described, accessible language, time, mapping, and centering the lives of those most marginalised.

Our principles and values should be clear and steadfast and provide grounding for building together.

ENGAGE
3/6
MEET PEOPLE
WHERE THEY'RE AT!



“Language is so important,
it can be a barrier or a tool.
Our language has to be
accessible, and we need
to find a language that is
accessible to everyone
who involved in resisting
digital policing”

Useful language needs to be just that: USEFUL!

The language around digital policing technology is linked to who works on it. And the majority of people who are fluent in the language around it at the moment are tech and legal experts!

So in order to ensure that more people are join resisting digital policing we need to ensure that more people are able to understand it!

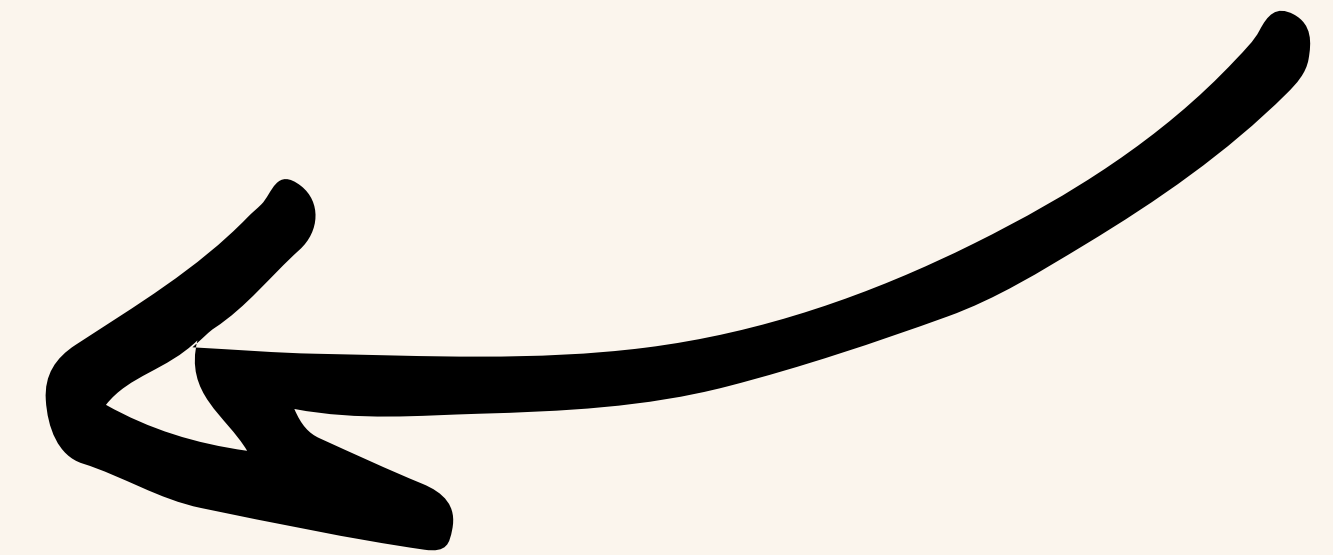
Not only can this mean preventing the use of jargon, it means simplifying language and centring the effects and consequences rather than the functioning of the technologies centring language to be useful instead of fulfilling academical requirements when talking in community will allow different people from different lived experiences, groups, expertise to communicate with each other so that we are able to build resistance as a collective of people.

ENGAGE
4/6

Oyidiya Oji,
European Network
Against Racism
2023

54

“It is so difficult for affected community members, who are already marginalised, to speak up about their experiences of being victims of digital policing. Not only is language a barrier because tech language is not something people are familiar with but it also hold a danger of retraumatizing people”



Our activism, resistance, and collective power-building must be rooted in foundations which centre, prioritise and uplift the experience and voices of those most harmed or likely to be harmed by digital policing.

It sounds like a simple thing, and in some ways it is, but it also **takes time, collaboration, and needs flexibility, care and empathy.**

It also means unlearning habits some of us have picked up. **There is no room**

for saviourism in resistance work. And being extractive does not enable us reaching circumstances of equity.

It also takes balance, many people engaged in resistance work who are also affected and harmed, find themselves in a cycle of survival, resistance and building. Allowances have to be made for this. The survival work is crucial to resistance, and the building is key to survival and resistance.

