APPLICATION FORM – HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION:RAPID RESPONSE

**Title:**

**Humanitarian aid for the indigenous families of the Bolivian Chiquitania to restore their life system**



1. **The humanitarian intervention 3 pages**
* **What sectors will the proposed interventions most relate to (please tick ALL boxes that apply)?**

**X WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)**

**X Health**

 **Shelter**

 **Nutrition**

 **Camp Management**

**Education**

**X Protection**

**X Emergency FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)**

**Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* **The overall purpose in short, including the objectives, activities, expected results and indicators to be applied.**

The general objective of the intervention is to provide rapid responses of humanitarian aid to 1827 people from 15 communities affected by fires in the Bolivian Chiquitania. The activities are focused on four sectors: 1) WASH: Rehabilitate water sources (wells/water wheels/water tanks/sources) through the provision of supplies, tools and equipment to guarantee access and availability of water for human consumption, livestock and for irrigation of family gardens. 2) HEALTH: Support the appropriate authorities in establishing mechanisms and procedures for primary health care and psycho-socio-emotional assistance. 3) EMERGENCY FSL: Restore sustainable agricultural production systems, to ensure the basic food security of the communities. 4) PROTECTION: Strengthen local capacities in fire prevention and fire management.

One of the first steps will be to make a Rapid Assessment in the field and set up meetings with local authorities and community representatives to further analyze the needs according to the current situation and to other interventions in the area. Emphasis will be given to groups with a higher degree of vulnerability such as indigenous communities, women, children and senior citizens. There will be close coordination with the municipalities where the affected communities are located to coordinate assistance to them.

WASH activities will be provided to the communities with supplies, tools and/or equipment for collecting, transporting and storing clean water for consumption and basic food production. 1.224 people will be targeted). The HEALTH activities will support primary health care campaigns and psycho-emotional support. 961 people will be targeted with the health-activities. Mobile medical brigades will be established which will travel between the communities providing basic care. These brigades will have the necessary medical supplies for primary care, this care is based on the main diseases identified in the rapid assessment and through ongoing consultations and monitoring. Recreational actions, dialogues, and exchange of experience with children, women and senior citizens will be carried out for emotional psychosocial support. At EMERGENCY FSL technical support will be provided to ensure basic food security for families, emphasizing the recovery of family gardens through the provision of seeds, soil recovery with organic matter and the provision of water. Support will also be given to the management of livestock, including water, food and shelter. 1.278 people will be targeted with the FSL support. For PROTECTION there will be training events in fire handling and out of control burning-for-land-clearing (chaqueo), a recurring event especially pronounced during the dry season. 600 people will be targeted for the protection activities.

The practices of burning grasses and pastures in the area's highlands and [clearing land on](https://context.reverso.net/translation/english-spanish/clearing%2Bland%2Bon) pronounced slopes in the valleys affect both the soils and biodiversity and fire prevention and communities will be provided with minimal equipment for the early handling of fires. The intervention will provide support to improving the communities’ capacities for fire management and fire prevention, and provide equipment for early emergency attention in relation to fire.

* **The context of your selected response, in relation the relevant DERF call. Is the intervention appropriate and relevant (CHS 1) effective and timely (CHS 2) and are the resources managed and used in an effective, efficient and ethical manner (CHS 9)?**

The fires in the department of Santa Cruz have far-reaching consequences and have thus far had a great impact on local populations; at least 35 indigenous and peasant communities and 4,472 families have been affected (as of September 10 Tajibo Plan), and several of them have lost their homes and livelihoods (agricultural and livestock production) completely to the fires. These families are in serious risk of being displaced or having to migrate in order to survive. Therefore, it is very urgent to initiate intervention processes to support the recovery of their livelihoods, starting with the issue of water for the provisioning of people, but also for subsistence farming and livestock activity. In parallel, early attention should be given to diseases that are occurring in the area.

