Report of follow up activities organised by participants of the GTI oriented at land defenders

December 2018

"Caring for life on earth:
Holistic, digital and self care security"

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Context

This report presents an analysis of the 16 projects with follow up activities organised by participants of the fifth "Gender and Technology Institute" (GTI) targeted at women land defenders from Latin America.

The GTI[1] brought 70 WHRD together including 51 participants and a team of 19 facilitators and organisers (3 from Tactical Tech, 1 representative from Mama Cash, 1 representative from FRIDA, 1 translator, 1 person supporting logistics, and 12 external facilitators). Some of the facilitators brought training knowledge and expertise form their own organisations, see Annex 1 for more information.

Among the participants were 40 women right land defenders and allies and 11 participants who were involved in feminist activism. The transport costs of four participants were covered by FRIDA and the travel of six participants were covered by Mama Cash. The countries represented were Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela.

This GTI was held during five days between June 18th and 22nd 2018 and had several objectives:

- Bring new skills and knowledge to its participants for them to be able to improve their mitigation strategies, as well as update their security protocols;

- Enable participants to train their own networks, organizations and communities about the topics learned once they are back home;

- Improve the synergy and collaboration between the different collectives and organizations attending the gathering.

The 16 project proposals following on from the GTI encompassed 23 different activities delivered in 11 different countries, facilitated by 58 facilitators and reaching 840 participants. Among these 16 proposals, 11 were based on a collaboration between participants of the GTI that took place last June 2018 in Uruguay and five proposals also involved a partnership with one of the facilitators at the GTI. Among the 16 proposals analysed here, 15 were directly supported by Mama Cash and Frida Feminist Young Foundation funds and finally one was a direct partnership with Tactical Tech that included testing our newly released gendersec curricula.

The follow up activities enable participants to plan awareness raising activities, a workshop or a training dealing with privacy and digital security with a gender-based, intersectional and feminist perspective, towards their own communities, organisations and/or the audiences they usually work

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1   The GTI was part of a four year project funded by SIDA the Swedish Development Agency.

with.

Throughout the history of GTI we have tracked and documented follow up activities organised by its participants[2]. With this, we wanted to highlight the contribution of women and LGTIQ people to the field of privacy and digital security and to show that these communities are actively participating in shaping and delivering trainings and awareness-raising activities around gender and tech, privacy and security. We also wanted to assess the outcomes (short and mid term) and the impact (long term) of trainings, such as the "Gender and Technology Institutes" and finally we wanted to build a useful repository of information about how participants are designing these activities, which resources they are using and creating and which agendas fit with different communities.

Throughout the last four years there have been many different follow on activities organised by GTI participants, some with financial support and others without. However, we saw that by providing a specific budget, we enabled participants to better plan their activities, increase their own safety and comfort, create collaborations with other GTI participants (as they were able to fund their travel costs and working days), improve their outreach with more time to communicate with their participants, and finally to set aside the time to properly document and evaluate the activity.

We knew that providing a budget to fund follow up activities organised by the participants of the last GTI targeted towards land defenders in their own communities would make a huge difference. During the start-up meeting in Mexico in February 2018, we identified that women and LGTIQ land defenders face a multitude of risks and threats and generally do not have access to safe spaces or resources where they can learn about digital security practices. This context of relative isolation, poor connectivity, lack of access to knowledge, practices and training opportunities related to holistic and digital security hinders the capacity of women and LGTIQ land defenders to adapt their security practices to new forms of surveillance, tracking and criminalisation of their work. To address these challenges Mama Cash and FRIDA Feminist Young Foundation, who were partners for the 2018 GTI and preparatory meeting, proposed to fund the travel of 10 participants to the GTI and a number of follow up activities. We are immensely grateful for their support and collaboration throughout all the process.

In this report we summarize the follow up activities that took place and their different outcomes. For more information on the success of the land defenders' GTI, please see the evaluation, Appendix 1. We also reflect and analyse their needs, risks, limitations and potential when engaging with awareness, educational and training activities dealing with holistic security. We also present the methodology used for outreaching the grant, submitting proposals, how we evaluated the different proposals and managed the follow up of the work of the different participants and organisations supported with those grants.