ENGAGE

5/6



Resistance work costs a lot. It costs time, it costs energy, it costs emotion, it costs money. And the more people you talk to, the more ideas and inspirations happens and creates conversations for strategic planning to embark in resistance.

It makes sense to recognise budgeting and fundraising as tools in our resistance because for too long this has been shield away from and the work can become too arduous or can even get to stages where we have the ideas and the plans but lack the ability to move forward with them.

We shouldn't shy away or be ashamed of needing money and resources to support our work, afterall we are going up against some of the most well funded institutions in the world.

Many of us have an ability to make a little go a long way, its a mechanism of survival in our personal lives. And we can apply those skills in our resistance work where we need to but we can also be honest about the costs of this work so that we can use that information to budget, fundraise and identify places to draw resource from.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| TRAVEL SUPPORT | |
| COSTS | |
| VENUE | |
| FOOD/ REFRESHMENTS | |
| LEAFLETS | |
| BANNER MAKING | |
| SUBSCRIPTIONS | |
| DIRECT ACTION | |

ENGAGE 6/6

The power of dialogue should not be ignored or denied. In resistance work, dialogue is crucial to success!

To resist digital policing we have to be able to openly talk about what is happening, where harm is happening, what the impacts are.

We also need to talk how people feel, what people are doing to survive or fight back, what resources people have or need, strategies that they have or are planning and building around.

Dialogue is an art form, an art form which we should practice, maintain, develop, and most importantly, utilise! 121 conversation, group conversation, panelled discussions, online meetings, research, campaigning, you name it, dialogue is there and it is key!

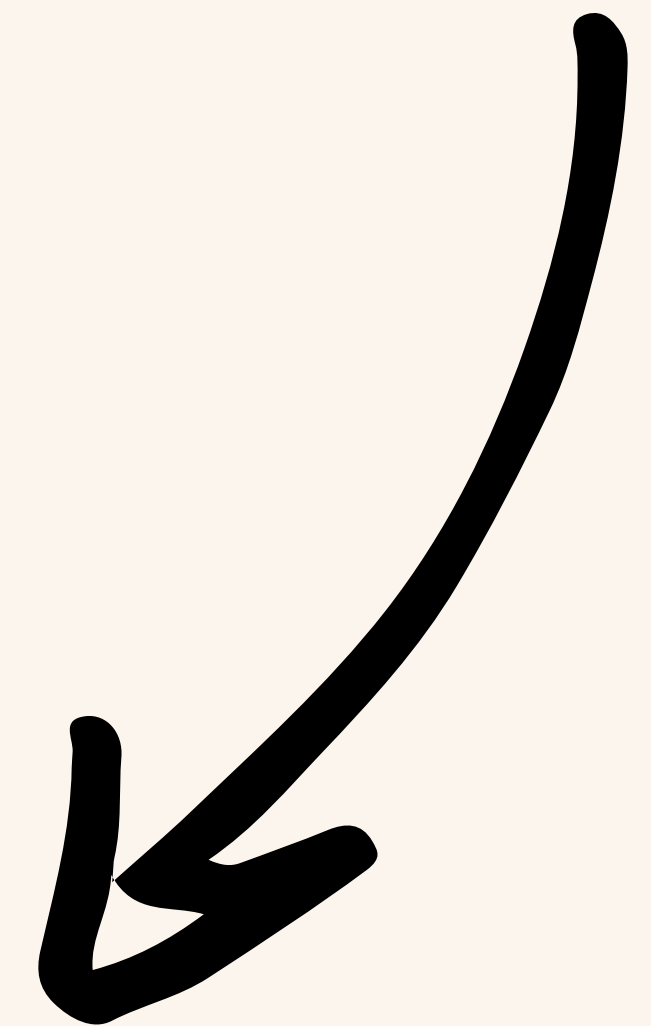


Sabrina Sanchez,
ESWA
2023

When we build strong relationships with people and groups it gives us access to more information, more perspectives, more experience, more expertise, and more resources.

Our capacity increases by building relationships. And a key outcome that we should think about when building relationships is what we bring to the table, what we are lacking, and what we need. Relationship allows us to discuss these things and identify who is able to share what they have whether that it is information and/or resource.