As of now, assistance has been directed towards mobilizing firefighters and volunteers to put out the fires, prevent their expansion and help wild and domestic animals. Only some basic support has been directed to the affected families, e.g. provisions of bottled water and dry food. Most of the affected families belong to the indignous communities such as Chiquitanos, a particularly vulnerable group in Bolivia, including children, adolescents, women and senior citizens. What they need now is a focused effort in order to meet the basic needs that allow stability in these communities and give them the ballast to restore their livelihoods and life systems. Approximately 80% of families have identified their livestock as one of their main sources of income and family investment. In 44% of the communities, the average head of cattle is 41 animals. Similarly, non-timber forest products like the chiquitana almond It is a complementary activity to family feeding and to income generation.

The consequences of climate change which could mean less rain and a prolonged dry season combined with the country’s extractives policy are all adding to the vulnerability of the indigenous in the Bolivian Chiquitanía. Therefore it is also crucial with training and minimal equipment in the communities for immediate attention to future fire events. The fire prevention and management activities in combination with the improved access to and provision of basic services through this intervention are therefore crucial to address the current needs.

To have a greater impact in favor of affected people, DIB and Teko Kavi will work closely and concurrently with other organizations with local presence. Apoyo Para el Campesino-Indígena del Oriente Boliviano (APCOB) will be in charge of coordination with the relevant authorities and actors locally. APCOB will ensure democratic and transparent selection criteria for equitable distribution of assistance is established, and that the aid provided is adequate to the needs identified in the affected communities. The information provided by the authorities will be used to verify the data coming from the assessment that will be taken as the first action.

The resources will be managed and used responsibly according to the information obtained from the assessment and of the information of the authorities so that they fulfill their function of effective humanitarian aid to the affected communities and families, but also evaluating the support that those affected families and communities require. A local Inter-institutional Committee consisting of Teko Kavi, APCOB, Asociación Huellas and representatives from each community and municipality will be promoted to achieve this objective.

* **How you will start your activities within 7 days of the Danish CSO receiving the first transfer?**

Activities begin by performing a Rapid Assessment and by conducting meetings with local authorities and representatives of the selected communities to prioritize intervention needs. We are targeting 15 communities in two municipalities. Stable communication channels will be established with the municipalities and institutions present in the area where the affected communities are located to coordinate the help process and achieve greater impact, all this within the framework of the emergency plans that these institutions have already developed, in order to implement the aid and not duplicate efforts. APCOB will be responsible in communities’ relationship; Huellas will be responsible for inter-institutional relations and implement some sectors. Teko Kavi is responsible for funds managing, coordinating actions and linking with other sectors.

|  |
| --- |
| **Planned target population** (direct target group only) |
| Type of Activity | **Female** (by age) | **Male** (by age) | Total |
| Under 18 | Between 18-50 | Over 50 | Under 18 | Between 18-50 | Over 50 |  |
| WASH | 297 | 306 | 143 | 206 | 176 | 96 | 1224 |
| EMERGENCY SFL | 128 | 401 | 89 | 100 | 506 | 54 | 1278 |
| HEALTH | 176 | 156 | 113 | 197 | 256 | 63 | 961 |
| PROTECTION | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 600 |
| Total: | 601 | 1063 | 345 | 503 | 1338 | 213 | 4063 |
| Total adjusted for double counting\*: | 475 | 401 | 143 | 206 | 506 | 96 | 1827 |
| Total vulnerable persons of the above | 475 | 401 | 143 | 206 | 506 | 96 | 1827 |

\*correct the number if the same persons are listed in more than one activity. Each person can only be counted once.

* **How do you calculate the number of people who shall be assisted through the various activities?**

The numbers provided above is provided by organizational and planning documents from the municipalities of San Juan de Lomerío and San Javier. A consultation with the local authorities will be carried out for the intervention respecting their traditional forms of organization in the communities, First, communities with their different needs will be evaluated and in each of them the humanitarian support will be carried out with the data obtained taking into account each household and the number of its members, the number of members will be obtained from the diagnosis or secondary information such as municipal PTDI will be consulted, PDMs and Census of housing population data (2011). According, to the INE information (2017) The average family size is approximately 5 family members in Santa Cruz.