This document also provides ideas and recommendations for implementing grants and funding lines targeted at women and LGTIQ land defenders for organising self managed activities around holistic

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2   See > https://gendersec.tacticaltech.org/wiki/index.php/Category:Activities

security in their own networks, organisations and communities.

This report is available in English for Mama Cash and FRIDA and there is a short impact and lessons learned version in Spanish for the GTI networks, which will be shared with all the GTI participants through the different participants mailing lists and all the organisations that have supported the organisation of the GTI oriented at land defenders, see Annex 1 for list of organisations. Once we have included all the feedback relevant for its last version, we will also publish this report in the wiki website gendersec.org.
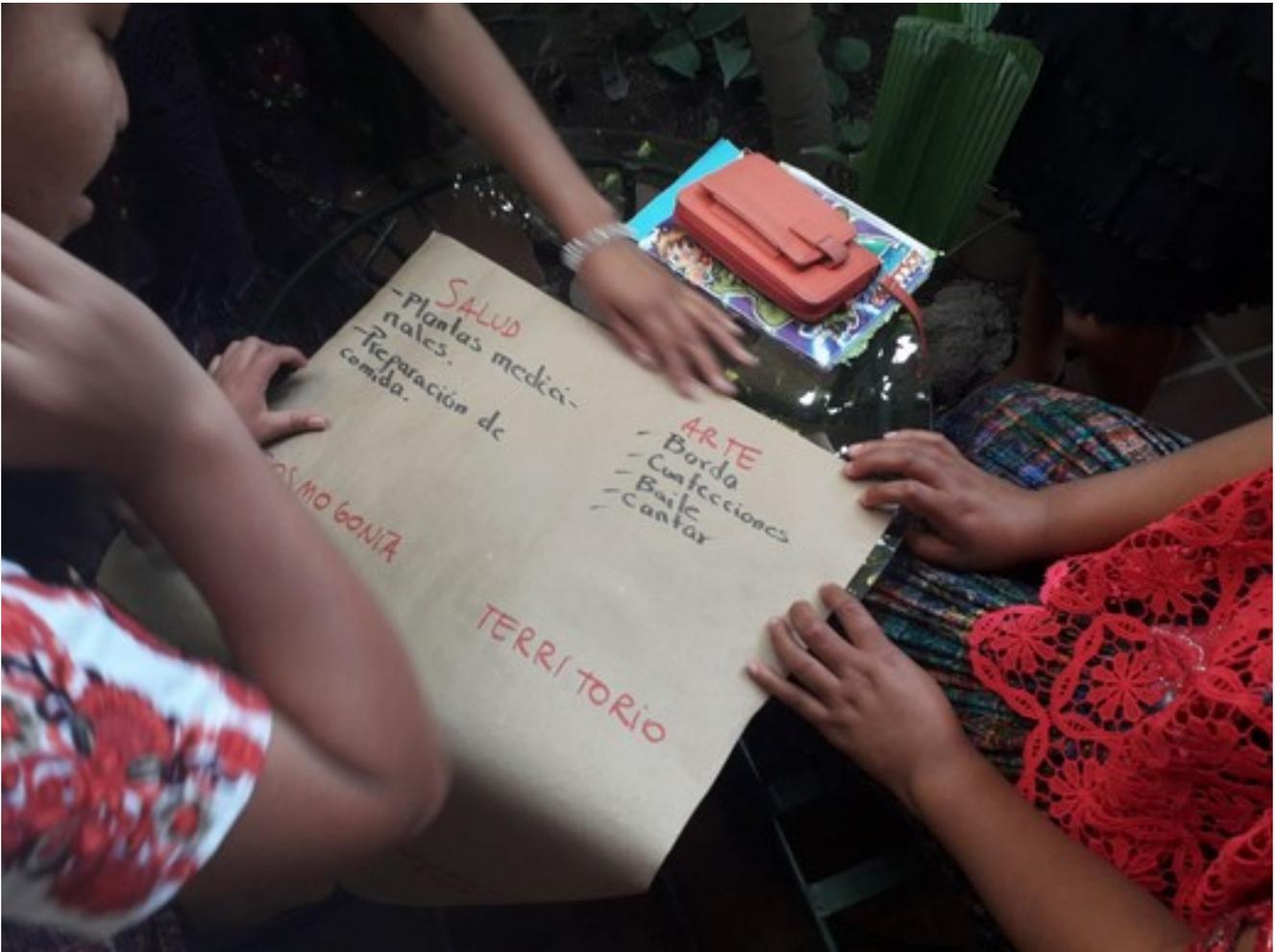
Introduction

