

Por favor añada documentación de los varios sesiones del Barnraising.
Please feel free to add notes from Barnraising sessions.

Remember to add your name as note-taker and whether it can be shared publicly!

Session: *Round 1 recap*

Note-taker: *Willow*

Notes:

Long-standing issues there before the crisis. General theme was enabling more self-determination for communities to handle those issues. Urban farming for when a storm comes, you can still have food. education to understand. Building networks. Connections with academia (which can seem abstract, but getting it more directly interfaced). Help with documentation and grant writing. Addressing enviro issues holistically. Save the trees but also this market as a central place for food. Have a historical and contextual framework for it. Have to take these issues into consideration when doing everything else.

principles of community led response. Looked at a draft, existing doc. Lot of overlap but also differences. Want to combine to adopt and share to networks. Alignment and standards. Want to continue in the barn raising. 8 half formed statements. Will likely put them up on a wall.

Storytelling. How do we use storytelling and art for recovery and to address trauma? What are the cultural hubs and networks we should be strengthening/ When do we work with the state and against it? ... list is in the notes. Responses and notes from this. List of resources.

Social emergency. Imagine you're going through all sorts of stress. What do you do? Create a safe space (SERC), open source documentation on how to create one in your community. Went through an example, saw how they work. Food water etc. Cooking, healing. What people want to sign up for, what they want to receive. Focused on a social emergency, but interesting to see it paired with a disaster situation to feed the heart and soul. How do you continue the momentum of the group? Money doesn't buy anything after the hurricane. How do we make a space for conservative people, those who speak a different language, etc. "Food is hard, start with food."

Mapping the ecosystem - tools we like, why it's useful. Techniques. List in the thing.

Community networks. Experiences with networks, and with other people. How do we involve people before and during? Helping people find what they need. People don't have interest, lots of regulations. No regulations in El Salvador, in NYC we do. Finding the right actors, businesses, organizations. Platform (what uses will the network have), how useful will the platform be in case of a natural event? Sustainability, how does the model work?

Session: *Round 2 recap*

Note-taker: *Willow*

Notes:

- Dealing with the surge - volunteers - how do we control them while building independence to operate without centralized command while warning them about real dangers. Being aware of local sensitivities to outsiders. Strangers want to help but how to do so tactfully (like wealthy americans in PR). Orientations to train yourself out a job. Not all the org is on you. Feedback on lessons learned, esp political situations. How to help the next day's operation? Who are the local problem experts? Intake forms and assessments. Followup email list. Geography of each place is different - rural with logistics vs cities. How do temporary volunteers become community members.
- Working with gov before, during and after - working with gov is frustrating. Systemic strand - how gov is fucked up. EM is to underpin unsustainable development. FEMA has to reuild in dangerous places. This is a thing that could be changed. Procedural - how can we deal with gov? 311 in NY gives your elected official a way to advocate for things. Political consciousness and building it, building local power as essential to moving forward on that. Tricky. What happens when the systems which are supposed to be accountable to you, appointed officials, or elected aren't willing to listen to you. Displacement from development and disaster capitalism are a part of your local gov's policy. When you are emailing a congress person, cc every org who might have an interest in that matter (read receipts make it less likely to be ignored)
- Getting the message out during crisis - shared experience in how to get the word out. it's important to know the communities and their needs. no communication, no work can be done. Made a check list of what to do, no "don't"s. Social media is important but if it doesn't work for the community, don't use it. If comms are down, don't use it. Flyer is old school but still works. Less info, more pictures, more creative. All the languages the community speaks. Not just English. Need to do consistent messaging. We exist, where to go to find support. Connect to different networks. Gov isn't best souce but they have a responsibility. Make a list and share it. Be present every way we can in the community. Maybe make a mini book on how to prepare, give to community leaders to share. Map relationships of those doing grassroots work that is working. Maintain the language.
- Building an using existing networks that didn't care about crisis - activating existing networks. a lot of our stories were very local. A few big questions we didn't come close to answering - how do you convince people who are a part of your existing networks (like

CSA) who should care about these things, how do you win them over? Meet people where they're at. How do we access funding to access funding and resources? Bigger foundations could give money to local foundations so they can pass it on to those they can't see. How do we connect with local small businesses to support and get resources from them? Convince them that our interests in building community power are the same as their interests. Understanding what people love in the community. Trust is very important. The same community that will react when a hurricane comes are the same that know they love the community. People coming from outside, how to make that successful. What is the inside-out version of that? Local knowledge, communities having their own knowledge and skills rather than outside happening.

- Interop between crisis and everyday - Lots of similar things that don't work together, or tools they're using in disaster. Key lesson is that it's technical and social and cultural. Machines talking to each other but you still need people to do the work. Could have policy set by funders and gov. But regardless, you need people willing to work together. Build awareness amongst organizers, funders, etc to invest as it has payoffs. People and places providing services, offer a coalition letter "we'll make this info available to everyone." If we're making a protocol, we're prioritizing having a datastructure that works with everyone.

Session: *SERC-Social Emergency Response Centers*

Note-taker: *Leslie*

Notes:

- An open source community tool-create a safe space during a social emergency. Created by Design Studio for Social Intervention. Focused on social emergency, not things like needing serious medical help.
- Origins - During Trump's win, in Boston people wanted to get help and help others but not sure what to do. Group convened and found parallels in food, water, healing, shelter and information. Later these values transformed into: making plotting, healing, cooking. People signed up for things they were interested in, both to do and receive.
- Collective radical action-transforms people from feeling helpless to gaining strength and figuring out steps to take action
- **SERC manual and kit available online at DS4SI.org and soon at PublicLab.org**

- Things Discussed:

How to continue group? How to manage that?

Transgenerational-women cook for large groups, pass to younger people

Sports coach can influence kids to be part

Rhythm-keep in stride with each other, repetition

Money doesn't buy anything after hurricane

Trusting people

Hurricane Sandy setup similar with value setup-tea, cooked meals, work groups

Story-Daniel Aldrich-hurricane Katrina survivor

Govt not capable-how can we connect?

How do we make a space for conservative people?

Also language barrier?

Tzu-Chi Buddhism Foundation -Relief org- good example of involving community and giving money to right people

Responders may cause more harm-need to build community

Suburban, nuclear family. Needs to be shift for sense of community

Ways to leverage tech for lowering barrier of entry for discussion

People on phone all the time, but need mix of communication (live)

Temporality-rhythms and modality -different teams, horizons-how much time?

- Quote from our group: "Food for us is heart-start with food and everyone is coming. Good to start before disaster happens."
- Quote from project: "The social emergency was already here-it was just unevenly distributed."

- Discovery: This method is a good lens to look at what is going on in your community

Session: *Interoperability*

Note-taker: *Ashley*

Notes:

Interoperability between every day and crisis times

Initially conceived as a session on data standards; data standards as an example of interoperability.

Technology and our obsession with technology

colonialism as a metaphor

recreating the colonial experience through tech companies. Constantly trying to grow their user bases and extract resources from their userbase

users have diminishing agency from tool lock in

systems should be interoperable

different tools should use the same language in order to be interoperable

Issues with centralized information systems

information too diverse and widespread for anyone to be able to collect and manage on their own

different stakeholders all doing the same thing

how can those things be coordinated?

3 different mechanisms

1. people: building coalitions to share information/resources

2. technical: does the code people are working in talk to one another

3. establishing limitations: who is excluded? who does not have access to the information

There is no tool that everyone can access or can access everyone so the tools need to be able to talk to one another

Parallel issues in organizations: how can we set up systems where people can help themselves?

dark pattern - something that tends to happen that is bad

4 different lists of shelters, in different formats and with conflicting information

not reinventing the wheel each time

how do we create the situations where we aren't recreating the dark patterns for every crisis?

how do we overcome the issues of trust for different sources of information?

how do we handle unincorporated areas?

different communities have different relationships with their governments

The issues isn't necessarily the lack of volunteers, but that the tools that might be most efficient might not be useable for new volunteers.

quote: you should use our system, we know what we are doing (even though all crises are different)

dueling systems problems

doing the data standards and maintenance work can feel like making people step back from work that is urgent to do work that feels trivial in the moment

How can you shield your volunteers from tools and systems that might not work without being a gatekeeper?

When is it an issue of people not existing versus the tools not existing

technology comes from a lot of different directions and there are no good standards for making sure that the tools can work with one another

problem of recall; the information exists but how to get at it is sometimes a problem

problem of indexing

there are levers up high and levers down low

are the tech companies incentivising people to become colonizers?

how much of this work needs to be individual humans hacking things together?

can we come to sharing agreements about information beforehand?

what are the incentives that allow people to value this work?

sometimes the work is bringing together the existing resources into something usable

how to make people's work and data visible to help them feel the mutual aid?

politics of institutions that add a layer of complexity

creating a regulatory environment where everyone benefits the work that Willow did bringing method into the post Irma slack

[trust information // threat incentive] [practice normalize // crisis versus everyday]

where does the funding for this work come from?

what do funding agencies want?

an interoperability be a part of the conversation from the beginning?

you cant have a public building without a fire plan. is there some kind of data equivalent
could another mechanism that touches everyone be in charge of enforcement?

how much of this issues is geographically bounded?

whats the venue for communication?

maintaining relationships for individual communities

bringing tools into alignment with one another

We arent talking about one system doing one thing?

how do we embrace existing systems that we channel during a crisis?

inculcating norms and practices around data standards so that the habit is in place before crisis hits

parallels with organizing and coalition. what kinds of goals and agreements to aim for?

