

Model of fire building for transborder work

Betterment process → → → → Empowerment process

Networking → → Coordination → → Cooperation → → Collaboration

Weather
Border context and global issues

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<p>Ground Organization</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decisions are made vertically and by one counterpart. 2. Common vision is limited to an affinity or common interest, no common goals. 3. No shared resources. 4. No real power shared, little shared accountability to encourage trust and respect. 5. Information flow is one-way and internal. 6. Projects are designed by one organization and Implemented separately, no real input or participation from the community. 7. Communication mostly in one language. Translation at meetings informal, no special considerations for monolingual members or cultural differences. 8. No regular meetings, contact is sporadic and limited to special events. 9. No direct counterpart identified. 10. Binational work limited to special events and information sharing as part of regular activities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decision-making is shared among counterparts but implemented vertically. 2. Common vision/goals for some of the more concrete activities, but not all. 3. Resources are shared according to specific need of project. 4. Power is shared for specific tasks, more shared accountability which fosters trust and respect. 5. Information is shared with the community but produced by only one counterpart. 6. Projects designed jointly but implemented separately on each side. Little community input. 7. Permanent arrangements for monolingual members. More cultural interaction. 8. Regular meetings in both countries, but not all members are able or willing to cross the border. 9. Direct counterpart identified, but no regular communication. 10. Special arrangements are made in case of transborder activities, but no real binational structure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plurality is encouraged, decisions are made and implemented horizontally. 2. Common vision - more sharing of values, discussion of expectations, written goals. 3. Project designed to share resources. 4. Power and accountability are shared, there is a proven track record which guarantees trust and respect between counterparts. 5. Information is produced jointly and shared widely. 6. Project design and implementation includes community input and participation. 7. Inclusion/consideration of both languages and cultures at all times. 8. Regular meetings accesible to all partners, alternating host country. 9. Direct counterparts who communicate frequently and make decisions jointly. 10. Specific structure for binational work which considers and is inclusive of each counterpart.
<p>Wood Binational actor</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low binationalism rank. 2. Does not initiate binational work, becomes involved by invitation only. 3. Is committed to helping the community and identifies with constituents on own side of border. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Middle binationalism rank. 2. Participates consistently in binational projects but does not initiate them. 3. Is more inclusive of community input and begins to identify with constituents on other side. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.- High binationalism rank. 2.- Compelled to initiate and strengthen binational relationships; promotes or funds binational work. 3.- Is committed to empowering the community and identifies with constituents on both sides.
<p>Oxygen Maintenance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intention to work binationally, but no formal workplan or long-term commitment. 2. No formal discussion about expectations. 3. No evaluation process during and after project. 4. Willingness to trust and respect, but no foundation yet. 5. Possible resources identified. 6. No mechanisms for dealing with conflict. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stated commitment, no written goals or committed resources. 2. Expectations shared prior to project. 3. Informal evaluation process. 4. Trust and respect as consequence of fulfillment of expectations. 5. Some resources for binational work itself. 6. Informal strategies for dealing with conflict. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Written goals, long-term commitment. 2. Expectations shared prior to and during work. 3. Formal evaluation incorporated and followed. 4. Inclusion of strategies and activities designed to foster trust and respect. 5. Consistent funding specifically for binational work. 6. Formal mechanisms for dealing with conflict.
<p>Kindling</p>	<p>Catalyst, trigger, what helps a project start : A critical issue, like an epidemic; planning grant money; regular meetings which provide opportunities to network; workplan/strategies for incorporating binational work into regular activities; common vision; the need to produce data which is useful to both sides; support from the community and from visible leaders; among others.</p>		