After funding the transport costs of 10 GTI participants the remaining grant from Mama Cash and Frida The Young Feminist Foundation was used to create a fund for follow on activities. This fund was designed for participants of the last GTI in Uruguay, who were interested in delivering privacy, security and/or self care trainings targeting women and LGTIQ land defenders, young women facing gender based online and offline violence, and feminist activists and communicators. The fund received 20 proposals of which we were able to fund 16 proposals resulting in 23 different activities (five proposals included all together 12 different activities such as talks, screenings, workshops and trainings).

We want to underline the quality and ceativity of the submitted proposals demonstrating that there is a great potential in relation to creating funding lines that expressively support women and LGTIQ land defenders and activists for organising self managed awareness and training activities dealing with privacy, digital and holistic security that remains untapped.

A call to submit follow up activities was launched on 17th of July 2018 in our closed mailing list that is only available to participants and facilitators of the GTI. From 1st of July until mid of September, we received 11 proposals which were all reviewed, accepted and funded. On 1st of October, we sent a new reminder to the group to submit more proposals. We received nine new proposals and at this time could only fund five of them. On 22nd of October we informed the GTI community that the fund was closed and we disabled the online survey which was hosted on our servers.

When we launched our grant, we did not know how many proposals would be sent and at which rate. From the start we reviewed the suitability of proposals in relation to the goals and target groups underlined in our call (see *Data Audit appraisal for evaluation of the proposals*, page 18).

Notably, even though our call for applications was also open to individuals, all proposals were submitted by GTI participants in the name of their organisations and/or communities. Below we list all activities indicating the country or region where the activity took place, the name of the organisation, the title of the follow up activity and the number of participants, who were reached (including facilitators).

It is important to note that almost all submissions used a secure email to apply. Most of the applicants used a Protonmail account, a couple of people used a Riseup mail, one used a mail with their own organisation's domain and only one applicant used a gmail account. Among these 15 organisations, ten had their own webpage, four had a fan page or a Facebook group and two did not have any online means to publicise their work.

Finally, regarding other external support for the proposals of follow up activities, we found that five proposals had received in the past, or were currently receiving funding from FRIDA The Young Feminist Foundation (4) and from Mama Cash (1), while four proposals received funding or material support from other organisations. For example some used a safe space for the activity or received some kind of support to cover food, lodging and/or transportation costs. Thanks to the additional

support, the proposed activities were able to enhance the quality of the proposed activities. Besides, six of the follow up activities did not have any additional funding to achieve their activities.

To support the follow on activities, this fund was used for covering travel costs and catering of participants and facilitators, for supporting the logistics and planning of the content of the trainings, for printing and buying materials for the workshops (leaflets, guides, pen-drives), and occasionally for renting safe spaces and/or audio and video material needed for the activity.

Motivations to apply

Our survey for submitting proposals included a question about the applicant's motivations. One of the most common reasons to apply was the ethical obligation to share what they learned at the GTI within their own networks. Almost all of the proposed activities underline that dimension showing that the politics of women and LGTIQ land defenders are strongly built around the need to share resources among themselves, including knowledge and practices around security.

"We firmly believe that the knowledge that we obtained in a privileged way at the GTI should be shared with other women, activists and defenders, since these are issues that we must know how to deal with through our work. We feel it is our duty to share the valuable information we receive from the GTI with our peers, our companions in struggle and with many others defenders we work with".

"Our organization has the particularity that whoever attends on behalf of the organization must return their participation in a meeting of delegates. This facet obliges us all to a double commitment: to learn, to incorporate, to socialize knowledge and experiences achieved in other events".

The second set of motivations is related to the context of risks and attacks that women, LGTIQ land defenders and human rights defenders are facing when using Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for accessing information, communicating with others and documenting their work. As the applicants were themselves also land defenders and/or feminists activists, they knew first hand what the variety of risks and attacks their communities were facing in connection with their use of the internet and ICTs, but also in relation to their holistic security. It is clear there is a lack of support and funding opportunities for land defenders to support their self managed awareness raising and training activities around these issues.