Session: *Managing the Surge*

Note-taker: *Willow*

Notes: Problem of decentralized organizing. More training on how to do decentralized organizing. How do you communicate in a decentralized way, make decisions, etc? 2. Occupy Sandy had so many volunteers, but tried to funnel them into distribution hubs. Orientation, then bring the needs, send from the place to what was needed. They might want to go to Rockaway and be a savior, but we asked them to answer calls all day. Caravans of cars to conserve gas etc. Other people made the system so much better. Someone came in and set up an amazon registry. Had to intake them, but then trust them to do it on their own.

Volunteers had gone to Red Cross. They were sending food back. Food to volunteers, they'd then bring it to us. Sure duplication, miscommunication, but if we have the right systems and structures we can have volunteers be a part of the solution.

OS as a part of OWS. The first people to come in needed less orientation. Turned into a self-generating machine without as much forethought. We ended up training FEMA. Maybe name your stuff something radical. But we also knew how to coordinate already.

Would having volunteers empowered cause things to deviate? What happens when they do something outside what's desired? Formal entities have accountability, chain of command.

- The official response wasn't there. Wanted to get logistical issues out there (like superfund sites). Want to restore a sense of empowerment.

- Having principals with what is in and out of bounds is important.

What this kind of organizing, the success of NYC (resourced) versus what situations don't allow for that kind of organizing. Principals for different situations (rural, under resourced)

What about volunteers doing something dangerous?

- Humanitarian response versus human rights. Taking informed risks. Communicate what risks there are, and then letting people make their own choices.

- Story of how dangerous mold is. Remind people about the long-term consequences

Story of protest. Protocol of how to become a volunteer. One road to settlement. Asking what you can contribute, if you work for the oil company, strict rules around alcohol and drugs, aggression, violence. Still issues. But ended up with separate committees, set schedule of how to meet and talk about the activities for the day. No matter how new you were, before breakfast was site orientation.

From the side of the people who are protected, what consequences come from the surge? Went with youth to build. Told to be careful when going to local store, you may think you're just buying a coke, but with all of us we might exhaust their supply.

Sudden influx into a place where a lot of people already live. Causing a scene or stealing something.

- major influx of volunteers to the island who want to help. organized by different organizations. The people coming in to help fall in love with it and want to buy land. Worsening the political situation.

Intake forms

==Guiding list==

Working within existing social structures

Ask about the historical context.

Listen first.

Find who can use what you can't. Find who can do what you can't.

How to do a needs assessment

Different ways to map volunteers to needs

Red Flags

Creating a system to prevent/mitigate fatigue (shifts) "train yourself out of a job" - oral narrative turned into documentation, all iterated on; debriefing at the end of the day; day volunteers versus those who will keep working on things. Have a list of discrete tasks that day trippers can do.

Easier to do if you're an existing network

Need to know as the new person who to ask questions of. The person who did the orientation is likely to be the person they'll go to for help.

Problem with the word "volunteer." If we're a network of solidarity, what is a better word? Member?

What do you do after? How do you stay engaged?

- closing the loop with digital volunteers to prevent PTSD
- need to rebuild a fabric with the existing fabric

Signs of a day tripper

- send people to the floor. Then pull people to the floor. Put people on menial things. "hazing" where there's always work to do.

Signs of a network member

- "who has a verizon phone who is willing to come back tomorrow?"
- people who come on a working day.
- come already equipped
- already in a network meant there's some history and pressure to come back

Signs of a problem

Session: *Creating a Checklist for Communication*

Note-Taker: *Leslie*

Notes:

- How to get message out when community is experiencing a disaster? Create checklist
- What works?
 - For non-tech people, making flyers-image/colors important
 - Blending culture/art/dance for message
 - Giving same message across different groups
 - Making it easy for people to find you-peer-to-peer
 - Be careful of message -like dependency like giving food
 - Sandy-people lost power/heat/landline-Important to know who had radio/resources. Very intergenerational-middle-aged people rely on radio
 - Neighborly groups-social service groups/hubs
 - Who is influential/community leaders and make connection
 - Approach with an offer of how you can support
 - What'sApp-very good for low income people
 - Strong Email subject lines/titles-makes big difference. Try using a question.
 - Being present and being everywhere to build relationships
 - Getting story out just as important
 - Using tear-off style sheets good
 - Libraries really important for crisis and sharing stories
 - When getting things out, just getting even crappy website out good
 - Social media doing Hurricane Maria-had pre-plan, but could not get out of house because of landslide. Meet every day at 3:00 at same place.
 - No communication so use flyers
 - No power then do face-to-face or paint banners
 - Set up community kitchen to connect with community
 - Make list of community organizers and find out what each group needs.
 - Empowers community to build power
 - Working on mapping of grassroots orgs on net, but make printout of names.
 - Identifying leadership and connecting them

- Divide your area to simplify communication (Puerto Rico created 4 sections-N,S,E, W)
- Helping kitchen center to have solar power, refridge power for medications
- Map of list of to-dos
- Google Docs-what-to-do for emergency-for people and communities
- Things that don't work?
 - App not for people because phone doesn't have data plan
 - Sending plastic water bottles-not recyclable in Puerto Rico
 - Not asking community about their needs and resources
 - Unions-leadership problems because there may not be buy-in with people you need. Don't assume buy-in from leadership is buy-in with group
 - Using vocab/language that is hard to understand or not appropriate for community.
- Other Discussion:
 - People didn't understand in Puerto Rico what colony means.
 - Crisis can be an opportunity
 - If we work together we can change things
- *The Checklist*
 - Communication with community-knowing their needs
 - Flyers-use creative art pics-different translations
 - Consistent message-longterm message, easy-to-find, artists
 - Connect to different networks-gov, commun groups, places of emergency
 - Share List of community leaders
 - Good Subject of email
 - Be present with group
 - Put flyer in community and public spaces
 - Create disaster preparation book/web info
 - Map of relationships/orgs/resources
 - Make language easy to understand
 - Mutual support centers-how can we support-what do people need?
- Good news sources for Puerto Rico:
 - Centro Periodismo Investigativo
 - Metro newspaper

Session: *Round 3 recap*

Note-taker: *Willow*

Notes: Stories in PR etc, people coming in and they're bringing things the community doesn't need or want. Not utilizing what is already there. Before a funder or org comes into a town, they have to submit a proposal. Community already knows that they want. Indicate local capacity (how much money they're bringing in), transition plan, community standards and culture, deliverables, timeline, language(s), geographic region to cover, data standards, transparent budget. Roles of journalists.

- what about when the organizers are displaced?

- gofundmes that have updates

Life is art, menu of actions - how do we engage people who are actively not participating in the conversation. In Miami we do this through art. Communities are low income, very conservative. We partner up with local dance troupes etc. Musical performances with local musicians, training a dance troop; but once you captivate, how do you plug into an online platform to be connected? Benefits and nonbenefits of a hashtag. Flashmob will prompt the hashtag. How to do an opt-in without word "climate". Then use platform to invite to event where they can talk about the issues they care about connect to climate change

Preparedness events - talked about how to move it forward.

Time banking into food etc - technology is one part of it, but organizing the components in an analog way will allow testing. membership and how to count the work. Not so much a time bank but exchanging time for goods. Or way to keep cost of life down. Community has a lot of work to do but how people can join is figured out. Commitment and benefits. We're burned out, how can the help help you be better.

Identifying property owners, "blight" houses completely new after Harvey. We don't know what's happening with these houses. Help the community

Mutual aid - same sorts of things to say

Future after today/this weekend - this is such a powerful and amazing group who may be in need of support in the future/ ability to support others in the future. Crisis Convening Committee. Anyone willing to step up, think with each other, convene a group of us to be support when a crisis does happen. In a place, we would convene people in a call. What we would need to prepare that call, what a potential agenda would be, how to active and mobilize. What the agenda might be like, what would need to happen in advance. Not just what to read but drills and reminders and other things. Be ready for someone's battery to go low, wifi to go out. Knowing the historical, contextual experience they're getting. Listening to what the needs are. Be there for someone to vent and talk. Do research for what will be beneficial. Offers - we came up with money or fiber optic cabel or whatever. Action plan.

- have the contact info of folk in advance so you don't have to load a google sheet.
- hosting external calls?
- bring local leadership in

If there are people interested in this, could we convene every quarter or twice a year to do drills? Maybe include being in your body in practice, get into the rythm of things. Build empathy and practice. Like public lab has an "open hour" with topics.

Host a call for people outside of this community about what to do within your own community that are grounded in our own.

What would this look like logistically? Scheduling all together, surprise next week, doodle?

Do drills ourselves, call about afterwards and how we did.

Has this sort of thing happened before? Yes, Willow had opinions.

How are the most effected communities getting involved?

- How do we stay connected in this room so we can address that?

Who ar ethe community leaders? build that information in advance, esp as people move around. Info goes stale. "I know in my neighborhood it's this church" - even if it's not still them, they'll know who to go to instead.

Dovetails really neatly with Mutual Aid - Tammy and Sarah should definitely talk.

Crisis reduces the ability of people to meet their own needs. Part of our Mutual Aid training is "what does it look liek to be invited?" Went to an event which simulated a disaster. How do you come in a good way when it's somewhere you haven't been, PLUS it's chaos.

What is the goal? How do we support each other, moving forward? "Make different mistakes"

Drills threesh times a year. Calls are when needed.

Who wants to help coordinate?

- Eduardo
- Nick H
- Greg
- Ashley
- Goldi
- Emilio
- Liz
- Sarah
- Nate
- Yakomi
- Tammy

Activation

Who gets to activate us? And how?

Lessons learned from time coordinating the Digital Humanitarians Network

I will...

Adding personal responsibility

We should...

Not taking personal responsibility for the recommended action, but it still needs to be done

Don't forget...