* **Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting?**

Indigenous populations living in the disaster zone like the indigenous Chiquitanos who almost totally depend on forests for their livelihoods. As their main economic activities depend on the use of forest products (timber and non-timber-forest-products), their economy and social organization will be affected. In particular women will be the most affected since their economic activity focuses on gathering and collecting forest products to transform and market them, revaluing the traditional use of Chiquitana culture. Children and senior citizens will be targeted with the other activities, but also intercultural populations who have a settlement for more than 10 years in the area and whom have developed recognized economic activities in the affected areas will be targeted with this intervention.

* **Source of goods: Briefly explain how you plan to source your goods and tick the boxes that apply.**

**Internationally**

**Regionally / neighbouring country**

**x In country / locally**

* **Does the intervention include cash-based programming?**

**Yes**

**X No**

*If yes, please describe which type of cash-based programming*

* **Financial localization of the intervention** *Take the following two figures from your budget format:*

**% of DERF intervention funding which is spent by local or national partner CSOs, from the intervention budget: 82 %**

**% Funding spent on activities & goods for crisis affected persons, from the intervention budget: 45 %**

1. **The implementing organization 2 pages**
* **What is the capacity, experience and expertise of the proposed partner organisation(s) (CHS 8) undertaking the proposed intervention substantiating whether the humanitarian response can be delivered up to standard and to the needs of particularly vulnerable persons?**

DIB has implemented with success a DERF intervention in response to the Marawi Siege in 2017-2018. The learnings will be drawn upon in this intervention.

Teko Kavi, APCOB and Asociación Huellas are all experienced in working in the development sector with international donors and in providing support for the most vulnerable communities. Teko Kavi has developed several projects with the indigenous people in Bolivia, with support for producers and with agroecology in different parts of Bolivia and with marginalized populations. Now they are supporting in combatting the fires with quick help to the Biological Station of Beni and Madidi Park. The local partners have developed actions and projects in Chiquitania for many years.

* **Is the Danish CSO proposing to self-implement?**

**Yes**

**X No**

* **Partnership:**
	+ **Kindly explain whether you have entered into partnership agreement, the main features of this agreement(s) and whether this agreement(s) was developed with the local partner**.

When making contact with local partners and grassroots organizations (APCOB and Asociación Huellas), an agreement will be established where intervention actions are defined and of cooperation transparency and roles and responsibilities of both implementation partners and beneficiaries (affected families) will be defined. The link will also be made with the municipal authorities for coordination in the support of the affected communities and families, supporting decision-making in an inter-institutional committee.

* + **Describe the contributions, roles and areas of responsibilities of all partners (including the Danish CSO) within this intervention**

DIB: Is overall responsible for the intervention. DIB is directly responsible to CISU for fund management, monitoring and fulfillment of objectives and indicators of cooperation.

Teko Kavi Foundation: Is the lead Bolivian partner, and will make contract with DIB. Teko Kavi is responsible for project implementation on ground and for coordination with local partners, monitoring, financial management and technical assistance. Will coordinate and communicate with national agencies and departments for further support and collaboration as well. Teko Kavi developed agroecological techniques, environmental education and human-animal health assistance; since 2017, it supports the Moseten-Tsimane indigenous peoples with productive projects, the Lecos coffee-producing Indians, and in 2019 assisted with fire materials at the Biological Station of Beni, in the Amazon as an aid to fight the fires.

Asociación Huellas: will be the organization in charge of direct relations with local authorities and with the communities, Has work experience in the area, is recognized by the institutions, by indigenous groups and has high capacity for local relations, Local Empowerment Actions, as well as communication monitoring and Strengthening of committees of public actors and private for the project, support in the technological theme of alternative energy.