By self management we refer to activities that are organised by the communities themselves for themselves. Even if some of these activities required the support of an external facilitator (in many cases this was a facilitator who was present at the GTI in Uruguay), applicants felt it was important and motivating to have the opportunity to submit proposals knowing that the content, facilitation methodologies, planning and agendas would be designed by themselves considering the specifics needs, challenges, threats and potential of their communities/organisations.

"The social explosion and the repressive response to it increased the vulnerability levels of young women activists and human rights defenders. In this context, there is a need to meet others, reflect on digital security and share knowledge to mitigate the violence that threatens us as activists and feminists".

"This region is located in a fairly isolated territory that is difficult to access. In political terms, this isolation materializes in high levels of violence and abuse of power on the part of the authorities; and a high perception of the threats faced by the defenders who have begun to organize against the mining companies of the region".

"Despite the fact that the "compañeras' from these localities have managed to halt the progress of the

extractive industry projects that are threatening their territories, there are under a great vulnerability because big economic powers do not give up. The compañeras are in a moment in which they are very much willing to work on these holistic security issues because they have realized that they are necessary to them but in general they do not have access to this type of training in their communities and even less from a feminist perspective. Our main motivation is to be able to work with them on digital security and self-care from a feminist self-defense perspective hoping to contribute to their overall cause and safety".

"In the framework of our training school for land defenders, we looked at the need to be able to include a module on digital security, communication tools and effective communication campaigns to support the process of defending the territory. It is also important that women's organization have training in digital security and secure communications".

Beyond the attacks and risks faced by land defenders and feminist activists, another set of motivations was connected to the strong need to create more self-managed spaces oriented at women and LGTIQ where they can learn together about holistic security strategies with a feminist perspective.

"There is a lack of opportunities for us to access spaces that foster a feminist approach to holistic security".

"We want to build a community of dissident women and gender fluid people who understand technologies from a gender and critical perspective".

"We do this because we believe that technology is a territory historically dominated by men, and we consider it is important to criticize current technologies in order to (re)appropriate them from a feminist and ecological perspective".

Another motivating factor was the possibility to create partnerships between different participants of the GTI. Subsequently, all submitted follow up activities that were based on a collaboration between different GTI participants were funded. Several of these collaborations were collaborations on a national level (Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Guatemala, Mexico, Uruguay) while the activities organised in Ecuador and Paraguay also brought together GTI participants from other countries. Applicants felt that by having the possibility to work together in planning and delivering a follow up activity, they could strengthen their networking efforts and continue to build collaborative actions and campaigns .

Collaborative proposals underline the need to build alliances between communities of land defenders and their organisations across borders in order to share information about the processes of criminalisation they are facing and coordinate the mitigation strategies they are implementing. Some participants were also interested in continuing to work together in order to deliver trainings and facilitation on holistic security issues.

"We want to work together in allowing young rural women to meet as due to the great physical distances, they generally do not have access to women's spaces with these characteristics".

"To create and strengthen networks and collaborative alliances of dissenting groups of organized women who are also in contexts of militarization and criminalization of social protest".

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"Consolidate a collaborative network of techno-feminist and interdisciplinary work (activists, lawyers, communicators, all feminists who love technology) for mutual support between Bolivia, Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay".