Don't forget to not be colonial

Exercise:

I will...

We should...

Don't forget...

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Saturday-Day 2

Session: *Invisibility of Labor/Idea: Environmental Emergency Response Teams/Building Capacity*

Note-Takers: *Leslie/Ashley*

Notes:

Discussion Part 1: Invisible Labor

- Trust-what process can you trust?-What do you look for or who do you go to?
 - Important leading trust-must talk to community. Must trust people in community know.
 - Process of co-building infrastructure is how to build trust
 - Problem of trust in gov is more of a problem of things/priorities in past. Must move forward to build these connections.
- Need to trust gov-in NY--there is Med Reserve Corps and mental health (Example of invisible labor)
 - In some cases gov't not accepting that people are right and things don't move forward
 - Some places don't have gov help. Have to use community-people cooking (invisible labor.) Trust important-who are neighbors
 - Houston-gov and nonprofits make promises and don't keep. Trust lost with no fulfillment.
 - There are different shades of gray and we need to find different ways to work
- Translation and communication of info -invisible labor-like in science

Discussion Part 2: Creating Environmental Emergency Response Teams

- Community Engagement- informing a community-difficult to get people to show up, get agreement for decision. Very little accessible info/facts available for actual project. Ex. of water quality.
- Term: "Socio-technical infrastructure"
- Communities and gov projects often adhoc. Needs to be long-term.
- Overpromising things to a community not helpful.
- Gov may access kids/schools for projects. Have kids ask lots of questions!
- Schools are often one of best community infrastructure around-like don't drink water. What are other places
- Gov capacity not good at Sandy. Housing not good. People had to leave schools (temporary housing) on weekend
- In crisis-helpful to name work you do and make up title and even name team.
 - "titles are free" like Cuisinera (sp?)
 - Giving title-may feel uncomfortable on non-hierarchal structure. If person is not appropriate for job call them out.
- People don't interpret experts well. Like misunderstanding of water in Flint, MI
- Different ways to help: People working on problem, people that want to work on problem, and some that just want to help and fill in.
- Easy ways to help-- reading the emails-communicating, web pages and just receiving people in space. Lots of invisible stuff
 - Feminist perspective-often women are considered communication people for notes and social media. This should be valued and not talked down.
- You show up now, but what happens 6 mos from now.-sustainability? Gov stuff is temporary
- Many communities don't have leaders. Get people to relay info to different streets.
- Think about groups for sustainability to get in and out. Who will be there for different projects.
- Sustainable movement-understand job and give title
- Passing on-Training yourself out of job-make sure you train someone to do job next. Co-learning
- Facilitation: Get someone to post sign of where and who leading
 - Teams-facilitators and other jobs can have certification. Can be very helpful
- Group in Puerto Rico-there is group where people can ask for help for what they need. Identify community groups that already do these things. Ask what is needed
- Visiting other communities can be so helpful. Learn new tricks like keeping prescriptions in central bank, bringing many projects into one room, separating recycling and garbage
- Info/message has to come from within community. Whether water testing, medical-different cultures have different ways. Look at history.
- Look at secondaryskills you have-truck driver or cook.
- Asking community for what they want and have them name people or services to provide.
- Let people know what they are doing is good. Acknowledge skills in other people.
- Intake form-not just name and contact info-list needs in community and have area to check off. Also place for people to list what they can contribute.
- Colonization-know your power and use it in love. Have to know what you want to grow. Not just in disaster. Encourage what people love. Community of love.
- There may be segregation and even if we don't address it in room, we will have to recognize it and confront.
- Quote: "Not human perspective, but humanity perspective"

This session was also captured with drawings which will be posted in photos section of Barnraising

Session: Round 2 report backs

Note-Takers: Willow

Notes:

How do you build capacity for long-term climate change adoption in today's climate?

Use other terms. Affordable housing, flood planes, extreme heat.

Don't let policy perfect get in the way of policy good. In some places people do need cars. Prioritize relationships between folk.

Should we be putting the burden on individual organizations? Also talked about bikeshares, abortions, etc.

Surviving or fighting climate change?

How do we help a community in a food desert?

No healthy food in the area. How to overcome that. We have a space but it's not big enough, it's too expensive, unlikely a grocer would be successful. Mobile grocery stores, farmers markets. Collab with health professionals to tell city and council about the situation. Create coops. Having food demonstration in front of the bodegas. Community land trust for nothing but the grocery store to prevent this from happening again. Meeting tuesday to see what they're willing to go with.

Continuation of Crisis Convening

Where to go next with crisis convening community - not reinventing the wheel, going somewhere new.

2 main goals - build + maintain ties to groups that share values. expand group by being discoverable. Not w/ new entity or name, but ppl knowing they can sk this loose group for help.

National skill- and support-sharing via activation calls, activating in times of crisis and help in any way we can. Principles that we worked on today. Yearly convening alongside another event - next year perhaps GAP, then NVOAD (?) - not going to make guides but will point to and amplify others' guides.

Microscope crew

Making and discovering. Hack the system to make sure it goes together easily for all of us. What might it be in the next iteration? And what were we looking at under the screen? More than just a fun making activity.

DOCCOM

Please add your notes to the wiki. Hey that's this!

Session: *What can we do for PR right now?*

Note-taker: Willow

Notes:

Today, we're covering historical context. Tomorrow we'll cover the groups doing work in PR so you know who to connect with.

Important to share this context because people showing up think we are American. Want to explain that part so if you want to help you know what's been happening.

Know how many groups are collaborating closely with groups in the PR.

1898 US invades PR. Since then, we've been under the political influence of the US. We are a territory of the US. "Belongs to, but is not a part of." We don't decide our own laws. We are a colony.

Ley Jones

1917 got our citizenship. But a different category. Important for the wars. A part of the infantry along with Blacks. Can still feel the PTSD etc. Still suffering from that. Receiving money from the government but can't be productive. Mandatory for men to go to work - military service was mandatory.

Resistance has always been a thing. Movement between 1920 and 1970 fighting for independence (organizing against the Spanish before. We were a year before our independence when the Spanish American War happened). Campos, diaspora in the US. Becoming more organized over time.

Language in schools changed to English, many had to drop out. 20 or 30 years, finally changed it back. All these movements are because of the level of poverty which has always existed. Becoming a colony didn't change the poverty. The US wanted to make an example of industrialization, but the poverty has always remained.

1952 is when other countries fighting for their freedoms were released as colonies by the UN. But it was fake in Puerto Rico.

"Commonwealth" / "Estado Libre Asociado" (state free associated - none of them are true).

Imagine, as you laugh, how Machiavelian it is to sell an entire country on the idea that it has power, has decisions while Congress takes all decisions. All important economic decisions are made by Congress. Move for the interests of companies. These are the powers of all the time. Mountains destroyed, plans for spaces.

All this happened after a brutal oppression of the movement against freedom. In the 20s, 50% were working towards independence. Now it's 10%. Well written history of persecuted, killed, jailed those who stood up for Puerto Rican independence. Ricardo just released (in 30 years); two more are still there. More than Mandela.

1960s Resistance has always been a thing. Community organizing in various parts of the island. With help of those in the political movement for independence, educating community members they can be self-sufficient.

PR as a testing ground for military, rented to other countries to bomb. How the land has been abused. Agent Orange. Women not knowing they were being tested for contraceptives.

1999 Military threw a bomb, killed a civilian. People were pissed. Took to the streets to stop bombing, told Marines to get out of the land.

2003 Marines out of Vieques. All Puerto Ricans of all parties, it was a big thing. Came together to say "no more bombs." One of the things that keeps us separated is politics. The amount of information and fear that US has put in PR - I grew up hearing "you can't plan that, we are small." All that talk keeps the PR people separated. People want statehood so we're alright. Others want to be a commonwealth, others want independence. Then there's also religion. All people were against the Marines.

OWS as organizing and feels amazing, that was Vieques for us. There are people who were a part of this who are still alive, still organizing.

The bombs are still there; marines don't want to clean it up. Kind of passed it to wildlife people. People live in a very small area of Vieques. Things are twice as bad there - violence, illness, mental health.

After 1952, PR can vote for governer. Puppet of the US because decisions actually come from PR.

Lots of money came in around 1952, but it was all debt. It's a 72 billion now. We aren't allowed to declare bankrupsy.

2016 Promesa - control fiscal board - 10 years or until it's fixed. Obama said "you can't work on your finance so people who don't live in PR will tell you where to cut expenses. You have to do what we say." Becomes clear how the governer is a puppet. No auditing of the debt to see where it came from, who is responsible. Citizens are working on it.

In the the constitution, you have to pay creditors before doing anything else (spoiler: it's impossible to get out of that loop). Public services & utilities have now been sold. Airport, telephone company. Want to do energy and schools. Which means all the money ends up in foreign companies. Hospitals sold in the 90s, now have a crisis of health. Fiscal boards have caused more poverty.

2017 with Maria all this was unveiled - all the poverty and everythign else. Now everyone is saying "oh, Puerto Rico." But before people didn't care, most people didn't know where PR is. now they know we're next to Cuba. Maybe people in New Zealand don't know where it is, that's ok. But people in teh US, that's a problem.

The same thing that happened with Katrina in NOLA - cutting social services, closing schools and hospitals. Paying a lot of money to these people to do work that doesn't get done. School closures help transition to charter schools.

Not just the poverty, destruction of land, poor infrastructure - into this context Hurricane Maria happens.

There are community organizers who have been around for a long time. But the solidarity work has become our flag. Government didn't come to communities for weeks or months. Have to do community work to stand up. An organization that's been around for 35 years responds better because they bought land, have an industrial kitchen for a festival, they have a summer camp. We work from there in teh community with a base. We were able to respond how we did to the hurricane because people know this history and there's a community (like Casa Pueblo). Gotta have commitment. Process of years and years.