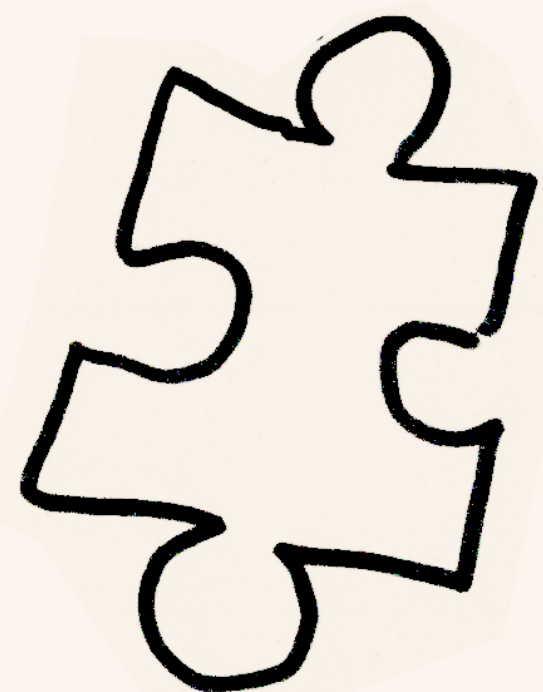
Sharing our information and resources empowers resistance, it empowers the movement to resist digital policing.



Oyidiya Oji,
European Network Against Racism
2023

ACTION

1/4



Political education in resistance work is little “p”, and rather than it being focused on parliamentary politics, it is education that aims to support and further collective solidarity and liberation.

Drawing on past, ideologies, creating space for discussion and strategizing, political education creates accessible space that deviates from the mainstream narrative and empowers people, building knowledge and building power.

Political education is a tool that we can utilise to broaden and deepen people’s understanding of the oppression and harm that individuals and communities are facing.

It allows us to understand the powers and systems which facilitate the harm and violence from digital policing, and the ideology that is driving it.

Building our political education frameworks around social


justice allows us to raise collective consciousness, develop empathy, and enable us to identify ways which we can build relationships, coalition, allyship.

Political education also allows us the space to listen and learn from people’s lived experience, understanding the impacts, and how those affected would like to be supported to prevent, mitigate, and heal from harm.

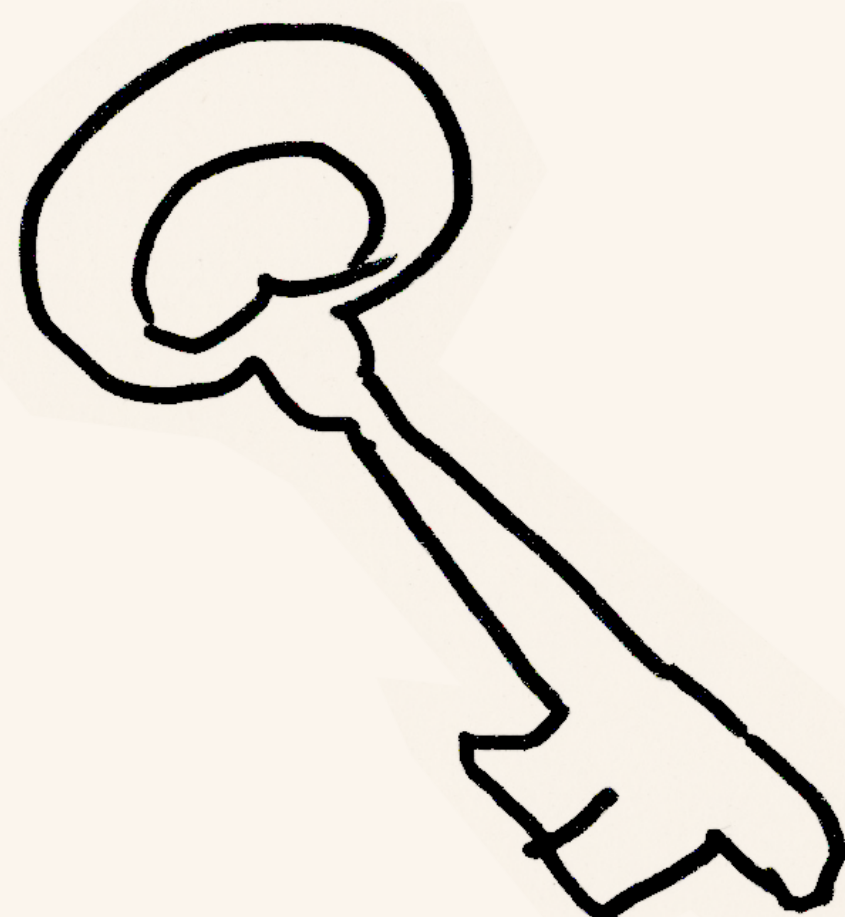
ACTION 2/4

Esra Ozkan & Sanne Stevens,
JET Table
2021

58



“On a continent where white supremacy runs deep but hardly acknowledged, controlled by the state has structurally included a racialized control. From the control of the colonial subject, to the criminalized ‘second generation’ immigrant, the history of policing in Europe is fraught with examples of the criminalisation and targeting of racialised communities”



Just as we map communities, we need to map the use of digital policing technologies!