Analysis of the follow up activities

Countries and territories

16 activities took place across 11 countries. Three proposals were developed in Chile with two organised in the Wallmapu territory by and for Mapuche activists. Two activities were organised in Guatemala, Bolivia and Mexico. And one activity was organised in each of the following countries: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay. Half of the activities took place in rural and remote areas, the other half in urban areas.
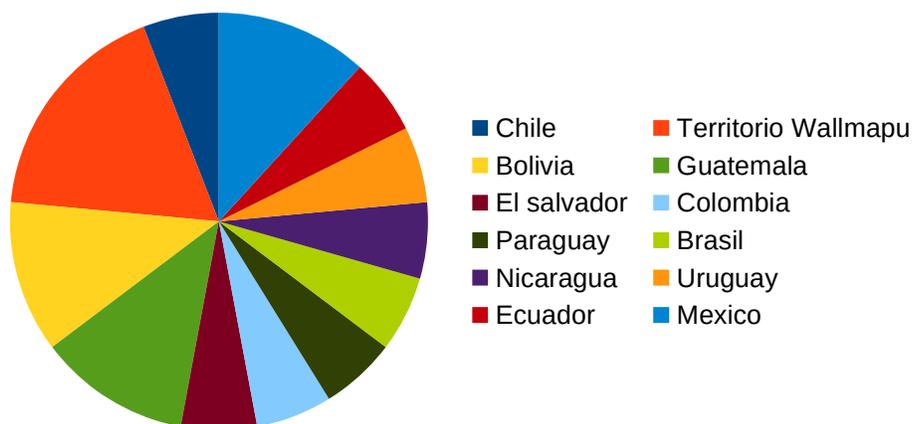
Participants

The 16 proposals encompass 23 different activities delivered in 11 different countries, facilitated by 58 facilitators and reaching 840 participants. We were also happy to see that many of the submitted proposals were based on a collaboration among GTI participants to deliver a follow up activity together. Besides some proposals expressively underlined that they needed an external facilitator to support them in facilitating the training activities. For those cases, we either put them in contact with GTI facilitators that were nearby, or asked GTI participants if some of them were interested in facilitating a training in collaboration with more experienced facilitators. In all cases, we were able to find a match and all requests for external facilitation support were met.

Regarding the amount of participants (including facilitators): six proposals involved less than 30 participants, eight proposals between 30 and 50 participants and finally two activities reached between

160 and 250 participants respectively. The relative high number of participants present in each activity illustrates the fact that these follow up activities are generally rare in these regions and when they happen they reach a wider audience. In the case of the two activities that involved over 100 participants it is important to note that they were organised in the Wallmapu territory and were designed for Mapuches adults and children. These were events addressing the issue of reclaiming the rights of children and also honoring the memory of WHRD Mapuches that were killed or criminalised through legal cases instigated by the Chilean state. GTI participants from the Wallmapu territory took the opportunity to strengthen these big initiatives by introducing content and facilitation methodologies learnt at the GTI for raising awareness and technical skills about privacy and holistic security, which are topics generally excluded from these spaces.

Also notably, five activities took place in mixed environments targeting women but also with men attending too. Among these, two activities were designed to raise awareness about privacy and digital security risks and attacks faced by human rights defenders and three others were aimed at women land defenders working in remote and isolated areas where it was seen as important to grant the whole community access to the training on holistic security.

All the other funded activities were addressed towards women and LGTIQ people. Within these activities the most represented categories of participants as described in the activities narrative were women and LGTIQ land defenders from rural and indigenous communities (13), young women (7), women human rights defenders (4) and finally feminist activists (4).

We saw that half of the activities targeted different organisations and communities gathering for the event, which enabled cross-sector conversations among the organisations represented, and the other half was oriented at one specific group, i.e. land defenders inhabitants of a specific community or were oriented towards a specific socio-demographic group (for instance children or teenagers girls).

In the narratives explaining why they seek to reach specific audiences we saw a different set of motivations. We found that participants facing gender based violence live in contexts where there are no opportunities to learn more about those risks and security related mitigation strategies. These risks apply in particular to many children, young women and also women living in rural, remote or poor areas. It is also interesting to note that in all activities targeting these participants, there was a strong agenda to shape the training around feminist values and principles, also informed by the desire to bridge the gap among participants about what they know or feel about feminism. Raising awareness on feminist pedagogy in relation to collective care, including our physical and digital bodies, were strongly represented in the content and agendas of the above activities.

There were also several activities, which were specifically designed for land or human rights defenders, who face high levels of threats and risks (online and offline). They have either not yet been able to raise awareness about these risks and related mitigation strategies (especially around the use of internet and ICTs), or are already aware of these risks but have not yet had the possibility to access a specific training that can increase their knowledge, as well as their digital and holistic security practices. Here we found that several communities of land defenders living in remote areas are facing

criminalisation and the militarisation of their regions and that they their needs and struggles are generally under-reported often to keep their needs and struggles as invisible as possible.