We see a big opportunity to work on building the empowerment movement. We know we can move things after teh hurricane. We opened roads, created community kitchens, created spaces for sorrow. We see this as a place for freedom.

Also seeing how our local and US government responded. Create a new narrative of what can happen. Charity, solidarity. It's so delicate for us.

This is why there is push back. I am protecting the 35 years of wins we've had. How to help, not make harm. This is the crash course.

Questions:

35 year org? Projecto Areoro Muda. Merged with another group. They're passing the baton. 70, 50 year olds taking positions.

All the laws in PR have to come from the US, we have a land of inequality. 266 schools PR to be closed. In August, our children won't have a place, or will have to travel to go to school. There were 5 schools in my neighborhood, now only 1. Re-igniting one, one might be doing well but taking it out. Mutual aid and other groups taking that infrastructure. People occupying for living situation. To change the narrative, we will take those spaces back.

90% of the food comes from the outside. Ley Jones act says we can only bring things in from the US. It's the most expensive in the world. We can't do commerce with anyone unless it goes through the US. If we make something, we have to ship it to the US and ship it back before we can use it. PR also has to pay the taxes on the food. Costs are 2x or 3x what they cost in teh US. PR is a very fertile place but industrialization and monoculture, we're working to change that and be more self sufficient.

After Maria, no ships coming in, so people died because no food came in. Super markets exhausted. When people from other places wanted to help, US told them they couldn't come. This is why the Jones Act must be repealed.

Displaced farmers, \$600/mo; but were already getting food stamps, so people quit doing the farming.

The history of colonization of PR is important to understand the migration. But there is a strong love of the island. Imortant discussions of independence. Solidarity organizations in the US, esp on east coast. When we think about migration, it's a flow. Want to stay close to the island emotionally and physically. So with solidarity you have to see all this.

What's the percentage of farmers you have now?

We don't know. People do some subsistence farming. 50% of PR is a black market.

No support from gov for farmers

Monsanto has best land.

Local farmers doing good work. After teh hurricane, people see how important it is. People saw the hysteria when the ships didn't come.

Article in the Nation about farming.

Ironbound was trying to send two farmers over. Wouldn't there already be farmers there? Want to use resources on teh ground. Professor at UBR - culture of solidarity. Seeing the student strikers. 10 major student strikes in the last 50 years. So reiliant on funding coming from the states, when the board says "cut funding" entire departments of the unis go away. With the students standing up, sometimes saved.

Just started in the 90s. Student movement has been increasing fast. Privitytization of schools means those in poverty can't go.

Is there a more affordable place for more students to study? Farming school is also going to be closed. **The (student) strikes help us understand how to go into other battles.** The students who have been through that are now organizing in the mountains.

The role of the university is vital. You study in your school and you realize it's a small island. Meet peple from all over. But also the sense of community. Rioting and connecting. It becomes personal. Government knows those who go to university will be in the line of resistance. They care that the universities close - in that they want it.

Not just people marching in front of a building, but barricades and shutting down the campus. Happened in 11 campuses.

Tourism is very important, storm stopped that. Is tourism helpful, harmful? Etc.

Depends on the tourism. In NOLA they decided to do tourism as an economic engine. What is the tourism about? People coming to an island... we have to deal with them coming to the resort, then help the community for 2 hours, then go to the beach.

So many things have been privatized, the hotels... San Juan comes with a boat, leave teh same day.

Every country, it's important to have tourism.

Gentrification - places that had been working people are being taken over by tourists who fell in love with the country. So tourism is a double-edged knife.

Wendy: in NYC, Sandy began being called "System Change Sandy"

People who already know how to work together bounce back faster than communities where people felt separated. The Community garden budget from the City of New York has tripled since Sandy because those are places where people build skills. Beauty, recreation, food - skills are important because they contribute to resiliency. Is that happening in PR across teh board?

Maria has shown the reality of PR. When we say "we", we mean those of us who have been active with community work for a long time. We see it as an opportunity of power and transformation because We saw we could do it without municipalities. First response that happened in all communities was the people: Opening roads, sharing food. Gov still hasn't been to some places. See it as an opportunity for transformation.

The role of government is the history of not involving the people. The gov is still doing that. Bringing things as charity, not empowering, not organizing. Not giving the means to be strong in our communities. If that's a government, you should want your people to be strong beause you can't be everywhere. This gov doesn't care, it's following orders. We *could* take help from gov depending on their logic. If it's food but busting our organizing by not letting us cook it, we won't take it.

Is there mapping going on of schools not being used but are still a part of the community and commons spaces?

There are several initiatives of mutual aid with mapping that are accessible. Some from orgs doing an incredible job on the island, by the diaspora. Tomorrow we'll show those orgs, connections, strengths. Each org is focused on a different thing in a different way.

Important to see how it's all interconnected.

what is the sentiment - "commonwealth" is an oxymoron. What about indepence vs statehood?

After teh federal court decided we were all a colony, the policial thing was to rethink a noncolonial decision. We're still understanding our own power individually and collectively.

"When the US gets a cold, PR gets the flu"

Important to highlight the independent party, commonwealth, statehood remain static. Remain in relationship to the US. Still new for people to understand what's going on. In my family, at least, you can see some peple are still suffering PTSD from the hurricane, and it's hard for them to see , and they try to justify one thing or the other while observing how things are changing politically. So important how practicing solidarity and getting involved is a political project: it's so sensitive, so hard, so much lost. it's not [fixing] just the hurricane's damage...it's so much more.

our political situation is a controlled one - the colonial situation is such that it's hard to understand independence is an option. The Fear, Incarceration, assassination is still there. The actual moment requires strategies to understand what we're capable of, what has been done after the hurricane, we can do it if we work collectively. New opportunity but much to be done. It's 120 years of colonialism. And 400 from Spain. We haven't been independent. There's 500 [years] of slavery on our backs.

Mutual aid orgs doing this work understood in the 60s and 70s recognized their own power. Now we see more than them. Political vision of participation. If you always do charity, it doesn't help. If people come to do charity, it doesn't help.

It's still good to talk about ideas. It's part of the project. About the community, get the info and structure into place. Still a very fertile moment to come up with crazy, radical, awesome ideas and try to make them work! Lots of joy and love in the process, and it's important to protect this joy and love. Help us grow as the community grows. **To be sustainable, must do things we love.** Getting groups to get along with each other requires facilitation.

Willow: This has helped me understand why you want to work on a time bank without money entering into the equation. this is not a question it's a Thank You (i just broke one of my own rules ;).

We have to live, commit to this new way of life. Not for teh whole place, but for my community of Puerto Rico. I ahve to be there.

Brigade from Chicago working the land. Be there, stay. Being there, staying. Not just San Juan. A family goes every month. Go, and go, and go. And help. **Don't talk about organizing against Trump here.** We have enough going on.

Wendy - In Cuba a group has restored some mangroves. In Maria, those mangroves protected part of the coast when other parts were destroyed. Are there ideas like that (urban ag) happening?

Not sure how to answer that.

Some PR are in touch with Cuba [because of our shared movements for independence in the mid 20th C] but very rare because of this history.

Lot of grassroots groups doing an awesome job in reconstruction, recovery, education, healing. Government is absent. Gov is more into FIFA. People without roofs, electricity.

Thank you for interest in Puerto Rico. This was a short history of colonialism. We bet on a better future for us, our families, all around the world. Tomorrow we'll talk about groups, strategies, how to support the work we're doing, that people in the diaspora are doing. Importance of that connection. Not just Puerto Ricans need to care about our decolonizations.

Raquala: It is important to decolonize our country. Thank you.
PS Taking notes in English is very helpful!

Tomorrow mornign we'll talk about what we can do.

Willow notes

Bomb removal

Direct debt actions

Audit the debt

Time bank as a way to say fuck the debt.

Farming

Session: Technology and open source

Main questions

1. What are the principles : what are the ethical, philosophical of these designs?

* Should there be a consensus on the production of robust data for environment?

* There are misuses of certain software.

* There are ethical underpinnings of the use of technology for good.

2. Reliable OSH for disasters: how can we make the shift from prototypes to products that are reliable to communities?

* How can we make DIY projects reliable for uses in crises?

* How do open source projects compete with proprietary solutions out there?

3. How can we support communities in making their own measurements?

* Learning about measurements in communities and making data relevant to communities.

* Health aspect: if you're involved in making measurements you trust it more.

Comments

* Ethical use of data in communities.

* Creating a culture of using products and data.

* Justice and equity of technology for people with accessibility issues.

* It's important to have informed engagement for the use of technology.

* To inform completely about the uses of data (enthusiastic consent).

* In case of crisis, how capable of consent are you for the use of data? Therefore, there should be a framework that takes the use of information into account.

* Be clear and share about the margin of error on hardware products.

* Engineers are liable for bridges that are damaged, so how does the DIY community take a stance on the responsibility to

* Testing and validation are important to ensure the quality of products.

* There could be benchmarks against government standards.

* Community should be an important member of the design process. / Assisted design.

* The community has expertise in their own experience of problems and can help designers make a better product.

* How should be start working with communities?

* Expertise in communities is important, as well as leadership capabilities.

* Technology shouldn't be the main driver of the solution in crisis situations

* It's important to set clear deliverables and expectations for all parties, knowing the results of the use of technology.

* How do you raise awareness or education for communities to address or support issues that might not be visible?

* Sometimes, people don't make the connection between between what is happening in their communities and public health issues.

* Communities take their time to trust the work of people who are supporting them.