Mapping the use of the tech allows us to identify who is using it, how it is being used, where it is being used, who is affected by its use, and what the impacts of its use are.

This information and understanding is key for us to plan and strategize around because it gives us insight into who we need to build relationships with, what support and resources we need,

areas of resistance work that needs to be prioritised.

It also allows us to understand where our knowledge gaps are, and where we need to do more research, to gain more understanding.

Mapping the technology also allows us to identify where we need to outreach, where we need to think about implementing protections, and how we can engage in harm reduction.

WHAT
DIGITAL
POLICING
TECHNOLOGY
IS IMPACTING
COMMUNITY?

IS THERE DIGITAL
POLICING TECHNOLOGY
PHYSICALLY PRESENT
IN THE COMMUNITY?

(ie, in public areas
and what is the purpose
of the technologies?)

HOW IS TECHNOLOGY
BEING USED
TO DIGITALLY POLICE
INDIVIDUALS?

WHO IS BEING
IMPACTED
BY DIGITAL
POLICING
TECHNOLOGY?

WHERE IS
THE TECHNOLOGY
IN PUBLIC
PLACES?

(you could use an actual
geographical map for this)

WHICH AGENCIES
ARE UTILISING
TECHNOLOGY
TO POLICE
INDIVIDUALS?

TECHNOLOGY MAPPING TEMPLATE

WHAT
AGENCIES
ARE USING
THE TECHNOLOGY?

WHO IS MOST
AFFECTED BY THE
PRESENCE OF
THIS TECHNOLOGY?

HOW WIDESPREAD IS THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE TECHNOLOGY AND HOW LONG
HAS IT BEEN PRESENT?

WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS
OF THE TECHNOLOGIES
PRESENCE ON THE
COMMUNITY?

WHAT ARE THE
IMPACTS OF THE
TECHNOLOGIES
BEING USED?

TECHNOLOGY MAPPING TEMPLATE

WHAT DIGITAL
POLICING TECHNOLOGY
IS IMPACTING
COMMUNITY?

IS THERE DIGITAL POLICING
TECHNOLOGY PHYSICALLY
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(ie, in public areas and what is the purpose
of the technologies?)

HOW IS TECHNOLOGY BEING USED
TO DIGITALLY POLICE INDIVIDUALS?

WHO IS BEING IMPACTED
BY DIGITAL POLICING
TECHNOLOGY?

WHERE IS THE TECHNOLOGY
IN PUBLIC PLACES?
(you could use an actual geographical map for this)

WHICH AGENCIES ARE UTILISING
TECHNOLOGY TO POLICE INDIVIDUALS?

WHAT AGENCIES ARE USING
THE TECHNOLOGY?

WHO IS MOST AFFECTED
BY THE PRESENCE
OF THIS TECHNOLOGY?

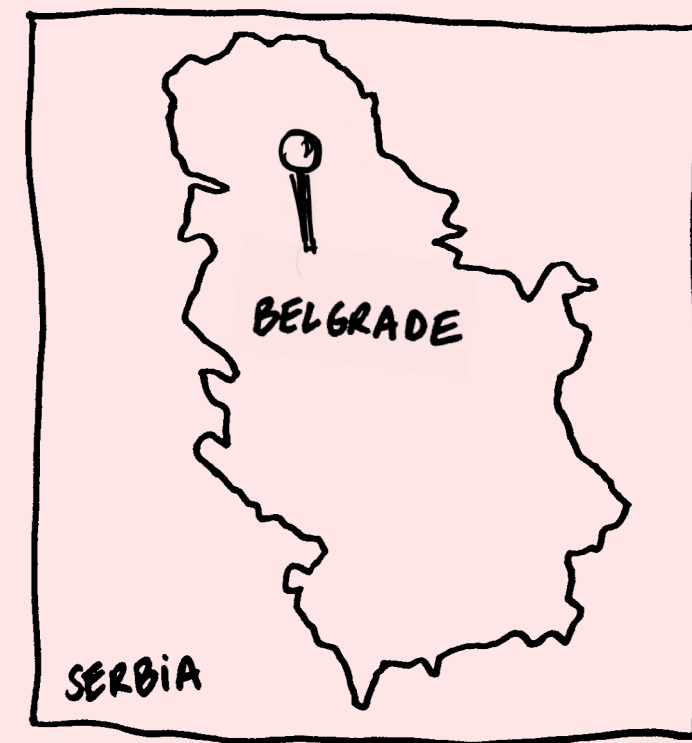
HOW WIDESPREAD IS THE
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WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS
OF THE TECHNOLOGIES
PRESENCE ON THE
COMMUNITY?

WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS
OF THE TECHNOLOGIES
BEING USED?

PRINT ME!

CASE STUDY: HILJADE KAMERAS IN SERBIA



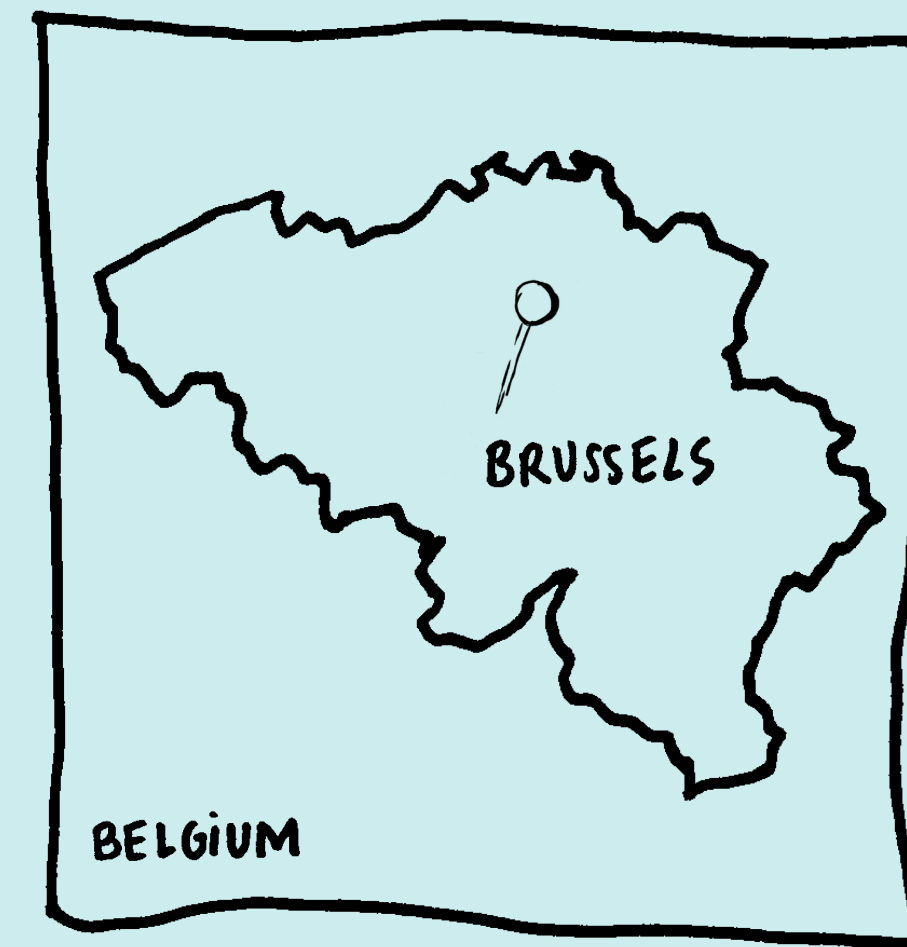
“The Government of Serbia in cooperation with Huawei has been actively working on the implementation of the ‘Safe City’ project in Belgrade. This project involves the installation of thousands of smart surveillance cameras with object and face recognition features. The procurement also involves an artificial intelligence system used for the analytics of the feed captured with these cameras.