Risk and mitigation strategies

Our application form included two questions related to potential risks that organisers and participants could face attending the activity and how they would mitigate these risks while planning and delivering the activity. Notably most of the proposals included a risk analysis and suggested security strategies. The range of potential risks varied depending of the local context and which audience was invited to attend. For this reason, 14 of the funded activities were not public events and used closed and targeted invitations using face to face interaction, direct messaging, and sometimes emails or calls shared inside closed online groups.

The most common risks quoted were related to a potential surveillance of the organisers and participants because they were already being monitored due to their activities by the government or the companies they were opposing. There was a consistent pattern of making references to past campaigns of criminalisation, tapping of their cell phones and surveillance of their social media accounts.

"There is a medium to high probability of risks related to surveillance of the activity, or its coordination, mainly by members of the Catholic Church".

"There is a risk, absolutely, since we live in a militarized city, where protest is prosecuted with jail; in this region there are more than 30 political prisoners, judicial processes plagued with irregularities; from there our telephones were tapped and intervened".

The second most common type of risk stemmed from a volatile and risky political environment in countries where WHRD and activists in general are being targeted and persecuted.

"There is a probability of having to reschedule one of the workshops or to have a low attendance, in case of a violent event in the city that will force participants to not attend for their safety".

Participants also faced risks when travelling to the activities, such as theft, sexual harassment and other common attacks against women and LGTIQ in the public space. Finally some organisers also underlined that participants could face pressure from their peers or families to not attend the workshops and trainings.

Regarding mitigation strategies, we could see that most of the proposals had strong strategies based on their experience organising activities in risky environments and/or for participants that are at risk. We could also see that many proposals included similar safety practices that were implemented before, during and after the GTI in Uruguay. This means that participants have appropriated some of these security tools and practices and had also taken advantage of the documentation of the workshops that took place during the GTI. By reading the applications we observed that they had reviewed GTI contents and were proposing to replicate some of the learning sessions and related facilitation methodologies that took place at the GTI.

Below we list some of the most common mitigation strategies implemented by the coordinators of the

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follow up activities:

- Closed invitation lists with pre-selected participants as opposed to open calls,

- Secure channels for dissemination completely avoiding or limiting use of social media platforms,

- Targeting of participants who are deeply involved in the communities in order to reduce the likelihood of infiltration of the activities,

- Management and communications through face-to-face conversations and secure channels,

- Security plans for transport of the participants to the activity and for their return home,

- A safe and closed place for delivering the activity, asking participants to not share and spread the location outside of their trusted and close circle (family, organisations or communities),

- Restricting the presence of mobile phones during the follow up activities (apart from the sessions dealing with safe use of mobile phones),

- Implementation of a safe space protocol when starting the training that includes rules protecting the privacy of the participants (avoiding taking photographs and videos),

- Coordinating with local community security groups in very sensitive and at-risk locations.

Evaluation and feed back

All activities documented their evaluation of the activity they organised. Evaluations consisted of facilitators' impressions about how things played out and detailing what they will start, stop and keep doing next time they facilitate a similar activity. It also included feedback from the participants that attended the proposal. In most cases participants answered the following three questions, what did you like?, what would improve next time?, do you have any open questions?.

Regarding the facilitators' feed back there are two main elements. On one hand, a feeling of pride and empowerment for achieving their goals delivering the follow up activities. Most of the facilitators are WHRD and/or land defenders that are engaging for the first time in facilitating sessions about gender and tech, privacy, digital security or holistic security, therefore it is specially challenging for them and they can have a lot of doubts and questions before achieving the activity. As mentioned in the introduction; many proposals asked for the support of a more experienced facilitator, and this partnership worked well. However other activities represented a first experience for the organisers in facilitating these topics and it is great to see that most of the facilitators felt great, empowered and motivated to replicate the experience of facilitating spaces and encounters around these topics. On the other side many of them also reported that they felt very tired and emotionally exhausted once the activity was carry out, however the negative side did not overcast the positive effects and that is a very interesting outcome of the replication activities analysed here.

"*I felt very good as a facilitator, very challenged at the beginning by what it means to meet and work with indigenous radio women in the region. I believe that these women, defenders of the right to free expression throughout the continent, have a great deal of knowledge about their work and their activism on radio stations that are often criminalized by governments. On the other hand, I believe that having given all day the program alone with 20 participants I had towards the end a feeling of being exhausted in clear correspondence to the demand that the level of content and the number of participants demands*".