* Citizen science might not be suitable for the whole communities, but youth might be an entry point.

* There is not clear uses of data and databases, and people aren't clear on how careful they should be around handing over their data.

* Ideally, all local organizations share data, but in reality organizations don't want to share it.

* There isn't any sort of reviewing process for people offering products or services for crises that collect personal data.

* Another ethical breach comes from a their person sharing others' data (such as in the case of Facebook).

* An organization cannot share information that they're received from their users to a third party without their consent. A way of doing it would be to ask for their consent when said data is collected.

* If a third party doesn't have data policies in place, the users data might be compromised.

- * Organizations are in problems without having tech savvy members.
- * In order for things to work, humanitarian techies have to be committed to the communities they serve.

Principles

- * Transparency
- * Universal Design
- * Culture
- * Open Source
- * Privacy and enthusiastic consent

Session: Report backs from session 3

Note-taker: Willow

Notes:

"Why are we here, who are we effecting?"

- How will you help? We all have our own orgs and causes. Put "we" first. Make it concrete.
- How can we help together as one? Build up effective resources. Help the next person do better.
- Compliment yourself. We are amazing.
- We are not alone.

Incredible roller coaster through the things we talked about. Realizing just how the question of climate change is so large. How do you make it concrete in your community? We're ready to be hitting the ground, be activated. But then when scaled up (regional or state) things become more unweildy. Lose the central question which is "why are we here?" Didn't arrive at anything conclusive, but we each have our own communities and making it a spiritual practice. Not just what we think we know but also how it is felt. Next time James has his congregation, might take it to the edge of a flood plane rather than church.

Share our concerns everywhere, need to see it and experience it so people know what we're talking about. Need to make it personal to them, know how it effects them, communities. Then we expand on those numers. Leaders at large need to be knowledgable. Not just churches, also civic clubs and city groups gaining insights into climate change. Also need to talk to academia in this process. Allow all of them to become a part of what the majority/all of us know.

What should be first principles of building technologies be? How can we make reliable hardware/software for disasters? How can we support communities in tackign their environent?

- ethical considerations to go into software, data collection, etc if you are a nonprofit. methods for engaging communities in creation of technology.
 - developing culture of use around a product. Ethical framework with that. Demonstrate by example how you intend the product to be used. Open source. Universal design for all different types of users. Enthusastic, informed consent to be sure the data collection or product deployment doesn't come with a bunch of caveats. Developing trust with user community. public information on the instruments quality and reliability so as not to produce false positives.
- Some industries (such as biology) and how reviewing ethics happen. Also academia IRB with human subjects. How review board situation should be implemented in environ & disaster data collection.
- Methods we can use - cocreation, codesign, iterative loops; opportunities to uplift community leaders, create new leadership

Puerto Rico 101. Had a discussion about historical context. Talked about the colonial history. What is going on right now we'll talk about in the morning. Need to recognize PR is a colony. If we want to help or support the struggle. Something that has been happening before is obstruction of community movement to change. Maria showed us we are capable of changing and transforming our lives. Did a history since 1898 since US invaded. Specific thing that changed the history. Why is PR the way it is now. About the profound problems Maria highlighted. Tomorrow in the morning, how can you help after we cover teh players on the islnd you can connect with. Groups to organize with.

Arriba de esta línea por favor añade documentación de las varias sesiones del Barnraising.
Above this line please feel free to add notes from Barnraising sessions.

****#####Day 3

Session: Geographic Context

Note-taker: Willow, liz, ayako

Notes:

People mobilizing before, during, after the hurricane. Saying these things as an example of the island and its islands of how it collaborates with its diasora in Boston, New York, etc. Sometimes when people feel like there is something happening on an island, they want to go there. But so many people are already there. But the network is dense, don't focus all effort in one place. Keep supporting people. This is emotional still to talk about.

When we knew the hurricane was coming, category 5, people in the diaspora were already in place. Having drill calls about what to do. Many people who started to be active we already active in Occupy Wall Street and Sandy. Many connections there in PR and in the US. Making sure I was sharing information with family. Red de Apoyo Mutua Post Maria. Basically a phone call. All over NYC. We knew what areas would be extremely effected. Ready for those regions.

After the hurricane (This is the hardest part for me to tell) we knew nothing. Desperation, anxiety. Most Puerto Ricans suspended their daily lives to be supportive. We collected bits and pieces of information. If you can talk to your mom, cousin, friend - those 5 minutes had to be extremely strategic. What they needed, what they lost, who they were in touch with. Gathered into lists. Who is missing, what tools people need, what medicine people need. What roads are not connected. Where Heavy machinery is needed. Where there is No food.

Information started to flow. Because the communication was so terrible or non existant, had to do the work yourself. Diaspora started to visit Latin organizations - get info from family members who were able to connect to other family members for five minutes, pieced together information. Moved around, to exchange info. Also on the daily calls. Most of the work that had to be done was Emotinoal support. Story circles, healing circles bbecause people didn't know about their families. it usually meant heavy crying before people could get themselves into a place to talk, then sharing information about what was needed and how it was needed. Saying that beause there was so much information and exchanges going on in the diaspora that for many people who wanted ot jump to the island could have just connected iwth us first. We didn't know much but we were being strategic about what was needed on the island. If someone said they needed something, that went first. Not just saying unnecessary things.

Organizations like UPROSE (Elizabeth Yeampierre, <https://www.uprose.org/>) in Sunset Park, Brooklyn.

In PR there are 3.5 mill ppl living in the island, diaspora 5.5 million. So you have more ppl living outside the island. really important to ounderstand that point, bc if it werent for the diaspora [lots of support would not be possible]. *example: NYC itself is 10% Puerto Rican.* Conects to the independence movement. El Puente was active in the 90s (South Williamsburg, Brooklyn <https://elpuente.us/history>). Ative since the 80s. Can't mention everyone, but mentioning a few. Can find a list and share that.

These two orgs are thinkinga about both social and environmental justice. To help the island which has been though a hurricane with no electricy and no water, they have tools of think about what's needed. **Don't just send water, focus more on filters.** Solar lamps. Thinking strategically, long-term. Think about who we support, how. Loisaida Center (LowerEast Side, Manhattan <http://loisaida.org/>) was another group. After these people were gathering materials, there was an issue with distribution.

It was a smart and quick response, strategic, but because of our colonial situation all the things that were sent were stuck in ports. These orgs, and not knowing what was going on, we knew people were moving and helping each other, creating rescue teams and clearing roads, but knew they needed tools to do those jobs.

at the same time there was no communication, at the time just one radio station. ppl were calling from all over the island into the one radio station asking 'is my dad ok?'. not even the gov't had communication. it was crazy. for weeks.

Luis: Not even the government had communication. For weeks. I Didn't speak with my dad or my sister for a *month*. Diaspora's big role was to reach each other and tell each other what they need. Knowing the necessity is still hard. Didn't know if ports were distributing what we were sending.

Strategizing aroudn planes there, how to use boats to ring the food. Slowly through boats and UPS starting to communicate, many of these organizations didn't stop working. They're still working. There are raisers for these orgs. They're thinking about how to deliver assistance to the islands to this moment.

It is important to say community/grassroots organisations are doing a good job before hurricane maria. after the hurricane, some ppl of politiacl gorups decided to make organisations to decide where to give support the reconstruction.

*[Move to geographic map on the white board. Center mountainous ridge is drawn in triangles. The City and the **Port** of San Juan is added to the north east coast. Loiza just to the east along the north shore. Following the coast west you will find Arriceibo on the central north shore, then Camuy, finally all the way to the northwest coast is Aguadilla. Going south along the west coast we find Mayaguez -- also a **Port** -- halfway down which is also the start of the central ridge. Along the ridge continuing from west to east is San Sebastian with a huge lake with a reservoir damthat broke. Continue along the ridge to Los Maria, Lares, Utuado, and Caguas. Dropping down to the midpoint of the south coast is Ponce. Continue along the south coast to Salinas, then to a **Port** where the oil was coming into the island, then to Humacao in the southwest corner.]*

We'll mention some of the organizations. Channel of communication of diaspora was to send support. If you don't have contact, you want to be effective but you can't. our communicatino was a disaster for a few weeks. Couldn't communicate with each other, had to travel to see our face. My cousin in Macao couldn't see his son or wife across teh island in Mayaguez because the roads were closed/didn't exist. Had to rebuild the road to pass by. It could take 3 weeks without communicating.

[I'm here on this mountain, "Mariana" [<--confirm this] (*southeast end of the central ridge line of the island*), you have to go to San Juan, 50 minute drive to get signal. Then send message, go back to the mountain.] See big lines of cars, there's some signal that way.

Couldn't go by bike. It's a mountain. 5 minutes in car. Going down is cool, going up is walking. If you're a city that is flat, bicycle is good. Sometimes along the coast.

Trees fell, no roads.

Some activists created a new tool - Mutual Aid Centers (Centra de Muya ...) were created in different parts of Puerto Rico. Supported giving food to people. Now in a phase of doing something different. Firstin Caguas (8 days after hurricane, organized themselves, cooking), Las Marias, Lares. People wanted to send things and money but Went to Caguas, then started doing a similar organization in the mountains nearby (still Caguas). We keep evolving because we're getting food but you saw the presentation (<https://prezi.com/uc1g3dtm27i9/mision-y-vision>)

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Humacao has one project

Utuaado [?]