Apoyo Para el Campesino-Indígena del Oriente Boliviano (APCOB), a non-governmental humanist organization founded in 1980. As of 1978, it led to meetings between the Isoseño-Guaraní peoples, ayoreo, chiquitano and later guarayo, which led to the creation of the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia, CIDOB. Currently APCOB co-executes projects of sustainable management of natural resources with indigenous communities (partnering with Forest of the World, the Danish NGO), and carries out intercultural communication and education projects.

Municipal Autonomous Governments of San Javier and San Antonio de Lomerío, are the administration institutions in a defined jurisdiction and whose purpose is to meet the needs of the communities and local people and ensure their participation in economic, social, cultural and environmental progress. Being a decentralized state entity it corresponds to a budget that through planning promotes the development of its population. Now with the emergency los the municipalities have funds for support but these are difficult to mobilize quickly due to regulatory factors in public administration.

1. **Local strengthening 1 page**
* **How does the intervention strengthen local capacities and avoid negative effects (CHS 3)?**

By providing much-needed first-hand health care, securing sources of water as well as offering food security to the targeted communities, they are expected to be able to overcome the impact of the fires and begin to recover and restore the basic conditions of their livelihoods.

Once their situation has been stabilized and strengthened during this Rapid Response intervention, it should be possible for the targeted communities to establish a living system that will work on the short-term. Going from there lies the possibility for the targeted communities to seek further support on the medium and long-term from other public or private funds to restore their socio-economic activities.

Furthermore, the Rapid Response intervention reduces the risk of migration of families to large cities such as Santa Cruz, where living conditions are notoriously difficult for people who migrate from rural areas, who are indigenous and/or who are fleeing the consequences of negative events such as forest fires. Avoiding migration, in turn, contributes to maintaining local indigenous knowledge in the communities and the affected area, establishing conditions to promote livelihood and forest recovery anchored to local knowledge which can be exchanged between communities and organizations. Also, capacities in fire prevention and management will be strengthened to take action against future fire events.

* **How are the local actors including the target group informed and involved (CHS 4)?**

Since the beneficiaries of the Rapid Response intervention are indigenous Chiquitanos they will be **i**nformed and involved with respect for their traditions and customs as well as their way of social organization. That means, respecting the indigenous authorities and the communities’ forms of local organization. Appropriate channels are established for communication and organization within their organizations, and this allows the information to reach the corresponding levels of consultation, decision making and distribution of aid based on the initial assessment.

The direct beneficiaries of supplies and materials are at all times involved in the process and part of the information campaigns and trainings. This is done in order to make sure that the aid is distributed and action is taken without negatively affecting the communities’ way of life, since they have important local knowledge and work most effectively in their known way of life.

The municipal and departmental governments are included and invited to participate in the organizational meetings to meet community demands that this proposal failed to meet due to budget constraints and/or execution time. Further links will be made with other institutions to serve yet other communities with a lower level of vulnerability to attend uniformly and in a timely manner to all the communities in the region.

1. **M&E, LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY 1,5 page**
* **How are risk management systems applied in the appropriate context?**

Risk management must be carried out actively based on the learning that these fire events leave us, because these probably will occur again both this year and the next years. It is urgent that mechanisms for preventing and managing the effects of burning are developed, as well as proper handling and incidence reduction. If the basic needs of the affected communities are first met, then the vulnerability of these communities can be reduced in case of a similar event. Training in management of fire and burning-for-land-clearing (chaqueos) is needed, but also in fire prevention and emergency care when they present themselves with similar magnitudes as this year. Also, the communities currently have local territorial management plans or life plans; they can consider these topics as priorities for the development of actions in their local management.

The possible risks at a demographic level is the migration of mainly young people who in search of better living conditions will try to generate income for their families elsewhere. Other risks are the invasion of the affected lands by external actors for their industrial agricultural activities in the region who are taking advantage of this state of vulnerability of the local populations. They may choose to buy the land for an economically advantageous price or simply appropriate it..