"I felt wonderfully. It was important for me to facilitate the activity because of the characteristics of the territory and because of the important daily struggle of those who participated in the instance. I felt very happy to work with the defenders, strengthen networks and provide space and information on safe channels so that among them they could strengthen their networking for resistance and the organization of rebellion in the territory."

"There were several emotions that occurred during the time of organization of the festival, first a lot of emotion and joy for being a new process. However, the work involved in organizing such an activity is exhausting and many emotions such as frustration and anger arise. Things don't always go as planned. However, when the event was under-way there was a lot of excitement on our part to have all the participants present and to live with them. At the end of the four days of activities we were very tired emotionally and corporally because of all the energies involved in putting in a space of this type, but we were very pleased to be able to do so".

Regarding participants feedback, all activities reported enthusiastic and constructive comments. We found that participants highly valued having the opportunity to attend a space for understanding how internet, mobiles phones, and more at large digital technologies works. All participants underlined that because they generally do not have access to spaces presenting a critical and political analysis of ICTs, it is very difficult for them to form an opinion about the attacks or risks they are facing. They also stated that they appreciate being informed about and introduced to new alternatives that can shape more secure and pleasant practices uses of ICTs. For all these reasons, participants tended to highly value the simple fact that the activities took place.

"*The truth is that the expressions expressed were of gratitude and at the same time of surprise when knowing everything that can happen with the use of internet and mobiles*".

"*Our impression is that people were receptive and I think that the first part of the presentation attracted a lot of their attention and aroused their interest. Regarding the second part, introducing new tools is always a challenge, but the intention of the training was not to go deep into them, but to have an overview of what tools exist and what they are used for. In that sense I think we got what we were looking for*".

"*The participants showed interest in the subject as well as reflection on what is promoted in social networks. There was an analysis of the emotions, joy, sadness, anger, fears and insecurity they feel when they access social networks*"

Participants underlined that they enjoyed learning about these topics in safe spaces and/or non mixed environments, having the opportunity to share with other women or feminists their own relations and practices with technologies. Besides the fact of bringing a feminist, non-colonial and ecological perspective of technologies, they also valued engaging with risk analysis and shaping of mitigation strategies from a feminist perspective. The content and facilitation methodologies were aligned with the values and ethics they are promoting as land defenders and human rights defenders. In complement, many participants also reported how much they enjoyed the facilitation methodologies based on a participatory approach that takes into account their own experiences, knowledge and practices. For many these kinds of learning spaces on ICTs provided a new experience and they underlined how empowered it made them feel.

"*The participants responded positively to the feminist approach to digital self-defence. They emphasize the need to replicate this knowledge from the empowerment of our digital spaces and devices; and not from fear. A couple of participants had participated in digital security spaces in the past and claim that the technical approach, not very explanatory, was a barrier to their learning*".

The methodology were very soft and helped to understand these complex issues. I appreciate knowing about the safest servers and applications".

"*There are ancestral technologies that we have abandoned as a function of digital technologies. The ancestral ones did not pollute and took into account our ways of life*"

"*The colleagues who attended and participated loved the workshop for various reasons, such as that*

they felt included in feminism beyond the borders of Patagonia; they also pointed out the timeliness of the workshop as the climate in the territory is becoming increasingly tense due to the new onslaught of 3 more mining projects, as I have commented elsewhere. One thing that has seemed remarkable to me about the workshop is that it gave the possibility for some defenders to meet personally, because despite being part of the same Anti-mining Network, not all were located personally due to the geographical conditions of the place. In the workshop, they were able to address sensitive issues for their organizations and also for the Network, also problematizing them from a different perspective".

With respect to areas that could be improved during the follow up activities, we found that for some participants one day activities were not enough to raise awareness about the importance of including privacy and digital security into their lives, and to provide clear guidelines about how to act and move from there. This concern resulted in some of the follow up activities planning another encounter/meeting to provide more hands on advice on digital security tools and approaches.