Churches have been working through charities all the time. Only the catholic church of [punta santiago] was doing a great job here.

this is important bc ppl who create MutAidCenters they've been doing great organizational work. it was a first response. The situation is not something where we need food, but working with solar energy, community organizing strategies, water. More long term, being a space for the community. Lares Las Marias Mariana all rescued schools. People who didn't have a house after the hurricane are taking over rooms and bathrooms in those schools. Imagine having people living in a place and you have to start organizing people you don't know. Every project is creating more power with the vision of mutual aid, generosity, solidarity. Being there for the community where the government is not doing that job.

other grassroots orgs doing a great job where the gov't isn't casa pueblo in la puntas Having a fight for more than 30 years against the exploitation of the mines. they want to create a corridor/ pipe for natural gas that would go through the mountains. Fighting against it as a country, didn't get built. there are other groups that mobilize in the west area since relief aids always comes to the metropolitan areas. Government and other aid neglected in other areas. So diaspora and aid from other parts of the island started a group NAME to start clearing roads and giving food to communities. 20 towns in the west region. One of the things they are doing right now is Reconstructing roofs on houses so you don't have to live with a tarp. This group has been receiving help from the diaspora, El Maestro Center (confirm if --> <http://maestrocenter.org/> in San Antonio?), Massachusetts, people in England. But need communication to know needs.

Mutual aid networks are pop-up done by long-time activists. Social kitchens also in these places.

[IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN HELPING:]

- Mutual aid centers can be contacts - need a lot of help. Money, resources. they are in the mountains. Get your contacts in case you're interested in helping. Match with the needs. **Send money here.**
- Arecma - orgs are ONGs/ Non-profits are arranged already so you can receive/send all kinds of funds. Exists for 36 years. *Is this Luis' mountain project?*
- Casa Pueblo (around 37 years) are pushing more about solar energy, fridges which use low wattage. Participatory perspective, not charity. Making roofs of solar panels really high in the mountains, very isolated. in Adjuntas.
- Toller Salud in Loiza (one of the poorest parts of the country) works on violence against women.
- IDEBAJO in Salinas

All meet every 2 months or so to see how everyone is doing. Trying for 2 weeks.

We have a fund, called the Maria Fund. Created by Center for Popular Democracy <https://populardemocracy.org/>. This fund was to give money to grassroots organizations without bureaucratic structures. No strings attached. **"You are the people who know what you need."** Funded 33 organizations around the island, including Viegas and Calagua (small islands nearby). Now visiting the 33 groups to see what they did and what their needs are. www.mariafund.org It's about trust that your money will go to the work of empowerment, long term recovery.

Raquel: You want to help, you want to support, you have to ask the people what they need. See who is doing good work out there. The grassroots work. Contact them. Be patient (we receive a lot of emails) - we are working and don't have electricity. **Instead of saying "i emailed you two weeks ago and heard nothing!" --> Follow up with love.**

If you need farming etc. If you want to coordinate, email us. Tell us what you want to offer, if there are any restrictions (we might not take it if it interrupts our work)

<https://www.apoyomutuomariana.com/>

- Luis@apoyomutuomariana.com - in Mountains, at Mutual Aid Center Mariana

- jsantoslpz@gmail.com - in NYC
- raquela@mariafund.org (works with overall 33 or more orgs in PR)

EMAIL SUBJECT LINE SUGGESTION: "I have this" "I know how to do this." "I kick ass doing this" - stands out in inundated inboxes that generally say "i wanna help"

Chart:

of projects | Location

2 San Juan -- where all the outsiders come in the urban area

2 Cayugas

1 Humacao

1 Utuado -- more with farming.

1 Las Marias -- more with education, mutual aid center

2 Lares -- mutual aid center

1 Camuy -- mutual aid center

1 Vieques

Main Island is approx 35 miles N-S by 110 miles E-W

Q&A :

Are there any places that are particularly challenging?

Each place has a list of their needs. Every mutual aid place is not the same. Some of them don't want to be incorporated in any way, deal more with farming.

Are they all raising individually?

Yes. All have their own organizations.

How are they all connected to each other? Just needs or anything else?

That's what we're understanding now. Last meeting (our third) we were seeing how much work we all have. We all want to be sustainable. So much work, and then also connecting to others is really hard. not prepared for that. Just goign to talk to each other, keep organizing. When we're ready, present something more national.

How will you do an equitable internal distribution? What about the corruption aspect?

The US military said they cannot reach Utado (mountainous area/ centre of the island)

These grassroots orgs were those distributing. The diaspora had contacts in every region. Sent what they could. Mayajuez got a lot of support, other places would send people there to pick things up.

What is the military doing?

Helicopters to carry poles for electric lines. At one point helping with the rescue.

Different stories were coming in. Guarding the food supplies in the ports. **"Steal their own food"** Military was guarding the gas stations.

San Sebastian (west of the central mountain range): The dam broke, evacuated people.

Many people in cities felt they were in a military state. There was a curfew to make sure no one was in the streets. Intimidating and scary.

At least one case of military men harassing women in Puerto Rico. Common with military presence.

After 2 months coming to my community, the military was giving water in the middle of the street. We had it nearby. They hadn't talked to us at all.

Luis: at the same time it's a metaphor. When Trump went there. Throwing paper towels.

Where are your ports?

San Juan (north), one in southeast for oil.

Willow: I worked on why are supplies stalled in ports, and asked friends in FEMA and Military. No one had an answer. Why were things stuck in ports?

Luis, Jessica: Many Reasons.

First: Gov't was not involved. Local tax. They were checking places and things that are taxable bc they started getting a lot of things. It's about money.

Second reason: people send a container with food and then the truck can't go because there was no gasoline. It was chaotic. **I know it's a hurricane, but man. I try to get in the shoes of other people, but 9 months without electricity?! 6 months without water.** When you wake up and you don't have water, you have mold, it's crazy.

Third: Jessica: They were checking for "dangerous things" like weapons. They were very cautious of an insurrection. For the US the military presence there made sense for the US. They want to control everything so that's what they did. They stopped things at the port.

Tyler: I'd like to tell a couple stories about how we build relationships, listened. We had a strong base in Irma, had connections with Immokalee Farm workers in Florida etc. People in our group who had links visited their families, brought supplies. Then brought

specialists in who might not have Puerto Rican direct times.

they asked when they got there 'who is already working here?'

- Going to distro centers run by FEMA - warehouses with supplies gathering dust. asked, "can we take these to ppl who need them in villages?" "Can't get there, it's impossible." "We were just there, we went there." "well, if you gave away all these things then you'd get all the credit. do you see how that's a problem for us?" "That *shouldn't* be a problem for you."
- Another story - badge that said MADR, saying we're here for the 8a pickup. "well you're not on the list." "that's irrelevant, we're here for the pickup." then they could go back every day. went back to florida, made new badges for local organizers. Continued for some time. Use the priviledges we have to break down barriers.
- Modular water filtration system, maybe to Caguas. Doesn't necessarily need electricity, fill up bins of water. Did some fundraising, found a primary funder to bring a solar powered system which went to Mariana (?)

So these are just examples of how 'we asked, and listened and they were effective.

What can we do if something happens this upcoming hurricane season? The calls were great, but there were other groups doing an incredible job. Red de Apollo is a good place to find out where you fit. What are your skills, where will you be useful? But UPROSE needed a lot of community support, help each other go through a hard moment. If you want to donate, go to El Puente. If you have skills for the island email us.

We're getting ready with suitcases, our kitchens are running. We're building to be sustainable and a different way of living.'

Session: *How to get around without motored vehicles*

Note-taker: *Emilio*

Notes:

Biking as activism

- * Used as a pressure measure by activists to request bicycle users' rights.
- * Also used for other political activism.

Car as a cultural and social entity

- * Recommended reading: *The Sacred Rac* by Pat Hughes.
- * Places are urbanized around the car.
- * How do we help communities understand that they have other choices?
- * There are a couple of efforts for carpooling apps and cities are starting to divert into other public alternatives for mobility.
- * Cars came at the death of streetcars due to pressure of oil corporations.

Biking as mobility alternatives

- * Hilly cities like San Francisco have biking alternatives to encourage people to go out.
- * Shadow Transit system in New York that moves people from different Chinatowns is an example of alternative transportation.
- * Some cities have bike lane clowns as an interactive way to get the word out on disrespect of bike lanes on behalf of vehicles.
- * Not all cities will have a definitive solution for mobility.
- * Enrique Pena Loza, from Bogota, was influential on the uses of public spaces and the creation of ciclo vias, which increased bicycling culture.

When disaster strikes

- * When Sandy occurred, gas stations were sold out.
- * During the 2003 blackout, the subways were down so people started walking and the roads were not available for cars because millions of people were walking.
- * Civilians started directing traffic.
- * Rural areas in El Salvador rely on bicycles for their daily transportation.

Resources

* <http://streetfilms.org>

- * *If Crisis Or War Comes / Swedish guide* - There is no mention about bicycles as alternatives.
- * *City Repair Portland Oregon*

Session: Options for nested/distributed community forums

Note-taker: Greg

Objective: create a system for community members to share information and discussions, in a way that can be 'nested' — i.e. group members can create / join subgroups at different levels (geography, interest, etc)

We discussed the easy options, google groups and facebook groups, both of which have serious limitations on top of the fact that they are untrustworthy companies. But they offer the lowest barrier to entry / most familiarity.

Other options include Discourse (paid hosting OR you can deploy and manage yourself) or BuddyPress (which is an implementation of Wordpress that allows various groups and integrates with email?). We put together a pros/cons table here:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1W674krlrvwPfvD2ah0SDrMabMvKTB_CoLRRxNwPy3SU/edit ~ and would value additional pros/cons and options.