A civic initiative, [#hiljadekamera](#) [Thousands of Cameras] is tracking the development of the mass surveillance system in Belgrade and has so far collected and verified data on 689 facial recognition cameras across the city. Composed of concerned citizens, experts and digital rights organisations,

has been vocal about the deterioration of privacy as a result of this project for over a year. The website with the map showing locations of smart cameras [hiljade.kamera.rs](#) was launched in mid-May (2020), together with social media accounts. In the first two months of this crowdsourcing action, the citizen map revealed twice as many smart cameras than there are on the official police list. Major discrepancies are noted in Novi Beograd, Zvezdara, Stari Grad, but also in other municipalities of Belgrade.”

■ SHARE Foundation presents [#hiljadekamera](#): A documentary on biometric mass surveillance. [online] EDRi website, consulted in June 2024.

CASE STUDY: CARTO.TECHNOPOLICE IN BELGIUM



The Belgium section of the Techno-police initiatives created a guide to map of cameras in your community available in French named “Guide de cartographie du contrôle social”.

They themselves did one concerning Brussels, available at [carto.techno-police.be/](#).

ACTION

3/4

Direct Action identifies a target that enables organisers to assert pressure.

For example the Palestine Action group in the U.K. has focused their organising efforts on targeting weapon developers and investors who enable the occupation of Palestine. They do this consistently and assertively, to disrupt day to day operations around the UK, and since recently around the world.

Resistance is a natural by product of oppression, and Direct Action has always played a key role in resistance work.

In simple terms Direct Action is using public forms of protest to reach demands, rather than engaging in negotiation.

Direct Action can take many different forms, mass mobilisation marches, strikes, banner drops, building occupations, artistic outputs, road blockades, covering camera lens, the list of potential goes on and on.

Direct Action has been used throughout history and across movements with some tactics being long term plans, and others short term, but the effects that they have had can not be denied, it is a powerful tool of resistance.



Campaigns don't take one specific form but rather speak to being able to adopt a specific output to reach an audience, raise awareness, build power, create new things, and make demands. They can take place in a small local community, have a national outlook, or take place online.

Campaigning is a key tool of resistance.

62

Simply defined, to campaign is to work together in a active and organised way towards a specific goal or outcome.

Campaigns allow us to raise awareness, raise consciousness, share information, share resources, build relationships, gain information, apply pressure, and make demands.

We are surrounded by campaigns from marketing campaigns to get us to buy something, to political campaigns to get us to vote for a particular party.

An effective resistance campaign utilises all of the tools in this kit!

ACTION

4/4



Some hints and tips:

- ☞ Use encrypted apps like **Signal** or **Jitsii** to communicate
- ☞ **Rise Up pads** are open source documents that should be preferred to **Google Docs** and **One Drive**
- ☞ Use pseudonyms in organising chats
- ☞ Don't post anything which can be used to criminalise people online



While this whole toolkit is about digital policing and the harms of the use of technology against communities, we as people resisting its use are in many ways very much dependant and engaged in the use of technologies ourselves.

We know that our use of technology can be used against us, that it can be monitored, that it can be used as evidence against us.

With that in mind it is important for us to think about the software we use and prioritise using software which provides some safety protections to allow us to communicate with each other.

We know that the state has backdoors into the Big Tech giants such as Google, and that there is no such thing as 100% secure but we can try our best to keep ourselves safe.

While organisers often face the threats of the criminal (in)justice systems, and

we are working towards the day that these harmful systems cease to exist, while they do we must recognise that sometimes, not only will they be used against us, we may also utilise them to further our cause.

Lawyering can be used as a tool where legal experts can support campaign work to take strategic litigation against the state.

There are specialist lawyers who work to support people involved in resistance work and racial justice work around the world, and they have been key in overturning, undoing, and changing harmful legislation.

Forming relationships with lawyers who understanding the importance of working from the lived experience of marginalised people and use this to inform their work and engage is strategic litigation is a powerful tool of resistance.

This toolkit offers an introduction to some of the main tools of resistance we can use to resist digital policing, as individuals, and as community organisers.

We don't have all the answers, and we aren't saying any of this work is easy. But what we do hope is that it gives people some starting off points on how we can utilise these different mechanisms to

build in our communities. One thing that we know is that our resistance work is successful when we are working from the position of achieving liberation for those most marginalised, and when we are doing so in solidarity with others, and building with others can allow us to build movements which change the world as we know it.

**Community Experience,
Community Resistance,
and Community Organising,
can lead us to building
sustainable Community
Centred Movements.**

In the next and final part of the toolkit let's see how we can build resistance on a larger scale by building a movement to resist digital policing...