Finally, a possible risk at the political level is if the distribution of aid becomes politicized at a municipal or departmental level and the benefits are distributed to certain power groups, leaving the vulnerable groups out.

* **How do the implementing partners apply monitoring, feedback and accountability systems (CHS 5), including a complaint mechanism that works in the specific context?***Include here a description of how you monitor results (e.g. by formulating indicators), how you report back to the target population (feedback) and describe how you will receive, handle, and address complaints.*

The results indicators are defined in the proposal that can be achieved in the established time; these are elaborated to measure and monitor the achievement of the objectives set out in this proposal. These indicators together with the activities should be evaluated by the impact of the actions at the beginning, monthly and then quarterly, in a way that allows making the necessary adjustments also based on the perceptions of the beneficiaries, internally in the support team coordination meetings will be held on a monthly basis to achieve an evaluation of progress and the lessons learned in the process. For the time of proposal implementation, that is short, a follow-up committee is proposed which will be made up of all partners defined so that in parallel to the implementation of an activity it can be evaluated to make the necessary adjustments in the same activity or in the implementation of other activities. But also the initial rapid assessment with the secondary information will allow us to make a quick evaluation of the results, as well as the impacts towards the beneficiaries.

The project committee may also receive complaints from the beneficiaries through mailboxes established in appropriate places, so that complaints are anonymous because many times for fear of reprisals or discomfort complaints are not made in a timely manner, because these actions can support to improve the actions of the project.

We will the impacts and Changes in attention to the needs of affected families and communities by collecting testimonies of the beneficiaries' life and exchanging experiences. Towards the end of the intervention a lessons learned workshop will be conducted with the participation of local beneficiaries from each community, stakeholders, local partners and DIB.

* **How will learning and reflection be applied in terms of improving humanitarian action (CHS 7)?**

To improve humanitarian action it is necessary to know how the beneficiaries feel with the contribution, as well as making sure these actions are in accordance with the reality of the communities and respecting their traditions and customs without imposing aspects of development that could exert a change in the relationship of families / communities with their surroundings and their ways of life. It is also important to reflect on whether it is relevant to make changes or have another look at the development models that are used, looking at its potentials but also being aware of its limitations..

In the context of climate change and the current public policies that encourage the expansion of the agricultural frontier into forested territories and promote massive human settlements, the issue of uncontrolled wildfires and burning-for-land-clearing (chaqueo) will most likely become more recurrent and it is necessary to support local populations in capacity building for early fire prevention, but also reflect on the lessons learned that arise with these crisis events.

As actors of support in humanitarian crises it is necessary to know in detail the local reality since this increases our chances of making a positive impact and support immediate needs according to their ways of life, presented opportunities and realities that contemplate.

1. **Coordination 0,5 page**
* **Are the implementing organisations involved in a coordination mechanism?**

**Yes**

**x No**

*If yes, please describe which clusters and on which level*

The partners are not a part of a state coordinating mechanism. But Teko Kavi will be responsible for coordinating activities with Huellas and APCOB, with the two municipalities, the Government and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. The participation of the communities will develop a solid coordination, the capacities are improved and the local competences are strengthened. The Inter-institutional Committee will be the one that monitors and controls for the transparency of humanitarian action.

* **How does the intervention contribute towards coordination and complementarity of humanitarian assistance (CHS 6)?**

This is mainly achieved by working together with the beneficiaries of affected families and their matrix organizations but also with local authorities (municipalities), regional (governorate), private sector as well as in coordination with state programs. Crucially, planning and activities must always make sure that community authorities give the guidelines so that external interventions reinforce and strengthen the effort to recover the livelihoods of the communities. It is of highest importance to recover what was already in the area and which indigenous communities and families practiced since ancient times, and also return to women their economic activities that contributes greatly to the family economy. These actions must always centralize their efforts in the way of life of indigenous and peasant communities.