Session: *Report back session 1*

Note-taker: *Willow*

Notes:

Mutual Aid in Puerto Rico: Talked about the groups doing a great job in relief and reconstruction. Doing work to transform Puerto Rico. The importance of communication with people in the diaspora. 3.5 Puerto Ricans living on the island. 5.? outside Puerto Rico. Seek support through communication. We mentioned specific groups, drew a map to see where the groups are, their intentions, what they are doing, clarifying mutual aid projects and nonprofit organizations. Put emails to contact us. Talked about diaspora and the importance of connecting with them (often first). For me, this experience has been very good. Being on the mountain and working on the ground, coming to a place to sit iwth different people from different lives. Explain the history of Puerto Rico, make some context really helped me clarify a lot of things. Going pumped up to my country.

Getting around without motor vehicles. What we can do in cities, more balanced use of the roads. All the links are in teh doc. Better infrastructure and policies, which often come from teh bottom up. Role of humor (bike lane clowns in NYC). Pro car lobby is very strong, seems anti-people. But there are a lot of us. Looking at high societal costs of a car-centered society. Paved cities, asthma, air pollution, etc. Also talked about disaster and how NYC dealt with after 9/11. Houston inspired Wendy after hurricane Rita. Seeing footage of people stuck in their cars trying to evacuate. 9 hours, 40 hours from home. Stress levels must be big. Saw bikes wizzing by them on the side of the road. When you're told to get out, but it's 50-100 miles. Could you do that on your bike? I could do it in 2 days. In a car it might take 4. Given many ways to start the fight for bike paths etc. A part of the whole mystery of how to get together,s tay in touch - multiple ways to reach people.

Creating distributed yet interconnected community fora. We each have multiple identities, want a space for that. we have facebook groups, path of least resistance. Google groups also. have their own problems alongside monopolies. Talked about discourse and buddypress. Put together a table that compares pros and cons of these different optiosn. Would love to get more options, get more pros and cons. Link is in this ethernet.

Session: How do we heal from the massive climate crises so we can mee the next moment? //

Note-taker: *Ayako*

Notes:

Brenda: healing post-climate change disasters

Melanie: how can i, positioned withing salvation army, support grass-roots efforts

Tyler: Humanitarian work as a means

Large orgs supplying

Having a way to get those supplies and materials will help sustain and help some areas recover.

LES Ready: this map was produced a year after sandy. resources for mental help, story-teling circles bi and tri lingual, more bottom up mental health care efforts. trauma and heling was inportant at that time.

14 years - average number of years you will be displaced if you are displaced. the need for mental health care and realization of how many of us are distressed about what is going on at a very fundamental level.

in my nhood we are trying to create resources for distressed people. more around helping ppl realize theres more job possibiliites out there. lets cobuild so our community is a more restful place to be.

arts and resettlement. parsons is on board. Parks [Dept] are not on board yet. they dont' recongnize the social emergecnry. they dont see the socio-technical overlap

our parks really offer a real respite and stress reduciton.

in NYC we have dept of health and mental hygene that deploys support in times of disaster. I [Brenda] am a part of that as a volunteer and we were deployed.

I don't know what this city is currently thinking. it's too big to help everybody with health and mental hygiene. I told the health and mental hygiene commissioner and asked him what are your plans. He said he had plans for ppl with diabetes, AIDS and HIV. I asked "all is great, but what about the part of your title about mental hygiene". He was shocked and paused and said "oh that's really expensive". that's what he literally said. that's what ppl think it's expensive.

Slowly but surely we have to keep talking to ppl like that about mental health after crises.

We should all think about how we are reacting to the crises we are dealing with. I felt sad at the Puerto Rico session this morning. We need to

Rev: we have a homeless issue in Houston too. We have a homeless element and the mental/psychological element. I work with them closely but I encounter that they have no desire to seek help- that is a psychological problem. So how do you bridge that gap. In the process of addressing them, what do we do, do you house them, give them job opportunities. What are you putting in place.

[GROUP DIVIDED INTO SMALLER GROUPS]

How can we create programs: Salome

Humanitarian aid and justice (Tyler)

I'm trying to use disaster relief to advocate for affordable housing

Sub Session: How do we heal from the massive climate crises so we can meet the next moment?

Note Taker Ayako

Notes:

I don't think we can rely on government to ever or fully support mental health issues. I think there maybe needs to be ways for people in an individual way to learn how to talk to each other during crises. About their feelings

I remember after 9/11 we had a funeral for a mouse in our apartment that Saturday. Of course the mouse was a proxy for what was happening and so many people came out. We planted a tree. It went on for ours.

That is amazing

Is there a way to do very local memorial?

We have to include that sadness and fear really are happening. After Puerto Rico session I was really sad and I don't have a direct connection. In the process I realized I had a connection I could make.

Just stilling in the room and feeling the sadness. Now I'm going to be different about it. I'm going to feel like I know people in Puerto Rico. That's the first step. It's important for that to happen to tell their stories.

Nova came out with a video: the rise of superstorms. 150mph sounds like a lot but this video shows how the wind is.

Eduardo: you were saying so many cars will take 4 hours in car, 2 hours on bike. The wind was just like that. My whole community became a ghost town. It was just me and my friend who decided to stay. I went through it. I can see how hard it is to come back. We had no lights for 3 days. I want to show you something about our local parks.

In Houston they have a system called SPARK PARKS that are near schools. Co-designed by community 1996. I was in fact part of it and got to draw. What I wanted as a kid. As I grew up I just went to Houston parks.

2018, after Harvey, you see these parks are locked up. I got the courage to go to city hall and schools and director of parks and asked about the parks.

For the past 8-9 years this is what we've been dealing with- rust, mold. This is before Harvey. [PHOTOS taken by Eduardo Luna of neglected SPARK PARKS]

This is general neglect of a park. Then the SPARK PARK director gave me the keys to open them but I couldn't let kids go inside because it was dangerous.

Wendy: so how do you turn it around? how do you get it back?

Eduardo: **they asked me: so do you want us to refurbish the park OR help Harvey victims?**

wendy: it's the same thing. so often cities force issues into dichotomies.

brenda: you can't let them corner you.

[Summary of discussion: Drains are clogged up in my neighborhood. Lakewood was known for being flooded.]

Eduardo: They took a district from us in 2008. The Texas Education Association came, Houston Independent School District. I started seeing the changes in our schools. They'd tear this elementary school down and put this school

Wendy: This is Bush's No Child Left Behind initiative that made school system more like corporations. Disabled teachers to be creative. Less about learning and more about testing.

Eduardo: Lakewood was known for being flooded. I went to my local park and told people to bring supplies here and bring it to lakewood.

[YouTube Video of houston flooding after the storm, heavility flooded area, filmed people on jet ski]

When I gutted houses and sliced off drywall in Houston, I felt a connection inside peoples homes. I would always bring a speaker :
MUSIC AS HEALING!

Wendy:

New York City Parks are all closed during storms because they dont want liability of trees falling and hurting people.

BUT community gardens are left open. Everywhere else is paved.

This is a Storm Water Issue

<http://gardensrising.org/>

We had to organize: How do we collect rain water level, data, etc.

Won a landscape architecture award.

It still took the State a year to release \$.

Do you have a community garden movement?

Eduardo: We created a group with the homeschooling group.

CANDY CHANG: I wish this was... Before I die...

<http://candychang.com/>

Before I die was a game changer for me.

Being asked reflection QUESTIONS and SPACE to reflect and ART to EXPRES: as a form of healing

Loisaida Center Festival (Spanish for Lower East Side): Gets people together. Getting people to document is important. Over time people will be familiar with the positive impact.

It's difficult for us in Houston because we're so separated. we have our own border lines.

How do you do that? Start small.

CREATE SPACE TO GATHER i.e. festivals or your living room

TAKING PICTURES and SHARING them is important.

Monthly CREATIVE CLIMATE BAR MEETUP in NYC in a cheap bar

Session: Community Request for Proposals

Note-taker: *Liz who is just The Best*

Notes:

The problem that this is trying to solve is that there isn't accountability for response organizations.

Example: There are response orgs that don't fulfill their stated duties. Others interrupt each others work to claim the credit or prestige.

Most orgs do not go to the most in need. There are many ways that response orgs fail us daily. The reasons: politics, funding, institutional momentum, etc. That's the problem this is trying to get at. Did you hear last night when Vanessa said the 12 meals in FEMA box, or no one even goes to the middle of the island because they say they can't get there.

FEMA, Office of emergency management, red cross, salvation army. --> The groups that get gov money to do this.

Communities know what they need. Some of them write it down. This is a tool for communities who know what their needs are. Such as environmental justice research communities or those with participatory budgeting prioritization. If you already know what your needs are in general, then when a crisis happens, we can request help that does immediatly fulfill our imediate needs of diapers, food, water. But also in our community we have doctors, and you could bring money in to pay them to do what they do. Longer term approaches.

Luis: PR rebuilt the grid without talking to the local organization of electricians who number 6000. So all that rebuilding money went to the US and not to PR-ans.

Friends who want to help don't know those things. Here's an information format to give to people we trust to help us.

Jeff: institutions are always asking communities to write things in a certain format in order to receive funding. But this flips this, flips the power. If a funder doesn't conform to the spec for the community, they do not get to contribute here. Hopefully they would recognize this institutional language. And use their capacity to do a good proposal.

Luis: this was happening in my neighborhood. Salvation Army goes with a truck wherever. But the ones who have to get these supplies (us) are doing a million other things in the middle of the day, and we have to change our priorities to service their program. Like, to find who needed water right then.

Checklist on the "Rapid RFP"

- example
- example
- example

Here's a walk through example: The Red Cross submits a proposal, and we accept. Then as it happens, we assess the Red Cross, giving them surveys and adding sensors. It could just be "things are getting better, worse, or staying the same?"