"We considered that the workshop was very positive and we also agreed to make a replica from the practical point of view. How to do, how to act, what things we cannot do and willingness to continue listening to suggestions on how to face the abuses and bad practices of handling computer tools without knowing the consequences".

For other longer activities, participants felt that there was a need for more hands on moments enabling them to test, install and configure new tools they are introduced to. This is a common bottleneck of security trainings and facilitators need to carefully consider how much time and space they can give to support participants in installing new tools.

Finally, another set of arguments relates to how they will move on and implement new practices and networks of exchange among themselves once the training is over. There is no one answer to this issue, however the fact that many participants asked about the next steps is a positive element underlining that there is a need for more spaces and encounters enabling women and LGTIQ HRD and land defenders to learn together about security tools and practices.

Lessons Learnt & Recommendations

In the following section we share some recommendations based on lessons learned during this grant process. We hope they will be useful for networks, organisations and feminist funds planning to create specific funding lines targeting women and LGTIQ land defenders, who plan to organise self-managed trainings around holistic security. These include:

- Implement funding lines that enable small and rapid grants designed for awareness raising and training activities around holistic security (privacy, physical security, digital security, self care).

- Fund the creation of content about privacy and holistic security with a gender perspective that can be delivered remotely (webinars, video tutorials, comics, radio programs, fanzines) and that can be easily re-purposed and translated (use of open formats and open licenses for their distribution).

- Encourage participants to ask questions and voice their possible doubts. They should feel safe and be able to voice any concerns they might have. A FAQ might help but it needs to come with the possibility of interaction with humans.

- Enable small grants that do not require a bank account from an organisation as many land defenders do not have access to these legal and financial structures

- Create channels or encourage initiatives that connect security experts with a gender and feminist perspective with your grantees so they can advise and accompany women and LGTIQ land defenders, feminists activists and human rights defenders before, during and after implementing these activities

- Participants might have low connectivity or no connectivity at all in their region, which can result in long response times. Take this into account when planning the time frame for the overall administration of the grant (planning, signing documents, transferring funds, delivering documentation and evaluation). Carefully plan for different means of communication with them (not only an email but also a cell phone for urgent situations).

- Check in with the coordinators of the activity before it takes place in order to see if they are feeling ok and feel that the activity can take place in a safe environment that will not put them and the attendants at risk. Support them with media and legal contacts or emergency funds in case something goes wrong.

- Take into account that the time that land defenders have for following up on the grant is limited, therefore it is advisable to simplify the administration and documentation processes as much as possible.

-If possible plan for overlaps between the narrative of the activities for internal accountability processes and the public documentation of what was achieved and how that can be shared with a broader audience.

Annex 1 – Details of Follow Up Activities

Country/ Territory	Follow up activity	Duration	N° of participants[3]
Bolivia	Digital security training for journalists, activists and human rights defenders	6 hours	26
Bolivia	Digital security training for Women Land Defenders	2 days	32
Brasil	Communication Security Workshop	2 days	47
Chile	Introduction to achieving a diagnosis and training in basic aspects of digital security	1 day	22
Colombia	Workshop on holistic protection tools and strategies (physical, emotional and digital)	2 days	36
Ecuador	Digital Security Training School for land defenders	4 days	37
El Salvador	"Women, caring, innovating new safe technologies to our collective actions for the defence of our body-earth-territory"	3 days	22
Guatemala	Empowerment of Indigenous women communicators through radio production and digital security with an intercultural gender approach	1 day	26
Guatemala	II Guatemalan Cyberfeminist Festival	4 days	59
Mexico	Holistic training for teenagers, combining awareness raising for gender based discrimination with concepts of self care and basic digital security	3 days	19
Mexico	Two Holistic Security Workshops for Women Land Defenders	2 days	31
Nicaragua	Strengthening of feminist digital self-defence knowledge of young women activists	3 days	49
Paraguay	Training workshop for activists to highlight the intersectionality of ICT and human rights	2 days	40
Uruguay	Digital security workshop for rural women	1 day	29
Wallmapu (Chile)	Epu Txawün Pichikeche - For a Free and Unrestrained Childhood	3 days	258
Wallmapu (Chile)	Growing up among women – Self care and self awareness day + Commemoration of two years of impunity murder Macarena Valdes	2 days	168

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3 Number includes facilitators