FEMA has a responsibility to help people get back up to a certain threshold. they do this via cash or check. We know what orgs are responsible for, so if we in a community can see that things aren't getting better, we can still **Assess** them.

Jeff: in assessment, who does the work and who judges it?

Liz: you can't say no to the Red Cross.

Luis: i would love to work with the checklist part on the Community RFP. We are designing protocols for the people who are coming to help, about the way they record, and their work. I would give them this format and ask them to fill it out. It would be super helpful right now.

Jessica: i feel the checklist is good also because it will help the community to be clear about what they want and what they don't want, and it will be stated on paper that we clearly told you what we needed and what we didn't need.

Luis: we need to update it over time because our needs now are not the same as it was 10 months ago. So we can update it with our changing priorities.

Jessica malleable.

Willow: for a community with boundaries that would be able to create an RFP, they would be assessing anyone coming in.

Nick: for a community board 7, they already work closely with go agencies on a variety of issues. Already defined what the needs are and what the hierarchies will be. Sounds like a good group to implement the assessment.

Willow: that group could also pass through to their constituents via a short code that they text into weekly.

Devin: complex with overlapping boundaries and responsibilities at different levels

Jessica: in a city it will be a little more complicated

Willow: we shouldn't run with this unless we can test it. Molly said Somerville that the people who are politically active there might use this. Do we know anyone else who would try it not during crisis times?

Nate: how about NYC CERT? Community Emergency Response Team

Willow: a group would have to know where it's edges are, geographic or social.

Jeff: any organization could post this . Some things would be **required**, and these other "**Demi-requirements** like "using local labor" "solar powered"

Luis: we have rejected proposals that other orgs have suggested, because in their contract says "we are not responsible for anything we do, but we get to put our name on your project and claim credit indefinitely"

Nate: the RFP process as someone who hates filling out RFPs

Willow: suggesting Rapid RFP. Mudge is an original hacker kid who's been trying to convince the gov that they are not against them. He worked with DARPA on a rapid RFP so smaller groups like hackerspaces can get government contracts. What is the ideal length?

Raquel and Jessica: two pages

Devin: another approach in general is the Tzu Chi debit cards. Could you run more of a project operations where the debit card tracks and logs against projects. PARKING LOT this issue.

Jeff: that's accountability in the other direction, we're looking for accountability of funders.

Luis: i wonder, because we always see the same brand of rice. These companies are in business, and that choice of the brand of rice means millions of dollars were moved. The other orgs like FEMA didn't have to do anything local with food. **Only the diaspora was sending rice and beans because they know what we eat. That's a community standard right there.**

Willow: ******starting with the assessment would be more useful (at least from my academic POV) in establishing a baseline of what orgs are currently doing. We know how things are going anecdotally, so let's turn this into data. Then the orgs will grumpily ask "well what do you want?" and then we create an RFP. ******

Nate: You can track # of food insecure households in the neighborhood before, during, and after a disaster.

Jeff: the assessment phase of surveys and sensors might make this legible to institutions because they are those tools. Telling this story starts as anecdote. The challenge we face is going from individual lived experience then quantifying it. Lot of people say we see the food arriving but it's going to the wrong place. Saying it should be enough, but could it be formatted in a way that could apply pressure for outsiders to conform to a community needs list.

Devin: ask people how they feel, use sentiment, instead of measuring who's actually under the poverty line from a data POV. Perhaps use polls to float a bunch of "i agree" or "i disagree" statement.

Willow: A rapid RFP means stop surveilling and stop guessing about us.

Jessica: i'm thinking a simple as possible the better. **in communities:**

- **how many houses still don't have a roof? Answer: in 10 months, we still have 50 houses without a roof.**
- **presence of mold.**
- **water**

But then how to standardize it and customize it to the agency: **"what are they giving or not giving, or what are they giving that sucks?"** The problem is in how to express the measure to the community and to the agency appropriately.

Luis: if you have no roof, you probably have mold in your house. Reduce to what gives you more information that can be derived.

Jessica: in the lower east side, many houses have mold.

Willow/Jeff: cheese is mold.

Willow: PromiseTracker came out of Center for Civic Media to see if politicians are living up to their promise. Pol.is can also do this in part.

I hate the idea of big data because it tries to get everyone to answer the same questions. Instead, everyone should talk about what they care about, and the big data part is in saying "80% of people care about water" Then FEMA can actually help at that scale. They are not good at last mile logistics or granular details. But if they can see the largest scale problem, like, we need a lot of wood to build rooves then FEMA can move a shit ton [sic] of wood.

Nate: collaborative RFP app. I hate this but let's run with it for a sec. people log in, say what they need, the collective need becomes visible.

Willow: this is a logistics level, which is what Sahana is good at. A needs matching. This RFP is "do you qualify to come here?" Based on our convo, I think we should start with assessment.

Jeff: i think download RFPs from the Red Cross and use their exact formatting. **Those formats are so self-justifying, and so inhuman. It would be interesting to invert this.** Our RFP could be like theirs, asking them to build an evidence based rational case, this is what you should aspire to, etc. But if the Red Cross received this in their mailbox i think it would make our friends in the red cross think about it. It's intentionally flipping the script. Of course it has to be based on data and be rational, but there are many ways in which people in institutions feel trapped in their processes and structurally they can't change it even if they feel it's not right.

Nate: i spend a lot of time going into traditional organizations telling them that *how* they are collecting feedback is not going to help them get their work done.

Willow: we need to reach lots of people throughout an org, not just the top.

Nate: We call it "Land and expand".

Raquel: in PR, as we visit a lot of communities, i am working with the Brigada Solidaria del Oeste, and i talk to people. Everyone says i lost my roof, i lost my house. It's too much work for first responders to collect data, and the gov won't collect this data because they are an ally of FEMA. Perhaps the Mutual Aid Centers can gather a list of what the relationship of communities is with FEMA and starting talking about this. There's a narrative that FEMA is not doing anything. But there's no way to put the spotlight on them to reveal that.

Jessica: the assessment and RFP can work together. we need paper form that we can take a picture and send to the diaspora.

Luis: we used ConnectRelief. We enter the need and it shows us the geographical point where you can get it. But then we discovered that ConnectRelief was selling the information of the regions.

Willow: i'm interested in finding groups of people who is interested in testing this.

Luis: i am interested in this, we're doing it.

Willow: ok, could you do the "This is what we care about" and then we could come up with a survey that could collect data against it.

Luis: we just got money to have an organizer to be on top of all the meetings where we develop our priorities. Last week it was a storm that had been a hurricane but it got downgraded -- even so we didn't have electricity for 2 days. it's so fragile. Still fragile. So energy is still really important. Are these people providing finance for solar equipment? Yes / No. Water pumps work with electricity, and it takes three pumps to move it to the community, so if even one is out there's no water.

Willow: if we use this method, we'd say our top goal is electricity, then we'd get groups pitching to us about how electricity would be brought in.

Luis: **"coming from a disaster place, this is really useful. It would really help."**

Jessica: **"there's something about the format that FEMA would read it. There are so many demands written by the community that are totally ignored. So there's something about the format and working with this group to reach the people in the organizations. Was it "land and expand"?"** <laughs>

Jeff: even if it's not used as an RFP, can it still be used as an instrument of power?

Jessica: somehow organic to way orgs already work

Round 2 Report back

Willow

How do we heal from the massive climate crisis so we can deal with the next one? Focused a lot of what Eduardo has done in Houston. Make sure he doesn't feel alone. We can't necessarily go to Texas to help but he's doign great help and he needs to know we're thinkinab out him and he can reach us. Wendy was giving feedback on what was going on in Manhattan after Sandy to give ideas on how groups have stayed together. On eof the things they do is have an annual event on the anniversary. Maybe develop something like that, but not alone. Start small, make it bigger.

Willow talking: Request for response proposals.

four part thing

what are incentives: communties to define their own needs and

we'll come up with a DRAFT with a TEMPLATE

Jeff said it should look very formal to make it more credible.

ASSESSMENT: We already know what groups are deployed in certain areas so let's track what they are doing. i.e. look theyre doing poorly, send money/ resources there instead. and maybe it will work. cool? cool! USEFUL BEURACRACY

Using climate to deal with other injustices which are ongoing and/or related. Role of language and relationships. Use acute crises to see the bigger picture. How can we change or add progress to an area while dealing with a crisis. How do we deal with a beauracritic institution not caring about homelessness but wnts to give aid. How do we encourage them to also care about generational poverty. Bring people who aren't on board that "harvey victim" is not separate from "homeless person." How a funder might require things be given to one population but not the other.

Round 2 Report back

Willow

Self Care. Questions and concerns about the idea. Moved into best practices. Heard about, personal practices, etc. Highlights were "guilt-free bailing while responsibly closing the loop" (it's ok to bail but don't leave other hanging); take full days off (not lots of partial days); make time for play and celebration; collective healing; high-fiving a "no"; well-defined spaces. Why aren't we doing them? Don't feel as urgent, have guilt, more work is the path of least resistance, or hard to pick one. How we can? Give ourselves permission, include in the mission, having a go-to, recognizing or taking hints.

Using language effectively to engage with teh public, why people don't engage. Why don't we? Barriers to public engagement. One of the powerful things was helping people see the power they have, that they are powerful agents in their own communities. Soccer coach with own network. Janitor at local school. Working with schools for education of students. Tour of the everglades to reach out n local community. One of the biggest barriers to civic engagement is that people don't recognize their power. Janitors, maintenance staff, nannies say "I'm just... I don't know what I'm doing here." Telling them they are powerful, they represent their community. What if we were more explicit about that every day?

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El texto de AnemDeBlau ha sido movido hasta: <https://pad.publiclab.org/p/anemdeblau>